

Critical Analysis of Different Trends and Dimensions of Pakistan's Beyond Border Policy with the Gulf Region, 1999-2008

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Received on: 23-01-2024

Accepted on: 27-02-2024

Abstract

Now this world is like a global village, the incident that is shaping one country has left its impact on other countries because the distance between states shrinks. We should observe the foreign policies of different states from different points of view, such as economics, social, state identities, national interests, and cultural and historical factors. Again elections were held on February 3, 1997, in the country. The Muslim League got a two-thirds majority in the elections of the National Assembly and Nawaz Sharif was re-elected as the country's Prime Minister. To deter India on May 28, 1998, he conducted the nuclear tests. The foremost intent foreign policy of Pakistan is the protection of the ideology of Pakistan struggling for Islam, and creating friendly relations with the Gulf countries. It is the reality that as a Muslim country Pakistanis are spiritually attached as a Muslim to the Arab land because it is the birthplace of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Subcontinent even the British rule the Subcontinent. Pakistan has always not only tried to create good relations but whenever there was some risk of controversy among the Muslim world, it's also made possible efforts for reconciliation. Pakistan has got special significance among the Gulf countries, due to its nuclear position. These two social-political ventures have recognized the importance of Pakistan in the Gulf country's politics. But the realities of the Muslim world were changed from those predicted by Pakistan and its passion for pan-Islamism began to decline.

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Keywords: Pakistan, Relations, Gulf Countries, Critical Study

Introduction

Now this world is like a global village, the incident that is shaping one country has left its impact on other countries because the distance between states shrinks. We should observe the foreign policies of different states from different points of view, such as economics, social, state identities, national interests, and cultural and historical factors. It can be said that the main purpose of foreign policy must be to make bilateral relationships with other countries to preserve the country's security and build peace and stability. Crises and conflicts that happen in the state are influenced by each other.¹

The significance of Foreign policy is that it is just like a wheel without which the system of international politics did not work. National policy is incomplete without foreign policy. In every state foreign policy is used to guide a country to secure its lawful places and satisfy its national concerns of homeland states. So, it would be declared that foreign policy works in an international circle and lives as long as independent states work. National Interest in foreign policy is a broad idea. This is the desire of the state, which is complete through foreign policy. Individual national interests are represented by their policymakers. Pakistan is just like other countries of the world. The initial period was very tough when it came out from British rule. It was said that due to the problems that Pakistan faced at that time, there was a possibility that she would rejoin India. But the administration did work very strongly and Pakistan emerged as an ideological state as a separate entity. It was the first state which emerged on the basis of Islam.²

Although it is reality that Pakistan's foreign policy have been facing a difficult challenge since the foundation of Pakistan. Before the creation of Pakistan's political party. All India Muslim League had preferred the interests of the Muslim world. It starts to increase its great favor to Muslims interest all over the world after independence. Mohammad Ali Jinnah said, about the principle of Pakistan foreign policy while he was talking "Develop friendship and cooperation with all the countries in general and with the Muslim world particular". On the government of Pakistan. Protestation was enforced by the constitution of 1973 to create closer foreign relationship with the Muslim countries.³

Many ups and down faced by the Pakistan's foreign policy in the earlier year of creation. During earlier years of Pakistan's foreign policy, Pakistan join west and remained its ally and signed different alliances like common wealth SEATO, CENTO etc. Purpose of making foreign policy with the west was national interest as military aid, strengthen the economic position, security and to make secure its existence.⁴

Indian aggression was faced by the nation in September 1965. It was the time when Pakistan realized that there is need to making change in the Pakistan foreign policy because Pakistan was isolated at the time of war. Tashkent Agreement was signed by the General Mohammad Ayyub khan. In 1966 with India. After signed the agreement he resigned from the foreign ministry. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the foreign minister of Pakistan at that time. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto made his personal political party with the name of Pakistan people's party at that time. After that Pakistan East Pakistan broke apart from West Pakistan and Pakistan faced civil war. On December 20, 1971 Yahiya Khan resigned from his post and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over the control of country. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto concluded that the foreign policies which were

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formulated with the West should be changed. It was due that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said the West partner did not support Pakistan in the Indo-Pak war in 1971 because the West remained unbiased position.

When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came into power and reformulated Pakistan's foreign policy towards Muslim countries and visited Muslim countries to formulate friendly relations with the Muslim world. This was the big turn in Pakistan's foreign policy. Though these positive changes enhanced the position of Pakistan in the Muslim countries.⁵

After Z.A. Bhutto on September 16, 1978 General Zia ul Haq took oath as the president of Pakistan. He did not change the foreign policy of Bhutto towards the Muslim countries, but with the different changes in circumstances. In his Islamization program, he successfully gets the support from the Muslim world. Pakistan received greatest number of aids including military assistance from United States and the Muslim world in the context of former Soviet invasion in Afghanistan during the time period of Zia ul Haq.⁶

PPP once again emerged as a formidable force when Zia ul Haq government came to an end. In the time period of Benazir Bhutto she wants to make some good changes in the Pakistan's foreign policy. But before that her government was overthrown on the allegation of corruption charges. After Benazir Bhutto Nawaz Sharif took over as the Prime Minister of the country. The tussle of power rose between the prime minister and the president of Pakistan with the passage of time. And after the resignation of both this tussle ended up. Once again election was held and Benazir came into power but her government which was a parliamentary government again abolished by the president of Pakistan with the power of eight amendments.⁷

Again elections were held on February 3, 1997, in the country. The Muslim League got a two-thirds majority in the elections of the National Assembly and Nawaz Sharif was re-elected as the Prime Minister of the country. To deter India on May 28, 1998, he conducted the nuclear tests. In 1998 Gen. Pervez Musharraf was appointed by Nawaz Sharif as a chief of the Army Staff. After a few months, relations between the two became bitter and the army took over the control and on October 12, 1999, dismissed the government of Nawaz Sharif and it was the end of the second term of the Government of Nawaz Sharif's.⁸

Significance of the study

Foreign policy is an important feature of Pakistan. It was an important feature for every political leader and everyone had his strategies for developing relations with other countries, especially with the Muslim World including Gulf countries. The significance of this study is that it focuses specifically on relations with Gulf countries.

Review of Literature

"Pakistan foreign policy 1947-2019" written by "Abdul Sitar" deals foreign policy of Pakistan. The writer tells about the situation of Pakistan as specially the Afghanistan issue and talk about the Pakistan stance on it. The author also talk about the critical situation of Kashmir and Pakistan stance, also discuss the relations with the Asia countries but he did not talk about specifically relations and foreign policy of Musharraf and towards the Gulf countries like UAE, and Saudi Arabia. Religion, Spirituality Dynamics: A Case Study of relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia written by Banish Khan and Muhammad Iqbal Chawla in which the

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authors discussed about the Pakistan 's relations with Saudi Arabia in which Pakistan's Foreign policy spiritually to the Arabs land because it is a place where Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W.) was born. But they did not discuss the foreign policy of Musharraf with gulf countries.

Principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

In 1948, Quaid e Azam, the father of Pakistan, clearly highlights the principle of Pakistan's foreign policy.

"Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter."⁹

The clauses of foreign policy also describe by the constitution of Pakistan. In 1973 in the constitution of Pakistan article 40 describe:

"The State shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means."

Important principles of Pakistan's foreign policy are as follows

- a) Cooperation with the United Nation for the world peace
- b) Friendly foreign policy with all over the world
- c) Non Alignment policy
- d) Fraternal relations with the Muslim countries
- e) Regional cooperation
- f) Protection of freedom
- g) Autonomy and national reliability

There are some the significant principles of the Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan foreign policy depends upon these principles. Analyst claims that countries internal capabilities shape their foreign priorities.¹⁰

Objectives of Pakistan Foreign Policy

Pakistan has been working out its foreign policy since 14 August, 1947, by keeping in mind its geographical positions, political conditions and economics needs. Because after independence Pakistan was at miserable condition due to less resources and also security threats. So in this situation it was necessary to formulate the foreign policy for the economic development and for the security. According to the guiding principles of foreign policy explain by Quaid e Azam, the objectives of the Pakistan's foreign policy are as follows.¹¹

- a) Safeguard the ideology of Pakistan.
- b) To highlight the image of Pakistan as the modern and democratic Islamic country.
- c) Safeguarding the interests of Pakistani diaspora abroad.

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- d) To improve the economic development with the international community.
- e) Promoting national security and geopolitical position.
- f) To develop special relations with the Muslim countries and friendly relations with all the countries of the world.

Impact of Islam on Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Muslims struggle in sub- continent was based upon the Islam. Because Muslims were suffering in sub-continent due to their religion which is Islam. So they start their struggle for the attainment of their rights as a Muslim. The struggle of Muslim for the Independence is too much long and hard because Muslims struggle a lot for their independence. At last on 14 August, 1947, Pakistan came into existence. Pakistan was the only country on the map of the world which was created on the name of Islam. According to the principles of an Islamic state "A country wherein the Muslim enjoy the authority and power, where sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty, and where the Islamic laws are considered to supreme to all the other laws, is called Islamic state".¹²

Islam is not only a name of religion, but it also guides their followers in every aspect of their life. It does not separate the religion from politics. Political, social, legal and cultural system is a complete set of Islam. It describes all the matters of life freely.¹³ Moreover, Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) life's shows that religion is not separate from politics.

The poet Muhammad Iqbal describe that the divine law which the Prophet received from God for the purpose of the P.B.U.H to create a form of society which followed that divine of law. Secondly the purpose was to purify the worldly nations from the name of place, land, nation, race, genealogy, and country etc. The universe, spirit and matter, church and state, are compulsory for each other in Islam and in front of God. This statement shows that Islam is not different or separate from the politics.¹⁴

The main objective of Islam is peace and security of all human beings. The Holy Quran says that those who submit to Allah and follow his guidance will have no fear and no grief. Say,

"Indeed the command (am) belongs to Allah"¹⁵

In the other place, the Holy Quran says,

Those who, if we settled them power in the land sustain the prayer, give the Zakat, and offer what is right and what is wrong and Allah rest the result of all matters".¹⁶

Islamic functions as a manifestation of the power struggle in order to decide who could rule, rather than the determining factor in political change. Islam is not a monolithic belief in religion. Instead, there are version notions within its conceptual framework, which is available for the political uses by the leader.¹⁷ There were different motives behind the Pakistan movement, but religion was one of the fundamental force. Mohammad Ali Jinnah said that Pakistan would be base where people live their lives according to the principles of Islam independently.¹⁸

It can be say that Islam is considered as the major force behind the idea of Pakistan. The purpose of Pakistan creation was not to just create another country on the map of the world, indeed it was an idea to create a Muslim country where the Islamic philosophy and way of life will be practice. Islamic provisions are basics of Pakistani constitution for the endurance in the directive doctrine of country policy. In 1949, Liaquat Ali Khan as a prime Minister though speaking in the constitution Assembly he said that

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"The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed."¹⁹

Objective resolution is reflected to work as a direct to the state establishments in the preparations of future constitution. Constitution of 1956, 1962 and 1973 was also based on the Islamic provisions. Firstly more than 85.8% admit Islam as a religion; secondly, Pakistan was made to meet the powerful encourage of Muslim to have a country of their claim, where they spend their life according to the Islam.²⁰ It can be easily observed that the act of Islamic ideology is important in perspective of Pakistan political system. Political leader carefully selected certain aspects of Islamic traditions in pursuit of specific political objectives and interests.²¹

Civilian and military government have utilized Islam to pick up political authenticity for their rule as the instrument of state arrangement, strength the part of religious political parties in society and politics. Islam has taken a fundamental turn in Pakistan foreign policy.²² There is a number of ways in which the creations and achievement of Pakistan foreign policy are affected by Islamic renewal. Religion has always been a major part of the life of the Pakistani people; therefore it pays great importance to their relations with the Muslim world.²³ Firstly Islam keeps focusing on all national interests. The important part of foreign policy is to endure a sovereign state and promote Islamic values. Secondly, the policy took major steps toward the state security henceforth, any attack on Pakistan became not simply a result of rival state, but rather an attack would be considered on the destruction of Islamic power. Thirdly, foreign policy gave major importance on the economic assets of oil rich Muslim countries to whom Pakistan fulfill their economic needs and also plays a positive and satisfying role for collaboration among them.²⁴

A consistency in Pakistan foreign policy toward Muslim world

When Pakistan came into existence it was visible that focus of Pakistan will be on Muslim world and Quaid also show his thought that they will give preference to the Muslim world in making their foreign policy. After that different leadership came and trying to make betterment in foreign policy with the Muslim world and consistency remain due to the efforts of the leaderships.²⁵

When the outlook of foreign policy of the Pakistan comes these ideological fundamentals have also been visible. Leaderships of Pakistan tried to make collective efforts for the help of the Muslims who are suffering because of their identity, as in Kashmir and Palestine. Pakistan's have a very close and personal relationship with the late Saudi King Faisal in particular and Pakistan's former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was a great champion of pan-Islamism. Pakistan give help and support to Arab alliance and Pakistani pilots downed Israeli jets in aerial combat while flying Syrian Air Force planes.²⁶ Pakistan's also give full support toward the mujahidin of Afghanistan when Soviet Union was trying to invade Afghanistan. Pakistan also welcome to their afghan brothers when they migrate from Afghanistan due to disturbance which is created by Soviet Union and USA. Pakistan always support to the Muslim community all over the world and raise voice for their rights. Furthermore, the foreign policy makers also tried to make good relations and political engagement with the newly Asian states as Azerbaijan after the Soviet Union disintegration. Pakistan's fully supported the new republic in its hostilities against Armenia and was the first country that recognized the

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Azerbaijan as independent state. Armenia owing to its illegal occupation of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan was never supported by Pakistan; Pakistan's never accepted their position in Nagorno-Karabakh region. As a result, on the issue of Kashmir in all international forums, Azerbaijan has consistently supported to Pakistan. Pakistan, Israel, and Turkey supported to Azerbaijan in the most recent issue between Azerbaijan and Armenia. These were the only three countries to give full political support to the Azeri side – a rather unusual combination of states. Furthermore, it was very much visible within the Pakistani media and social media networks – owing in part to a spike in travel from Pakistan to the Caucasian state over the past decade that this support was not hidden and not limited to decision making quarters in Pakistan.²⁷ These efforts show that Pakistan remains consistent in developing foreign relations with the Muslim world including Gulf countries.

Historical Overview of Pakistan's Foreign Relations, 1947-1970

Pakistan's foreign policy has been determined by its ideological, history, geography, religion, political system, socio-cultural values and certain characteristics of traditions. The relations have become an important means to solve the problems involved in strengthening the country's independence, breaking old and establishing new relations.²⁸ The strategic location Pakistan is very important that's why it becomes focal for the attraction of the world. After independence, some things are very important because Pakistan as a new state has many threats as security issues economic backwardness etc. Its territory was split into two parts, West Pakistan & East Pakistan. It is divided by a 100, miles area from India, landmass.²⁹ The political condition of the Subcontinent before and after the creation of Pakistan was to create independent foreign policy. The chain of action and reaction in the elaboration foreign policy of Pakistan. Especially in its relations with India, is well known. Determinants of foreign policy can be divided into two parts, firstly national interest within the term of security and economic, and secondly socio-political setup, national interest, and traditions.³⁰ The freedom movement of Pakistan unlike, for instance, the Zionist movement or the nationalist movement of any other country had no external support either from public opinion from the British raj or any Muslim states which were under the pressure of colonial rule. Pakistan had begun its journey as a lonely state except for certain links with the British, Islamic bond with the Muslim countries and despondent relations with India.³¹ There are three elements in the Pakistan foreign policy during the early phase: Kashmir problem, Pakistan's interests and the India's interests. Safeguard of political stability was also a great concern. The main purpose of foreign policy in its early time was noninvolvement within the big powers hostility, taking a free stand on international issues. After 1947, did not seem attractive alliance with the western bloc. After Pakistan was established; United States immediately began to show understanding. In 1947, both Soviet Union and the United States invited the Pakistan government to visit their countries. Liaquat Ali Khan Pakistan went in the United States in 1949, and on the other Nehru visited the Soviet Union.³² Pakistan tilted towards the Muslim countries as Gulf countries remain focused in Pakistan's foreign relations. Different conferences of Muslim countries during the first decade of independence organized by Pakistan. These included the third and fourth sessions of International Islamic Conference (IIC) early in 1950, two sessions of the World Muslim Conference (Motammar-e-Alan Islamic) in 1949 and in 1951, Ulema – I- Islam's Congress in 1952 and the Muslim Youths

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of International Assembly in 1955. But Pakistan could not get the same response and attitude from the Muslim world in their earlier period.³³

Pakistan consistently tried to make good relations with the Muslim countries that's why Pakistan is driving for the Muslim leadership. But sometimes the view point was wrongly considered by the Muslim world. In the history it seems that the condition of the Muslim world looked weak and incapable to fulfill Pakistan's requirements. During the earlier phase, the major concern of Pakistan was to fulfill its security needs and to manage its economic position.³⁴ Once the Prime Minister of Pakistan Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy said; that was difficult and challenging for Pakistan to cultivate its relations with the Muslim world because "Zero plus zero is after all equal to zero".³⁵ So Pakistan decided to move their hands towards western power. Many times the Muslim World criticized the pro-western approach of Pakistan. For the development of economic system friendly relations with advanced was also focused but no pacts or alliances were signed. Till 1952, Pakistan felt isolated. At the same time Pakistan was also facing economically setback.³⁶ In 1954 Pakistan joined Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO). The Pakistan interest was exclusively the defense of their country. The important decision which Pakistan took to become a part of mutual security with the united states had, therefore advantage of bringing some relief from the undue burden of defense expenditure, and receiving some aid in the development of country position.³⁷ After signed these pacts Pakistan would be able to get defense equipment's to manage its internal and external security needs.³⁸ As a direct result of alliances, Pakistan secured massive economic aid. In 1954, the United States started its direct involvement in defense of the Middle East, Pakistan, Iraq, and Turkey signed the Baghdad pact on November 22, 1955, for mutual cooperation for the defense and security. Pakistan, Iraq, and Turkey were original parties, the United States and Iran were their subsequent members. Later on, in 1958, Iraq pulled out from this pact due to the breaking rant with the Arab world. This (Baghdad pact) renamed as (CENTO) in 1959.³⁹ Pakistan's participation in these pacts isolated it from the African peoples and Asians group of people which were depend on the west and look toward the Soviet Union. During the early phase, Pakistan foreign relations were discloses some sort of material needs. If the basic purpose of the west is to the containment of Chinese's communism, and the basic concern of Pakistan is the containment of militant and militarist India. So there is no question for objective on Pakistan formulating foreign policy with the west alliances against the interest of other Muslim states including gulf countries.⁴⁰ As Pakistan joined US so the government of Pakistan hopes for a balanced United States approach. Pakistan has created balance in its policy after 1962, which led to normalize its relation with China which were not good due to Indian and china issues. But special relations with the gulf countries remained desire because due to religion sentiments as a Muslim country.⁴¹ The relationship between Pakistan & China began in 1949. China criticized the SEATO but not Pakistan. It was obvious that the SEATO pact was designed against Chinese aggression.⁴² The government of Pakistan cleared that, Pakistan joined these alliances to seek security against the danger of war. In spite of all these, China did not support India's claim over the Kashmir dispute nor did they support Afghanistan over the pakhtunistan issue. These relations turned into a normal routine in the time period of President Muhammad Ayyub Khan. Both countries settled their border issues and he also visited China.⁴³ China gave financial and military equipment policy of the United States

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towards India, but their response was even harsher towards Pakistan. When the air agreement was signed by Pakistan with China in April 1965, the United States immediately ban the loan for Pakistan.⁴⁴ Later on, Pakistan played a major role to build friendly relations between the United States and China. China supported in between the war of 1965, which made a deep impression on Pakistan. During the period of 1965-1970, China and Pakistan established more cordial relations with each other. The meeting of (the OIC) was held in Jeddah on September 22, 1969, taking after the worldwide Muslim blackout on the dispute of burning the Holy Mosque Al Aqsa in Jerusalem by an Israeli radical. It was the primary time when the head of the state of Muslim countries met on this political platform. The most important outcome of this platform was to build cooperation among the Muslim world including Gulf countries by establishing a representative body of the Muslim countries.⁴⁵ December 1971 to July remained a distinct time period in the political history of Pakistan. He reshaped the Pakistan relations towards the gulf countries. Being an ambitious foreign minister he had well experience of foreign affairs. At this time period Pakistan was in complete state of isolation.⁴⁶ In the Time period of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Islamic unity remained the main concern in the foreign policy of Pakistan. The Muslim world gave continuity support, diplomatic and material to Pakistan in its problem, especially with India.⁴⁷ General Zia also followed his footsteps to create close relations with the Muslim world, but the prevailing circumstances were different. The policies of both Bhutto and General Zia towards the Muslim world had great impacts on the political history of Pakistan.

A Reappraisal of Pakistan's relations with the Gulf countries

A part from India before the partition Pakistan has some other important dimensions in Pakistan's foreign relations. In particular, Pakistan strong attachment to its Islamic ideology so this thing creates strong sentiments toward the Muslim states. Pakistan Government's to develop closer relations with other Islamic world special gulf countries was also imposed in the 1973 constitution through a proper clause.⁴⁸ During the British rule in support of the Islamic causes in First World War rise a serious political campaign in British India, known as khilafat movement. Moreover, the political Philosopher Allama Iqbal has been a great influence on the Pakistani people in their pan-Islamic yearnings. With the Arab Gulf countries Pakistan has a long history, particularly Saudi Arabia and the UAE. The UAE's flagship airline, Emirates, was trained by the state airline, Pakistan International Airlines and the earliest migrant workers in Saudi Arabia and the UAE in the 1950s and 60s were also from Pakistan. Infact, Karachi to Dubai first flight of Emirates took in 1985. The three-time prime minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif has a good relationship with Saudi Arabia. In December 2000 when General Pervez Musharraf Saudi royals brokered a deal for him and the Sharif government in a bloodless coup and took him along with 18 members of his family, and they stayed there until November 2007. Sharif's government received from the Saudi government aid of \$1.5bn in March 2014 to help meet debt service obligations and work upon projects of large development. In more recent times, Sharif government depend heavily upon the testimony of Hamad bin Jasim bin Jaber Al Thani, former Qatari prime minister, as a part of his defense in the case of supreme court which can unseat him as prime minister. Pakistani parliament allowed General Raheel Shareef, and the Pakistan armed forces to lead the 41 nation military alliance to fight "terrorism" in April 2017.⁴⁹

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Conclusion

The foremost intent foreign policy of Pakistan is the protection of the ideology of Pakistan struggling for Islam, and creating friendly relations with the Gulf countries. It is the reality that as a Muslim country Pakistanis are spiritually attached as Muslims to the Arab land because it is the birthplace of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Due to the invasion of Arabs Islam spread in the subcontinent. All the religiously sacred places of Muslims are in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. For the sake of purity and forgiveness Muslims visit these places every year. Even the All India Muslim League (AIML) Pakistan founding party had supported the cause of the Muslim world before Pakistan came into being. This was reflective of the Muslims of the Subcontinent even the British rule the Subcontinent. Pakistan has always not only tried to create good relations but whenever there was some risk of controversy among the Muslim world, it's also made very possible efforts for reconciliation. Pakistan has got special significance among the Gulf countries, due to its nuclear position. These two social political ventures have recognized the importance of Pakistan in the Gulf countries politics. But realities of the Muslim world were changed from those predictable by Pakistan and its passion for pan Islamism began to decline. Due to differences in their ideologies, Pakistan found no role in the Gulf countries in early time period. After 1947, the condition of the Gulf countries was not attractive for Pakistan, so Pakistan decided to become the ally of the west for the fulfillment of their economic and defense needs. The main reasons for this step in making relations with the west, because the Gulf countries at that time period was not able to support Pakistan economically.

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