

**ARAB-ISRAEL WARS (1967 & 1973) AND PAKISTAN'S TRANSFORMATION  
IN PERSPECTIVES**

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**Abstract**

*Arab-Israel conflict began in the later part of nineteenth and the initial part of twentieth century, when both the Zionism and Arab Nationalism emerged. The conflict rose to its peak when Israel was created and the chain of wars initiated, which included the Suez Canal crisis and wars between Arab and Israel in 1967 and 1973. The conflict remained persistent throughout the years particularly, in the middle part of twentieth century. It ultimately converted into full pledge wars between the two countries which affected the whole world in general and the Muslim world in particular. Pakistan being the ideological state based on Islamic Ideals of brotherhood could not remain indifferent about the conflict. Pakistan declared the creation of Israel as the "Illegitimate Child" of the West. Pakistan fully supported Arabs in the wars of 1967 and 1973, and continuously sustained the Palestine cause. This paper is historical in nature and based on secondary data. It concentrates on Pakistan role during the Arab- Israel conflict.*

**Keywords:** Arab, Israel, Conflict, Nationalism, Summit, War, Pakistan

**ARAB-ISRAEL WAR 1967**

After Suez crises of 1956, the atmosphere between Arabs and Israel remained comparatively peaceful for almost a decade. However, the situation was followed by the June 1967 War, Six Day War, which changed the political scenario of the region. It consequently altered the Arab-Israel conflict and it entered a new chapter (Siniver, 2019). Actually the war begun as the Soviet Union misled the Syrians that the Israeli armed forces are assembled in the northern part of Israel for conducting an attack on Syria. The information so provided by Soviet was false as there were no such intentions on the part of Israel to escalate the situation. Meanwhile, the Syrian authorities asked for help from Egypt and the Egyptian forces ultimately entered the Sinai Peninsula. Similarly, within few days Gamal Abdul Nasir asked the UN observers, being positioned between Israel and Egypt, to divert their stations. After that the Egyptian forces captured Sharm al-Sheikh and announced to shut down the access of Israel to the Port of Eilat. In response to that the

Israelis felt itself in danger and a sense of total destruction. In this regard to secure it from the expected threat, Israel in advance launched attacks on Egyptian and Syrian forces on 5 June 1967. Similarly, Jordan also joined Egypt and Syria in the later part of the fight. The air forces of Egypt and Syria were severely destroyed by Israel. Similarly, their armies were convincingly defeated by Israel. Israel also captured West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Jordan, Egypt and Syria respectively. Hence, the Arabs faced a horrible defeat from Israel (Beinin and Hajjar, 2014: 6).

### **PAKISTAN'S REACTION TO THE WAR**

In 1967 during the Arab- Israel conflict, Z. A Bhutto as Foreign Minister of Pakistan condemned the hostility of Israel and declared on the platform of National Assembly that perhaps after Kashmir if the Pakistanis were shocked the most and being pained, it was the Arab-Israel war. Similarly, President Ayub Khan wrote to the Arab Heads of the State in which he expressed that Pakistan would do whatever was in the capacity of Pakistan that was required to the Arabs. Likewise, Pakistan's representatives in the United Nations sincerely presented the Arab cause and submitted resolution due to which the General Assembly declared intolerable the moves and intentions of Israel to alter the position of Jerusalem (Memon, 2016: 135).

Furthermore, S. S Pirzada, head of the Pakistan Delegation was sent to UN General Assembly to participate in the Fifth Emergency Special Session of UNGA, to move Resolution No. 527 of UNGA asserting all the actions of Israel illegal as to change the status of Jerusalem and calling upon Israel to repeal all such acts and to stop Israel to take such steps in the future. In the same way, Pakistan sponsored or co-sponsored different resolutions in favor of Arab states against Israel adopted by UN Security Council after the War of 1967. These resolutions comprised Resolution 248 on March 24, 1968 by denouncing the aggression of Israel against Jordan; Resolution 250 on April 27, 1968 by asking Israel to cease military parade in Jerusalem; Resolution 252 on May 21, 1968 by asking Israel to overturn all procedures taken to alter the status of Jerusalem; and Resolution adopted by Security Council on September 15, 1969 by rejecting Israel's stance on the question of Jerusalem (Pirzada, 1987:28).

Mr. Saiful Azam was serving as an advisor to the Royal Jordanian Air Force when the Arab-Israel War of 1967 broke out. Israel attacked the most important airbase of Jordan, the Mafraq airbase without the fear of any retaliation. It was none other than Saiful Azam who not only challenged the blustering invaders but also choke down an Israeli air craft while captivating the other in a historic dog-fight. Later on the services of Saiful Azam along with his Jordanian pilots were offered to Iraqi Air Force. Here yet again he displayed his spectacular flying techniques. He shot down two Israeli aircrafts. These feet of gallantry made him a hero in the Arab World and earned him international repute. In recognition of his dauntless courage and matchless commitment he was honored with *Wisam-Al-Istiqlal*

by the government of Jordan and *Nawt- al-Shuja'a* by the Government of Iraq. His name was also included in the International Hall of Fame when he was honored by the US Government as 'Living Eagle' in 2001 (PAF Documentary). Thus, he was the only air fighter who have served in four different air forces including Pakistan, Jordan, Iraq and Bangladesh respectively and shot down four Israeli aircrafts which is a record itself (Dawn, 2020).

### **ARAB-ISRAEL WAR 1973**

In the beginning of 1970s, every sort of hope in the proceedings of Arab-Israeli dialogues seemed to be delayed because on the part of both sides there was no grave effort to negotiate the matter. Similarly, Israel was not ready to evacuate the occupied territories from Arabs during the 1967 War. In the same way, the Arabs also desired to take revenge of the defeat that they have faced in the previous war of 1967. Consequently, in this tense situation there started the October War of 1973 between arch rivals. The Egyptian and Syrian armies entered Israel on October 6, 1973 on the Israeli sacred day, day of Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). On the other hand, Israel was not ready for this secret surprised attack. The war continued for at least two weeks. At the beginning of war, the Arabs accomplished spectacular armed victory. The Syrians were marching the Golan Heights and the Egyptians advancing from the Suez Canal and breaking through the Israeli Bar-Lev Line. However, Israeli army recaptured its lost territories from Arabs and even invaded Syria and crossed Suez Canal and entered Egypt. Meanwhile, super powers, Soviet Union and United States both interceded for the support to their respective allies, Soviet did side the Arabs and US supported Israel. In this respect, the Soviet was conscious of Arabs' defeat, demanded an immediate ceasefire on the other hand, contrary to that, US wished to delay the ceasefire until Israel could managed to regain its previous position. However, on November 22 the UN announced a ceasefire but the war still continued as both sides blamed each other upon violations. Meanwhile, on 24 November the Soviet official warned President Nixon to confine Israel. On the same day, Henry Kissinger, US Secretary of States cautioned Israel of further invasion. Finally, on 26 November the ceasefire was concluded and the war ended on United Nations' further resolutions calling for ceasefire. Thus, the war concluded with the victory of Israel (Roberts, 2017: 129, 130).

### **PAKISTAN'S RESPONSE**

When the war broke out and Syria and Egypt involved in it, Pakistan immediately responded the matter. Pakistan considered the situation a time of test for Muslim community as a whole and particular for itself. Therefore, Pakistan extended all sort of support that was opened to them and provided a concrete support to the Arab world. The support was more than political.

Z. A Bhutto, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, sent Pakistan's sympathy and unanimity to Anwar al-Sadat and Hafez al-Assad, presidents of Egypt and Syria respectively. He sent a memo to UN's Secretary General as well in which Pakistan's deep concerns were expressed over the outbreak of aggression inside Middle East. Similarly, Bhutto recalled on Security Council to take serious steps to reestablish peace in the region along with to materialize the Resolution No. 242 of Security Council to evacuate those territories vested in this resolution. Furthermore, he called up a meeting of Arab envoys, in which he assured the members about Pakistan's support to them, based on justice and beyond compromises (Roberts, 2017: 127).

Moreover, on 11 October Z. A. Bhutto called a meeting of Chiefs of Staff of armed forces, army, navy and air force, and few of the responsible ministers as well. In the meeting the condition inside Middle East was discussed and it was debated during the meeting that what Pakistan could do in its restricted resources to help the Arabs. On the same day, the Arabs' ambassadors were also called in the Foreign Office. Foreign Secretary expressed confidence over Arabs' performance and once again assured Pakistan's full support to them.

When Israel violated all the international norms and laws, Pakistan vehemently opposed Israel's aggression inside Middle East and conveyed her profound concerns and unhappiness. Similarly, Pakistan also voiced on the international community to notice the brutalities of Israel, to confine them from bombing the innocent citizens and to restrict them to follow the international principles of non-interference. Pakistan also decided to send two medical teams to Egypt and Syria, each of which contained 15 members, 4 doctors and 11 male nurses.

Furthermore, under the platform of UN, Pakistan sponsored two resolutions in the United Nations Special Committee. In those resolutions deep concerns were expressed regarding Israel of being violated the Geneva Convention related to the protection of civilians during the course of war as well as other relevant global conventions and voiced on Israel to respect and conform the requirements of Geneva Convention in the occupied Arab territories. Alike when Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia joined the war against Israel, The PM Bhutto congratulated them and paid attribute to the determined and courageous Arab armies by resisting the Israel inhumanness. He termed the alliance of Arabs as an act of gallant and declared that it would be remembered by Muslims in the future with pride and admiration. In the same way, to express solidarity with Middle East crises, Bhutto undertook various visits to the regional countries.

Moreover, Mr. Aziz Ahmad, Pakistan's Minister for State for Defense and Foreign affairs and head of the delegations sent to the 28<sup>th</sup> Session of General Assembly, supported the steps taken by Arabs to regain their territories. He declared that it is for almost six years wait by the Arabs and remaining world for the just settlement of the issue in Middle East which was ensured in Resolution 242 adopted by Security Council in November 1967. He added that

Israel aggression is now a source of frustration in the region, and even there seems no intention to implement the so adopted resolutions. Therefore, he had no wonder that the Arabs have accepted the challenge and decided to face the force with force. Similarly, he also called on United Nations and great powers that the time has reached to affirm peace and stability in the region. Mr. Aziz further expressed that the region did not require a mere cease fire and demanded concrete steps required to be taken to resolve the issue forever by keeping in mind that the Palestinians are provided with their legitimate rights (Dar,1976: 55).

Pakistan also opposed the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel and demanded in the meetings with Special Committee that the Palestinians' right of self-determination would be restored. Similarly, the opposition parties and leadership inside Pakistan also condemned Israel brutalities on Arabs and hoped that Arabs would repel them out of their territories. They also demanded the United Nations to play an effective role in the matter and demanded to amend the resolution adopted for the partition of Palestine. Similarly, mass rallies were arranged countrywide to express solidarity with Arabs. On 12 October, Friday, *Yawmi Dua*, Day of Prayer, was observed all along the country. Special prayers were arranged after Jumma and Israeli aggression were denounced in sermons inside mosques. When the Al-Azhar's Rector called for Jihad, it was responded with warmth by Pakistani scholars and large number of people expressed their desire for Jihad with the ambassadors of Egypt and Syria. Pakistani press also extended its full support to the Arabs by criticizing great powers and warned them if serious steps were not taken the region in particular and the whole world in common would face its consequences (Dar, 1976: 59-63).

Similarly, Pakistan Air Force arranged a secret and covert operation in Egypt and Syria during the war. According to Sattar Alvi, a Pakistani pilot participated in the war, he and fifteen other pilots volunteered themselves to fight against Israel on the part of Arab air forces. He said that Z. A Bhutto secretly allowed Pakistan Air Force to participate the war. He added that we left for Syria from Karachi, where eight of us were sent to Egypt to help them there and the remaining eight stayed in Syria to assist the Syrian Air force. According to him the Pakistani Air Force's pilots successfully defended the air spaces of Arabs (ARY News). In this regard, Sattar Alvi and Arif Mansur shot down an Israeli aircraft, F-4 Phantom over the Egyptian airspace. PAF in Syria shot down another Israeli Miraj. During this war Pakistan Air Force did not loss even a single pilot or aircraft (Shahid, n.d.: 211). Z. A Bhutto also ensured President Hafiz al-Assad that "If there was any danger to Damascus from the Zionists, a Pakistan brigade would be ready to fly over and fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Syrians". In response to this the Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan charged that Pakistani pilots were flying Jordanian aircraft that took part in the war (Kumaraswamy, 2000: 28).

**OIC, THE ARAB ISRAEL CONFLICT AND PAKISTAN**

Pakistan is a founding member of OIC and has played much considered vibrant role in its formation. Pakistan persistently followed in its foreign policy to make united front of the Muslim Ummah which was derived from Pakistan movement, which they considered an essential factor (Pirzada, 1987: 14). During the freedom struggle for Pakistan, prominent freedom veterans from various Muslim platforms extended its support to the Muslim crises. When Pakistan achieved its independence, it continued the legacy and Islam occupied a supreme position in its foreign policy. Pakistan tried hard to get the Muslim on the same page, but all the efforts met a disaster and thus for which Pakistan dreamed, it resulted in failure due to certain factors. But Pakistan continued and finally the struggle was materialized with the formation of OIC.

It was actually the Al-Aqsa Mosque tragedy that happened on 21 August 1969, sent a wave of anger and annoyance in Muslims across the globe. The Zionist expansionism in the region and their occupation of Jerusalem posed a danger to the sacred and monumental places in Palestine which ultimately alarmed the Muslim Ummah. On the other hand, Pakistan vehemently condemned the action as President of Pakistan in August convicted Israel of blaspheming the Al-Aqsa Mosque (Pirzada, 1987: 28, 29). President Yahya Khan also denounced the violation of the Mosque and called upon the Muslim community that it was the need of the time to unite against these tyrannies. He also promised that Pakistan would practically act with other Muslim states (Memon, 2016: 136). In this regard, Pakistan positively echoed the voice of King Hassan II for calling an Islamic summit conference.

It was on 22-25 September 1969, the 1<sup>st</sup> Islamic Summit was held in Rabat, participated by Pakistan along with 24 other Muslim states. Pakistani delegation was led by President Yahya Khan who strongly rejected the Indian participation in the meeting. It was decided during the summit that the Muslim states would be determined to cooperate each other in the fields of economy, culture and spiritual fields. The summit also declared that there would be a meeting next year in March to be convened by the Foreign Ministers of the member states. In this regard, on 22-28 December 1970, Pakistan hosted the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister in which President of Pakistan stressed on peaceful coexistence among Muslims through bilateral cooperation and harmony (Pirzada, 1987: 14).

**ISLAMIC SUMMIT LAHORE 1974**

The second Islamic summit was hosted by Pakistan in Lahore from 22-24 February 1974. It was attended by 37 member states. Out of 37, thirty attendees were the member states of OIC at that time. Because of Bhutto's active campaign to make successful the summit Bhutto personally visited Middle East, Asia and Africa to address and invited the Muslim states to participate. As a result, 23 head of the states, 5 head of the governments and 7

foreign ministers attended the proceedings. Important of them were King Faisal of Saudi Kingdom, King Hassan of Morocco, King Hussein of Jordan and most importantly Yasir Arafat, supreme commander of Palestinian Liberation Organization, PLO (Pirzada, 1987: 29). There were basically two reasons for hosting such an extra ordinary summit. First, the Arab Israel war of 1973. After the war the Muslim states desired to call a meeting of Muslim leaders to discuss the situation inside Middle East (Khan, 2003: 61, 62). It was actually during and after the war majority of Arab states formed a united front against Israel. They came out from superiority complex of Arab nationalism and reconciled with each other and other Muslim states (Ali, 1974: 30-32). Second, Pakistan was also in a hurtful situation after the fall of Dhaka in 1971 and wanted to rebuild its honor and prestige across the globe. Therefore, Pakistan used its diplomatic force and hosted such an event of OIC. Hence, King Faisal chosen Pakistan to be the host country and also accepted the responsibility of its finances. It was also Pakistan's active role and support to Arabs during 1973 war, Pakistan was honored to host such an extra ordinary summit of OIC (Khan, 2003: 61, 62).

#### **PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN THE SUMMIT: ITS FULL SUPPORT TO ARABS**

Under the platform of Lahore summit Pakistan played an important role by extending its full support to Palestinians. During his presidential address, Bhutto said "this is our obligations not only to the people of Palestine and not merely to the cause of Islamic brotherhood but also to the larger cause of universal peace". He also praised the just struggle of Palestinian youth for their continued struggle of freedom and their commitment, which rewarded them with recognition of their genuine right to resolve the issue which continued for so long. Similarly, he expressed that the Western Powers has been compelled by the economic tactics of Arabs to go for an absolute solution of the problem, but if they were not sincere towards the problem and desire for an incomplete solution, all the efforts will be of no use (Dawn, 2013).

The Summit unanimously demanded complete and unconditional restoration of those territories which Israel had occupied from Arabs which included the restoration of Jerusalem to its previous status before June 1967. To materialize the demand the participants of the Summit unified on the same page and did not restricted itself to just pay lips to the issue and to support the Arabs morally, but this time they were more aggressive in their decisions. They avoided traditional way of support and demanded radically to put pressure on Israel to liberate Palestine from its oppressions. The Summit passed number of resolutions to make strategies and future plans against Israel in support of Palestinians:

- First, they demanded that Palestinians had to be providing the right of self-determination and declared that it was the only solution to resolve the issue inside Middle East.
- Second, the resolutions passed clarified that Palestinians had to be providing full

and effective support to recover its territories captured by Israel by all means.

- Third, the member countries agreed that decisive and ultimate steps had to be taken to compel Israel to retreat from Palestine territory.
- Forth, it was demanded to put ban on the flights of those countries which were hostile towards Muslim states by using the air spaces of Muslims.
- Fifth, the Summit collectively decided that if the right and demand of Palestinians were not fulfilled then the fate of Palestine would be decided to raise arms against Israel and military action would be the ultimate solution.
- Sixth, an important success on the part of Summit was the acceptance of PLO as the “sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians”. It was also affirmed that Palestinians were to be facilitated by the member states to cope with the challenges posed by Israel along with the establishment of PLO’s offices in Muslim countries as to ensure Palestinian Government in exile.
- Seventh, the member states also agreed to influence Israel to immediately evacuate from Jerusalem and rejected the so planned agenda to internationalize the city. In this regard, it was clearly expressed that any sort of solution would be unacceptable to Muslims which is in contradiction with Arab sovereignty.
- Eighth, another significant decision made by the Summit was the full and final condemnation of the member states’ any sort of relations with Israel and those who had relations with Israel, must be ended (Ali, 1974: 35, 36).

### **WHY TRANSFORMATION IN PERSPECTIVES**

The relations between Pakistan and Arab World remained strain till 1960, but due to certain factors in late 1960s and early 1970s, paved the way for the convergence of relationships between Pakistan and the Arabs. Hence, for the cordial relations numbers of factors were involved about Pakistan’s open support to the Arab cause and Arab World’s positive response. These factors are as follow:

### **RISE OF ISLAM AS POLITICAL PHENOMENON**

Pakistan since its inception its foreign policy carried Islam as supreme objective as to develop cordial relations with the Muslim states on one hand and to unify politically the Ummah on the other hand. In this regard, Middle East, where there are sacred places for Muslims, became a center of focus to foster Islam in particular. This stance of Pakistan became more pronounced after the tragedy of 1971, separation of East Pakistan. The tragedy not only enabled Pakistan to cope with the challenges inside the country, but also provided to shape its foreign policy, particularly with Muslim states. As a result, Muslim states of the Middle East became an important posture of Pakistan’s foreign policy and

consequently its opposition of Israel in the region became more evident to serve the interest of Palestinians.

Similarly, Pakistan at the same time focused Indian influenced inside Middle East and tried to keep her influence limited in the region, if not possible to be abolished. As a result, on one hand asked Pakistan for a Muslim block, on the other hand Pakistan turned against India in the region as well. In this regard, if India tried to use the phenomenon of secular nationalism to be sympathetic towards Arabs, Pakistan aimed the same via Islam (Kumaraswamy, 2000: 25).

In the same way, when Gemal Abdul Nasser faced the defeat and his agenda of Arab Nationalism vanished, Islam emerged as a political phenomenon which renewed Pakistan's interest in the Arab-Israel conflict. The situation further encouraged Pakistan and accelerated its efforts even more to work for Muslim solidarity. As a result the Muslim states laid the foundation of OIC, a sole and legitimate organization of the Muslim states, which was dreamed by Pakistan in past. Pakistan played an important role in its formation. Consequently, Pakistan left conventional Strategy of political support to the Arabs, it diligently involved in the conflict. In this regard, Pakistan not only supported the Arabs during Arab-Israel War of 1973 diplomatically, but even extended its military support as well (Kumaraswamy, 2000: 28).

### **MISFORTUNES ACROSS THE MUSLIM WORLD**

During this particular time, the Muslim World faced certain disasters which created fear in Ummah and the entire Muslim community felt insecurity. These included the Arab-Israel War of 1967, where Arabs faced a horrible defeat from Israel and their territories were illegally captured by the Zionist army. The war was followed by the Al-Aqsa Mosque tragedy 1969, in Jerusalem which was brutally burnt by Jews. Similarly, the tragedy of Al-Aqsa Mosque was followed by another disaster, the tragedy of separation of East Pakistan. This was actually conspired by India, where almost half of the country was lost by Pakistan. Hence, the Muslim leaders compelled to rethink regarding Muslim identity. The entire Muslim community reached on the point that if we did not consider the humiliating situation of the Muslims by now, we must have to face serious consequences of this ignorance. Therefore, the Muslims leaders left self-centered policy and began to work for Muslim solidarity. In this regard, Nasser and most of the Arabs ended the policy of nationalism, which further smoothen the way for unity. As a result Muslims led the foundation of OIC. Similarly, the relationship between Pakistan and Arabs begun to normalize and both reciprocated positively each other (Rizvi, 1993: 72, 73).

**SHIFT IN PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY**

Due to security compulsions from India Pakistan joined the US designed security Pacts SEATO and CENTO. These pacts just aimed to contain communism in the region and had nothing else. As a result, Pakistan objective to reduce Indian aggression via these pacts met a setback which disappointed Pakistan to a great extent (Ahmad, 1979: 86). Similarly, the US as well as the member states of the pacts did not supported Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 wars and was obviously inclined towards India which further discouraged Pakistan to revive its policy regarding these pacts (Ahmad, 1979: 88). Therefore, Pakistan gradually shifted its policy from alignment with the West towards independent policy and became non-aligned. Hence, Pakistan efforts to unify the Muslim community in the past slowly and gradually began to materialize and therefore, Pakistan was responded positively (Rizvi, 1993: 72).

**ARABS' OIL STRATEGY**

In 1973-74, the Arab World used oil tactically and intentionally raised the prices of oil which gave them a sort of power against Western World. Similarly, the trick also gave them an extra bit of edge to serve their interests as well. In the same way, the policy of rising oil prices strengthened the Arabs economically as well, and they diverted those funds to the Muslim countries for their progress (Rizvi, 1993: 73). Pakistan supported the move as the financial benefits of the Arab World opened doors for non-Arab Muslim countries particularly for Pakistan to send their labor force. This brought Pakistan and the Arab World closer to each other.

**CONCLUSION**

Arab-Israel conflict was a no ended encounter of the time, which emerged in early nineteenth century when the imperialist of the time paved the way for Jewish settlement in Middle East. The issue, however, reached to the peak when the United Nations General Assembly announced a division plan for Palestine. This division of Palestine further hampered the already tense situation in the region which brought both of the entities, the Arabs and Jews into a persistent conflict. This conflict did not remain a mere conflict yet, but it converted into full pledge wars between Arabs and Israel. The entire Muslims and particularly the Arabs inside Middle East responded the matter. Same was the situation for Pakistan, being an Islamic state positively responded the issue and supported the Palestine cause. Pakistan firmly put Palestine cause on top priority in its foreign policy and ultimately opposed Israel. Pakistan continued its policy of unifying the Muslim Ummah in its initial phase by extending all sort of support. But Pakistan's this effort was misinterpreted and misunderstood by many Muslim states, Particularly the Arabs. This negligence of Pakistan's initial efforts was because of Arab so-called Nationalism and superiority complex and their miscalculated anger on Pakistan's alignment with the West by neglected and underrated its early efforts.

Soon after this bitter period, the scenario of Pak-Arab ties pretentiously changed. Certain dynamics were involved to bring convergence in Pak-Arab relations. The main factors included the vanishing of Arab Nationalism, disturbance across the Muslim states, gradual shift in Pakistan's foreign policy from alignment with the West to non-alignment and Arab's ultimate acceptance of Pakistan's efforts for Muslims unity and brotherhood. Therefore, both Arabs and Pakistan responded each other in a constructive way. In this regard, Pakistan whole heartedly extended every kind of support to the Arabs during Arabs. Similarly, it was Pakistan who hosted the Second Islamic Summit at Lahore in 1974, after an alarming situation inside Middle East.

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