

Pakistan's Foreign Policy towards USA during Pakistan People's Party Government (2008-2013): Concerns for National Security

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Abstract - *This research article concerns for foreign policy of Pakistan with an in depth profound analysis pertains to relationships with United States of America in the government of Pakistan People's Party during ex-President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari era 2008-2013. This research article focuses on the Pak-US relations and to exploring the socio-economic, political and military relationships and a precise concentration on Pakistan's foreign policy and security concerns between both countries. This research paper emphasizes on the factors of durability and a critical analysis of the ups and downs within the proposed era of relationship covering external and internal influence and national security issues. The various interconnected elements affect the Pakistan's foreign policy towards USA. This study found major developments, incidents and events connected and disconnected the both countries and security dilemmas focusing on the threat perceptions. From the existence of Pakistan, she is facing different challenges like to counter the traditional rival India for balancing in military capabilities, strategic and economic capabilities as well. Pakistan intends to be a close and global ally with America to support her in time of need but in spite of all the sacrifices, America deceived Pakistan in different times by cutting down and suspended economic and military aid in different times. Pakistan needs to expose her foreign policy towards America and needs to defend her national security interests in favor to protect her from all seen and unseen rivalries.*

Keywords: Foreign Policy, National Security, PPP, USA, Pakistan

Introduction

The Foreign Policy of Pakistan pursues to protect and promote the national interests of Pakistan in the international sphere. Pakistan's Foreign Policy also concerns to protect the national security of Pakistan and progressing Pakistan's developmental agenda for prosperity and advancement. In other words, there is no constant enemy nor constant friend but permanent thing are the state's national interests. The roots of Pak-US relationships strengthen and inconsistent the regional politics of South Asia. Both countries may have the same concerns, Pakistan needs security assistance against a perceived threat from India and U.S. concerns about Soviet expansionism. USA was the first state to recognize Pakistan. On October 20, 1947, established diplomatic relations between Pakistan and United States. Since the independence, Pakistan faced many obstacles including economic challenges and security issues. The lack of trust between the two countries, due to the US high expectations from Pakistan and its negative attitude towards Pakistan's mismanagement and ill will policies. One of the most important reasons for the lack of trust was the US massive demands from Pakistan, which made Islamabad question from Washington's motives (Akhter, 2014). The second portion of this research through light on ex-

President Asif Ali Zardari's Government tenure (2008-2013). The significance of this study is very important with different characteristics because in the period of Zardari different incidents and developments had occurred. Pakistan's foreign policy influenced by major events and developments. For the first time in Pakistan's history, the democratic government has completed its constitutional term. There was a tough time for Pakistan People's Party leadership (2008-2013) because the previous dictatorship had totally changed the country's socio-political landscape.

Theoretical Framework

Topic can be examined from multiple theoretical backgrounds but in this research, the researcher selected to use Rational Choice theory.

Rational Choice Theory

This rational choice theory focuses and analyzes the foreign policies of states and this theory commonly applies in Political science. In 1940, the work of Von Neumann and Morgenstern, on the cost-benefit parameters, signified an analysis to evaluate the decisions of the states by the application of rational choice theory (Feddersen, 2004). The researcher used the rational actor model to reveal the foreign policy options for Pakistan. The Rational actor model in the words of Allison refers to the decisions taken by the leaders in certain situations to choose the most effectiveness output or optimal (Feddersen, 2004). The decisions of the states in the rational actor framework are diverged to thoughts and idiosyncrasies of leaders, understand the perceptions, beliefs, bureaucratic society, domestic and international environment. Three assumptions of the rational actor model by Allison proposed to establish the theoretical framework for the current research project. First, the leader or actor must not be affected by psychological or social factors. Secondly, the rational actor must take the purposive decision. Thirdly, the leader needs to choose the best course of action for his or her nation. (Hechter, 1997). According to the rational actor theory, neither rationality nor objective reality exists. The rationality decision's subjectivity is an important consideration in this regard and analyzed in purview of the prevailing circumstances. The era of Asif Ali Zardari in the context of national security, Pakistan dealt many security concerns but leaders just pursue their monetary benefits from USA and American acquired logistic and military support in the govt. of PPP tenure. The formulation of foreign policy towards USA was very lenient because in this period Pakistan faced many financial obstacles therefore, Pakistan intends to get monetary support. American were unable to defeat the Talibans without Pakistan's support hence both countries have the linked concerns to each other. Zardari, in such circumstances had the little choice to consider the options towards USA. The leaders became disturbed from the USA's ever-increasing demands. United States faced upheavals to achieve the desired goal because situation transformed and rational decision taken by US as per the prevalent situation (Iqbal, 2018). Consequently, the Pakistani government mold her foreign policy and started to exploring new avenues for cooperation to fulfil the needs of the country and to secure the borders. Subsequently, Pakistan's shift in international strategy decisions toward Turkey, Russia, Iran, and China explained by the rational choice theory. (Irina, 2020). The theory enlightens the foreign policy options for Pakistan along with options and challenges. Notwithstanding, Pakistan has been confronting difficulties because Pak-US ties over the last few years were void.

Prelude of the study

The first Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the father of the nation, pronounced the guidelines for Pakistan's foreign policy by delivering two speeches on radio. "He declared that foreign policy of Pakistan would be a sign of co-existence and peace. The core objectives of the foreign policy would serve as ideological preservation, territorial integrity and economic prosperity". (Rizvi, 2004). Pakistan had to take measures to protect its borders from the constant threat posed by India shortly after independence. In addition, the nation needed to build relationships in order to encourage and warn against the economic fragility of the nation. Brotherly relationships with Muslim nations would also remain an essential component of the external policy. (Hussain, 2018). The affiliation of Pakistan with Capitalist block made in 1950, therefore, the posture of neutrality was denounced but the national interests remained the same for subsequent years. The initial period of Pak-US relations referred to as the period of friendship and exploration. (Khan and Ahmad, 2015). Until the collapse of the former USSR, Pakistan and the US maintained a cordial relationship. However, during various phases, the scope and methods for achieving the goals varied in various phases. (Khaliq, 2017). Pakistan's intention to expand its mutual fronts into new horizons in order to produce useful results explained by rational choice theory. The Zardari regime was tolerant of the cool postures of USA and leaned toward other regional powers as well China.

Concerns for National Security of Pakistan

When a threat identified, the idea of security takes on a practical meaning. There is either an implicit or explicit determination of threat in security from the internal to the internationally. Recession, illegal searches and seizures, military action, inflation, and erosion all stances a threat to security. (Ullman, 1983). Likewise, National Security protects of a nation and protection its economic activities from demoralizing external blows and physical attacks (Hoffman, 1981) The term "national security" refers to any and all measures taken by a society to ensure its own survival or realize its goals globally. (Rawat, 1983). National security encompasses a state's non-military efforts to maximize its political survival in order to influence and achieve its domestic and international goals, as a traditional defense policy is also included. (Louw, 1978). National Security, is an uncertain quality like danger and it is comparative not absolute but it takes countless forms and mostly subjective (Osgood, 1953). To conclude that all elements of national power has its own impact on a nation's security, and Pakistan is not deficient in the entire necessary elements of national power with the exception of corruption, bad governance, and a leadership crisis.. This research summarizes the significance of the both state's relationships based on their national security interests. USA summarized their needs in South Asia with the support of Pakistan and intends to curtail their competitive states China and Russia and look forward to defend her national security in international scenario, and regulates her hegemony in the whole world and look forward to sort the world as bipolar again. Relationships between United States and Pakistan are more important. United States and Pakistan have collaborated with one another not only economically but also politically, socially, and diplomatically ever since independence of Pakistan. The United States of America has always assisted Pakistan in all of these areas and has been an important ally in providing funds and support. Even though there have been times when there was mistrust and suspicion, the situation as a whole clearly demonstrates that Pakistan's relationship with USA has been a significant part of foreign policy of Pakistan. The following options are available in light of Pakistan's history and the fluctuating severity of various threats to its national security:

- Enhancing Pakistan's nuclear capability in comparison to conventional weapons is the only viable option for Pakistan, along with increasing its military preparedness.
- Pakistan should make significant progress by focusing on immediate and long lasting economic measures, dwindling its reliance on international donors like the IMF and World Bank, pursuing economic stability, and pursuing universal autonomy.
- Ensuring national security by joining regional and international alliances.
- In order to lessen animosity relations between Pakistan and Russia must be Improved
- Enhancing relations with other neighboring nations like Afghanistan and Iran.
- Concentrating on Central Asian Republics (CARs) to fulfill the energy requisites which have the potential in the long term benefits to Afghanistan and Pakistan economically and politically
- Paying close attention to the bilateral relations between USA and Pakistan because despite what some experts claim the United States will not lose its influence over international politics and power games in the near future.
- Boosting national power in order to deflect internal and external threats to Pakistan's national security.

National Stability and security maintained as a constant thing while continuously changing all elements and factors, which is direct impact on Pakistan's national security. Because national security is a relative term within a given period and set of conditions, the various options for Pakistan's national security will be able to produce different results in different circumstances. However, overall, they have a positive effect on Pakistan's stability and national security. Concerns for National Security of Pakistan different military operations had launched against terrorists in the tenure of Zardari Govt.

- In early August 2008, Operation Sherdil
- On 18 January 2008, Operation Zalzala
- Late 2009, Operation Brekhna
- May 2009, Military Operation in Swat known as Operation Rah-e-Rast
- 16 February, 2009 Operation Black Thunder
- 23 May, 2009 The battle of Mingora City

Convergence and Divergence of Interests

This research study enlighten Pakistan-US relations and their various historical facets, as there have been numerous ups and downs that have produced the phenomena of perceptions, misperceptions, trust, mistrust, and ultimately the relations between both countries as a result on frustration and dissatisfaction. This research provides an overview on divergence and convergence of interests, which have played a significant role between both state's relations. A lot of studies and empirical data about regional and international economic and defense support between United States and Pakistan exist, but none of them critically examines the reasons and justifications for both countries' foreign policy actions. The current study looked at the regional and international connections that Pakistan's interactions with the United States had on its national security, as well as their implications or impact for Pakistan's national security at the global and regional levels. Pakistan always used by the US for achieving its regional, strategic, and international interests and dump Pakistan when a target accomplished. Due to multiple and intricate dimensions, the history of Pak-US relations has generally moved in a roller coaster. This multi-dimensional relationship with two various concepts of trust deficit and co-dependency engaged both states in diverging and converging bilateral relations. There are no constant friend

nor constant enemy but the constant thing is national interest. In the same scenario, there is no exemption in the case of Pak-U.S. relations. The road to friendship has been very bumpy, even though relationships span seven decades. Recent developments demonstrate that interests appear to be convergent. The United States has failed to value Pakistan's interests and has continued to make demands, despite the fact that the two nations have always worked together for common goals and interests. "Do More" message from U.S. administration in recent years without consideration of Pakistan's ability to fulfill and its national interests, even though U.S. attempted and blamed many times to coerce Pakistan. Evidently, many concerns just based on misperception but some concerns exist on genuine basis on both sides.

Analysis of major developments and incidents in Zardari era

This research gives an overview on the major developments and incidents which effects the relations of both states, the mode and circumstances of these developments and incidents in the tenure of Zardari relations with USA have discussed. In that perspective, the current study intends to analyze the political developments and incidents in Pakistan during the fourth rule of the Pakistan People's Party over the country during the period of 2008-2013. This research summarizes important recent developments and incidents in Pakistan and in Pak-U.S. relations. Major developments and incidents has paid pivotal role in the foreign policy of Pakistan hence these developments and incidents are as under:

Major incidents in the tenure of PPP's Govt.

- On 11 June 2008, NATO drone air strike at Gora Parai
- In 20 September, 2008 Marriot Attack
- In 20 September, 2008 US Commando Raid in Angoor Ada, South Waziristan
- Bombay Attacks On 26 November 2008,
- In 2011, By American Predator and Reaper unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) Missile strikes launched in Pakistan.
- In November 2010, verdict to death by hanging a Pakistani Christian woman Asiya Noreen known as Asia Bibi.
- January 4, 2011, The murdered of Salman Taseer, Governor of Punjab by his security guard
- On January 27, 2011, Raymond Davis killed two men in Lahore.
- 02 March 2011, Minorities Minister Shahbaz Bhatti trapped his card and shot him to death
- On 2 May, 2011 Osama Bin Laden Incident (Operation Neptune Spear)
- 22 May, 2011, Attack on Pakistan's Mehran Naval Station
- Journalist Syed Saleem Shahzad Case
- Memogate exploded in October 2011
- On 26 November 2011, in Mohmand agency, the northwestern tribal region, killed 25 Pakistani military personnel by NATO fighters in air strikes.
- In December 2011, Vacation of Shamsi Airbase
- In 2012, Partial Suspension of U.S. Security Assistance were suspended
- In 2012, Dr. Shakil Afridi campaigned a fake vaccination set up to facilitate CIA
- On 19 June 2012, Yousuf Raza Gilani declared disqualified by Supreme Court
- US-NATO Drone Strikes in Pakistan
- Haqqani Network Attacks and U.S. Frustrations
- Pakistan and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

- On 15 January 2013, by Supreme Court direction, Raja Pervez Ashraf accused in rental power project case

Major developments in the tenure of PPP's Govt. (2008-2013)

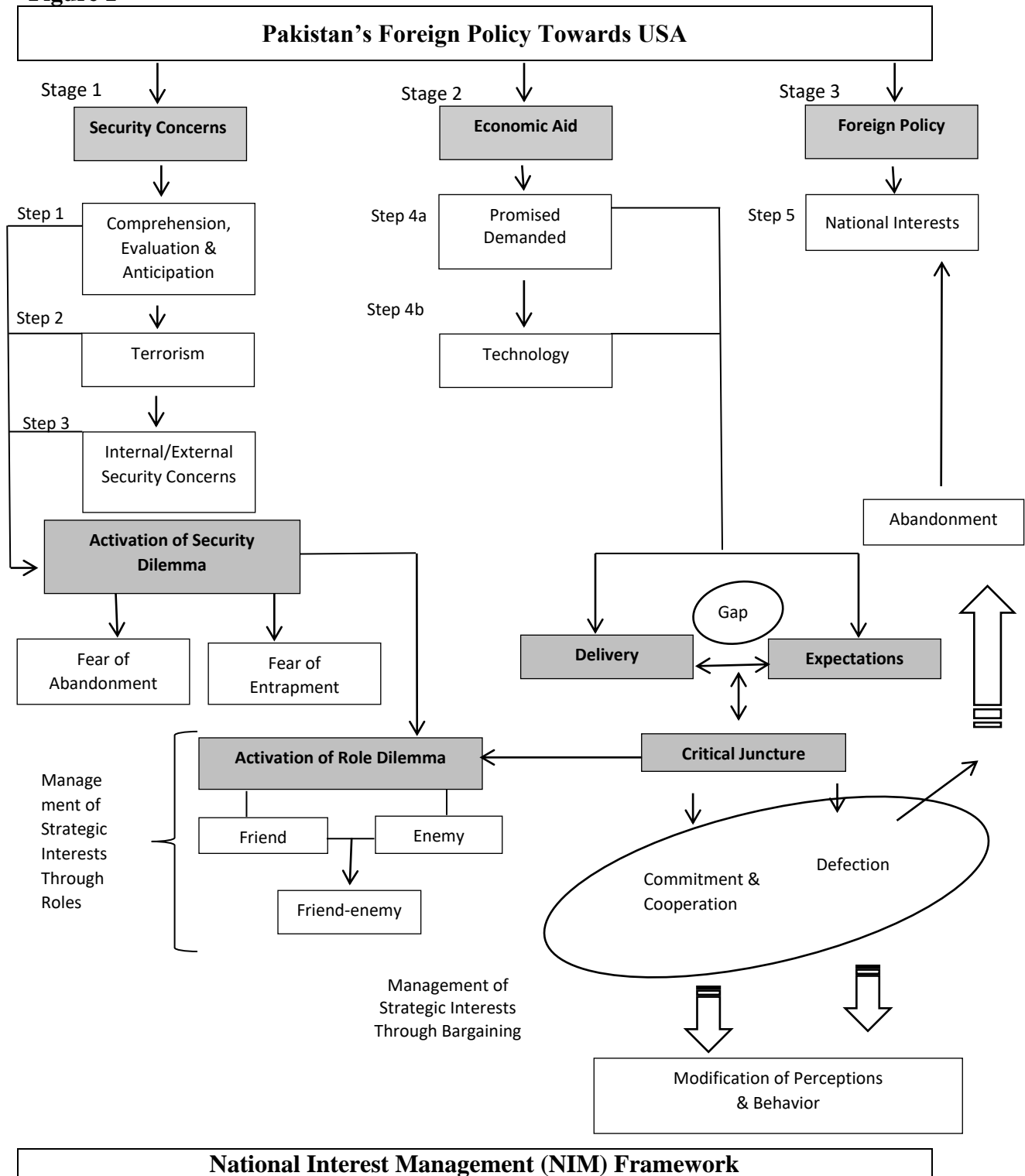
- March 11, 2013 Pak-Iran agreement on the gas pipeline
- Increasing Foreign Exchange Reserves
- PPP government added 3,600MW of electricity and initiated additional work on Mangla and Tarbela dams to increase of 4,500MW in the system.
- Reinstate Govt. workers and Give freedom of speech
- February 18, 2013, Gwadar Port agreement
- January 14, 2013, Governor Rule Imposed in Balochistan
- US Assistance in 2010 Floods in Pakistan
- On 8 April 2010, 18th Amendment passed by National Assembly of Pakistan
- On 9 March 2010, Protection bill against Harassment of Women at Workplace passed by PPP Govt.
- October 7, 2009, Kerry-Lugar bill
- On November 24, 2009, The Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan package was presented
- On 30 December 2009, signed the Seventh National Finance Commission Award by Finance Ministers of the four provinces and the federal government .
- December 16, 2009, The Supreme Court declared the controversial NRO
- On 9 September 2008, Asif Ali Zardari Co-Chairman of PPP takes oath as the head of state.
- On 24 March 2008, Yousuf Raza Gilani elected as Prime Minister

The relationship between the two countries explained and examined in this study and it can concluded that both countries utilized one another as a means of achieving objectives. Using historical facts to play international politics, the United States had significant interests in this region.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy towards USA

To Protect Pakistan's national identity, territorial integrity and freedom from both internal and external threats is the primary focus of Pakistan's foreign policy, as is laying the solid foundation for close and secured relationship with the Muslim world. (Mazari, 2002).

Figure 1



An Overview and Understanding of NIM Framework

The first section of the NIM framework comprises the three stages (Security concerns, Economic aid and Foreign Policy) and related steps (Comprehension, evaluation and

anticipation, terrorism, internal/external security concerns, activation of security dilemma, fear of entrapment and fear of abandonment).

Stage 1 and its second and third step focuses on the security dilemma. Entrapment and abandonment are two types of fears that contribute to the security dilemma. Potential alliance members' confusion regarding whether or not to ally cause by the fear of being entangle or dragged into such circumstances by other alliance partner(s) who are not interested in the former. Alternately, the confusion may also cause by a fear that another partner will abandon the relationship, negating the benefits it provides, In turn, the role dilemma brought into play by the security problem. The actor, which could be an individual, an organization or a nation, chooses a friend or an enemy, or a friend-enemy to negotiate or bargain with its counterparts in order to manage its strategic interests, depending on the nature and severity of the threat.

Stage 2 along with its two steps mostly concerns to the implementation of core and economic aid understanding where happened the delivery and expectations. During this stage, difficulties in meeting expectations and providing the required performance are important. A gap between two sources of economic aid, critical junctures or commitment and cooperation or defection, despite having the common enemy or interests, the security dilemma can still arise between the partners. The primary causes of the gap between expectation and delivery, having to capability and capacity issues, opportunistic behavior, an unexpectedly misaligned performance, expanding goals that neither partner is interested in improper burden sharing and crossing the redlines. Additionally, gap could raise because of clashing interests and having uncommon enemy. Critical junctures in Pak-US relationship are inevitable in such a scenario. The current affiliation between United States and Pakistan is the best illustration of this scenario because it founded on a shared enemy and some competing national interests. The security dilemma was already brought into play in stage 1 is bolstered by the critical junctures of economic aid that occur in stage 2 of the relations.

Stage 3 of foreign policy includes its step five national interests rests on relationship interests and their mutual dependence on one another, the benefits that one partner is expected to derive from taking on a particular role of trade-offs, it is prepared to make all presented partners at the critical juncture of economic aid. The actor negotiation/bargaining with its counterpart(s) to manage the crises and the actor more commitments show in the alliance. Instead of a round of meaningless bargaining, the actor will take decisions towards non-cooperation and defection. A continued period of non-cooperation is the symbol of an unresolved clash that can lead to the closure of the relations. A well-managed critical juncture occurs when partners agree on a solution that could not implemented without adjusting expectations, which may be excessive or unreasonable, in order to align performance delivery. None of these can done without changing the old way of seeing and acting in the context and replacing it with the new way of thinking, feeling and acting.

The intensity of the critical juncture and the actor's expectations of how the other actor will respond or react to it determine the role-selection (friend, enemy, or friend-enemy). For instance, the aggrieved partner might consider playing from the part of an enemy in order to send a precise message to the other partner that its actions are completely insupportable and intolerable. This would be the case whether the other partner intentionally or unintentionally exposes a crucial interest. If the counter partner also assumes the role of an enemy, it increases the likelihood that neither party will be able to resolve the conflict. In order to defend herself, the other partner also assume a role of action.

The activation of the role dilemma and security dilemma will have distinct emerging patterns in partnerships that are formed "out of free will" when interests of partners are similar and they are also on the similar page then groupings are formed "out of compulsion". When interests of partner not mutually shared, the security dilemma and the role dilemma activated at the "security concerns" stage or at the relationship formation stage. However, it estimated that both dilemmas can triggered at the "economic aid" stage of those relationships chosen. At the beginning of the relationship, the two people likely share interests, so they may not be concerned about feeling insecure. The gap between expectations and performance or delivery, which can also attributed to inadequate competencies, skills, equipment, inadequate infrastructure, poor governance, and other factors, may be the source of their security and role dilemmas.

The Pak-US relationship perceived as an 'uneven relationship' because the dominant principle of developing a relationship that focuses on common enemy and interests are missing in the present relations. The one important thing that provide cunning attitude and across the other partner's red lines to defend the individual national interests to take the Pak-US relations on the edge of collapsing and then required again refreshing it for the revival. This unbalanced relationship formed, managed, and maintained by a variety of factors. In addition to observe the designs of Pakistan's foreign policy with security driven and other national interests, embrace the relations with Muslim states (The Express Tribune, 2014). Pakistan believes that it must operates within the international system's norms and institutions and it supports their reform to bring them into line with current international realities. As a result, Pakistan maintains a firm belief in the principles outlined in the UN Charter and actively participates in UN negotiations as well as those of other global and regional organizations. Pakistan also acknowledges the economic and political issues of developing nations. Other important objectives of foreign policy include making provision for the dominated nations' right to self-determination, opposing apartheid and the remnants of colonialism, promoting peace and stability through international and regional collaboration and peacefully resolving conflicts between states. The mechanisms and policies have varied over time to pursue these foreign policy objectives. These dissimilarities assist to determining the key points of Pakistan's foreign policy. However, every phase characterized by a set of important themes, useful strategies that overlap, show continuity and variation. From its independence, Pakistan continued to play an important role in the structures of international alliances. Owing to its peculiar geography, Pakistan could not remain non-aligned and confirm its survival in the face of grave threats from India's hostile overtures and hostile neighborhood (Raja, n.d.).

Pakistan's foreign policy compulsions

Pakistan's foreign policy remained focuses on national security. This research manages foreign policy of Pakistan impulses while outlining the essential shapes of foreign policy during the period of Pakistan People's Party government. Even though the linchpin has always been on foreign powers that could help Pakistan with its dire needs, the policy of not expanding diplomatically to neighboring nations has always been fragile. However, Pakistan must reorient its foreign policy to serve its national interest due to the shifting objectives and goals of Pacific powers and the shifting international environment. In addition, Pakistan must intensify its diplomatic outreach in order to adapt its policy to the shifting international landscape. An overall strategy for a nation's diplomatic interactions with other nations known as foreign policy (Kasuri, 2015). The systematic approach dealing with issues that may arise with other nations, including but not limited to the traditional, cultural, sanctuary, economic and technical fields known as

foreign policy (Mazari, 2002). After the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the scope of international affairs has grown exponentially, spawning theories and practices regarding state-to-state relations. The government's national securities particularly design foreign policies by elaborated advanced decision-making systems. Either through diplomatic cooperation with other nations or through manipulation national security can achieved. (Khan, 2015). Typically, the person or group with the most authority in the government such as the president, prime minister, king, or dictator draws up the plans for a nation's foreign policy. The administration of a select few nations also actively participates in the formulation of the foreign policy. The scope, direction, absorbency, and alignment of a nation's foreign policy fluctuate frequently. The change typically brought about by factors like economic, sanctuary, and geo-strategic requirements that have an impact on the respective nations' national security. However, this topic has frequently remained unexplored, and there are numerous opportunities to discover, particularly the foresight have inculcated for a comprehensive Pakistani foreign policy (Khan, 2015). However, Pakistan's foreign policy evaluated and reflected in the past (Khan, 2015) has discussed a number of options as well as increasing obstacles Pakistan must overcome. Not only did he stress the importance of revising national goals in a healthy way but he also advocated for a complete overhaul of Pakistan's foreign policy. This research paper has consistently recommended a vision for the innovative method's implementation with the nation's national interest as an essential power. (Raja n.d.) This study effectively argued the numerous dilemmas and complications of Pakistan's foreign policy has faced since independence.

Foreign Policy of Pakistan under PPP Government and its major contours

PPP government came into power after ejecting of President Musharraf, in addition, the historic death of Benazir remains a distinct past on the front policy of Yousaf Raza Gilani govt. which backed led by Asif Zardari. The PPP government's main objective was on boosting ties with China, Iran, and the United States. The PPP government leaned toward Iran and supported Iran's nuclear rapprochement in the absence of a clear line of separation. In addition, the PPP's five-year term was almost a failure, putting the country in poor administrative standing and having a financially chaotic structure (The Express, 2014). Due to unconcerned leadership, the tenure of Zardari govt. actually was packed with tricky, disputes and misperceptions. During Zardari govt.'s tenure, national stance's negligence and mismanagement were on display. The terrorists' nefarious plans were largely defeated, peace prevailed after the PPP government and its weak partners pledged to support the army in its efforts to eradicate the criminals and terrorists. The strategy was successful in Swat where pthe support of civilians and smoothly reestablishing the order back to the area (Choudhury, 1974).

Pakistan was a front line ally of USA in the war on terror, in his address in 2008 to the UN General Assembly, Zardari stated that "The world's security lies in Pakistan's stability" (United Nations, 2008). Pakistani Foreign Minister added that to eliminate terrorism is in best interest of Pakistan and believe that Pakistan's success against terrorism is very critical but in favor of regional and global peace and security (Khar). Pakistan expected a positive image in front of world that Pakistan contributed with immense sacrifices in the war on terror. Pakistan has "lost more soldiers than all 37 countries that have forces in Afghanistan fighting together against terrorism" according to Zardari's speech to the UN General Assembly in 2008. Pakistan echoed the sentiment that a very few countries emaciated by the giant of terrorism as cruelty as Pakistan (Khar).

Pakistan People's Party Foreign Policy at Glance

Governments	Phases	Reasons/Causes	Impacts
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	1973-1977	Pakistan's pro-West foreign policy, Pakistan independent from U.S. influence.	Strengthen Pak-USSR relations
Mohtrama Benazir Bhutto	1988-1990	US economic aid to Pak Soviet intervention in Afghanistan	most-allied-ally axes-of-evil
Mohtrama Benazir Bhutto	1993-1996	Post-cold war era	Diplomatic, economic and military ties with USA
Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani	2008-2012	WOT (War on terror)	Frontline State
Raja Pervez Ashraf	2012-2013	Drone attacks and US drawdown from Afghanistan	Talibanization

Successes of PPP Government's Foreign Policy

The PPP Government's major successes include to retains fruitful bilateral relations between Pakistan-USA at least halfway, Firstly, fueled from the support of US in the form of US\$ 7.5 billion from Kerry-Lugar Bill, Pakistan's reciprocated assistance by dynamic actions like Rah-e-Rast in Bajour and Swat regions and Rah-e-Nijat in South Waziristan agency of FATA (Ahmed, 2018). China officially awarded the contract of construction of multibillion-dollar and Gwadar Port operational under the guise of the CPEC project. Iran-Pakistan Gas Pipeline (IPGPL) constructions from Iran to Pakistan is another accomplishment, which start from \$7.5 billion (Ezdi, n.d.). However, US opposition and economic sanctions threats but in spite of all these project launched. Pakistan's foreign policy towards China and Russia seen an effort to find ways to work together, sensing that the relations with the United States and the West might break down in the future (The Economic Times, 2015).

Failures of the PPP Government's Foreign Policy

When Osama bin Laden killed by US forces in Abbottabad, it ended a nearly ten-year global search for the person responsible for the September 11 attacks and caused the Pakistan immense global embarrassment. The famous Memo-gate Scandal, wherein Mansoor Ijaz, ensnared Husain Haqqani, Pakistan's representative to the US, as the messenger of a notice supposedly conveyed by political government to US Armed force officer, post OBL strike, requesting that he help the public authority notwithstanding a presumably military overthrow in the state. Another incident demonstrates the failure of PPP govt.'s foreign policy regarding US contractor named Raymond Davis, despite of all these Pakistan forced by USA and permitted to free from Pakistani jail. Therefore, in the tenure of Zardari, Pakistan's foreign policy mold to national interests and in some kinds Pakistan bear lost to support USA. There was no constant foreign policy regarding USA but personal interests were on top.

Analysis of PPP Tenure's Foreign Policy

The perception of Pakistan's foreign policy as a whole during the PPP administration did not completely depart from conventional principles. Pakistan's support for Kashmir, Palestine, and other war-torn nations like Afghanistan, albeit with less emphasis continued to see around the world. As part of the United States' "Asia-Pacific rebalance policy," India carved out space in

Afghanistan and collaborated with the United States to try to play a larger role in the Indian Ocean region, deteriorating relations with Pakistan of America and Afghanistan. In the consequence of the occurrences of 2011, a huge imprint seen in Pak-US relations as the two-sided suspended vital exchange endlessly. The policymakers forced to look east and northeast as a result. Hence, the relations of Pakistan with USA in the tenure of PPP was reluctant due to the side effects of afghan war. Pakistan People's Party foreign policy in the tenure of Zardari with USA was victim because there were uncounted incidents seemed, as a result Pakistan gain loss in the shape of causalities, military lost, infrastructure disasters, energy crises. Pakistan's policies towards USA were lenient because in that tenure Pakistan was weak at the monetary ends and intends to get financial support from USA.

Future of US-Pakistan Interaction

The future of Pak-US interaction based on defending individual national interests on both sides. It is difficult to say that somewhat relations establish between Pak-USA because Pakistan has her own interests, which are junction with USA likewise, America her own interests in this region as well as with Pakistan to pursuit them at any cost. Therefore, the future of relations of both countries based on seen and unseen upheavals with ups and down situation.

Findings and Recommendations

- Strengthening ties with neighbor countries, particularly Russia, as Pakistan get access to advanced energy sources and advanced warfare methods and technologies.
- Pakistan must improve relations with Afghanistan in order to overcome its insecurity and a peaceful Afghanistan is in Pakistan's best interest.
- Pakistan's actually commitment to U.S. objectives of stabilizing Afghanistan, combating militancy and establishing a comprehensive post-conflict government in Kabul
- Pakistani policies are under American influenced and always interfere in the Pakistani security and political issues. Hence, Pakistan must quit from USA influence and have to tackle internal issues by herself.
- The trajectory of bilateral relations and regional dynamics necessitate a significant alteration in U.S. policies toward Pakistan.
- Programs of U.S. foreign assistance in Pakistan are achieving sufficiently their stated objectives.
- Pakistan maintains marginally relationships with some Islamist militant and terrorist organizations in pursuit of national interests but also continues to distinguish between them.
- The governments of Pakistan and India have to come up with strategies to significantly to reduce tensions and the probability of open conflict.
- Pakistan have to safeguards for nuclear technologies and materials uses and protect them to prone of leakage
- Pakistan's political leaders and civilians departments have the option to wrest significant command and control over national security policies and foreign policies from the world's best dominant security services and administration.

Conclusion

It is concludes that Pakistan's foreign policy over the past sixty-five years has remained prone to numerous issues and challenges, In fact every state's foreign policy is centered on its

own national interests. Pakistan's security and stability are in jeopardy because of its domestic issues and internal turmoil get a significant impact on the foreign policy. Terrorism, extremism and political instability have to resolve and Pakistan must implement drastic measures to curtail them in future. It will undoubtedly cast a shadow over the country's political system if no action taken promptly. The current leadership of Pakistan must be aware of the seriousness of the country's issues and the shifting geo-economic realities in the region. Indo-Pak relations on Public diplomacy and progress demonstrate beneficent for both countries and resolves important issues from both sides could support to maintain peace and stability in this region. Maintained better foreign relations with Russia and trade diplomacy are all priorities for Pakistan's foreign policy. The United States must agree grievances and many concerns of Pakistanis are appropriate and legitimate. In order to crafts a transparent, free, and fair foreign policy for the greater good of its people, the policy must presented to the parliament forum. Pakistan nation's ideal foreign policy cannot implemented without solid foundations and political will. On the other hand, in the tenure of Zardari, the security concerns were weak and foreign policy was not going in good way. However, American engaged in Afghanistan and intends to win a war against terrorism and Taliban but despite of all these USA failed to pursue her influence in this region because China and Russia were followed her. Pakistan pursued her national interests in the war against terrorism because Pakistan was also facing the terrorism because Pakistan was supporting USA and gave her logistic support like air basis handed over to USA on lease or so on. Consequently, Taliban notion that Pakistan is a part of America in this war. Pakistan's foreign policy in the tenure of Zardari was somewhat successful. All the decisions made by Pakistan in Pakistan People's Party tenure were mostly on self-interest based. Pakistan must have to join the Russian block because Russia is most near to neighbor country and Pakistan can get oil and gas and war technologies, arsenals and weapons from Russia to curtail the threat perception from India. Good relations with Afghanistan is also in the interest of Pakistan.

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