

Historical Timeline of United States-Pakistan Relations 1947-2020

Muhammad Asad

*Mphil Scholar, Department of Pakistan Studies, Abbottabad University
of Science and Technology, KPK, Pakistan*

Email: asadmuhammad31@gmail.com

Abstract

Throughout history, a sustained and enduring alliance between Pakistan and the United States has not been observed. The relationship between the two states experienced a multitude of fluctuations. The primary factor contributing to the establishment of both amicable and adversarial relations between these two nations is the alignment and divergence of their respective national interests. Since the establishment of Pakistan, the United States and Pakistan have maintained a positive bilateral relationship. The interconnections between social, political, legal, educational, and security domains hold considerable importance. The rationale behind this can be attributed to the geographical and geopolitical positioning of Pakistan. The United States has strategically utilized the territories of Pakistan on multiple occasions and under diverse circumstances in order to advance its own interests and achieve its initial objectives. After gaining independence in 1947, Pakistan faced significant challenges in the areas of security, economics, and various other opportunities, which were considerably unfavourable. Pakistan sought assistance from the United States in order to address the developmental needs in these specific regions. The two countries have developed stronger connections due to their common interests.

Keywords: United States, Pakistan, Geopolitical, Territories , Social, Economic.

Introduction

History has never seen a consistent alliance between Pakistan and America. There were numerous ups and downs in the relationship between both states. It is the alignment and difference of national interests between these two countries that are the key causes of their friendship and opposition. Since Pakistan was founded, America and Pakistan have had good ties. The social, political, legal, educational, and security ties have high significance. The reason is the geographical status and geopolitical

location of Pakistan. The US has used Pakistan's territories in various times and situations for its own gain to achieve its initial interests. Following Pakistan's independence in 1947, security, economics, and many other opportunities were much worse for Pakistan. Pakistan still needed development in these regions, which is why it looked for help from the US. Because of shared interests, ties have grown between the two countries.

It is said that the two superpowers in the world at the time were America and the USSR. To gain foreign interest, Pakistan must either join the US as an imperialist bloc or the USSR as a Communist bloc. Therefore, a communist bloc was not joining the URSSR. A capitalist block Pakistan joined the US to meet its security needs; Pakistan joined the US as a capitalist. The US and other western capitalist states also had a major interest in it since the USSR was at risk of spreading communism in South Asia and the Middle East. But America still looked for a strong friend in South Asia to keep Communism from spreading in the region. A number of treaties for stabilizing Pakistan's economic and security structure were signed in Pakistan and the US. A few of these agreements were US-Pakistan reciprocal Aid in 1954, SEATO in September 1954, and CENTO in 1955 (Jabeen, M., & Mazhar, M. S. 2011). Pakistan's relations with the US continued to grow with Pakistan's SEATO members in 1954 and with CENTO in 1955. A main component of the partnership was the military cooperation between the two states, which flourished through a complex training exchange between the US army and Pakistan.

In addition, Pakistan has delivered U2 flights over the Soviet Union to the Badaber Air Force base along the Afghan border and then presented an extensive risk to its own Soviet defense. Meanwhile, in 1965, a smaller but better-trained Pakistani Army with U.S. weapons was able to defend and protect the State against its considerably greater adversary, Pakistan, which clashed with India over Kashmir. Ties between China and America were further reinforced during the 1970s, when during Nixon's visit to China, Pakistan played an important role (Overhalt, W. 1973).

Admittedly, the relationship quickly increased and grew in the 1980s during the cyclone toward the South Asian expansion of the USSR. Whereas these associations were inferior during the elections of the left-wing PPP of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the US supported and educated Mujahedin Muslims in Afghanistan against the USSR. Since the collapse of the U.S.S.R., these two countries have again had worse relations as an outcome of the sanctions put on Pakistan by the Pressler amendments. The Pressler Amendments imposed sanctions on Pakistan because of its nuclear program, which began after the 1971 war.

However, Pakistan once again anticipated the critical position of US geopolitical and regional priorities after the attack on 9/11. In 2002, Pakistan was designated a non-NATO friend of its American partner, resulting in 25 billion dollars of assistance for Pakistan and a new bond between Pakistan and America. Citizens in Pakistan have

widely praised America's efforts in the 2005 Kashmir earthquake. The relationship was tensed again as both Pakistan and the US criticized one strategy against terrorism, though US officials frequently accuse Pakistan of offering refuge for Afghanistan's Taliban and Quetta Shura. Though a Pakistani official said the US had not struggled to keep an eye on security well in eastern Afghanistan, where Pakistan's most coveted killer, Mulla Fazullah, was expected to hide, The occurrence of Raymond Davis happened in Lahore, followed by America's Abbottabad operation and Osama's death, shadowed by Salala. It is believed that in recent decades, relations between two states have become increasingly strained, with considerable mistrust. The US is one of Pakistan's least-favored public opinion states. In 2015, just 15% of people in America had a good impression of Pakistan, according to the Gallup annual World Affairs Poll. A short overview of Pakistani and American ties is studied.

The First Bond (1947-50)

On October 20, 1947, diplomatic relations between Pakistan and the US began. As Pakistan was newly born, its economies, stability, and infrastructure growth faced many challenges. Pakistan then had and was in great need of economic assistance and the modernization of its armies for its infrastructural growth. Javeed, U., and Mushtaq, I. (2014) In order to obtain military and financial assistance for the establishment of Pakistan, strong ties with superpowers and the highly developed countries of the world were crucial. At the time, the Soviet Union and the US were the two world powers, while the U.S.S.R. was the leading communist economy. Both countries want Pakistan to become a part of their bloc. Pakistan had the option of establishing ties with the USSR or the U.S.A.

Visiting America and Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan Joins the Neoliberal Block.

In 1950, the officials of America welcomed the Premier to visit Pakistan formally. Pakistan's PM Liaquat Ali Khan accepted the invitation. In May 1950, Pakistan's first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, made his first official visit to America to meet American President Harry S. Truman. US President Harry was supposed to demand that Pakistan's Prime Minister let the CIA framework or basis and strongly watch over the USSR's operation, which Pakistan's Prime Minister refused. During these years, Pakistan's Army Chief of Staff Ayub Khan and some political leaders, including Finance Minister Ghulam Muhammed, Defense Secretary Sikandar Mirza, Foreign Secretary of the United States Ikramullah, and Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan, Ikramuallah as well visited the US, targeting to receive financial aid from the US. (Mukhtar, S. 2020). Pakistan entered the US as a capitalistic block to satisfy its defense and economic needs rather than joining the USSR as a socialist alliance.

Agreement on Common Security Support

Pakistan entered into a deal with America on joint security assistance in May 1954.

Pakistan and America wanted to fight the rise of communism in the region at this time. Pakistan has sent hundreds of its troops to America as preparation, according to the deal. (Saif, L. 2007). The US was one of the greatest armies in the world at the time as the highly developed Superpower Army. Moreover, Pakistani soldiers were trained by the US Army with modern military equipment. U.S. Army officers have also been posted to Pakistan's Rawalpindi. In the Rawalpindi Military Advisory Group (MAAG), Pakistani military officers were educated and trained in military strategy regarding management and headship.

SEATO

The South Asian Treaty Organization was established on September 8, 1954, by the US, Pakistan, France, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, and the Philippines. It was an international security body for the Southeast Asian States. The Manila Pact was also recognized in the Philippines (Saif, L. 2007). The unified solution of the States was taken, and the issue faced by a member of the Organization was overcome. The South East Asian Treaty Organization was also a participant, along with other states in the country, Pakistan, and the US.

CENTO

On February 24, 1955, the central Treaty organization was established under the Baghdad Pact and METO (Middle East Treaty Organization). Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Iran, and Iraq are members of the Central Treaty Organization. While America was not a CENTO participant, it had signed with Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan an armed agreement to certify to them that it should work to promote Central Treaty membership (Jabeen, M., & Mazhar, M. S. 2011). When India invaded Pakistan in 1965 and 1971, Pakistan was not supported, though SEATO and CENTO members were not supported in Pakistan.

However, Pakistan was able to gain economic and military assistance through the signing of these Security Pacts. Pakistan's soil was used in exchange as a basis for the reconnaissance of the USSR. With the American pools of machinery and resources to strengthen Pakistan against the U.S.S.R. targets, Pakistan had great benefits from these agreements. America has been extending over \$900 million in military instruments under the MDA. Pakistan's military was significantly modernized with the change in Jet Fighter and Tank equipment. (Ali, M. 2009). Its method of reading and communicating was reorganized as well. Pakistan got one additional enhanced division appliance, four infantry and one enhanced division, and was granted two-force subsistence functionality. Six modern groups of planes (B-57, F-104, C-130, and F-86) were received by the Pakistan Air Force, and twelve ships were received by the Merchant Navy. Chittagong and Karachi ports have also been recognized. This army has transformed itself into a disciplined and trained force that operates according to the US military's Modus operandi. The US generals trained hundreds and thousands of Pakistani captains. Via these pacts, Pakistan made up for partition insufficiencies,

and Pakistan's militants have now been considerably up-to-date and thus have restrained hostilities in every state in the country.

Leasing of Peshawar Air Base to Us

In 1956, American President Dwight Eisenhower asked to let Pakistan's Prime Minister Suharawardy lease the Peshawar aeroplane because the U.S. Army had needed to keep a close eye on the USSR and their ballistic missile program. The application has been accepted, and the Prime Minister of Pakistan has decided to send Peshawar Air Station to America. In exchange, America granted Pakistan almost 60 million dollars of economic and 5 million dollars of military assistance, which contributed to the strengthening of the Pakistani army. Both America and Pakistan, though, have separate security priorities. As the interests of America in Pakistan were to fight communism in the region, she tried to maintain a peaceful relationship with Pakistan. A snooping US-2 plane captured by the USSR on May 5, 1960 Official of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev, said "America can be established in Iran, Pakistan, or Turkey. (Lifschultz, L. 1986). He advised these states to dispose of their land (SEATO and CENTO) for the deposition of hostile services and to thereby make it easier for these forces to take action against the Soviet Union. He also said these states actually play on flames.

Pak-US Official Visit to America of Ayub Khan and the Mutual Security Agreement

Pakistan and the US had excellent relations during the Ayub Khan Dictatorship. Mutual security arrangements were signed with Pakistan and the US in 1959. In the early sixties, Pakistanis typically had a favorable opinion of America. In 1960, after Ayub Khan authorized the U.S. to travel from Peshawar, the US spy mission's American pilot, Gary, was arrested by the USSR. (Iqbal, M., & Khalid, S. 2011). As Head of State, Ayub Khan visited America for the first time officially in 1961. President Kennedy was told in private dialogue by Ayub Khan that India was an unnecessary threat to Pakistan, but India was also supposed to be a solidarity assistant by the US Government. In fact, Ayub Khan told Kennedy that Pakistan would draw from alliances and pacts if this strategy were implemented. President Kennedy promised Ayub Khan that America would not abandon its ally, that Pakistan would benefit financially, and that the American International Development Organization would provide USD 500 million over a two-year period (Iqbal, M., & Khalid, S. 2011). US President Kennedy subsequently felt very angry in 1961 when Ayub Khan agreed with Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to say that Pakistan should postpone its UN vote in favor of Chinese nationalists against Chinese communism.

Sino-Indian War, 1962

The boundary division question was decided by the Pakistani and Chinese authorities in 1962, but India insists the land is its own. The war between China and India is also called the Sino-India border dispute between China and India. America sponsored

India against China and placed obstacles in Pakistan's way against China. (Johnston, A. I., & Ross, R. S. 2006). The close friendly relations between Pakistan and China, with much disagreement expressed by the US President, are considered a landmark in China-links Pakistan's with the 1963 border agreement that have paved the way for China to become the greatest strategic ally of Pakistan and Pakistan's key supplier of weapons. However, financial aid to Pakistan was increased further by consortium firms in the US.

1965 Battle and Role of the US

The Gibraltar operation was initiated by Pakistan in August 1965 for the liberation of Kashmir. The aim of Gibraltar's activity was Kashmir's liberation from India. The Gibraltar operation led in 1965 to the declaration of the Pakistan-India war. Pakistan and India both criticize each other for using arms and supplies from the US. As a CENTO member of SEATO, Pakistan has been confident that America will protect Pakistan at war with any state in the world, but the US has not accepted SETO or CENTO arrangements to aid any Member State in the event that a Communist State attacks. Pakistan Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto also claimed that further relations between Pakistan and America are dependent on America's response to Pakistan's war tragedy. (Akhtar, R. 2017). On the other hand, on September 8, 1965, the US Congress announced that it was suspending both Pakistan and India's funding and military assistance.

1971 Battle and Role of the US

The Republic of China, on the other hand, has pledged to help Pakistan boost its economic status. President Johnson cautioned Pakistan against admitting the ceasefire agreement and preventing further confrontation with India. In Pakistan, in 1969, General Khan came to power. The relations between Pakistan and America began to crumble and influenced the lowest point in the Kennedy and Johnson eras. In those years, America provided Pakistan with no military or security aid. The first general election took place in Pakistan in 1970. The PPP Pakistani People's Party won by majorities in Western Pakistan (Z.A. Bhutto, newly born), and in the East (Sheik Mujeeb Awami League), leading by a majority in the East.

Fortunately, victory does not resolve the dance of political compromises and alliances. The campaign in the East wing of Pakistan began with the Pakistani Military calming down. The House of Representatives in the American Lower House deferred all forms of assistance to Pakistan. The President of the US was opposed to this assembly passage. The President of the US supposed US assistance and resources to be necessary to overcome the tragedy in East Pakistan. The war between Pakistan and India began on December 4, 1971. The U.N. and Security Council assessed the conflict. On the same day, US State Secretary Kessenger told the press that the US would not oppose India. The US' efforts were both too late and too few. (Soherwordi, S. H. S. 2010). Pakistan expects United States economic and military support under

SEATO agreements, but the US official declaration has been that they aren't anti-Indian CENTO agreements. Pakistan's legislation that led terribly to East Pakistan's split

The Role of Pakistan in US-China Relations

During the Cold War, Pakistan was considered an important friend of America. As Pakistan and its new chief in the region were to be an important guard against Communism, the U.S. wished to have a friendly friendship with Pakistan. President Nixon and State Secretary Henry Kissinger benefited from Pakistan's friendly relations with China, which led to his covert visit to China after he visited Pakistan in July 1971 (Javaid, U., & Jahangir, A. 2015). Pakistan played a crucial role in the 1972 visit to China by US President Nixon. Pakistan's efforts also led to the normalization of China-America relations. Throughout 1971, America provided economic and military assistance for Pakistan because losing Pakistan during the war meant losing a significant partner in the U.S.-SR war. In 1974, Bhutto became Pakistan's elected president, and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was laid off, became Pakistan's Prime Minister. While Bhutto was regarded as a democrat, he had a close relationship with President Richard Nixon of the US, which also supported Pakistan. Bhutto favored a bilateral US-India relationship.

The Relationship Between US-Pakistan and the Nuclear Program

It is said that in different periods of time, Pakistan and America faced different ups and downs. The Nuclear Test of India began in 1974, after the initiation of a platform to make Pakistan a nuclear weapon state by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. In 1974, US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made his first official visit to Pakistan for a meeting with Pakistan's Prime Minister, and he disregarded the arrangement with France over plant reprocessing. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto opposed a nuclear weapons program with too many facilities. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto warned that the U.S. would make Pakistan an awful example. France is committed to keeping its deal with Pakistan on nuclear reprocessing plants (Abbas, H. 2006). Bhutto was fearful of surrendering pressure to the US, and France was doing so. The Pakistan Prime Minister has led research on a nuclear weapons program.

A nuclear weapons testing laboratory in Chaghi was established in response to Washington's pressure. The President of the US answered to Pakistani authorities, and, because of pressure from the US in 1976, France suspended the agreement with Pakistan. The Pakistani Government has refused to abandon the program for nuclear weapons. Pakistan is developing the ability to upgrade Kahota Uranium. In January 1977, the president was elected to appoint Henny Carter. President Henry was an anti-socialist and even proclaimed Pakistan's nuclear weapons policy to be prohibited. President Henry Carter of the US did not like Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's patrols and imposed constraints on Pakistan, and he lost support under Nixon. President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was threatened with the dislocation of nuclear proliferation by President

Henry Carter. Bhutto objects to the review or termination of the nuclear program, which contributes to the US comparison. Pakistan has been declining since 1979, when it had its lowest relationship with the US. In Islamabad, Pakistan, as a result of Grand Mosque seizures in Saudi Arabia, the US Embassy was burned by a group of students. Miller, N.L. (2014) Political and economic assistance was suspended, and in 1977–78, Pakistan was threatened by U.S. threats. After 28 fighter jets were purchased by the US Legislature in the 1980s, this situation compounded. In 1980, the President was warned that if the growth of uranium exceeded 5%, Pakistan would suffer severe consequences. On an international level, Zia-ul-Haq drafted an agreement that Pakistan faced great challenges from India without a continuing nuclear program for the ratification of the proliferation agreement. The nuclear program would increase stability in Pakistan and its territorial completeness.

Operational Cyclone Mutual Connections

In December 1979, Zulfiqar Bhutto's expulsion and death led to apparent changes in the U.S. policy towards Pakistan, the US' military engagement in Afghanistan, and Iran's Islamic Revolution. The US-Pakistan relationship has grown positively. Soviet Union interference in Afghanistan has triggered a major threat to Pakistan as a result of the Afghan border (Butt, K. M., & Siddiqui, A. J. 2016). Pakistan is headed towards internal administrative uncertainties since the two provinces, the NWFP (Khyber Pakhtun Khawa) and Baluchistan, share their borders with Afghanistan.

This entire extent of the frontier was primarily exposed to foreign destabilization, particularly when Afghanistan was occupied by the Soviet Union. Because of this grave situation in the region, the US wanted Pakistan, given its geography, to be a forward-looking nation. President Carter called Zia-ul-Haq and said the U.S. wanted a 1959 Joint Security Deal with Pakistan to strengthen security against Soviet violence. On January 21, 1980, in his letter to the assembly of President Carter, President Carter called for vital assistance to Pakistan. "I call on Congress, as the key command, to grant a military and financial assistance package intended to help it." The US administration provided Pakistan with 400 million dollars in military and economic aid.

President Gen. Zia of Pakistan dubbed the proposal as peanuts. He said Pakistan would not exchange its safety for 400 million dollars; assistance must be suitable to the extent of the risks. In 1981, President Reagan took over the post of President and successively completed Carter's time. The new administration adopted a more comprehensive approach to Pakistan than the previous one. America signed an agreement in 1981 that extended assistance of \$3.2 billion to Pakistan for six years, from 1981 until 1987. The average US military aid amounted to over \$1.74 billion. In the spring of 1986, a further \$4.2 billion package was approved for the period 1988–1993. This support included the auction of fighter jet planes like the F-16, which were refined (Hussain, M. 2016). The US recovered its relationship with Pakistan to

capture South Asian employees in order to preserve its strategic advantages in the Gulf and the Near East.

In a security interest that reinforces its safety competence, Pakistan Octane is raising the weapon from America. Second, Pakistan's strategists knew that they respected the support of a superpower state. Thirdly, the US assisted Pakistan in overcoming its financial difficulties and accepting the burden of Afghan refugees. The nuclear question remained important, notwithstanding that US tactics played an important part in the Afghan war. The statement by Abdul Qadir Khan that uranium is inspired by the position of weapons inspired the American in question. On September 12, 1984, in a letter to President Zia-ul-Haq, US President Ronald Reagan stated, "I must reiterate my grave concern that nuclear-powered matter may damage everything that we are attempting to achieve and the considerable evolution we have planned thus far."

It is said that the American CIA and Pakistan's ISI have spent trillions of dollars in action during the past decade to stop the USSR from going further in the region. Over the years, America has endorsed Pakistan's financial assistance and arm assistance for billions of dollars. Pakistan covered 3.2 billion dollars in 1984, and Pakistan was the second major aid recipient after Israel from America in 1987 (Kamal, M. 2020). The known operation Cyclone has been thrown and executed by Americans, facilitating military and economic assistance to the US Government. The Central Intelligence Agency, with Inter Service Intelligence's teamwork, had a major role to play during the war in combating communism in Afghanistan and in South Asia. The Pakistan Intelligence Agency (ISI), which provided financial assistance and support to the insurgency, played a significant role in the defeat of the USSR in the region by sending weaponry and ammunition to Mudjahideens over the mountain border between the two republics.

Pressler Amendments

Senator Larry Pressler prepared and amended in 1985 in the Legislative Committee his concern about transferring military support to the area of South Asia with Mathias and Percy. Pressler's amendments to the Foreign Affairs Act 1961 were adopted by the U.S. Parliament (Akhtar, R. 2017). But personal amendments will be sanctioned by the US legislature by the end of time. Amendment Bandhan to Pakistan's financial aid unless or until the nation could never have sufficient proof of nuclear spread in Pakistan. Assume that Pakistan revealed that it could increase uranium and collect corresponding nuclear energy devices from 1984–1987, but action did not take place until 1990. The USSR leaves Afghanistan in 1989.

It is believed that the U.S. has achieved its main goal, communism restraint. This shifted the global system from bipolar to classical, unipolar terms. America was America's lone superpower state under the new global system, and Pakistan was no longer a leading country for the U.S. In Pakistan, operations have ceased to be

necessary and are regarded as a cause of instability in the region and a world nuclear problem-maker. US President George Bush refused to grant Pakistan certification in September 1990 that he did not own or have an outcome (Calary, C. 2010). Pakistan's total and financial support, including four years of work on the package of 4 billion US dollars, has been cut off as a result of this in 1987.

Pakistan-US Relations After the Cold War

In 1992, Pakistan's relations with America declined because U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt wanted Pakistan to support state terrorism, and, for example, he was packing militants who initiated problems in India. Pakistan added North Korean missile facilities and Chinese M-11 missiles (Paul, T.V. 2003). Pakistan expanded nuclear technology to North Korea for the exchange of missile facilities. The U.S. nuclear non-proliferation target was then heavily damaged. US South Asian strategies have already enhanced strong China-Pakistan defense cooperation, which puts India and America's attempts to encapsulate China under unnecessary threat. Therefore, since the U.S. sanctions affect Pakistan much longer than they affect Americans, In spite of the fact that Pakistan is subject to sanctions. Some other states in the Middle East and North Korea have Pakistan's nuclear expertise. The US strategy makers failed to appreciate that nuclear rollback was not possible for Pakistan but that system control could be carried out through specific techniques. America does not recognize that diplomatic and powerful foreign strategy instruments may be of additional benefit to violent instruments in the achievement of its nuclear non-proliferation goal.

Throughout this timeframe, the Clinton government has worked with India's democratic government. The Pakistani found that the amendments to the Pressler were especially for Pakistan, with unfair consents. Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto visited America officially, and Clinton asked Pakistan to make limits and launch a cooperative effort in order to remove military personnel from the region. The Benazir proposition approved the Brown amendment for the transfer by Pakistan of \$3.68 million in armed appliances but not the earlier stress of the Pressler amendments, which was adopted in 1990. However, the arms penalties have not been lifted. In 1996, Pakistan and the government in Afghanistan were known as the Taleban administration (Akhtar, N. 2008). First of all, the American government accepted the state's harmony and friendship and contrasted it with the Taliban administration, saying that the Taliban government was rooted in their uncivilized destruction of human rights and fundamentalist opinion.

Pakistan's Atomic State

On May 28, 1998, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Shareef directed Chagi Baluchistan's nuclear test, which called Clinton's government furious with Pakistan. President Clinton executed the sanctions under Glenn's Pakistan amendments. These changes also include the interruption of funding for growth, and the US also suspends

all types of support for the Government of Pakistan, including international financial institution loans such as those from the IMF and the World Bank and US loans to the Government of Pakistan. However, America lifted sanctions for purchasing agriculture-related food after 2 months in July 1998 (Lippman, T. W. 1998). US industries have been severely damaged by sanctions against Pakistan and India as they lose honest customers. A new interest in the area came in mid-1998 after terrorist attacks by Osama Bin Laden's US group at American Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya (Haynes, J. 2005). The Pakistani government proposed using its effect and influence to surrender the Taliban, but the Taliban have refused, and there has been a new enmity.

Us Tilt Towards India

As usual, even in the way that the US has proven disloyal, its foreign policy has changed constantly. As we can see, Bill Clinton's first tenure had warm ties with Pakistan, and his second tenure shifted policy 180 degrees. India became a focal point of interest, and US interest was limited in Pakistan. However, Brown was still alive when the US foreign policy amendment by Pressler lifted the armed embargo. The amendment had been removed even then. Consequently, the US had to pay Pakistan for the unloaded fleet of F-16s. The US began to find ways to blame Pakistan and objected to Pakistan supporting the Taliban in Afghanistan rather than helping Pakistan build its unstable economy. The US was also concerned about Pakistan's participation in Kashmir's disorder. Pakistan purchased trouble-setting missiles in April 1998 from Korea. The US intelligence community reached the conclusion that Pakistan had developed medium-sized missile technology from Korea.

On April 6, 1998, Pakistan successfully fired rockets. Nine hundred kilometers was the range of the warheads (Cordesman, A. H. 2002). This time, America was imposing sanctions on the research laboratories in North Korea and Khan, where missiles were manufactured. These sanctions were symbolic only because the US deal had stopped before. Conducting six nuclear detonations on May 28–31, 1998, further precipitated the situation. Pakistan said these tests were carried out in response to Indian testing on May 12–13, 1998. The support for the Taliban in Afghanistan by Inter-Service Intelligence had also made the relationship bitter. In the US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, Dar-es-Salam, and Tanzania, Osama bin Laden, a wealthy Saudi man, was allowed to use Pakistan for military purposes against America. A cruise missile assault on the training camps at Bin Laden in Afghanistan was initiated by the US Navy. Pakistan felt offended because the long-standing ally was not aware of the attack, let alone a violation of airspace. On May 13, 1998, the Clinton administration levied economic and military sanctions, which were reinforced by the provisions of Section 102 of the Arms Export Control Act. Smith, P. J. (2011)

However, in America's foreign policy towards South Asia in 1999, a new turn could be seen. For nuclear talks with India and Pakistan, Bill Clinton has sent Talbot. The

team presented a draft plan to lift all sanctions, including the amendments by Pressler. The three conditions were followed: "Pakistan should halt missile cooperation with Korea, agree to participate in international negotiations to prohibit the manufacturing of fissile material, and implement a comprehensive nuclear export control system." However, Pakistan said that India should be the first to sign this pact (Mehmood, A. 2003). In February 1999, the Kargil incident, in which Pakistan responded to India's move, caused the US government to fear that any kind attack could lead to nuclear war. However, on the recommendation of President Bill Clinton in July 1999, the war came to an end when Nawaz Sharif requested that the intruders back the military's withdrawal. However, this conflict turned into a conflict over Kargil's role. On October 12, 2000, General Pervez Musharraf proceeded, and the Nawaz Sharif administration was thrown down. Pakistan-US relations had ups and downs and remained a reality. After 1971, relations between the two nations seemed weak, and Pakistan lost its importance to the US. Bill Clinton's 5-hour stay in Pakistan fulfilled this gap.

Pakistan-US Relations After 9/11

After the attacks on 9/11 in some states, Americans attacked in order to put a stop to bloodshed and militancy. Pakistan and the US have emerged as key strategic allies in the fight against terrorism. First, Pakistan attempted to negotiate with Al-Qaeda members and Taliban officials at the highest levels to hand Osama over to US authorities. But Pakistan certified the US military after talks failed to allow it to use its armed bases to attack Al Qaeda and Taliban members in Afghanistan. Musharraf said Pakistan could not support the US and that Pakistan would be threatening Stone Age Pakistan if the US were not to join the war against the Taliban and Al Qaeda (Tellis, A. J. 2008). Pakistan decided to ally with the US in the war on Afghanistan.

Sanctions Elimination (Glenn and Pressler Amendments)

In 2001, the U.S. Government immediately adopted a letter removing all the sanctions previously imposed on Pakistan under the amendments of Glenn and Pressler. Because of its geographical location and ties to major regional actors such as Iran, India, China, and Afghanistan, the US needs Pakistan's assistance. Pakistan supplied logistical support for the Taliban and Al Qaeda, as well as information inputs, airways to America, and NATO measures (Zeb, R. 2004). Pakistan has supplied the US with many forms of aid required, such as overflying access to Pakistan's land and naval bases and pressing local characteristics to help the Taliban and its partners end all logistics and political support for Al-Qaeda and the Taliban.

Pakistan Becomes a Non-NATO Ally

In 2003, the US formally forgave \$1 billion in loans that it authorized to Pakistan in appreciation of Pakistan's counter-terrorist activities. In 2004, President George W. Bush declared Pakistan a friend of Non-NATO, allowing them to acquire advances, strategies, and armament facilities. But, since 2004, many attacks on the north-west

side of Pakistan have been carried out by American military forces (Javaid, U. 2005). The targets were Pakistani Taliban drone attacks as well as supporters of al-Qaeda, but the attacks provoked a great deal of resistance from Pakistan as the result of these drone strikes led to the deaths of a great number of civilians. Pakistan was declared a Non-NATO ally mainly because the US wants to work for its interests. At that time, NATO troops fighting in Afghanistan needed strategic weapons, food, and equipment supply routes. The US declared Pakistan non-NATO and allowed Pakistan to acquire strategic weapons and equipment.

Assistance and Natural Catastrophe

The people of the northern region of Pakistan suffered a major disaster in 2005. In the earthquake, thousands of people died and were injured. A lot of people have lost their houses, and facilities have been totally destroyed in the area. At the time, the need for movement offered by the US and the nation was a grateful support for emotions and finance. People in Pakistan praised the efforts of the U.S. in northern Pakistan (Andrabi, T., & Das, J. 2010). During this time of tragedy, the US helped Pakistan by sending Chinook helicopters in an emergency to rescue those affected. The US has provided \$500 million to meet the conditions and reform Pakistan's northern regions.

Distrust and the American Inclination Towards India

However, relations tensed again in 2007 when a report was introduced alleging that Pakistan was using US assistance funds for its war cooperation to help Pakistan develop its defense system through the aid currency used against India. The confidence is misplaced on both sides because the US official has begun accusing Pakistan of having provided refuge for the Afghan Taliban, i.e., Pakistan. On the other hand, authorities in Pakistan blame America for doing very little in East Afghanistan to control safety. In June 2008, eight Taliban were killed by an air strike by the US military and eleven Pakistani soldiers. High-ranking Pakistani officials responded strongly to the killing of 11 troops, which shocked the basis for shared belief and support (Gall, C., & Schmitt, E. 2008). In addition, President Pervez Musharraf said in 2009 that the billions of dollars of assistance we received from the US in the name of the war on terror were used to improve and strengthen the defense mechanism against our enemy, India.

Kerry Lugar Bill

The renowned Kerry Lugar bill was adopted by the US Assembly in October 2009. While the bill was accepted in order to provide \$7.5 billion in non-military aid, it was made on the condition of a certain lack of confidence in the Pakistani army and higher government. America asserted that the administration in Pakistan used support to improve its mechanisms of defense against India. The Pakistani and US army operation to capture Mullah Abdul Ghani, A renowned Taliban leader from Pakistan's tribal zone, in 2010 The operation was successful, and Pakistan was hailed by the US. Mazzetti, M., and Filkins, D. (2010).

Pakistan, Iran, Gas Pipeline, And Us

Pakistan and Iran also faced challenges with their gas pipeline projects. The U.S. requested Pakistan leave the gas line project as they opposed the pipe line with Iran. The U.S. also confesses that it will support Pakistan in the production of its own natural gas and that it will assist them in importing and creating electricity. But in Ankara in 2010, Pakistan signed a gas pipeline agreement with Iran. In 2012, the Foreign Minister said that the US would not suspend Pakistan's agreement. This project on the gas pipe line between Pakistan and Iran was thus a challenge in Pakistan's US relations. (Bhat, M.A. 2014).

Raymond Davis Case

In the beginning of 2011, US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent Raymond Davis murdered two Pakistani citizens in Lahore. The two came to rob him, which he blamed. The murder of two innocent people has brought him into custody. Raymond is still claimed by the U.S. government to be allowed to defend his diplomacy and must be freed immediately. But he was later acquitted of the Two Pakistani citizens assassination charges and sent to the US. (Davis, R., & Reback, S. 2017). Pakistan and the US have entered into an agreement as states. Raymond Davis is freed, but government decisions are commonly condemned by society.

Operation Abbottabad and the Death of Osama Bin Ladin

In May 2011, Osama Bin Laden was murdered in Pakistan's City of Abbottabad by US Navy Seals and, in this operation, by U.S. Navy Seal Team Six. US President Barack Obama said information about the operation in Abbottabad was not shared with Pakistan's military and authorities. While it was claimed that it was a joint operation by the Intelligence Agency (ISI), Pakistan has gotten almost \$20 billion from the US since September 11. However, the US granted \$800 million in assistance to Pakistan on behalf of the Osama bin Laden raid. (Cordesman, A. H., & Vira, V. 2011). The Shakeel Afridi case also has significance for Pakistan's relationship with the US. He was a Doctor who supported the U.S. CIA through a phony and false hepatitis vaccine program. In the Pakistani city of Abbottabad, Dr. Shakeel Afridi is conducting his counterfeit and false hepatitis vaccine program. He's been working in Pakistan as a CIA spy. He played a crucial role in the raid in Abbottabad and was useful. When Pakistani troops apprehended him and sent him to prison for 33 years on account of his crimes, he escaped from the Torkham border. Afridi's role is confirmed by the Central American Agency (CIA). (Mandel, R. 2015). Senator Henry Clinton, however, said Pakistan had nothing to justify holding Shakil Afridi. As a result, the American Senator cut off Pakistan's assistance of \$33 million. But America has also agreed to exchange Aafia Siddiqui detainees with Afridi, but Pakistan has refused to.

NATO Procurement and Road Blocking by Pakistan

In a U.S. army air strike, 24 Pakistani military soldiers were killed, and Pakistan has

again experienced a difficult relationship with America. The Afghan and U.S. Armies as well as authorities have alleged that firing Pakistani troops is the result of the launch, although Pakistan's and military officers have refuted these assertions. After these deaths of Pakistani troops, the officials of Pakistan asked the US army to leave the Salala air base used by the Americans to launch a taliban and activist operation. In addition, NATO supply routes have been stopped by the government of Pakistan as a response to the deaths of Pakistani military personnel. (William, B. G. 2013). The military command and several Pakistani political parties met and chatted about the restoration of NATO supply roads in early 2012. U.S. diplomats also did their best to reduce opposition between the two countries.

Pakistan's Prime Minister Gillani said Pakistan has blocked these laws without pressure and will be open soon with an agreement. NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen urged Pakistan to reopen the route to Afghanistan for NATO supplies. However, Anders Fogh stated that Pakistan will not be invited to the 25th NATO summit, which will be held in Chicago in May. John Kerry, a well-known American senator, agrees that Pakistan must work with the US to remove the Taliban and a terrorist organization from the nation. (Imtiaz, H. 2012) Pakistani senior officers decided to meet in Chicago on May 15 in order to discuss NATO supply routes at a NATO head conference. At the same time, on May 15, Pakistan's Foreign Minister recommended that NATO's supply routes be renewed after the invitation by NATO President Asif Zardari to the summit in Chicago.

Reset Relations Between Pakistan and the U.S

Both Pakistan and the U.S. did not entirely interrupt diplomatic and military communication networks, as some officers from Pakistan and the U.S. maintained an expanding relationship with each other in a number of meetings and forums. In an interview with Pakistan State Television, American Ambassador Cameron Munter said both countries wanted to take the best approach to progressing with their relations. Telephone dialogue with Pakistan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hillary Clinton, and the US in an apology for the errors that led to Pakistani troops' deaths, Hina Rabbani Khar. However, the Secretary of State of the US did not apologize and said, "We regret that the Pakistani army has suffered the loss. We are committed to working with Pakistan to prevent this from occurring again." Following this, Pakistan reopened the NATO supply routes on Parliament's recommendation in July 2012 (Hanauer, L., & Chalk, P. 2012). On July 3, however, the defense committee cabinet decided to actually move forward. Following the July 4 meeting, the federal cabinet authorized the resolution to lead automobiles bringing NATO products to Karachi port to Afghanistan by the end of 2015. The choice was made.

The US and Pakistan signed a "Conditions of Engagement" agreement in order to improve security and the quiet area. In the context of the increasing settlements both Financial support from America to Pakistan has ceased since December 2010.

Pakistan was a continuation of American assistance under a coalition support fund for its US-based aid to the war on terror with regard to the growing economic crisis. In August 2012, Pakistan got \$1.1 billion. The US assigned it to Pakistan for counter-insurgency and terrorism operations on the Afghan frontier. Pakistan and the US concentrated on work and interests together.

A Review of Pakistan's Strategy of War on Terrorism

A Newly elected government was set up in Pakistan in June 2013. Again, to the PM of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif: Behind the 2011 crisis, he sought to strengthen ties with the US. As a new government, Pakistan's "war on terror" policies and Pakistan's concerns about US Drone attacks in Pakistan are called for. However, other experts from Pakistan and the US have said positively: "The dynamics of Pakistan and the relations with the US were modified under the Sharif government" (Rafique, N. 2015), and even experts from the US considered that the Sharif government had competence in governing matters, resulting in a balance between Pakistan and the US. On July 31, 2013, US Secretary of State John Kerry proclaimed a revitalization of the strategic dialogue with Pakistan in order to further improve the relationship (Khan, S., & Yousaf, K. 2013). The dialogue between two States is the primary goal to be used in furthering robust cooperative relations. In October 2013, Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif visited the US to meet President Obama in order to produce a full joint statement recognizing definite cooperation projects between Pakistan and the US, particularly in the areas of trade and investment in energy. The fourth ministerial meeting on America took place in January 2014. Likewise, in January 2015, in Islamabad, Pakistan's Advisor to PM Sartaj Aziz and American State Secretary John Kerry held their Fifth Ministerial Meeting. The meeting included a relevant growth standard in the five work groups that identified these groups, including security, energy, non-proliferation, policy stability, and defense consultation. Rafique, N. (2015).

Resultantly, during the 5th Ministry's meeting, it was agreed that US\$ 250 million of assistance would be given to Pakistan for the rehabilitation of temporarily dislocated TDPs following the launch of the Zar-e-Azab military operation in Pakistan's tribal region (Javaid, U. 2015). As a sixth working group, Pakistan and the US are now integrating education, science, and technology into the strategic dialogue. Pakistan formally announced a ban on the Taliban and Haqqani in PK in order to enhance cooperative relations with the U.S.

Conclusion

Following an assessment of the foreign policy between Pakistan and the US for the duration of the various phases, it can be inferred that the relationship between Pakistan and the US was friendly with each other, thus continuously evident in a series of acquaintances between them. The US won more from times of interest convergence, but the former outweighed periods of divergence. Although Pakistan was named America's most loyal ally, it is also the world's most endorsed nation-state. With total dependence on the US, Pakistan was not provided with the obligatory support of the US where necessary. The US abandoned Pakistan not only in the 1965 battle but also in the 1971 conflict, resulting in the country's breakup. In addition, the Afghan extremists, who were used by the US against the U.S.S.R. in the seventies by giving money and weapons of war, had Russia dismembered. After the 9/11 attacks, these same Mujahideen were exposed as enemies of America through social media and print media, and then the Pakistani government was forced to take action against these terrorists and clarify their position that Pakistan is with America or with these terrorists. Considering the fragility of the situation, the Pakistani government decided to side with the US; the Pakistani land had to pay a heavy price, and America was forced to fight its own people on its own soil. Participation in this war weakened Pakistan immensely indeed; the latter levied severe penalties, embargoes, and sanctions.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

References

1. Abbas, H. (2006). Pakistan through the Lens of the "Triple A" Theory. *The Fletcher Forum of World Affairs*, 30(1).
2. Abbas, Q. (2019). Trust deficit is a huge constraint in US-Pakistan relations. *The News*. <https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/579465-trust-deficit-is-a-huge-constraint-in-us-pakistan-relations>.
3. Afzal, M. (2020). At all Costs: How Pakistan and China Control the Narrative on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. *Regional Influence and Strategy*. https://www.brookings.edu/wpcontent/uploads/2020/06/FP_20200615_china_pakistan_afzal_v2.pdf.
4. Ahmed, A. (2017). Pak-Russia Relations and Future Prospects. *Defense Journal*, 20.
5. Ahmed, N. (2012). Re-defining US-Pakistan Relations. *The Dialogue*, 7(3).
6. Ahmed, N. (2017). How Trump will Shape Pakistan-US Ties. *The Express Tribune*. <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1305301/trump-will->

- [shape-pakistan-us-ties.](#)
7. Akhtar, N. (2008). Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Taliban. *International Journal on World Peace.* 25(4).
 8. Akhtar, R. (2017). Pakistan-US Problem the First Betrayal. The Express Tribune. [https://tribune.com.pk/story/1419333/pakistans-us-problem-first-betrayal.](https://tribune.com.pk/story/1419333/pakistans-us-problem-first-betrayal)
 9. Akhtar, R. (2017). The Correct Narrative on Pressler. Dawn News. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1335979>
 10. Al-Bayati, H.T. (2020). Donald Trump's New World Order: U.S. Credibility, Reputation and Integrity. *The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group.* Maryland. London
 11. Ali, M. (2009). US Foreign Aid to Pakistan and Democracy: An Overview. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences.* 29(2).
 12. Amjad, A. Usman, A. & Amjad, U. (2017). Disrupting the Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan. *Journal of politics and international studies.* 03(2).
 13. Andrabi, T. & Das, J. (2010). In Aid We Trust: Hearts and Minds and the Pakistan Earthquake of 2005. *The Review of Economics and Statistics.* 99(3).
 14. Ayson, R. & Pardesi, M. S. (2017). Asia's Diplomacy of Violence: China-US Coercion and Regional order. *Survival global politics and strategy.* 59(2).
 15. Bajpai, K. (2017). Narendra Modi's Pakistan and China Policy: Assertive Bilateral Diplomacy, Active Coalition Diplomacy, *International Affairs.* 93(1).
 16. Bhat, M. A. (2014). America and Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations.* 8(8).
 17. Bhatti, N. M. Waris, M. & Muhammad, S. (2019). Indian Policy to Isolate Pakistan at International Forum and the Way Forward. *Review of Economics and Development Studies.* 5(4).
 18. Blaydes, C. M. & Linzer, D. A. (2012). Elite Competition, Religiosity and Anti-Americanism in the Islamic World. *American Political Science review,* 106(2).
 19. Boone, J (2016). Terrific guy, fantastic country: Trump heaps praise on Pakistan's leader. The Guardian. [https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/dec/01/terrific-guy-fantastic-country-trump-pakistan-nawaz-sharif.](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/dec/01/terrific-guy-fantastic-country-trump-pakistan-nawaz-sharif)
 20. Butt, K. M. & Siddiqui, A. J. (2016). Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations from 1978 to 2001: An Analysis. *A Research Journal of South Asian Studies.* 31(2).
 21. Mohan, C. R. (2009). How Obama Can Get South Asia Right, *The Washington Quarterly,* 32(2).
 22. Calary, C. (2010). Thinking about Pakistan's Nuclear Security in Peacetime, Crisis and War. *Dehli Institute for Defense Studies and*

- Analyses. Occasional paper 2, A. M. Offseters. New Dehli.*
23. Chan, L. H. (2017). Soft Balancing against the US 'Pivot to Asia: China's Geostrategic Rationale for Establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 71(6).
 24. Chaudhuri, R. & Shende, S. (2020). Dealing With the Taliban: India's Strategy in Afghanistan after U.S. Withdrawal. *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*. Washington.
 25. Clinton, H.R. (2014). Hard Choices: A memoir. *Simon & Schuster*, Newyork.
 26. Colas, A. (2005). Neo-liberalism, globalization and international relations. *Pluto books*. London.
 27. Cordesman, A. H. & Vira, V. (2011). Pakistan-Violence versus stability: A national net assessment. *Center for Strategic & international studies*. Washginton.
 28. Cordesman, A. H. (2002). The India-Pakistan Military Balance. *Center of Strategic and International Studies*.
 29. Davis, R. & Reback, S. (2017). The Contractor: How I landed in Pakistani Prison and ignited a Diplomatic. *Benbella Books*. Dallas.
 30. Dombrowski, P., & Reich, S. (2017). Does Donald Trump have a grand strategy? *International Affairs*, 93(5).
 31. Faath, S. (2006). Pakistan at the crossroads: Domestic Dynamics and External Pressures. *Columbia University Press*. California.
 32. Gady, F. S. (2017). Pakistan to Receive US Attack Helicopters in 2017: The Pakistan Army is slated to receive three AH-1Z Viper attack helicopters this year. *The Diplomat*.
<https://thedi diplomat.com/2017/02/pakistan-to-receive-us-attack-helicopters-in-2017/>.
 33. Gall, C. & Schmitt, E. (2008). Pakistan Angry as Strike by U.S. Kills 11 Soldiers. *Newyork Times*.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2008/06/12/world/asia/12pstan.html>.
 34. Ganguly, S. (2017). Has Modi truly changed India's Foreign policy? *The Washington Quarterly*, 40(2).
 35. Gibbs, J. P. (1989). Conceptualization of Terrorism. *American Sociological review*.
 36. Giustozzi, A. (2017). The Central Asia-Afghanistan relationship from Soviet Intervention to the Silk Road initiatives. *Lexington Books*. Maryland.
 37. Graff, N. D. Brink, T.T. & Parmar, I. (2020). China's rise in a liberal world order in transition - introduction to the forum. *Review of International Political Economy*. 27(2).
 38. Haider, M (20019). US may release CSF funding for Pakistan. *The News*. <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/502734-us-may-release-csf-funding-for-pakistan>.

39. Hanauer, L. & Chalk, P. (2012). India's and Pakistan's Strategies in Afghanistan: Implications for the US and the Region. *Center of Asia Pacific Policy*. Santa Monica. Rand Corporation.
40. Haynes, J. (2005). Islamic Militancy in East Africa. *Third World Quarterly*. 26(8).
41. Hussain, M. (2016). Pak-US Relations: An Historical Overview. *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture*. 37(2).
42. Hussain, S. & Jaffe, G. (2017). American woman, Canadian husband and children freed in Pakistan after 5-year hostage ordeal. The Washington Post.
https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/american-woman-canadian-husband-and-children-freed-in-pakistan-after-5-year-hostage-ordeal/2017/10/12/5f69e964-af4b-11e7-a908-a3470754bbb9_story.html.
43. Hussain, Z. (2011). Sources of Tension in Afghanistan and Pakistan: A Regional Perspective. *Bareclona center of International affairs*.
44. Huxley, T., & Schreer, B. 2017. Trump's missing Asia strategy. *Survival Global politics & Strategy*. 59(2).
45. Imtiaz, H. (2012). Pakistan's invitation to Chicago Summit, hinged on NATO supply routes. The Express Tribune.
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/377360/pakistan-not-invited-to-chicago-summit-nato-secretary-general>.
46. Iqbal, A. (2016). Trump says US troops needed in Afghanistan to protect Pak N-arms. Dawn Newspaper.
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1243642>.
47. Iqbal, A. (2017). Conditions on security assistance to Pakistan failed to yield results: Mattis. Dawn News.
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1308504>.
48. Iqbal, A. (2017). Trump wants Pakistan's 'paradoxile' policies to change:NSA. Dawn News.
49. Iqbal, M. & Khalid, S. (2011). Pakistan's relationship with the US during Ayub Khan's period. *Pakistaniaat: A Journal of Pakistan Studies*, 3(1).
50. Iqbal, A. (2018). US cuts military training programme for Pakistan. Dawn News. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1426335>.
51. Iqbal, A. (2016). Mansoor's death message for Taliban, Says Obama. Dawn news. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1260353>
52. Ishaque, W. Shah, S.J. & Ullah, Aman. (2017). Iranian Nuclear Deal: Challenges for Regional and Global Strategic Management. *Global Political Review*. 02(1).
53. Jabeen, M. & Mazhar, M. S. (2011). Security Game: SEATO and CENTO As instrument of Economic And Military Assistance to Encircle Pakistan. *Pakistan Economic and Social Review*.
54. Jabeen, M., & Mazhar, M. S. (2011). Security game: SEATO and

CENTO as instrument of economic and military assistance to encircle Pakistan. *Pakiastan Economic and Social Review*.

55. Jaffrelot, C. (2016). Pakistan at the Crossroads: Domestic and Dynamics and External Pressures. *Columbia University Press*. California.