



RESEARCH PAPER

Pakistan-United States Relations during Pakistan Peoples' Party and Pakistan Muslim League (N): A Comparative Analysis

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PAPER INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Received: June 11, 2021</p> <p>Accepted: September 20, 2021</p> <p>Online: September 23, 2021</p> <p>Keywords: Comparative Analysis, Pakistan Muslim League (N), Pakistan Peoples' Party, Pakistan, United States</p> <p>*Corresponding Author: sarfrazaolukh@gmail.com</p>	<p>Due to geostrategic imperatives, Pakistan was forced to ally with a regional bloc at the start of the Cold War, which also happened to be the time of Pakistan's independence. Pakistan has always worked to counterbalance India's regional hegemonic ambitions while continuing to be an important member of the Islamic states' bloc. Pakistan is a young state striving to carve out its place in world affairs. Pakistan has thus continued to play a significant role in the coalition that the United States supports. Pakistan's foreign policy has continued to be security-driven due to its geographical location and a turbulent neighborhood. The main objective of this research is to elucidate Pakistan's foreign policy requirements while outlining the fundamental principles of foreign policy during the Pakistan People's Party and Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz administrations towards USA. As a result of the shifting priorities of Pacific countries brought on by the shifting geopolitical environment, Pakistan now needs to reorient its foreign policy to serve its own national interests. Comparative Research approach has been used to analyze the Relations of Pakistan towards USA during PPP and PML(N) Governments.</p>

Introduction

Pakistan and United States relations had always been complicated, bumpy, and debatable. Historically, Pakistan and US partnership had large loophole due to deficit in common vision and a firm ideological framework. Pakistan continued to be one of the most "sanctioned" and "censured" allies of US for multiple issues ranging from lack of democracy, to Afghan conflict, to nuclear proliferation and terrorist's safe havens.

Pakistan is one of President Obama's most serious foreign policy concerns, according to many analysts. According to numerous studies, the US should focus more on communications support and progress in tackling Pakistan's policy concerns, as well as the need to stress stronger measures to battle regional problems. A few recent observations. A new course for Pakistan, a document with the help of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. The US is concentrating its efforts in Pakistan to improve law and order and combat terrorism, as well as assuring security along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border and throughout the country (Kronstadt, 2009).

Pakistan and the United States had a tumultuous relationship throughout history. Following Pakistan's independence, the US began a connection with the country. Shortly

after World War II, the world witnessed the far-reaching repercussions of the Cold War, including Pakistan, which sided with the US and joined the anti-communist axis. There were numerous factors that the political elite considered at the time. Many feel Pakistan relied on the United States for help and security in order to develop common ground, which explained the United States' involvement in Pakistani politics and other matters. Both countries, on the other hand, were aligned to secure their own national security. According to IMF predictions, Pakistan would become the world's fifth largest country by population and the 42nd largest economy by 2020. Pakistan's primary export destination is the United States, whereas China is Pakistan's primary source of imports. The US has been one of Pakistan's most active investors (Muzaffar, et. al. 2018).

Relations between Pakistan and the United States have a long history of on-again, off-again partnerships defined by national interest convergence and divergence. The current relationship is tense due to a number of issues between the two countries, which have resulted in mistrust and enmity. The underlying mistrust and unhappiness created roadblocks to achieving shared objectives. (Ahmed, 2018).

An important factor controlling Pakistan-United States relations over the years is a change in US policy in response to various regional and global diversity. There were three views of US policymakers that best described the relationship between the two countries; Pakistan was regarded as a stranger, a difficult friend and a threat. The US continues to put pressure on Pakistan to take strong and irreversible steps against these terrorist organizations. Despite the tiniest evidence of US national security interests, security aid to Pakistan was withheld in January 2018 pending the proceedings. Pakistan's largest export market was the United States, which had been left on the previous list

The mistrust and dissatisfaction have been created by a combination of US and Pakistani policies. The US allegations that Pakistan, NATO forces are invading the western border of Pakistan, increasing unauthorized drone attacks in independent Pakistan, Mistrust and anti-American attitude have grown in Pakistan as a result of the CIA's operations within the country. Not only in the United States, but also among Pakistani policymakers. Pakistan has been a significant regional partner in supporting US interests since independence. Because of the global importance of Pakistan, which is geographically located at the confluence of the Persian Gulf, the Indo-Pak subcontinent and Central Asia, the United States cannot afford to ignore it. Pakistan has the sixth largest population in the sector and a strong nuclear-armed army. As a result, in Pakistan, the US followed both engagement and content policies (Ahmed, 2018).

The current situation of Pakistan-US relations has underscored the urgent necessity to identify common ground and avoid committing the worst of mistakes. In the war against terrorism, only Pakistan had agreed to assume the greatest risks. After suffering the devastation of the terrorist war, Trump's idiocy stated that he was concerned about Pakistan's dignity and self-esteem, and that Pakistan should establish a strategy to correct the problem in order to maintain its worldwide stature. At the time, China was Pakistan's most important ally, with the United States serving as a backup. It's a problem because the United States is also India's strategic partner. To demonstrate its allegiance, Pakistan must now maintain a balanced relationship and a certain image in the international political arena, as well as active interaction with other states. Pakistan and the US must maintain positive relations (Javaid & Mushtaq 2020 & Yaseen, et. al. 2016).

The US and Pakistan created a formal alliance in 1947, with The United States promises Pakistan economic and military resources, as well as participation in Santo and Seto. However, the suspension of US military resources in Pakistan in 1965, 1971 and 1975 raised suspicions in Pakistan that the United States was not on Pakistan's side. (2019, Javad). Pakistan has played a key role in the US departure from Afghanistan and the subsequent security preparations for the region. Biden's management has been in talks with Pakistan

and other neighboring countries to create US bases there, according to a Pentagon spokesperson (Yaseen, et. al 2021)

Literature Review

The researcher presents literature that was pertinent to the topic and provided analytical understandings of the topic, as well as its benefits and drawbacks. This portion deals with the research's literature review.

“Berlin-based Transparency International placed Pakistan 126th out of 175 countries in its annual ranking of world corruption levels” (2015). Pakistan continues to be an impoverished country with high inflation, unemployment, and chronic food and energy shortages. These issues put a lot of strain on the economy and put a lot of pressure on citizens' leaders. The country's economic growth rate has been constant since 2005, but it is presently far below what is required to keep up with population growth. Agricultural and commercial. Corruption is a serious roadblock to Pakistan's economic progress, affecting domestic and foreign investment, public confidence, and worldwide suspicion. Tax collection is a huge industry. Although Pakistan has the lowest tax rate in the world, only about 1% of the population pays taxes. Very low tax rates to global GDP.

The United States and Pakistan, 1947-2000: Disenchanted Allies (2001) by Kux. Relations between the United States and Pakistan had been extremely tumultuous, owing in large part to the Cold War's ups and downs. During the Eisenhower, Nixon, and Reagan administrations, they had a close relationship, whereas during the Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter administrations, they had a strained relationship. Since the end of the Cold War, cooperation had dwindled. During President Clinton's stopover in Pakistan on March 25, 2000, he delivered a stern message to Pakistan's military dictator, highlighting U.S.-Pakistani disagreements. However, Clinton's visit highlighted key US interests in Pakistan.

U.S. Trade Representative's data Census Bureau figures and Pakistani government data (2014). The largest trading partner in Pakistan is the United States. Pakistani exports to the United States reached less than \$ 3.7 billion in 2014, unchanged from 2013. Fabrics, clothing and linen are what made most of this come last year but still waiting for almost double the number introduced in 2003. Cotton, aircraft parts, and military equipment were the most popular items shipped from the United States. Better access to Western markets has been a major concern for Pakistani officials. Exports, particularly in the large textile sector, might be a key role in future improvements in Pakistan, despite the security situation that has hampered foreign investors (investment has decreased marginally in recent years). Islamabad has kept up the pressure on Washington and European capitals to reduce the excise duty.

United-led War on Terrorism and its Repercussions for Pakistan (2012) by Rabi.” He said in the article, "The Terrorist War and Its Consequences in Pakistan," many countries around the world were plunged into chaos as a result of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, which led to the US and its allies' attack on Afghanistan and its allies. He went on to say that Pakistan, more than any other country, has endured the effects and tribulations of the US-led Global War on Terrorism [GWOT]. Despite their strong relations, the US was able to secure Pakistan's cooperation in GWOT using a combination of threats and incentives. The United States has been assisting Pakistan financially and with support, and Pakistan has been providing assistance in an orderly manner. In the relationship, there has been a lot of mistrust and misunderstanding. The author elaborated that the 9/11 incident completely changed the situation in Pakistan around the world. Relations between the two countries became strained as a result of the attacks.

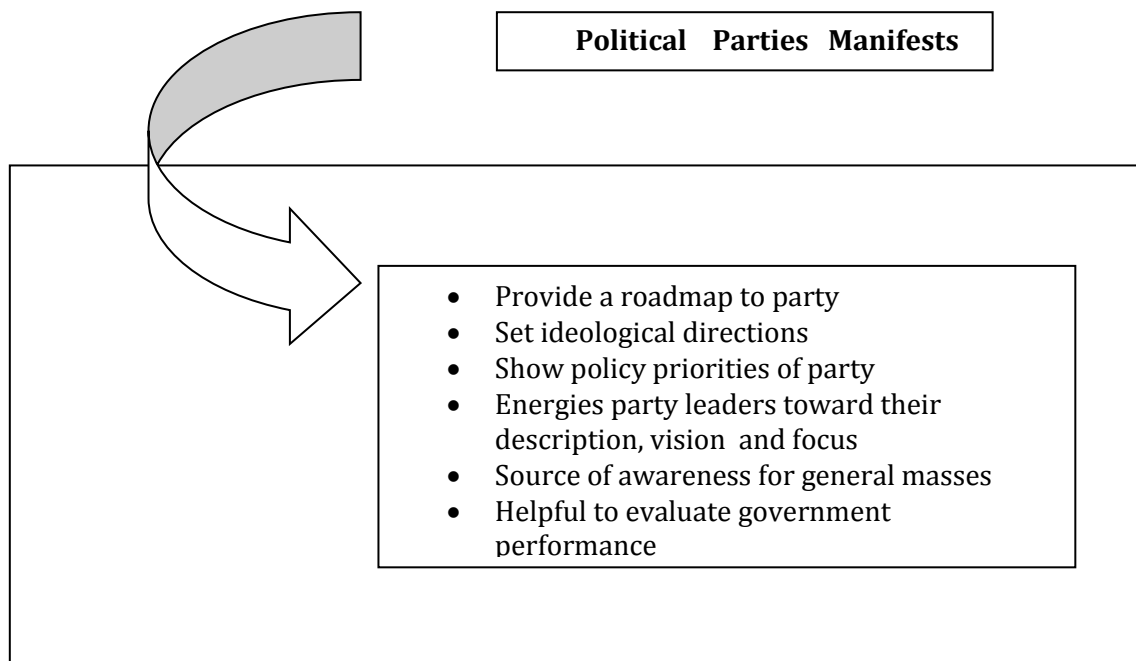
Conceptual Framework

Political parties developed an agenda, or electoral manifesto, that ranked its policy alternatives and procedures in order of importance. A political party's agenda also revealed its foreign policy priorities. "A system of acts devised by communities in order to influence the behaviour of other governments and adapt their activities to the global environment" (Modelski, 1962). A country's domestic and foreign policy were inextricably linked. "Values, ideas, projects, and upheavals all had an impact on foreign policy." Domestic and foreign policy spectrums may differ based on policy options and the government's narrative, but populism and state power impact both (Hill, 2003).

'Western democracies were perceived as a pluralistic approach, while dictatorial political systems are seen as hierarchical and highly cohesive, decisions in Third International politics are based on the predictions of the dominant chief,' according to the Pakistan People's Party and Foreign Policy (2008-2013) (Herman, 2001).

Neoliberalism also had a perspective on the state's behavior and the role of institutions in defining it. We are currently living in the neoliberal era. The central focus of the concerned school of thought was the state's responsibilities, how institutions interacted, and how political processes were accepted.

All political parties draught their party policies in order to vie for office (party manifesto). Every country had a recognizable policy statement that was accepted as the authoritative description of party policy for that election by the leadership.' A party policy, often known as a manifesto, is a public written statement of a political party's intended aims and motivations (Budge, 1987).



Following its assumption of power, the political party attempted to define internal and foreign policies in accordance with established party goals. International socialization can have a direct impact on a country's internal policy. Political parties were the primary conduits for public opinion to be formed and communicated to the government. Political parties played a larger importance in developing countries where the majority of the population is illiterate. A manifesto played an important role in persuading, attracting, and influencing the general public in such a situation. This research aimed to assess the position of the PPP manifesto in post-election politics (Laver, 2000)

Us Foreign Policy Compulsions Vis-À-Vis Pakistan

Following the 9/11 attacks, al-Qaeda assassinations and human rights violations, such as those at Guantanamo Bay, revealed that counter-terrorism included social economic growth as well. Washington, to a lesser extent, recognizes that resolving conflicts improves the state of peace and security. Pakistan has emerged as a critical ally for the United States on a number of fronts.

Religious Extremism and Anti-American Sentiment

The United States had long been wary of Pakistan's Islamic identity. During General Zia's tenure in Pakistan, the issue boiled over, yet it benefited American interests at the time. Following that, the United States had blamed religious fanaticism in Pakistan for the global spread of terrorism. "These western provinces share a border with Afghanistan. In American circles, their Talibanization of Pakistan had caused anxiety.

According to the results of a poll conducted in March 2004, about 6% of Pakistan's population believes that the US was earnest in its efforts to eradicate terrorism, whereas 55 percent believe that the US is merely attempting to do so. Take control of the world. According to most commentators, "Pakistan was perhaps the most anti-American country in the world right now, ranging from extremist Islamists on one side to the military on the other. "On the other hand, there are the liberals and Westernized elites (Joseph, 2004).

Nuclear Weapons and Missile Proliferation

The seeming arms race between India and Pakistan, according to US policy experts, posed a threat. Perhaps the most likely future scenario for the use of nuclear weapons. "An international name used to designate a Pakistani business accused by the Atomic Energy Agency of supplying crucial technologies as well as components of Iran's uranium enrichment programme." Nonproliferation efforts by the US in Pakistan have a long and storied history. Sanctions regimes have only helped to further isolate the two. More crucially, it had paved the road for Pakistan's independence while simultaneously igniting unprecedented anti-American passion. However, continued concerns about the matter exist in both Pakistan and the United States, fears that could cast a long shadow over the two countries' future relations if the worldwide war against terrorism takes a back seat in US foreign policy planning (Nagra, Mustafa & Imran, 2020).

The Geo-Strategic Compulsion

Pakistan's geographical location connects it to four major regions: South Asia, Southwest Asia, China and Central Asia, which make it a trade, security, political and financial crossroads. Pakistan had the natural power to protect, alternative and trade, ideology and social status of the four regions due to its geographical location. As a result of the open American proxy warfare, political and financial instability and lack of trust spread over the area. In the United States, this fact was also palpable. (Maitr, 2002 & Muzaffar, et. al. 2018),

US — Indian Strategic Relations

- Despite India's nuclear tests in 1998, Pakistan's external security environment had become progressively enflamed as a result of the Indo-US strategic alignment, which had gained strength and steadily increased after the Soviet Union's collapse. Pakistan's security dimensions have been influenced by India and the United States' strategic alliance, particularly since September 11th, 2001. In this setting, in September 2002, the new US Security Strategy Paper was released, signalling a major shift in US security and foreign policy. Since 9/11, the borders separating South Asia from neighbouring Asian countries have shrunk significantly, particularly

as Pakistan and India joined the international coalition's war on terrorism, and foreign military personnel have been stationed not only in Central Asia but also in the Indian Ocean. The agreement between India and the United States to jointly patrol the Indian Ocean from the Red Sea to the Malacca Straits demonstrates that India's strategic environment is expanding to include all of Asia." "The numerous schemes and proposals for oil and gas pipelines have drawn the Central and West Asian regions more directly into the geopolitical milieu of South Asia." With the establishment of an air station in Tajikistan at Farkhor, India now has a direct military presence in Central Asia." (Maitra,2002)

- "Defense Policy Group (GDP)" was a group tasked with addressing challenges of defense cooperation. The organisation also addresses controversial themes such as the CTBT and Kashmir.
- The Joint Technical Group (JTG) was tasked with debating topics of defence research.
- Joint Steering Committee (JSC), which meets to address personnel, information exchange, and joint exercises" (Grillot, 1999).

Pak-US Relations during PPP Era (2008-2013)

The story of democracy in Pakistan was littered with big hiccups and jerks. Pakistan had seen extended military rule and weak democratic governments since its founding. Under the leadership of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was formed in 1967 to oppose General Ayub Khan's military dictatorship. In Pakistan's political landscape, this party was regarded as the only mass-based political party. Before the end of its fourth term, from 2008 to 2013, the PPP government has served three times. With its foreign policy position, the PPP.

Foreign Policy Priorities of PPP:

The Pakistan People's Party's foreign policy priorities, as stated in their 2008 election manifesto, are as follows:

Kashmir's Right to Self Determination

As before in the state's foreign policy, the PPP's manifesto stated that it will support Kashmir's right to self-determination. They stated that they will continue to speak with India in order to address the issue in accordance with United Nations resolutions. The subsequent steps have been taken in this regard:

Following its election in 2008, the PPP government had encountered two big hurdles in preserving relations with India. The first was the attack on the Indian embassy in Kabul, and the second was the line of control violations (LOC). Mr Ali Durrani, the Prime Minister's national security advisor, visited New Delhi in 2008 and covered a wide variety of problems. He denied Pakistan's role in the embassy attack, which elicited a favorable response from the other side, and the Poonch Rawal kot root was made available for commerce across the LOC.

- The November 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks in India reignited the Kashmir conflict, which was blamed on Pakistan. As a result, the PPP administration declared Jamaat-ud-Dawa illegal and imprisoned its key officials.
- The PPP government had submitted a complaint with the UN Military Observer Group citing persistent violations of the LOC ceasefire (New York Time, 2008).

- The PPP government implemented administrative changes in the Northern territories, now known as Gilgit-Baltistan, by issuing a self-governance order in 2009 (GBPI report 2010).

•The government's other significant goal was to internationalize the Kashmir problem. The topic of Kashmir had been raised by PPP administration officials at a number of forums. At the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Zardari criticized the UN's role in resolving the Kashmir conflict. 'Kashmir remains a symbol of the UN system's faults, rather than its strengths,' said Riffat Mahmood and Dr. Rehana Saeed Hashmi. foreign policy was based on its view on territorial conflicts.

The PPP government's performance on the Kashmir problem had remained stagnant, with little other meaningful action took aside from internationalizing the issue. Even some government officials' words demonstrated indifference or irresponsibility when it came to this subject. President Zardari once stated, "The Kashmir problem should not become a hindrance to normalization between India and Pakistan." This speech signalled a fundamental shift in the government's foreign policy objectives in Kashmir. Molana Fazal-ur-Rehman (Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam) formed and chaired a parliamentary committee on Kashmir during the PPP's tenure, but nothing useful or sane came out of it. Over the Kashmir problem, it was merely a mute forum. This article did not mention terrorism during PPP time period hurt the peace in overall world (Report of India today, 2012).

War on Terror

According to the party manifesto, the PPP worked to eradicate the germs of terrorism that grew in the state during the dictator's reign. The state's authority was maintained, and there was no differentiation made between terrorist groups. Because PPP believed that a strong economy is the foundation of a strong defence, the government worked to strengthen the economy and diversify the economy. Defense institutes' curriculum had been revised to ensure that democracy was upheld. In this regard, the Pakistan People's Party government has taken the following steps:

Terrorist attacks marred the Pakistan People's Party's (PPP) rule (2008-2013) in Pakistan's history. Since taking office, the government has attempted to mend ties with India by promoting the concept of peaceful coexistence.

For example, the Kerry-Lugar Bill was a feature of the time period in question (the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009). This development highlighted the United States' lack of confidence in Pakistan's capacity to carry out an effective counter-terrorism strategy. As John Carry once put it, "Pakistan was the primary focus, the top security issue for the United States." After all, this was supposed to be a fun activity (The Nation, 2016).

The memogate affair (October 2011), in which Pakistan's ambassador to the United States wrote and submitted a letter to the US administration requesting that Pakistan's People's Party and Foreign Policy Priorities: (2008-2013): The civil-military trust gap was investigated. The divide between civil and military relations is exemplified by this practise. The time period under review was one of Pakistan's most difficult. Many internal and external barriers, as well as a perpetual power struggle among state agencies, had painted a negative picture of a strong international policy posture. Internal dissension has proven to be a roadblock. This article did not account Pakistani struggle for peace and stability that was ignored by arch rival (The Express Tribune, 2011).

Economic Relations

Pakistan was still an impoverished with high inflation and unemployment, sometimes in addition to extreme food, water and energy shortages. The economy of Pakistan and the United States had been growing steadily.

In 2018, trade with the United States hit a new high of \$6.6 billion, although foreign investment remained poor. Pakistan's economic development has been hampered by corruption, and the country has one of the lowest tax-to-GDP ratios in the world while its largest import partner was China. Because of its favorable demographics, English language capabilities, low labour costs. Trade and investment obstacles, on the other hand, obstruct U.S. businesses from entering the market. For more than a year, Pakistan's government had been on the cusp of a debt and balance-of-payments crisis. China, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates had all given multibillion-dollar loans, but the United Arab Emirates was the first to do so in May of this year. On top of the \$5.8 billion owed to the IMF, and it came with "very harsh conditions" on structural economic reform and tax base development (Pak-US Relation, 2019).

Military Relations

Reuters, "The United States was losing patience with Pakistan," According to The Telegraph of 8 June 2012, with the establishment of the PPP government in 2008, US-Pak relations deteriorated. To begin with, in January 2011, Raymond Davis was an employee of a private security firm and a CIA contracted, killed two people in Lahore. This episode was still hotly contested since it strained US-Pakistan relations. Second, on May 2, 2011, without informing the Pakistani government, US Special Forces carried out a covert operation in the Abbottabad district of Pakistan, killing Osama bin Laden. This exacerbated a rift between the United States and Pakistan. Finally, on November 26, 2011, the US/NATO Salalah attack resulted in the death of 28 Pakistani soldiers, escalating tensions between the two countries and eventually leading to Pakistan's suspension of US/NATO supplies. Despite all of these problems in the bilateral relationship, Pakistan has remained a critical ally for US policymakers, who cannot afford to lose Pakistan.

Pak-US Relation during PML (N) (2013-2018)

The US pursued an international policy of friendship and goodwill toward all nations. We were uninterested in aggressive intentions against any country or nation. In national and international relations, we believed in the ideals of honesty and justice and we were determined to do everything we can to help the world's nations achieve peace and prosperity. The rule of interest between Pakistan and the United States is by no means seen as providing fabric and moral support to the oppressed and downtrodden people of the Pakistani world, or upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter. Foreign coverage of a country established diplomatic relations in 1949. On the other hand, Pakistan and the United States became manipulated by the interaction of various elements such as historical, cultural, ideological, financial and geopolitical. These factors influenced America's position on global issues have developed closer ties since the Eisenhower administration. In 1950s although Pakistan had also its own interests yet it fulfilled the America's need by making its only ally in South Asia. The book "Pakistan's Foreign Policy 1947-2009 a Concise History" by former Pakistani Foreign Minister Abudal Sattar gave an authoritative assessment of Pakistan's foreign policy from 1947 to 2009. This book did not cover post-9/11 policy, terrorism, and the strategic (Farer, 2008).

Although it did not include the time period under debate, S.M. Burke and Lawrance Ziring's "Pakistan's Foreign Policy" presents a historical overview of Pakistan's external relations since independence, covering western nations and the United States. It enabled us to learn how to improve our foreign policies even in critical situations and to prioritized

certain courses over others. This article did not illustrate United states foreign policy s abnormalities.

Pak-US Relation During Obama and PML (N)

Pakistan's economic success, the President and Prime Minister agreed, was the most secure foundation for its people's prosperity and the region's security. Pakistan's reform programme has been commended by President Barack Obama for restoring macroeconomic balance via a mixture of prudent monetary and economic guidelines. The accumulation. Different multilateral economic establishments consist of the Asian development financial institution, the worldwide financial fund, and others. As part of the strategic speak, the two facets said their goal to keep robust macroeconomic collaboration via the economic and finance operating institution. The presidents emphasized that developing had been involved. President Barack Obama said that the united states assisted Pakistan in growing the environment for quicker change and Full of funding. The two leaders discussed the importance of the US-Pakistan Exchange and Funding Framework Agreement (TEFA) technique to the reauthorization of the general system of choices (GSP) programme. Marketplace get entry to, prime minister Sharif said, the maximum successful, collectively positive, and lengthy-lasting type of bilateral financial partnership for Pakistan. The leaders praised Completion of the Joint Movement for Development Transformation and Funding Plan, released during Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's 2013 visit, and said they aim to expand it. Pakistani companies were entitled to join the US branch of naval procurement opportunities linked to operations in Afghanistan, subject to US regulation and law, and President Obama advocated for Pakistan to join the global alternate organization's widespread procurement agreement. The leaders also discussed the between the United States and Pakistan. TIFA inked the agreement in 2014, This storey made no mention of Obama's foreign policy, which has wreaked havoc in Southeast Asia.

Education and Civil Society Cooperation

As a result, as part of their bilateral strategic dialogue, the in Agricultural, Energy and Water Studies. Added in June. The President lauded the Prime Minister's training as a top priority, which he reaffirmed by tripling Pakistan's improved education budget in 2013 and setting a goal. Both President Barack Obama and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif have stressed the importance of investing in both better and basic schooling. The government to increase education spending from 2% to 4% of GDP by 2018 (Kugalman, 2016).

Climate Change and Energy

President Barack Obama reiterated America's commitment to strong cooperation. In April 2015, based on the initial paintings of the US-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue Energy Working Group, the leaders introduced a new Pakistan-Pakistan Clean Energy Partnership. The main purpose of the partnership turned to beautifying private zone funding in Pakistan's energy industry, which included solar, wind and nuclear energy. The United States and Pakistan have partnered to mobilize development budgets to secure domestic and international funding, increase transmission capacity through infrastructure works, and private quarterly funding for hydropower, wind, solar, and herbal fuels. What The two presidents dedicated themselves to working together to increase Pakistan's neighboring oil and gas reserves. President Barack Obama encouraged, which helped the country satisfy its electricity and water needs.

Promoting Global Health

He reaffirmed his commitment to the full implementation of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), which included a five-year collaborative approach to fulfilling highlighted the importance of improving Pakistan's measuring capacity so that you can be

saved and respond to infectious diseases. To foster worldwide collaboration across sectors in the battle against biological dangers, whether natural, unintentional, or deliberate, by promoting the improve maternal and child health in 2015.

Regional Security and Counterterrorism

The leaders talked on how important it is to keep cooperating in the battle against terrorism and dangerous extremist groups. Pakistan's value as a counter-terrorism partner was emphasised by President Barack Obama, who hailed Pakistani civilians, military troops, and law enforcement officers for their sacrifices. The President thanked Pakistan for its continued assistance in degrading and eventually eliminating eradication of the ugly al-Qa'ida. The President also complimented Pakistani security personnel for their sacrifices helping Pakistan's economic recovery.

Following the assaults, the then US President George W. Bush announced that fighting terrorism could be his number one priority. As a result, it changed the nationwide strategy of the United States. as well as its foreign policy, putting conditions in front of the nation's Pakistan should join the rest of the world in supporting the US in its fight against terrorism. Defend has developed a large and powerful presence in the region. There had never been a more potent coalition since World War II. The coalition's goals are to fight global terrorism, eliminate the al-Qaeda community, end terrorism on Afghan soil, and prevent various governments from supporting terrorist organizations. In October 2001, the Bush Administration⁴ saw the 9/11 events as a divinely-ordained opportunity to invade Afghanistan. For five reasons, the US and coalition troops sought Pakistan's assistance due to its geostrategic location: in their fight against the Kabul government. Second, the Taliban's bearded appearance and connection to Pakistan were widely known to the US. They were concerned about an attack on Pakistan (Hilali, 2005).

Conclusion

Although the United States and Pakistan had real and serious national security disagreements, they also had important complementary interests in Pakistan's security and prosperity. In the interests of our people and regional security, A new piece of information is based on a completely open and optimistic effort to deal with our diversity and build on a common goal is the only feasible path ahead. As a result, this study sheds insight on contentious topics in Pakistan-US bilateral ties. Furthermore, this study exposed the goals of both countries, which had resulted in a tense bilateral relationship. There was no question that the history of Pakistan-US ties is littered with both cooperative and conflicting problems. The current scenario necessitated a thorough knowledge of the reasons that had contributed to the current state of uncertainty and suspicion in Pakistan-US ties, which would be a central theme of this workshop. The state's domestic posture is reflected in its foreign policy.

The domestic and international policies were inextricably linked. Both domains were active. The two were intimately related Internal stability was required for a robust autonomous foreign policy. Objectivity in the state's decision-making In underdeveloped countries such as Pakistan, Foreign policy issues were not discussed. The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) administration took office in a very difficult situation. Internal divide posed a number of serious problems. Terrorism and tensions along the border Many positive aspects had been cited by the PPP government. Improvements such as improved ties with neighboring countries and a reduction in terrorism; In the party's manifesto, there are references to Kashmir and other issues.

Despite Pakistan's strategic importance, the Party has been unable to provide a comprehensive overview of the country's foreign policy goals. Contacts with other neighboring states like as China and Iran, as well as relations with major countries, are totally ignored in the party manifesto. Pakistan's policymaking options were directly

affected. These flaws in the manifesto demonstrated the misunderstanding and lack of unanimity amongst the various political parties. It was true that policy might be tailored to a given scenario. But the efforts and directives of the governing authority might be apparent and unambiguous. The government had not been able to come up with a coherent, stable, and proactive policy. Because of the tense dynamics in the region, the issue of Kashmir has been overlooked. Continual civil-military feuds and intra-party schisms on local and international matters. On policy fronts, the Pakistan People's Party's position and performance were reviewed over the weekend. Foreign policy may be debated in parliament in order to ensure its successful implementation as well as the support of the general public.

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