



War on Terror and Security Dimensions of US-Pakistan Relations since 9/11(2001)

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Abstract: Pakistan's decision to side with U.S. in the war against terrorism has adversely affected its security. Pakistan-U.S. relations have experienced many vicissitudes. Since its inception, Pakistan has remained inclined towards the United States because of serious security threats from India. Pakistan's policy makers believed strong, friendly relations with U.S. important for Pakistan because of perceiving Indian threat. United States also needed friends in South Asia to serve U.S. interests in the region. Therefore, the mutuality of interests brought them closer towards each other. Pak-US alliance in the aftermath of 9/11 incident brought sever security challenges for Pakistan. Thus, the presence of US in Afghanistan and its terms with Pakistan on an unequal basis has shaken the security of Pakistan. Understanding Pakistan's security situation and the U.S. role in the security deterioration need to address these questions regarding Pakistan's security situation before and after Pakistan joined U.S. led war against terrorism as whether Pakistan's security improved after Pakistan joined the U.S. war against terrorism? What factors are responsible for the deteriorated security situation in Pakistan? Why NATO and U.S. forces deteriorating the security of Pakistan? What would the impact of an insecure Pakistan on U.S. interests in the region?

Keywords: US-Pakistan, War on terror, Pakistan's security, NPT and WMDs, Indian Hostility, Afghanistan Issue, Baloch nationalism

I. INTRODUCTION

With the end of Second World War United States and Soviet Union emerged as the two super powers of the world and a competition (cold war) started between the two on the bases of ideological differences. The United States wants to spread capitalism in the world and contain communism while Soviet Union wanted to spread communism and blocks ways of capitalism. The world was divided into two blocs Pakistan joined the capitalist bloc (U.S.) while India's policies were similar to the communist bloc (Soviet Union). Pakistan remained a close friend and a frontline ally of U.S. during the cold war era. Although there was no threat of communism to Pakistan, yet it joined security pacts (SEATO and CENTO) and receive huge economic and military aid and assistance from U.S. However, during Pakistan, India wars (1965, 1971) United States supported India's point of view instead of Pakistan. This led to a short interval of estranged relations between U.S. and Pakistan. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan once again brought the two countries close towards each other because if curtailment of communism was one of the core objectives of U.S., Pakistan also wanted a pro- Pakistani government in Afghanistan in order to secure its western border. Pakistan played a frontline state role in the Soviet Afghan war and remained a key supplier of arms to the Afghan mujahedin. With the end of the cold war and Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Pakistan lost its importance for U.S. and another interval of estrangement, come again in their relationship. However, the 9/11 events filled this gap and Pakistan again become important for U.S. Pakistan joined U.S. led war against terrorism and emerged as non-NATO ally of U.S. and a frontline state in the war against terrorism. Pakistan as a frontline state in the US led WOT, has suffered more than the entire coalition forces operating in Afghanistan, but US is still not satisfied with Pakistan's sacrifices and continuously pressurize it to do more and completely eradicate Al-Qaeda, Taliban and other homegrown militant groups. Presently, United States has changed its priorities in the region, has established strategic partnership with India through civil

nuclear deal, and agreed to provide greater strategic space to India in Afghanistan. This strategic partnership between India and US has greatly disturbed the balance of power in South Asia and created security threats in Pakistan. The growing US-Iran tension over nuclear issue, the US-China competition for supremacy, and India's profound interests in Central Asian natural resources and the prevailing mistrust and dissatisfaction between US and Pakistan directly contribute towards security deterioration in Pakistan. Pakistan's security situation remained deteriorated since Pakistan alliance with the US after 9/11. The double standard of the US and its ever-changing attitude towards Pakistan has increased anti-American sentiments, which mold the sympathy of the people toward Islamic militant groups. These indigenous militant groups become a security threat to Pakistan. U.S. also holds Pakistan responsible for creating instability in Afghanistan and alleged Pakistan military of employing strategic assets in Afghanistan.

Security Dimension of Pakistan, US Relationship

The term security is a complex phenomenon defined by a number of scholars in different ways, however, in general, it refers to the 'freedom from fear or threat' in other words it refers to the creation of necessary conditions that contribute to sociopolitical consolidation, economic prosperity and territorial integrity of the concerned state. The theoretical conceptualization of security is based on two major schools of thought—the traditional and non-traditional security. The traditional concept of security refers to the state security from external aggression while non-traditional to the security of humanity and human values (Asfa & Ahmed, 2012). National security is the ability of any nation state to defend its interests as a sovereign state and maintain relations with other states based on equality. In the words of Barry Buzan, security means the pursuit of freedom from the threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile (Buzan, 1991).

Security Situation before 9/11 Events

Security has always been remained top most concern of Pakistan from the very beginning. Pakistan's security remained India centric because since independence, India continuously threatening the security of Pakistan. India and Pakistan have fought three major wars and a number of minor clashes. Pakistan alignment with west in early stages of its history was due to perceived Indian threat. However, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan added another dimension to Pakistan's security. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan pose a challenge to Pakistan security, its national survival and territorial integrity as Pakistan emerged a key player and a principal channel of providing aid and assistance to Afghan Mujahedeen (Hilali, 2002).

Because of Soviet intervention, a large number of Afghan refugees crossed Pakistani border. These refugees brought with them a huge economic crisis, political instability and become involved in illegal activities detrimental to Pakistan's security. These Afghan refugees also served as Mujahedeen carrying guerilla war against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, this legacy has still continued, and the militant organizations draw recruits from these refugee camps to fill their rank (Budihas, 2011). Pakistan support for the U.S. in the containment of communism adversely affected Pakistan's security as the Soviet Union launched an aggressive armed campaign against Pakistan and became involved in creating disturbance in Baluchistan and NWFP (Hilali, 2002). During the Soviet war in Afghanistan, U.S. supported Islamization process in Pakistan, developed Madrassas culture, and used religion as a weapon against communism. These Madrassas served as military camps for providing human resources to Afghan war, but later on, these Madrassas become a continuous headache for Pakistan and U.S. These Madrassas' students (Mujahedeen/Taliban) considered war against Soviet as Jihad against foreign invaders of Afghanistan and after Soviet withdrawal; they established a purely Islamic government in Kabul. The Islamic government of Taliban in Afghanistan served as a B-Team of Pakistan, but remained of the great concerns for the United States. However, after 9/11 events and Pakistan's decision to side with the U.S. in expelling Al-Qaeda and Taliban from Afghanistan brought serious consequences for Pakistan's security. The Taliban, who served as a B-Team of Pakistan become an enemy of Pakistan and in collaboration with Al-Qaeda and other homegrown militants now threatening the security of Pakistan as an adverse reaction of Pak-U.S. allies in the war against terrorism. Although there were threats to Pakistan's security before Pak-U.S. allies in the war against terrorism, but of low scale, alliance with U.S. after 9/11 has brought dangerous consequences for Pakistan's security.

Pakistan's Security Situation after Pak-US Alliance in the Aftermath of 9/11 Event

The 9/11 attacks changed the whole security scenario of the world. United States the only super power of the world under pre-emptive doctrine took military action against Afghanistan on the issue of Al-Qaeda and

subsequently against Iraq on the issue of Weapons of Mass Destruction in order to secure and protect its citizen from terrorism and extremism. The approach, which many explain in the light of the theory of securitization, which deal not with security per se, but the process of securitization.

Pakistan's decision to joined U.S. led war against terrorism beside other things was a product of its security context. The basic motives behind this decision were to secure its strategic assets, to prevent hostile regime in Afghanistan, to get U.S. support on Kashmir issue and to advance its defense against India. Pakistan wanted from its alliance with the super powerful U.S. improved security, economic stability, and a key role in South Asian region. The decision to side with U.S. after 9/11 events shifted Pakistan's policy from being a pro-Taliban to Pro-U.S. and open a new chapter in its security framework. This shift in Pakistan's security policy has negatively influenced its security. Since its inception, security has remained an important strategic concern of Pakistan. Traditionally Pakistan's security threats were external but in present scenario, Pakistan is facing both internal and external challenges because of its frontline state role in the war against terrorism and its troubled alliance with US. Pakistan is an independent sovereign state and like other nation states, it has its own national interests U.S. treats Pakistan as her proxy and wants to gain Pakistan's support even at the cost of her national interests. Pakistan needs to reformulate its relations with US in accordance with the theory of realism, which is Pakistan must strive to attain as many resources as possible in order to ensure its security, as survival is the over-riding national interest of every nation state. The top most priority of Pakistan should be the national security, political sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Recently Pakistan is facing serious security threats on both internal and external fronts. Internally Pakistan face militancy and terrorism and externally Pakistan's Geo-strategic location in the region (its proximity to Afghanistan, China, and Iran), its hostility with India and U.S. changed priorities in the region and created security threats in Pakistan. Militancy and terrorism in Pakistan is the product of the government's alliance with the U.S. in the ongoing war against terrorism, but the most striking factor that contributes to the security deterioration in Pakistan is U.S. armed aggression against its own ally (Pakistan). The United States wants to degrade the morale of Pakistan military because the military is the only institution that creates hurdles in the way of US designs not only in Pakistan but also in the whole region. Military dominate Pakistani strategic thinking and play a major role in politics and foreign policy. United States consider the Pakistani military as the only obstacle in the way of its goals and objectives in the region. The Pakistan military is aware of US design in the region and doing its best to protect and secure Pakistan's interests. The basic motive behind US continuous efforts to destabilize Pakistan is to keep military busy in different fronts with Al-Qaeda, Taliban and other militant groups. The continuing military operations in different parts of the country would not only decrease military's efficiency and destroy their image as an effective, well-trained and well-equipped fighting force, but also give US enough time to attain its goals in the region at the cost of Pakistan interests. US play a double game with Pakistan, on the one side pressurizes it to eliminate Al-Qaeda and other groups and ensure stability and security in both Pakistan and Afghanistan and on the other side creates instability and insecurity in Pakistan. Most experts believe that a stable, democratic, prosperous Pakistan is vital to US interests (Kronstadt, 2012) but other analyst argue that US policies revolve around its own interests and it has always encouraged military regimes in Pakistan. U.S. wants to secure its interests and attain its goals in the region, whether Pakistan remain secure or insecure. US goals in the region include stability and durable peace in Afghanistan and safe exit of US and NATO forces from Afghanistan, control over the natural resources of the region, support to India to emerge as a dominant regional player to work for U.S. interests in the region, blocking ways for China, Iran, and access to Gwader port. All these US goals are against Pakistan's interests and create serious threats to Pakistan security. Following are the main security challenges facing Pakistan since its alliance with the United States.

Major Challenges to Pakistan Security

National security has always been remained the top most priority of every nation state. The very nature of security policy is based on caution, realism not an illusion, sentimentality, and hope so, it is the rational to think military force important for securing the national sovereignty and security of a nation state (Shahid, 2008). Pakistan faces extensive challenges to its security, which arise mainly out of intolerance, extremism, militancy, and terrorism these threats, hamper prosperity of the people and progress of the state (Khan, 2011). Pakistan's decision of joining U.S. led war on terrorism has worsened the security of the country to an unprecedented degree and national security becomes a challenge for Pakistan. NATO's military operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan's frontline state role in the ongoing war on terror contribute to the government's security difficulties. Pakistan's role as a non-NATO ally of US has had an effect on state-society

relations within Pakistan's tribal areas. The increasing militancy in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and tribal area and the resultant army's operations has created serious security threats in Pakistan.

Pakistan is a non-NATO ally of US is playing a vital role in the US led war on terror, but despite its frontline state role in the US war on terror, US treat Pakistan among those who are causing this mine (Najmuddin, 2007). US invasion of Afghanistan and subsequent NATO operations have adversely affected Pakistan's security, NATO unmanned aerial drone attacks on Pakistani territory, US increases political pressure on Pakistan lead to the nation's instability (Budihias, 2011). United States ignore Pakistan's legitimate interest as a sovereign state and want to destabilize Pakistan.

Militancy and Terrorism

After 9/11, terrorist attacks on U.S. Pakistan extended its full support to U.S. in the war against Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups in Afghanistan and become a non-NATO ally of U.S. in the ongoing war on terror. However, the war on terror is no more remain limited to Afghanistan, entered into Pakistan, and become a war on Pakistan. Militancy and terrorism emerged as the most serious threat to Pakistan's security. Pakistan is passing through the toughest phase of its history because of militancy and terrorism. Due to the U.S. war on terrorism in Afghanistan, Al, Taliban and other militants crossed the border and took refuge in Pakistan, especially in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) along Durand Line. The tribal areas are the best place in the world for fighting guerilla operation and a natural fortress that makes for the best defensive as well as offensive positions. The secret tunnels there provide safe retreats from which attacks against an enemy can be successfully launched (Shahzad, 2011). The tribal areas are a safe haven from where Al-Qaeda, Taliban, and other militant operate in Pakistan and Afghanistan. These Al-Qaeda, Taliban, and Afghan refugees have become a major factor in deteriorating security situation in Pakistan. The border areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan, which is refer to as the most dangerous place in the world are predominantly inhabited by Pashtun tribes and from whom most members of Pakistan and Afghan Taliban are drawn, provide shelter and assistance to Al-Qaeda and other militants. The Taliban's roots within Pashtun tribes radicalize Pakistani society and contribute towards security deteriorates (Budihias, 2011) NATO operations and U.S. policies in Afghanistan have contributed to the strength of religious extremist organizations. The majority of Muslims in the world believe that US war on terror is in fact war against Islam and seek to explain it in accordance with the theory of clash of civilization. The Muslims volunteers across the world join these extremist organizations in order to fight against the Christian invaders of Afghanistan. Furthermore, the Muslims view the political and economic ties of India with NATO and Afghan partner as a Hindu, Western attempt to take over Afghanistan (*Ibid*).

Baluchistan a Struggle Place for International Players

Insurgency in Baluchistan poses another serious threat to Pakistan's security. Baluchistan disturbance, which is the product of deprivation, frustration, and grievances of decades, has now emerged as the most dangerous game of different international players. There are evidences that foreign hand is involved in Baluchistan insurgency and a number of foreign players support disturbance and instability in Baluchistan due to its resource potential and go-strategic location along a future energy route (Khan, 2011). External player, including U.S., India, Afghanistan and some European countries are involved in anti-state activities and exploiting the situation in Baluchistan as part of their nefarious designs to destabilize the country (Haq, 2011). Destabilizing Baluchistan is a part of the U.S. great game in the region (Mazari, 2005). With the help and support of U.S. and India Baloch have engaged in disruptive activities and targeting not only security forces, but also left no stone unturned in destroying the state assets. Many in Baluchistan are now engaged in Campaign for autonomy from Pakistan (Cordesman & Vira, 2011).

U.S. and NATO Military Actions against Pakistan

US drone attacks on sovereign Pakistani territory, NATO, military action on the western border, CIA covert military operations inside the country created security challenges in Pakistan. NATO and Afghanistan sponsored armed militants crossed over from Afghanistan into Pakistani soil and attacked Pakistani security forces. These attacks not only kill and injure soldier and civilian but also violate Pakistan's sovereignty and deteriorate the security situation. There are evidences that NATO, Afghan, and Indian military experts train these extremists (Haq, 2011). Pakistani perceives the increasing activities and operations of the CIA and security organizations like Black Water as interference in their internal affairs. The US's Central Intelligence Agency alone or in collaboration with the intelligence agencies of India, Israel and some other countries patronizing some factions of militants to target Pakistani forces (Khan M. , 2009).

Due to external support, the militant organizations have achieved greater sophistication. United States' drone strategy used for targeting militant, especially members of Al-Qaeda and Taliban violate the sovereignty and security of Pakistan. Although drone strategy may be successful in targeting militant, but it is also counterproductive to US; because drone strikes kill innocent people and for taking a revenge of their loved ones their family members joined militant organizations. In this way, militants have many suicide bombers, who are willing to sacrifice their lives for the sake of revenge (Khan, 2011). This contributes to the strength of militant organizations and enables them to gain support of the masses. An analysis of the prevailing circumstances and U.S. policies in the region reveal that U.S, whether intentionally or unintentionally is involved in creating threats to Pakistan security and directly and indirectly responsible for security deterioration in Pakistan. Many analysts believe that the United States hold Pakistan responsible for insecurity and instability in Afghanistan and through these violent acts, US wants to pressurize Pakistan to abandon its proxy war strategy in Afghanistan and pave the way for the safe exit of US and NATO forces from Afghanistan. While some experts argue, that United States wants to redraw the map of the Muslim world and west Asia (Mazari, 2005).

Nuclear Proliferation and Weapons of Mass Destruction

One reason for Pakistan to join the U.S. war against terrorism was to secure and protect its nuclear assets in order to advance its defense against India. Nevertheless, the protection of nuclear assets in post 9/11 scenario is more critical than ever before and the international community remained conscious of the safety and security of Pakistan's nuclear weapons and the possible accession of Al-Qaeda and other extremists to them (Fayyaz, 2005). The international community views Pakistan's nuclear weapons as a threat to regional and international security due to Pakistan's past record of nuclear proliferation. The nuclear proliferation activities of the AQ Khan Network badly damage Pakistan's image as a responsible nuclear weapon state. Although some analyst and U.S. officials believe Pakistan's nuclear security is much improved in recent years, yet there are concerns about the possible transfer of Pakistan's nuclear weapon to militants (Kronstadt, 2012).

Weapons of Mass Destruction pose another challenge for Pakistan. This issue of WMD has had a direct impact on Pakistan because the focus on non-proliferation has been replaced a focus on WMD, which has become a central rationalization for the US pre-emptive doctrine in military terms (Mazari, 2005). United States are greatly concerned about Pakistan's nuclear technology because fears exist about the possible accession of Al-Qaeda and other extremists to Pakistan's nuclear weapons. The possible access of Al-Qaeda to nuclear materials might build a scenario of greater risk of WMD terrorism in the state or outside state of Pakistan (Jaspal, 2008). The growing arms race, especially in the nuclear field between Pakistan and India has also increased the risk of lethal terrorism. The need for improved safety and security arrangement of Pakistan's nuclear weapons is more critical in post 9/11 scenario than ever before.

US, India Strategic Partnership and its Impact on Pakistan Security

Pakistan's decision to side with the super powerful U.S. in the ongoing war against terrorism was based on the perception that it will enable Pakistan to advance its defense against India and to get U.S. support on Kashmir issue. The security context of South Asia depends on the nature of mutual relationship between India and Pakistan. Pakistan's policy makers perceived that alliance with U.S. would provide them upper hand in its dealing with India. (Bukhari, 2011). However 9/11, event also provided India an opportunity to come out from estrangement to wider engagement with U.S. India brought drastic changes in its foreign policy towards US and offer full support and cooperation to US in war on terror. Recently United States and India have established strategic partnership and agreed on civilian nuclear cooperation. The civil nuclear deal is a clear indication that U.S. has recognized India as leading power in the region and a sign that U.S. will no longer treat Pakistan and India as equal competitor in South Asia without realizing the fact that it will upset the strategic equilibrium of power in the region (Fani, 2009). U.S. India strategic partnership especially their civilian nuclear deal would change the security structure of South Asia and lead to arm competition in the region involving Pakistan, India, and China and would destabilize the whole region (Muhammad, 2006). United States' endorsement for India's emergence, as a regional power will have serious consequences for Pakistan security.

Burning Afghanistan and Its Impact on Pakistan's Security

Insecurity, violence, and disturbances in Afghanistan have directly affected Pakistan's security because of its geographical, religious, and cultural proximity with Afghanistan (Asfa & Ahmed, 2012). The U.S. and

NATO war in Afghanistan against terrorism left an adverse effect on Pakistan's security. The flame of Afghan war presented a dangerous security scenario in Pakistan especially in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. Insurgency in FATA and Baluchistan as well as militancy and terrorism throughout the country are the product of Pakistan's decision to side with U.S. in war against terrorism. Pakistan's alliance with U.S. infuriated the religious militants and other extremists and for taking revenge; they resort to violence, targeting governmental institutions, and creating serious law and order situation inside Pakistan. In post 9/11 scenario, Afghanistan emerged as a theater for Pak-India security competition (Janjua, 2009). The growing close relationship among India, U.S., and Israel and India's access to Central Asian states animate Pakistan's concerns of being surrounded by hostile states or states friendly to India that pose a major threat to Pakistan's security (Fair, Chivvis, & Crane, 2010).

US Iran Hostility

U.S. wants to isolate Iran because Iran is an Islamic country with hostile relations with US and Israel, a growing economic power in the region and is attempting to acquire nuclear technology. United States fears that Iranian nuclear capability will prove dangerous for Israel and US and will create hurdles for US designs in South Asia and Middle East. That is why United States wants to block the way of Iranian influence in region and to deprive it from its nuclear technology. However, US-Iranian confrontation on nuclear issue affects Pakistan's security. The growing US-Iranian rivalry poses threat to the security of South Asian region in general and specially to the security of Pakistan. There is a widespread perception in Pakistan that U.S. is involved in creating instability and disturbance in Iran through a network in Pakistan's province Baluchistan that will seriously affect Pakistan's security (Javaid, 2011).

The Ability of Pakistan's Government and Military to tackle or Minimize Security Threats

The government and military is doing their best in bringing back peace, prosperity, and security in the country. However further improvement is needed for complete eradication of terrorism and extremism and restoring peace in Pakistan and the whole region. Military is constitutionally empowered to deal with internal and external threats and ensure peace and security. Pakistan military being the most professional, well train, well-equipped and well-respected institution of the country is doing well in restoring peace and stability in the country. The government and military must strive for finding the root causes of militancy, religious extremism, and terrorism in order to devise a comprehensive strategy that will not only eliminate the prevailing violence and terrorism but also avoid these threats in future and restore durable peace and security. Moreover, the intelligence agencies of U.S., India, and Israel are engaged in supporting and strengthening Militant organizations in Pakistan. International community must cooperate with Pakistan in blocking financial support to militant organizations from abroad (Khan, 2011). Military strategy alone is not enough for eliminating extremism and terrorism and the government and military should look for other options as well. Sincere efforts should also be made to ensure peace and security in the country through negotiation, table talks, and reconciliation among Pakistani government, military and different elements involve in militancy and terrorism in Pakistan. In this regard, coercion is not the ultimate solution other options such as CBMs and wider engagement can play an important role in bringing the insurgents to the negotiating table and reaching at an acceptable solution of Baluchistan issue.

Baluchistan insurgency is a very serious threat to the federation of Pakistan and has the potential to endanger the very existence of Pakistan. Although the government has introduce Baluchistan package which if implemented in true spirit will reduce the sense of deprivation among the people of Baluchistan but bringing the insurgents to the negotiating table, expelling the foreigners from there, molding minds and winning the hearts of the people of Baluchistan is critical for permanent solution of Baluchistan (Javaid, 2011). The trust and confidence of Baloch people can be restored by giving them due shares in the province natural resources and accelerating welfare and developmental work. Moreover, the government has to expose foreign hands involved in Baluchistan insurgency at every international forum (Khan, 2011).

Furthermore, the government could effectively utilize state's institutions for minimizing security threats and for promoting peace. Ensuring peace and security is not the only responsibility of army especially in prevailing circumstances where military is struggling on many fronts. Through effective diplomacy, government can convince the U.S. to stop military action against Pakistan, persuade NATO that its incursion on Pakistani border will affect Pakistan's support and cooperation in war against terrorism. Government can also concentrate on information department and media to play an effective role in reducing religious extremism, militancy, and terrorism by exposing the brutal motive of terrorists and by projecting Islam in its true sense.

Nuclear weapons is the top most concern of U.S. Pakistan must portrayed its image on international level as a responsible nuclear weapon state by strengthening the safety and security arrangement of nuclear weapons up to mark, continuous assurance to international community, and target the negative perception about the possible proliferation of its nuclear technology. Pakistan must take counter measures in response to U.S. India civil nuclear deal in order to restore balance of power in South Asia. In this connection, Pakistan need to strengthen its defense ties with China, establish good and friendly relations with Russia; improve its relations with France and other countries that may help in promoting and advancing Pakistan's defense capabilities.

One of the most serious threats to Pakistan's security is violence and disturbance in Afghanistan because a violent and chaotic Afghanistan has grave impact on Pakistan's security. Pakistan's role is critical in mediation and reconciliation process among U.S., Karzai's government and Taliban and other militant groups therefore Pakistan must play an effective role in Afghan peace settlement because peace and security in Afghanistan on permanent bases will also bring peace and security in Pakistan and other neighboring countries. Overall, constructive approach towards issues, economic stability, effective planning and policies, charismatic leadership, and equal allocation of resources can also contribute towards ensuring peace and security in the country.

II. CONCLUSION

The 9/11 events and the subsequent US action against Afghanistan changed the security scenario of the whole South Asia region. Pakistan extended its full support to U.S. and emerged as a non-NATO ally of US in war against terrorism. Pakistan's frontline state role in war against Al-Qaeda, Taliban and Islamic extremist has had a direct effect on its security dynamics. Alliance with the US has created serious security challenges for Pakistan but instead of realizing The U.S. become engaged in activities detrimental to Pakistan's security. A deep understanding of U.S. policies in region reveals that it has dangerous design to pursue in South Asia and its policies are beyond WOT. United States wants to maintain presence in the region and attain its interests at the cost of Pakistan security sovereignty and territorial integrity. The government and military are performing well in securing Pakistan's interests and ensuring peace and security. However, the cost benefit analysis of Pak-US relations show that costs Pakistan paid is more than the benefits it gained. Pakistan needs to reformulate its policies towards United States and revise its role in war against terrorism.

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