



Pak-US Relations Diplomatic Relations During Zardari Regime: Ups And Downs

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ABSTRACT

US-Pakistan diplomatic relation have been touching crest and trough through all the era, since Pakistan's independence. It dhas not remained consistent and smooth. At sometimes Pakistan became strategic partner and non-NATO ally while at others it had been sanctioned by Pressler and Glenn Amendments and stopped its economic assistance. This study comprises the Pak-US diplomatic relations during Zardari Regime and its ups and downs. It also includes the costs and benefits of the relations during Zardari Regime. This is the era in which Afghan War was in full strength. Pakistan was allying NATO forces. This era keeps some distinctive position because Pakistan faced great troubles at domestic as well as international level. The objective of this study is to examine USA-Pakistan association and its ups and downs during Zardari Er. Pakistan destroyed its economy, trade and defense capabilities in the War on Terror. In the War on Terrorism, Pakistan desired a strong association and to develop a trustworthy friend in the shape of the U.S. Pakistan plays a crucial role in Afghanistan's peace. Pakistan is progressing gradually and confidently on the way to supportable democracy and political stability through vendetta-oriented political leadership and dictatorial regimes. The value of a wider definition of security with a focus on economic stability has been realized by Pakistan from a military-centric concept of security.

These are paradigm changes, and to absorb these and direct the path to growth and prosperity, the country needs stability on the inside and outside.

Keywords: Pakistan, United States of America, 9/11, Ups and Down, Zardari Regime

Introduction

Pakistan since its independence sought the support of great powers because of feeling security threats from Indian side. Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO in 1950s and got military as well as economic assistance from USA. USA did not help us in 1965 and 1971 wars. In 1979 USA imposed sanctions on Pakistan due to its nuclear program. But with the invasion of USSR in December 1979 of Afghanistan, USA came close to Pakistan. Central Intelligence Agency of US trained anti-communist fighters, who were latter named as Mujahedeen, with the assistance of Pakistan (Javaid & Mushtaq, 2014). When USSR retreated, US imposed its sanctions and drawn back its economic assistance. With 9/11, US were once again at the doors of Pakistan. Pakistan was threatened with dire consequences. US President Bush threatened Pakistan, "Are you with us or against us" (Akhtar, 2012).

It has been nearly two decades since Pakistan and the United States combined hands in the terrorism war. The attention of most media during all this period continued on trying to analyse the Pakistani position in association of U.S-Pak Covenant. Although several of the published works in literature has preserved Pakistan as an insurgent refuge, some of the other expressed a diverse view that security collaboration with Pakistan is the to achieve the USA regional goals. Pakistan has been measured a vital node in the war on terror because of its important geo-strategic position, providing much-needed political, military and logistical support to the U.S. and its allies for Afghanistan operations.

Not only has the decision to join the U.S. in the war created a socio-political divide within the population and state elements of Pakistan, but in addition to undermining the socio-political system, it has also cost Pakistan billions of dollars in economic activities. Although the government continues to support the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan, it remains elusive to achieve favourable public sentiment (from the U.S. or the alliance), mostly due to U.S. operations within Pakistan specifically the drone strikes) and the deteriorating socio-economic situation (with fewer U.S. economic assistance). The Pak-U.S. In today's post-Bin laden period, the association is at a delicate juncture. While Pakistan suffers from its worst economic security and political situation ever the United States faces tremendous domestic pressure to sustain its support for Pakistan without any clear gain to the United States. Without any doubt, Pakistan needs U.S. support, both to counter insurgencies inside and without and to prevent the country from being unstable.

On the other hand, the United States also needs Pakistan to support its troops in Afghanistan and to keep terrorism in the region under control. Although Pakistan and the

U.S. would need to rethink their policies and two goals, improving Pakistan's economic support would not only boost the reputation of the U.S. within Pakistan, but also curb terrorism and bring peace in the region. The association of the both countries provided benefits to each other but as compare to U.S a developed country, Pakistan is a developing country suffered more in the relation, especially in the government of Asif Ali Zardari. This study will analyze to discuss in detail the diplomatic association of the US-Pak association.

In his first visit to Afghanistan at the beginning of January 2009 as President, Zardari vowed a renewed friendship in order to boost cooperation. In late March, in exchange for support in the Afghan-Pak war, Obama publicized a civilian assistance package of \$7.5 bn over five years. Gordon Brown P.M U.K meets Zardari in late April and vowed \$1 billion for the next four years. In May, Obama held a trilateral summit in Washington D.C with Karzai and Zardari, where they discussed further cooperation. Zardari unsuccessfully pursued trade concessions from the European Union in Brussels in mid-June and instead promised \$90 million in development assistance to curb the tribal strength of the insurgents. After the United States in October, Congress accepted Obama's civilian aid package, army generals in the Pakistani military establishment extended the growing rift with the government of Zardari and openly opposed U.S. involvement.

In February 2009, in order to secure a truce with the northwestern Pashtun tribes, FATA's provincial government formally proclaimed Islamic law in Swat. Since the United States and Britain opposed the measure, until mid-April, when domestic pressure from Parliament mounted, Zardari did not sign the Swat ceasefire. As the Pakistani military pursued an unpopular offensive in the neighboring district of Dir, the deal collapsed at the end of April.

Zardari and Karzai met in Islamabad in September 2010 and both advocated battling rebels rather than seeking to end the war through diplomacy. In January 2011, Zardari went to the United States to attend the funeral of Special Envoy Holbrooke. Obama called Zardari and collaborated on the events after Osama bin Laden died in a compound in Abbottabad in May 2011.

Literature Review

During the whole era, since Pakistan's Independence, the relations with US being victim to ups and downs. This is mainly due to their divergence and convergence on some key policy issues. They will not be able to keep long term good relations. Both differ in some key areas at Middle East and the growing relations of Pakistan with China and USSR cause panic in relations with US.

Akhtar (2012) shows that there were warm relations amongst Pakistan and USA since 9/11 but incidents in 2011 taken place i.e. Osama Killing, event of Raymond Davis, salala

check post attack by NATO and shamsi airbase by USA which deteriorated our relations. She also writes that since history our relations seen ups and downs but this time being close partner and non-NATO ally, Pakistan lost too much at the expense of gains.

Zaidi (2012) displayed that the aid provided by USA to Pakistan since its independence, was mainly to military regimes, which strengthened them in spite of democratic ones. Pakistan since 9/11 becomes partner of US against war on terror but at the same time Pakistan was blamed for duplicity. Osama bin Ladin was killed in Abbottabad, which rose doubts. Aid in different shape was given to Pakistan but US thank that it had gone in wane. Pakistan is harboring terrorists, the enemies of US. There were also voices in Pakistan that we are suffering for someone else war, it is not our war or global war. It is the war of US. Pakistan Suffered three times as the aid was give and human costs are besides this.

A safe, democratic, prosperous Pakistan that vigorously fights religious militancy is deemed vital to the interests of the United States. Pakistan is at the center of a range of top policy areas of immediate worry, containing national and international terrorism, attempts to stabilize bordering Afghanistan, proliferation of nuclear arms, tensions amongst Pak-India on Kashmir, democratization and security of human rights and economic growth. Pakistan is now known as a sanctuary for various militant and jihadist Islamist clusters and is the world's fastest nuclear proliferator, a mixture that puts it at the topmost of the global security program. For its post 2001 collaboration with U.S. led counter terrorism and counter revolution struggles, Pakistan has been lauded by U.S. leaders, while long standing concerns about Islamabad's promise to certain of the core U.S. securities extended significantly in 2011 and could change the nature of the connection in 2012.

The continued outward tolerance of Afghan rebels and anti-Indian extremists working from its territories has a mixed record of combating Islamist extremism. The troubled financial circumstances and precarious political climate in Pakistan combine with dangerous security conditions and a history of difficult relations with neighbors to pose significant challenges to U.S. decision-makers. As Islamist extremism has blowout in the country and as its border area near Afghanistan has become a refuge for local rebels, as well as Arab and Uzbek jihadists, the Pakistani people have paid a heavy price. Islamabad estimates that the war on terrorism has cost the nation more than 37,000 civilian lives, nearly 6,300 security forces, and financial losses of \$78 billion.

There were an usual of additional than 26 bomber attacks per week in Pakistan in 2011, recorded by the U.S. National Counter terrorism Center; only Afghanistan and Iraq experienced a higher number of incidents. Pakistani officials regularly try to remind the American audience of the sacrifices made by the government. A fresh period of intense U.S. government monitoring of a still strained and sometimes adversarial association was

marked by May 2011 reports that Al Qaeda founder Osama bin Laden (OBL) had apparently sought years-long refuge within Pakistan. In September of that year, Admiral Mike Mullen, the then-top U.S. military officer, released unprecedentedly powerful and public allegations that Pakistan provided support to Afghan rebels targeting U.S. interests. The statement was taken as a supreme expression of U.S. anger, given Mullen's strenuous attempts to establish a near working association with his Pakistani counterpart, General Ashfaq Pervez Kayani. In late November, NATO forces in Afghanistan came under fire from two Pakistani military outposts just across the shared border at Salala to book the 2011 bilateral turbulence of historic magnitude. Retaliatory airstrikes have left 24 Pakistani troops dead.

A Pentagon exploration concluded that it was to blame for bad coordination and miscommunication and that NATO troops had reacted properly. The government of Pakistan and individuals alike has conveyed fury at what some believe was a deliberate attack. operations within or beyond) Pakistani territory, mainly those created by President George W. Bush's and President General Pervez Musharraf's governments in the early 2000s. Islamabad has continually sought Washington's full apology as a condition for restoring cooperation. But the closure of the Pakistani ground lines of communication (GLOCs) that enable NATO supplies to transit into Afghanistan was the most contentious of the many ways in which Islamabad's anger was expressed. The GLOCs remain closed to date, despite much hope of an imminent agreement to reopen them, and the problem was blamed for overshadowing a NATO summit in Chicago in May 2012. News reports are demanding as much as \$5,000 per truck from Pakistani negotiators, or what would be a 20-30 fold increase over last year and senior U.S. officials refuse to consider such a fee increase while protesting at alleged extortion and price gouging.

Pakistan, burdened by permissions levied in reply to nuclear and missile propagation along the military coup of General Pervez Musharraf in 1999, staggered on the verge of pariah status (Rennack 2001) on 10th Sep, 2001. Then President of Pakistan Musharraf had a chance for lifting these consents and assimilate Pakistan's role in the community of nations (CNN 2001) due to the horrific events of 11 September 2001. By employed to summary Al Qaeda operatives and more importantly, by facilitating the US led war effort in Afghanistan (Musharraf, 2008), who had no real alternative, decided to help the United States in its war on terror. To do so, Pakistan provided widespread access to naval, air, and military bases to the United States and allowed Pakistan to be the logistical conduit through which the war was supplied (Fair 2004).

The U.S.A has given some \$21 billion in defense aid and compensations along with economic help to Pakistan over the past decade (Epstein and Kronstadt 2011). Pakistanis are more anti American than always, considering the substantial investments made by the United States in Pakistan. Even the military of Pakistan is strongly anti-American, despite the fact that the U.S.A has given huge quantities of weapons systems that could strengthen

Pakistan's role in a war with India. The military and intelligence alliance that underpinned this association is now in tatters, no matter how tense from the outset. The future of the association amongst the United States and Pakistan is dark, with analysts in both countries asking whether the other is a troublesome and treacherous friend or an outright enemy. For US-Pakistan ties, the past year was particularly traumatic.

Ijaz eventually said that Husain Haqqani was the author of the memo. Haqqani returned willingly to Pakistan, where his passport was confiscated, declaring his innocence. He was then put on the Export Control List, as the provenance of the memo was considered by the Supreme Court in response to a letter submitted by Nawaz Sharif (Al Jazeera 2012; Fair 2012). Before he was unexpectedly released in February 2012, Haqqani remained under virtual house arrest. Although no charges were brought, he continues to be depicted by Pakistan's press as a stooge who sold the sovereignty of Pakistan to the United States (Pakistan Express Tribune 2012). Memo gate has sparked an ongoing conflict amongst the military, which wants to overthrow the current government by judicial means, and the government, which has been attempting to drive the military as far as possible since 2 May 2011 by leveraging its weakness (Fair 2012).

US-Pak relation Ups and Down during Zardari Regime

The reasonably reliable 2008 Pakistani polls permissible the Bush government to issue a purpose that after a month's break, a democratically elected government had been reestablished in Islamabad. This forever revoked the coup-related aid restrictions that were allowed to be waived annually by President Bush. Pakistan's 2008 political change was recognised by the Administration as a transformed chance to contribute in struggles to strengthen the democratic organizations of the country. U.S. officials shared a willingness both before and after the elections to see reasonable forces within Pakistani politics come organized to maintain the democratic and economic reforms of their country and to continue the fight against religious extremism and terrorism. The Bush White House expected the continued cooperation of Pakistan in this regard. The U.S.-Pakistan association remains strong after meeting with myriad Pakistani officials Islamabad in March 2008, then Deputy Secretary of State Negroponte said and we foresee a continued tight, fruitful alliance that benefits both countries. However by some accounts, the U.S. government has tried and will continue to try to control the internal political processes of Islamabad.

Most Pakistanis shared a keen knowledge of signs of U.S. attempts to influence the talks on post-election coalition building. Some analysts speculated that, considering his vulnerability and lack of popular support, the Bush administration remained wedded to a strategy that would have kept the embattled Musharraf in control. Speculation was rife in Pakistan during June 2008 that the United States was directing the leadership of the PPP to enforce whatever agreements were reached amongst Benazir Bhutto and Musharraf in 2007. Still, senior

officials of the Bush Administration tended to understand the value of Islamabad's wider spectrum of political figures. "Deputy Secretary Negroponte, who had described the Pakistani president as an indispensable ally of the United States in late 2007, gave Musharraf little public protection in early 2008 in what was supposed to be a strong sign of evolving U.S. policy, calling his future position a question to be decided by the internal Pakistani political party process.

Musharraf's resignation raised yet another obstacle for U.S. officials in their relations with Pakistan by eliminating the single most significant interlocutor in Islamabad. Given the official non-interference position of the Bush Administration, several sources had the U.S. government urging a soft landing for Musharraf. In the end, however the Bush Administration watched passively as its main Pakistani ally was marginalised, clearly deciding that the time for Musharraf was up and that any more open U.S. support for the tainted ex-general in Pakistan would only stoke visceral anti-American feelings. Musharraf's departure was welcomed by both major U.S. presidential candidates as a step toward ending Pakistan's political crisis.

In 2008, U.S. rulers welcomed Islamabad's latest civilian governing dispensation. In July, President George W. Bush hosted Prime Minister YousafRazaGillani at the White House, where the two leaders released a joint statement reaffirming the "Strategic Alliance" amongst the United States and Pakistan. 6 In September, the widower of Benazir Bhutto, Asif Ali Zardari, raised a controversial figure long marred by corruption allegations that had taken over the reins of her Pakistan People's Party (PPP) following her death.

The resulting declaration expressed an agreement to collaborate with Pakistan in a strategic partnership to tackle violent extremism, to establish a holistic approach to socio-economic growth, to establish a method for the stabilization and refining border areas, to resolve Pakistan's energy shortages, and to support democratic organizations. In mid of November, the FOP met in Abu Dhabi to discuss the parameters of its work. Participants acknowledged the daunting challenges faced by Pakistan and called for well-coordinated international action to counter them. Four wide areas of such cooperation are planned: growth, defense, energy, and institution-building.

In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunhwa (KP), Pakistani areas bordering Afghanistan, the government has had a long standing dispute. After Musharraf's departure and Zardari's rise to power, diplomatic relations with Afghan President Hamid Karzai strengthened. The Afghan-Pak policy of the Obama administration, through Afghan-Pak envoy Richard Holbrooke, represented the cohesive approach adopted by the United States in negotiating with Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In his first visit to Afghanistan at the beginning of January 2009 as President, Zardari vowed a renewed friendship in order to boost cooperation. In late March, in exchange for support

in the Afghan-Pak war, Obama publicized a civilian assistance package of \$7.5 billion over 5 years. British Prime Minister Gordon Brown met Zardari in late April and vowed \$1 billion for the next 4 years. Obama conducted a trilateral summit with Karzai and Zardari in Washington D.C. in May, where they explored more collaboration. Zardari unsuccessfully pursued trade concessions from the European Union in Brussels in mid-June and instead promised \$ 90 million in development assistance to curb the tribal strength of the insurgents. After the United States in October, Congress accepted Obama's civilian aid package, army generals in the Pakistani military establishment extended the growing rift with the government of Zardari and openly opposed U.S. involvement.

FATA's provincial government formally proclaimed Islamic rule in Swat in February 2009 in order to secure a truce with the north western Pashtun tribes. As the U.K and USA resisted the move, Zardari did not sign the Swat truce until mid-April, when domestic pressure from Parliament mounted. The deal was broken at the end of April, when the Pakistani military pursued an ineffective offensive in the surrounding district of Dir. Zardari and Karzai met in Islamabad in September 2010, and both supported fighting terrorists rather than seeking to resolve the war through diplomacy. Zardari went to the U.S. in January 2011 to attend Special Envoy Holbrooke's funeral. After Osama bin Laden died in a compound in Abbottabad in May 2011, Obama called Zardari and collaborated on the cases.

Opportunities

Pakistan received aid

Pakistan has earned \$25.91 billion from the US since September 11, 2011, after engaging in the war. Pakistan has earned this support in terms of military and economic assistance. This fund was provided by the USA in various terms, such as the Coalition Provision Fund, Military Funding, Global Disaster Fund, Migration and Refugee Aid, Child Survival and Health, etc. The United States also offered assistance in various categories, such as waving off loans of various kinds. They have also strained to improve Pakistan's democratic culture with regard to political, social and economic issues. They have also sought to develop Pakistan's agricultural and educational infrastructure.

Importance of Pakistan

Pakistan has ideal geo-strategic location in the world as regarding to develop the relation with other countries due to Pakistan remained an important of world politics. Because Pakistan is bordered by Afghanistan, China, Iran and India, these all countries are important in world wide politics. Afghanistan is also a major country in global politics because Afghanistan is a major country as regarding to production of opium and as well as Afghanistan is land of terrorist. USA and other world realize that peace cannot be established in Afghanistan without cooperation and active participation of Pakistan. USA has already

used Pakistan as a front line ally against Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and after the 9 September 2001 USA used Pakistan again to counter the terrorist in Afghanistan because Afghanistan is land locked and.

To Reduce the Hate among Citizens of both Countries

In the sense of the war against the Taliban, there was a lot of hatred in the hearts of the people of Pakistan because of the loss of lives in the terrorist attacks. So both countries are working together in the hearts of people to reduce this hatred. Many Pakistanis have gone to the USA to get higher education due to USAID and many have returned to Pakistan in a governance and development assistance program.

Challenges

In terms of the association amongst Pakistan and the USA, there are many barriers and challenges. I have discussed some of the most important and famous ones here. So for a healthy association, these problems and obstacles should be overcome.

War on Terror and Pakistan's Pro-Taliban policy

As we have discussed that Pakistan took participation in war on terror, even Pakistan is the front line ally of USA and her allies in this war. Pakistan is suffering continuously its side effects till now. Instead of this Pakistan has to face a lot of challenges in various aspects regarding to relation with Taliban. External world accused that Pakistan knows how to play both sides of the wicket. They blamed that Pakistan fought with Taliban as well as she gave them hidden support. According to them Pakistan is considered as the Godfather of Taliban. They also said the territory of Pakistan beside the border of Afghanistan is like a heaven for the Taliban.

A Pakistani journalist has also accused that ISI of Pakistan help the Taliban (Maitra, 2009). Danial Byman a well-known author described that Pakistan is an effective and active backer and supporter of Taliban. According to the Australian (2008) Pakistan is the only biggest country supporter of terrorism, on the other side even Iran that never accused by America that this state is sponsor of Taliban. Goldberg (2013) argued that Pakistani ex Ambassador Hussain Huqani has said that Pakistan is a big sponsor of terrorist. According to him the secular groups of Afghanistan as well as different ethnic groups of Afghanistan are doubtful for the Pakistan, so this is a safe way to tackle these problems with religious elements. Another Pakistani author Fareed Zakaria has written that new leader of Taliban lived in Quetta, and The New York Times reported that there is an enclave in Quetta where some other Taliban leader lives.

He also described that Mullah Omar died in Karachi some years ago. In a compound in Abbottabad Osama bin Laden has been living for years and these three cities are in Pakistan then how Pakistan refused that they did not know anything about these leaders.

Haqqani Network

This is a group of guerillas those fight against US allies or NATO forces as well as Afghanistan's government. The movement base on this group is in Pakistan but this works on both side of border. American official Mike Mullen argues that this network is like the authentic arm of the ISI of Pakistan. Furthermore Mullen said that ISI was the sponsor of Haqqani network, and this group is blamed for bombing on NATO trucks and injured many soldiers and killed people of Afghanistan. This group also has accused to attack on American embassy in Kabul. The relation of Pakistani agency (ISI) with Haqqani network is considered a negative point the association of Pakistan and USA.

Many American officials have accused that Pakistan is responsible to assault on American embassy in Kabul, but state secretary of USA Hillary Clinton explained, there is not any solid evidence of involvement of Pakistan in this attack. But Pakistani official did not admit any association of this kind with these groups like Haqqani network. Pakistani ex interior Rehman Malik announced, these terrorist groups had gotten training from American agency CIA in order to compete the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Rehman Malik also warned the USA that Pakistan will not tolerate any operation by USA on the territory of Pakistan as regarding to false doubts. Even now Pakistan has been doing an operation against all terrorist groups including Haqqani network since 2014 with the name of **"Zarb-e-Azb"**. These types of issues are the main challenges in the way of Pakistan-USA association.

Dr. Shakeel Afridi

Shakeel Afridi case also has importance for US-Pak relations, Shakeel is a doctor and he helped American's agency CIA by running a fake program of hepatitis vaccine. He ran his fake program in Abbottabad, in order to search the presence of Osama bin Laden by collecting the blood samples. Shakeel was working in Pakistan as agent of CIA. Pakistanis agencies arrested him when he was crossing the border Torkham. Shakeel is punished to 33 years jail for his crime. Dr. Shakeel Afridi's role had been confirmed by CIA Chief of US. But Hillary Clinton has claimed that Pakistan has not kind of explanation to hold Shakeel Afridi. The Senate of US cut 33 million dollars in Pakistan's aid as regarding to conviction of Shakeel Afridi. In other words one million is equal to one year of sentence of Shakeel Afridi. USA also offered to Pakistan for exchanging the prisoner, Shakeel Afridi with Afia Siddiqui, but Pakistan refused.

Pakistan China Friendship

Pakistan and China are close friends with whom they have diplomatic, military and nuclear ties. The growing association amongst Pakistan and China is said to be the product of the U.S.A and India nuclear platform association, that Pakistan has to develop its association with China.

Iran Pakistan Gas Pipeline and USA

Iran the Pakistan gas pipeline project amongst Pakistan and the USA is also a kind of obstacle. America rejects this gas pipeline project and has asked Pakistan to abandon Iran with the gas pipeline project and as compensation, America will assist Pakistan in generating liquefied natural gas and America will also assist in importing energy. But in Ankara in March 2010, Pakistan and Iran signed a deal due to which both countries would complete their portion by 2014. However, Iran reported that it had achieved the mission in 2011, but Pakistan did not achieve its target. Saudi Arabia also made a tempting bid to abandon this deal, but Pakistan's foreign minister declared that under American pressure, Pakistan would not delay this agreement in 2012. She also said she argued that this project was in the nation's interest. She also argued that this project was in the nation's interest. In 2013, U.S. General Michael Dodman warned Pakistan that economic restrictions would be imposed on Pakistan if the deal was not terminated. So, this gas pipeline project is also a threat to the Pak-US alliance in this way.

People's Perception

Since, its drone attacks in FATA Pakistan, almost 60 percent of Pakistanis are against the US and they take the US as a bitter enemy. The Raymond Davis incident was also the primary cause of harm to the Pakistanis, so the CIA's operations in Pakistan are hated by the Pakistanis. In the Slalala incident on 26 November 2011, in which 24 Pakistani militaries were murdered, both anti-American and also other Pakistani civilians shot heavily (Akhtar, 2012).

Lack of Trust

Certain event e.g. Salala incident and as well as killing of Osama Bin Ladin created a flaw in link amongst these states. There is also a lack of faith amongst Pakistan and the USA in history, a lack of confidence because of Pakistan's association with China and the US's friendship with India and Afghanistan. The conflict of interest amongst these countries is also a cause for mistrust, e.g. the India-U.S. nuclear agreement is against Pakistan's interests as well as the Gawader project and China's investment in Pakistan has also irritated America. The Pakistan and Iran gas pipeline project was not in the interest of the USA. For decades, because of these factors and US interest-based policies, there has been a surge of mistrust among Pakistani people. If loss of confidence could end, Akhtar (2012) claimed, and then the war on terror could end.

Issue of Nuclear Technology

Issue of nuclear technology is also barrier amongst the bilateral relation of Pakistan and USA. Pakistan's nuclear program has been teasing USA since its creation. Pakistan started it from Bhutto regime, and USA was bitter enemy of this program forever. In 1998 USA and western World forbade Pakistan from nuclear test but Pakistan did it under great pressure. As a reaction American president imposed sanctions on Pakistan and these sanctions were removed in 2001 after the incident of 9 September 2001. USA tried many times that India and Pakistan signed the NPT and CTBT but failed.

USA accused in 2002 that Uranium enhancement material is providing to South Korea by Pakistan, but Pakistan did not accept this report and in very next year of this report another report was issued in 2003 and accused that Pakistan also gave the nuclear benefit to Libya and Iran. In 2004 DR A Q Khan was accused in nuclear spread to other countries like Libya, North Korea and Iran also. But Musharraf gave pardon to DR Abdul Qadir Khan due to his involvement in progress of Pakistan as nuclear power. USA also ignored it due to achievement of his interest as regarding to foreign policy. America is also worried about the security of nuclear program of Pakistan. These things are causing obstacles and trials in Pak-U.S.A association.

Conclusion

Pakistan destroyed its economy, trade and defense capabilities in the War on Terror. In the War on Terrorism, Pakistan wants a strong association and to become a trustworthy ally of the US government. Pakistan plays a crucial role in Afghanistan's peace. Pakistan is progressing towards sustainable democracy and political stability through vendetta-oriented political leadership and dictatorial regimes. The value of a broader definition of security with a focus on economic and internal stability has been realised by Pakistan from a military-centric concept of security. These are paradigm changes, and to absorb these and direct the path to growth and prosperity, the nation needs both time and space, internally and externally.

The Pak-U.S.A relations study shows that the relations amongst the two countries were decided by the evolving international situation and their domestic compulsions. In line with its global strategy, the US was striving for its national interest, while Pakistan was striving to achieve its national interests from a regional perspective. Protection against India and support for the Kashmir problem were the key concern in Pakistan's US strategy, while the US was involved in monitoring Soviet expansion in Asia and expanding its presence in West Asia, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and obtaining base facilities for spy purposes. It also needed markets to dump their surplus food, obsolete equipment and feed its weapons industries, and to some extent Pakistan also fulfilled this aim.

Mughees (2010) explored the image of Pakistan in US elite media during 1980 to 1990. He selected New York Times for this purpose. In its treatment, newspaper opposed Pakistan nuclear program and also opposed the US policy to give military aid to Pakistan. Whereas, newspaper gave favor US policy regarding Pakistan position on Afghanistan. He stated that US press especially New York Times does not unavoidably to follow the policy maker of America. His study concluded that American policy regarding Pakistan especially in case of New York Times somewhat advocate and somewhat adversarial. Lodhi (2009) argued that there are mistrust and doubt in PAK-US relations. To achieve mutual interests, both countries should understand the importance of each other. Cooperation among both countries is necessary and is benefit for both states.

The key findings of the study provides glams of zardari regimes ups and downs this clearly shows that in the difficult situation how Mr. Asif Ali Zardari run the government after the closer musharaf regimes and somehow control and backed the terrorism and other militant in the northern areas and along with afganistan with cooperation and collaboration of USA to bring peace in the reign.

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