



A Review Of War On Terror And The Security Aspects Of US-Pakistan Relations Since September 11, 2001

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Abstract:

Pakistan has been adversely affected by its decision to support the U.S. in the war against terrorism. The relations between Pakistan and the US have experienced many vicissitudes. Pakistan has been inclined towards the US since its inception because of serious security threats from India. The policymakers of Pakistan believed that strong and friendly relations with the USA are important to Pakistan because of the Indian threat. The US also needed friends to serve the U.S. interest in the region in South Asia. The mutuality of interests therefore brought them closer together. Pak-US alliance brought severe security challenges to Pakistan in the wake of the 9/11 incident. Thus, the US presence in Afghanistan and its unfair relations with Pakistan have shaken Pakistan's security. Understanding the security situation for Pakistan and its U.S. role in deteriorating security needs to address these security issues before and after Pakistan has joined. Pakistan The U.S. led a war on terrorism as to whether Pakistan improved security after Pakistan joined the U.S. war on terrorism? What are the factors responsible for Pakistan's worsening security situation? Why are NATO and U.S. forces deteriorating Pakistan's security? What would insecure Pakistan have for the interests of the United States in the region?

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

Introduction:

The United States and Soviet Union emerged as the two super powered countries of the world after the Second World War and a competition (Cold War) began between them based on ideological differences. The USA wants to spread capitalism around the world and to contain communism, while the Soviet Union wants to disseminate communism and block capitalism. The world was divided into two blocs Pakistan joined the capitalist bloc (United States) while the policies of India were similar to the communist bloc (Soviet Union). During the Cold War era, Pakistan remained a close friend and a frontline ally of the USA. While Pakistan was not threatened with communism, Pakistan joined the security pacts (SEATO and CENTO) and received huge economic and military assistance and assistance from the United States. In Pakistan, however, the wars in India (1965, 1971) the USA supported the view of India rather than Pakistan. This led to a short interval of alienated US-Pakistan relations. Once again, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan brought the two countries closer together, since Pakistan wanted to have a pro-Pakistani government in Afghanistan to secure its western border, when curtailment of communism was one of America's core objectives. Pakistan played a leading role in the Afghan Soviet war and remained a key supplier of Afghan Mujahedin arms. As the cold war ended and the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Pakistan lost its relevance to the United States and a further estrangement interval again. However, 9/11 events filled this gap and

Pakistan became again important to the United States. In the fight against terrorism, Pakistan joined the US and emerged as a Non-NATO ally of the US and the frontline state. As a frontline state of the US-led WOT, Pakistan has suffered more than the whole coalition force operating in Afghanistan, but the US is not yet satisfied with the sacrifices made in Pakistan and is continually pressured to do more to eradicate Al-Qaeda, the Taliban and other home-grown militant groups. Currently, the United States has changed its priorities in the region, developed a strategic partnership with India through a nuclear civilian deal and agreed to provide India with more strategic space in Afghanistan. This strategic partnership between India and the USA has severely disturbed South Asia's balance of power and created security threats in Pakistan. The growing tension between the USA and Iran over nuclear problems, the competition between the US and China for supremacy, India's deep interests in the natural resources of Central Asia and the current mistrust and dissatisfaction among the US and Pakistan directly contribute to Pakistan's deteriorated security. Since Pakistan's alliance with the US after 9/11, the security situation in Pakistan continued to deteriorate. The US double standard and its constantly changing attitude to Pakistan has strengthened the anti-American feeling that molds people's sympathy with Islamic militant groups. These indigenous militant groups are turning Pakistan into a security threat. The US is also responsible for Pakistan's instability in Afghanistan and Pakistan's alleged military use of strategic assets in Afghanistan.

Pakistan's security dimension, US relations

However, in general it refers to the 'free of fear or threat,' that is to say the creation of the necessary conditions which contribute to socio-political consolidation, economic prosperity and territorial integrity of the state concerned. The word security is a complex phenomenon defined by several scholars in various ways. The theoretical conception of safety is based on two main ways of thinking - traditional and non-traditional security. The traditional security concept refers to the safety of state from external aggression while not traditional to the safety of humanity and human values (Asfa & Ahmed, 2012). National security is the capacity of every nation state to advocate its interests as a sovereign state and maintain equality-based relations with other states. Security means, in the words of Barry Buzan, the pursuit of freedom from the threat and the ability of states and societies in the fight against forces of change to maintain their independent identity and functional integrity (Buzan, 1991).

Situation of security before 9/11 events

Security has always been remained top most concern of Pakistan from the very beginning. Security in Pakistan remained central to India because India continually threatened Pakistan's security since independence. India and Pakistan have fought three major wars and several minor confrontations. Pakistan's alignment with the West was the result of a perceived Indian threat in early stages of its history. However, Pakistan's security was further enhanced by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan challenges Pakistan's security, national survival and territorial integrity, as the main player and channel of assistance and assistance for Afghan Mujahedeen has emerged in Pakistan (Hilali, 2002).

As a result of the Soviet intervention, many Afghan refugees crossed the borders of Pakistan. These refugees have brought with them a huge economic crisis, political instability and illegal activities that are detrimental to the security of Pakistan. These Afghan refugees were also Mujahedees who waged a war in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, this legacy continued, and militant organizations were using recruits from the camps to fill their ranks (Budihhas, 2011). Pakistan's support for the United States to contain communism affected Pakistan's safety when the Soviet Union launched an aggressive armed campaign against Pakistan and engaged in rioting in Baluchistan and NWFP. Pakistan (Hilali, 2002). During the Soviet war in Afghanistan, the United States supported the process of Islamization in Pakistan, developed the culture of Madrassas and employed religion as a weapons against communism. These Madrassas served as military camps to provide human resources for the war in Afghanistan, but later, they became a continual headache for Pakistan and the United States. These students from Madrassa (Mujahedeen/Taliban) considered war against the Soviet as a jihad against foreign invaders from Afghanistan, and they set up a purely Islamic government in Kabul. The Islamic Taliban government in Afghanistan served as Pakistan's B-Team, but remained a major concern for the

United States. However, following 9/11 events and Pakistan's decision to join U.S. forces to expel Al-Qaida and Taliban from Afghanistan, Pakistan's security had serious consequences. The Taliban, who served as a B-Team of Pakistan become an enemy of Pakistan and now threaten Pakistan's security as an adverse reaction of Pakistani U.S. allies in the war on terror, in cooperation with Al Qaeda and other domestic militants. Although Pakistan's security was threatened before the Pakistan-U.S. allies in a low-scale war against terrorism, alliance with the United States after 9/11 had dangerous consequences for Pakistan's safety.

Pakistan's security situation after the 9/11 Aftermath alliance Pakistan

The 9/11 attacks changed the world's entire security scenario. The United States, the only superpower in the world to be pre-emptive in the fields of Al-Qaeda, and subsequently Iraq, in the field of weapons of mass destruction, took military action against Afghanistan to safeguard its citizens from terrorism and extremism. The approach that many explain in view of the securitization theory, which is not about safety alone, but about the securitization process.

Apart from other factors, Pakistan's decision to join the US-led war on terrorism was influenced by its security environment. The fundamental reasons for this decision were to safeguard its strategic assets, to avert a hostile regime in Afghanistan, to secure US support for the Kashmir issue, and to advance its defense against India. Pakistan desired increased security, economic stability, and a pivotal role in the South Asian region as a result of its alliance with the superpower US. After the 9/11 attacks, Pakistan's policy shifted from pro-Taliban to pro-US, ushering in a new chapter in the country's security framework. This shift in Pakistan's security policy has had a detrimental effect on the country's security. Since Pakistan's inception, security has remained a critical strategic concern. Pakistan's security threats have historically been external, but in the modern era, Pakistan faces both internal and external challenges as a result of its frontline state role in the war on terrorism and its troubled alliance with the US. Pakistan is an independent sovereign state with its own national interests, just like other nation states. The US views Pakistan as a proxy and seeks Pakistan's support at any cost to Pakistan's national interests. Pakistan's relations with the US must be restructured in accordance with realism theory, which states that Pakistan must seek as many resources as possible to ensure its security, as survival is the overriding national interest of every nation state. Pakistan's primary objective should be to safeguard its national security, political sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Pakistan has recently faced grave security threats on both the internal and external fronts. Internally, Pakistan is confronted with militancy and terrorism, while externally, Pakistan's geostrategic location in the region (close proximity to Afghanistan, China, and Iran), as well as its hostility toward India and the United States, have shifted regional priorities and created security threats in Pakistan. Militancy and terrorism in Pakistan are a result of the government's alliance with the United States in the ongoing war on terror, but the most glaring factor contributing to Pakistan's security deterioration is the United States' armed aggression against its own ally (Pakistan). The US wishes to undermine Pakistan's military morale because the military is the only institution that stands in the way of the US's designs not only in Pakistan, but throughout the region. Pakistani strategic thinking is dominated by the military, which also plays a significant role in politics and foreign policy. The US views Pakistan's military as the sole impediment to achieving its regional goals and objectives. Pakistan's military is aware of the US strategy in the region and is doing everything possible to safeguard and protect Pakistan's interests. The primary motivation for the US's ongoing efforts to destabilize Pakistan is to keep the military occupied on multiple fronts with Al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other militant groups. Continued military operations in various parts of the country would not only reduce the military's efficiency and tarnish its image as an effective, well-trained, and well-equipped fighting force, but would also buy the US enough time to achieve its regional objectives at the expense of Pakistan's interests. The US engages in a double game with Pakistan, pressuring it to eliminate Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups and to ensure stability and security in both Pakistan and Afghanistan, while simultaneously sowing instability and insecurity in Pakistan. While the majority of experts believe that a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan is critical for US interests (Kronstadt, 2012), others argue that US policies are self-serving and that the US has always favored military regimes in Pakistan. The US wishes to safeguard its interests and accomplish its objectives in the

region regardless of whether Pakistan remains secure or insecure. US objectives in the region include maintaining a stable and durable peace in Afghanistan and ensuring the safe withdrawal of US and NATO forces, controlling the region's natural resources, assisting India in establishing itself as a dominant regional player capable of advancing US interests in the region, and obstructing China and Iran's access to the Gwader port. All of these US objectives are detrimental to Pakistan's interests and pose grave threats to Pakistan's security. The following are the primary security challenges Pakistan has faced since its alliance with the US.

Significant Threats to Pakistan's Security

Every nation state has always placed national security as its top priority. Because the very nature of security policy is based on caution, realism rather than illusion, sentimentality, and hope, it is rational to believe that military force is necessary for securing a nation state's national sovereignty and security (Shahid, 2008). Pakistan faces numerous security threats, the majority of which stem from intolerance, extremism, militancy, and terrorism. These threats jeopardize the people's prosperity and the state's progress (Khan, 2011). Pakistan's decision to join the US-led war on terrorism has exacerbated the country's security to unprecedented levels, making national security a challenge for Pakistan. NATO's military operations in Afghanistan, as well as Pakistan's frontline state role in the ongoing war on terror, exacerbate the government's security challenges. Pakistan's non-NATO ally status with the US has impacted state-society relations in Pakistan's tribal areas. The growing militancy in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the tribal areas, as well as the army operations that have resulted, have created grave security threats in Pakistan.

Pakistan is a Non-NATO ally with the United States playing a vital role, but despite its leadership role in the U.S. war on terrorism, the United States treats Pakistan with those who cause this mine (Najmuddin, 2007). The US invasion of Afghanistan and subsequent NATO operations have harmed Pakistan's security. NATO unmanned aerial drone attacks on Pakistani territory, as well as increased political pressure from the US, have contributed to the country's instability (Budihas, 2011). The US ignores Pakistan's legitimate interests as a sovereign state and seeks to destabilize it.

Militancy and Terrorism

Following 9/11, terrorist attacks on the United States Pakistan pledged unwavering support to the United States in the fight against Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups in Afghanistan, becoming the US's first non-NATO ally in the ongoing war on terror. However, the war on terror has expanded beyond Afghanistan and into Pakistan, transforming into a war on Pakistan. Militancy and terrorism have emerged as Pakistan's most serious security threat. Pakistan is undergoing the most difficult period of its history as a result of militancy and terrorism. As a result of the United States' war on terrorism in Afghanistan, Al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other militants crossed the border and sought refuge in Pakistan, particularly in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) along the Durand Line. The tribal areas are the best place on Earth for guerilla warfare, as they are a natural fortress that provides excellent defensive and offensive positions. The secret tunnels there provide safe havens from which to launch successful attacks against an adversary (Shahzad, 2011). The tribal areas provide a haven for Al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other militant groups operating in Pakistan and Afghanistan. These Al-Qaeda, Taliban, and Afghan refugees have played a significant role in Pakistan's deteriorating security situation. The border areas between Pakistan and Afghanistan, dubbed the world's most dangerous place, are primarily inhabited by Pashtun tribes, from which the majority of Pakistani and Afghan Taliban members originate. They provide shelter and assistance to Al-Qaeda and other militants. The Taliban's roots in Pashtun tribes radicalize Pakistani society and contribute to the deterioration of Pakistan's security. (2011) (Budihas) NATO operations and US policies in Afghanistan have bolstered religious extremist organizations' strength. The majority of Muslims worldwide believe that the US war on terror is actually a war against Islam and seek to explain it in terms of the clash of civilizations theory. Muslims from all over the world volunteer to join these extremist organizations in order to fight the Christian invading forces in Afghanistan. Additionally, Muslims view India's political and economic ties with NATO and its Afghan partner as a Hindu-Western attempt to seize control of Afghanistan (Ibid).

Baluchistan Is a Difficult Environment for International Players

Baluchistan's insurgency is another serious threat to Pakistan's security. The Baluchistan uprising, the result of decades of deprivation, frustration, and grievances, has emerged as the most dangerous game for various international players. There is evidence that foreign actors are involved in the Baluchistan insurgency, and a number of foreign actors support unrest and instability in Baluchistan as a result of the country's resource potential and geostrategic location along a future energy route (Khan, 2011). External actors such as the United States, India, Afghanistan, and several European countries are engaged in anti-state activities and are exploiting the situation in Baluchistan as part of their nefarious plans to destabilize the country (Haq, 2011). Baluchistan's destabilization is a component of the US great game in the region (Mazari, 2005). Baloch have engaged in disruptive activities and targeted not only security forces, but have also left no stone unturned in destroying state assets with the assistance and support of the United States and India. Many people in Baluchistan are now involved in the Campaign for Baluchistan's independence from Pakistan (Cordesman & Vira, 2011).

Military Actions by the United States and NATO Against Pakistan

Drone attacks on sovereign Pakistani territory, NATO military action on the western border, and CIA covert military operations inside Pakistan have all posed security challenges. Armed militants sponsored by NATO and Afghanistan crossed the Afghan border into Pakistan and attacked Pakistani security forces. Not only do these attacks kill and injure soldiers and civilians, but they also violate Pakistan's sovereignty and deteriorate the country's security situation. There is evidence that these extremists are trained by NATO, Afghan, and Indian military experts (Haq, 2011). Pakistanis view the CIA's expanding activities and operations, as well as those of security organizations such as Black Water, as an intrusion into their internal affairs. The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, acting alone or in collaboration with the intelligence agencies of India, Israel, and a few other countries, has been patronizing certain militant factions in order to target Pakistani forces (Khan M. , 2009). Militant organizations have grown in sophistication as a result of external support. The United States' drone strategy, which targets militants, particularly members of Al-Qaeda and the Taliban, violates Pakistan's sovereignty and security. Although the drone strategy is effective at targeting militants, it is also counterproductive for the US; because drone strikes kill innocent people, and their family members join militant organizations in retaliation for their loved ones' deaths. Thus, militants amass a large number of suicide bombers willing to risk their lives for the sake of vengeance (Khan, 2011). This strengthens militant organizations and enables them to garner popular support. An examination of the prevailing circumstances and US policies in the region reveals that the US is directly and indirectly responsible for Pakistan's security deterioration, whether intentionally or unintentionally. According to many analysts, the US holds Pakistan accountable for insecurity and instability in Afghanistan, and through these violent acts, the US is pressuring Pakistan to abandon its proxy war strategy in Afghanistan and pave the way for the safe withdrawal of US and NATO forces. While some analysts argue that the US wishes to redraw the map of the Muslim world and western Asia (Mazari, 2005).

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction

Pakistan's decision to join the US war on terrorism was motivated by the need to secure and protect its nuclear assets in order to strengthen its defense against India. Nonetheless, in the post-9/11 world, the protection of nuclear assets is more important than ever, and the international community has remained vigilant about the safety and security of Pakistan's nuclear weapons, as well as the possibility of Al-Qaeda and other extremists gaining access to them (Fayyaz, 2005). Because of Pakistan's history of nuclear proliferation, the international community sees Pakistan's nuclear weapons as a threat to regional and international security. The AQ Khan Network's nuclear proliferation activities have harmed Pakistan's image as a responsible nuclear weapon state. Despite the fact that some analysts and US officials believe Pakistan's nuclear security has improved significantly in recent years, there are still concerns about the possibility of militants obtaining Pakistan's nuclear weapons (Kronstadt, 2012).

Pakistan faces yet another challenge in the form of WMDs. Because the focus on non-proliferation has been replaced by a focus on WMD, which has become a central rationalization for the US pre-emptive military doctrine, this issue of WMD has had a direct impact on Pakistan (Mazari, 2005). The United States is deeply concerned about Pakistan's nuclear technology, fearing that Al-Qaeda and other extremists could gain access to Pakistan's nuclear weapons. The possibility of Al-Qaeda gaining access to nuclear materials could create a scenario in which there is a greater risk of WMD terrorism within or outside Pakistan (Jaspal, 2008). The growing arms race between Pakistan and India, particularly in the nuclear field, has increased the risk of lethal terrorism. In the aftermath of 9/11, the need for improved safety and security arrangements for Pakistan's nuclear weapons is more important than ever.

The Strategic Partnership between the United States and India and its Implications for Pakistani Security

Pakistan's decision to join the superpower US in the ongoing war on terrorism was based on the belief that it would allow Pakistan to advance its defense against India and gain US support on the Kashmir issue. The nature of India and Pakistan's mutual relationship determines the security context in South Asia. Pakistan's policymakers believed that forming an alliance with the United States would give them an advantage in dealing with India. 2011 (Bukhari). However, the events of September 11th provided India with an opportunity to move from a state of estrangement to a more open relationship with the United States. India has made significant changes in its foreign policy toward the United States, offering full support and cooperation in the fight against terrorism. The United States and India recently established a strategic partnership and agreed to cooperate on civilian nuclear issues. The civil nuclear deal shows that the United States recognizes India as the region's leading power, and that it will no longer treat Pakistan and India as equal competitors in South Asia, despite the fact that it will upset the region's strategic balance of power (Fani, 2009). The strategic partnership between the United States and India, particularly their civilian nuclear deal, would alter South Asia's security structure and lead to regional arm competition between Pakistan, India, and China, destabilizing the entire region (Muhammad, 2006). The United States' support for India's rise as a regional power will have serious security implications for Pakistan.

The Impact of Afghanistan's Burning on Pakistan's Security

Because of its geographical, religious, and cultural proximity to Afghanistan, insecurity, violence, and disturbances in Afghanistan have had a direct impact on Pakistan's security (Asfa & Ahmed, 2012). The US-NATO war in Afghanistan against terrorism has had a negative impact on Pakistan's security. The raging Afghan war created a perilous security situation in Pakistan, particularly in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. The insurgency in FATA and Baluchistan, as well as militancy and terrorism across the country, are the result of Pakistan's decision to join the US in the fight against terrorism. Pakistan's alliance with the United States infuriated religious militants and other extremists, and in order to exact their vengeance, they resort to violence, targeting governmental institutions and causing a serious law and order situation within Pakistan. Afghanistan emerged as a theater for Pakistan-India security competition in the aftermath of 9/11. (Janjua, 2009). The growing close relationship between India, the United States, and Israel, as well as India's access to Central Asian states, animate Pakistan's concerns about being surrounded by hostile or friendly to India states that pose a significant threat to Pakistan's security (Fair, Chivvis, & Crane, 2010).

US Iran Hostility

The United States wishes to isolate Iran because it is an Islamic country with hostile relations with the United States and Israel, a growing economic power in the region, and a country attempting to acquire nuclear technology. The US is concerned that Iran's nuclear capability will endanger Israel and the US, as well as create obstacles to US plans in South Asia and the Middle East. That is why the US wants to obstruct Iranian influence in the region and deprive it of nuclear technology. However, the US-Iranian nuclear standoff has a negative impact on Pakistan's security. The growing US-Iranian rivalry poses a threat to the security of the South Asian region in general, and particularly to Pakistan's security. There is a widespread belief in Pakistan that

the United States is involved in causing instability and disruption in Iran via a network in Pakistan's province Baluchistan, which will have a serious impact on Pakistan's security (Javaid, 2011).

Pakistan's Government and Military's Capability to Address or Minimize Security Threats

The military and government are doing their best to bring peace, prosperity and security back to the country. However, more progress is required to completely eradicate terrorism and extremism and restore peace in Pakistan and the region. The military is constitutionally mandated to deal with internal and external threats, as well as to maintain peace and security. Pakistan's military, as the country's most professional, well-trained, well-equipped, and well-respected institution, is doing well in restoring peace and stability. The government and military must work together to identify the root causes of militancy, religious extremism, and terrorism in order to develop a comprehensive strategy that will not only eliminate the current violence and terrorism, but will also prevent similar threats in the future and restore long-term peace and security. Furthermore, the intelligence agencies of the United States, India, and Israel are supporting and strengthening militant organizations in Pakistan. The international community must work with Pakistan to prevent foreign financial support for militant organizations (Khan, 2011). Military strategy alone will not suffice to combat extremism and terrorism, and the government and military should consider other options. Sincere efforts should also be made to ensure the country's peace and security through negotiation, table talks, and reconciliation among Pakistan's government, military, and various elements involved in militancy and terrorism. In this regard, coercion is not the only solution; other options, such as CBMs and broader engagement, can play an important role in bringing insurgents to the negotiating table and reaching an acceptable solution to the Baluchistan issue.

The insurgency in Baluchistan poses a serious threat to the Pakistani federation and potentially threatens Pakistan itself. Although the government introduced a Baluchistan Package, that if implemented in true spirit reduces Baluchistan's sense of privation but brings insurgents to a negotiating table and evicts the aliens, it is vital for Baluchistan to mold and win the hearts of the people (Javaid, 2011). By giving them adequate parts of the province natural resources and increasing the work of the social security and development sector, Baloch's trust can be restored. In addition, in every international forum the government must expose foreign hands participating in the Baluchistan insurgency (Khan, 2011).

In order to minimize security threats and promote peace, the government could also effectively use state institutions. The only responsibility of the armed forces is not to ensure peace and security in the current circumstances, where the military struggles on many fronts. The government can convince the US, through effective diplomacy, to stop military action against Pakistan, to persuade NATO of its incursion into Pakistan's borders and to cooperate in the war against terrorism in Pakistan. Government can also focus on the information and media departments to effectively reduce religious extremism, militancy and terrorism, revealing the brutal motivation of terrorists and projecting Islam in its true sense.

The U.S. is the most concerned about nuclear weapons. Pakistan must present its image as a responsible nuclear weapons state on the international scene by strengthening, continuously guaranteeing to international communities the safety and security arrangements of nuclear weapons and tackling the negative perceptions of the possible spread of its nuclear technology. In order to restore power balance in South Asia, Pakistan must take countermeasures as a response to the United States' India civil nuclear deal. In this regard, Pakistan must reinforce its defense ties with China, establish friendly and good relations with Russia, and strengthen its relations with France and other states that can contribute towards the promotion of and promotion of Pakistan's defense skills.

Violence and disruption in Afghanistan are one of the most serious threats to Pakistan's safety, given its serious and chaotic impact on Pakistan's safety. Thereby, Pakistan must play an effective role in the Afghan settlement, for peace and security on permanent foundations will also bring peace and security to Pakistan and other neighboring countries, the US, Karzai's Government and

the Taliban and the other militant groups. Pakistan must therefore have a decisive role in the mediation and reconciliation process. In general, building approaches to issues, economic stability, effective policy and planning, charismatic leadership and equal resource allocations can also help to ensure country peace and security.

Conclusion:

The events of 9/11 and the following US actions in Afghanistan have altered the security situation in the entire region of South Asia. In the fight against terrorism, Pakistan extended its full support to the US. In the war with al-Qaida, the Taliban and Islamic extremists, Pakistan's frontline role as the state has directly affected its dynamic security. The US Alliance has created major challenges in security for Pakistan, but instead of implementing the US it is committed to operations that damage the security of Pakistan. A profound understanding of American policies in the region shows that it has a dangerous plan and policies that go beyond WOT in South Asia. At the expense of Pakistan's security and territorial integrity, the USA wants to preserve its presence in the region and attain its interests. The government and military are successful in protecting the interests of Pakistan and ensuring peace and security. However, Pakistan's cost-benefit analysis shows that Pakistan's cost-pay is greater than its benefits. Pakistan must reformulate its US policy and rework its role in the war on terror.

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