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From Partners to Strained Allies: A Comprehensive Historical Analysis of Pak-US Relations

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan and the United States have had a complex and evolving relationship throughout history. There have been periods of collaboration, stress, and reevaluation in these two nations' relationships in areas such as official engagement, financial partnership, military links, and regional security concerns. This research seeks to present a thorough analysis of the complicated relationship between Pakistan and the United States, emphasizing important factors that have influenced their historical trajectory and current interactions. Data for this descriptive study has been gathered from a range of sources, including books, research papers, press releases, official annual reports, and remarks made by state heads of state to clarify the analysis. It is clear that both states have complex relationships. It also examines the impact on the bilateral relationship of changed U.S. policies, such as the discontinuation of security support and the increased focus on regional allegiances.

Key Words: USA, Pakistan, SEATO, CENTO, WW11, USSR

Introduction

Pakistan and the United States forged strategic alliances in 1947. Relations between the two countries were strengthened by the US commitment to aid Pakistan both economically and militarily as well as by Pakistan's involvement in SEATO and CENTO. The purpose of this

paper is to analyze Pakistan US relationship in historical perspective, highlighting lesson that Pakistan should learn from its past's experiences with the US and recommended a viable strategy for the future. America and Pakistan have a polarized relationship. Pakistan-United States relations have undergone a complex and dynamic history, shaped by geopolitical interests, cooperation, and challenges. This introductory paragraph aims to provide an overview of the historical context and multifaceted nature of Pak-US relations, highlighting the importance of understanding the evolving dynamics between the two countries. Promises that were broken, terrible misunderstandings, a lack of trust, and unrealistic expectations of one another's policies are largely to blame for the deterioration of the Pakistan-US relationship. Engagement between Pakistanis and the US has historically been absorbedly framed, especially in view of US priorities and interests in the larger regional context, particularly towards temporary security-related purposes or around the imperatives to confront shared issues. When that was through the era of the Cold War, the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan, or the US war on terror after September 11, 2001, the US has always limited Pakistan's relevance in the geostrategic context to Afghanistan. The United States has provided Pakistan with significant help during the past 66 years, but at various rates. Due to considerable aid supplies at times and harsh cuts at other times, many Pakistanis believe that the US is not a fully reliable ally.

Literature Review

Following are the review of important relevant literature review is an imperative part of research. These books and articles are related to Pakistan strategic relations with USA. There are books newspaper, journals, published and unpublished, articles and reports, on this research literature which included relevant.

United States Foreign Policy towards South Asia; Analyzing Implications for Pakistan 2020 by Dr. Ishaque explained that how the USA imposed a zero-sum doctrine on Pakistan and India. Additionally, it describes how US foreign policy strained ties between India and Pakistan. The USA's foreign policy significantly impacts Pakistan's political, social, and diplomatic challenges. The United States' involvement in this region has a direct impact on the peace of south Asia. He claimed that since Pakistani diplomacy was established, the roller coaster has been a recurring phenomenon. He does, however, bring into focus the fact that Pakistan and India are both subject to the USA's zero-sum doctrine, which gives Pakistan skepticism and India power.

The Dynamics of Pakistan-US Relations (2001-2019): American Apprehension in Indian Ocean 2019 by Dr. Roy discussed that how Pakistan and USA ties might be analyzed under many circumstances, merging diversion and split due to their shared political interests. The current state of relations between Pakistan and the United States can be best described as "two

steps towards the four steps backward," he added, emphasizing the need to eradicate suspicion and foster an atmosphere to work together between the two nations. Additionally, he stated that the USA never sever their ties with Pakistan due to of Pakistan's geographical location. The USA's interests are all connected to Pakistan. However, I learned a lot from this post that will help with my research.

US–Pakistan Relations in the Trump Era: Resetting the Terms of Engagement in Afghanistan 2017 by Dr. Koura explains Pakistani behavior and Trump-Afghan policies. It also draws attention to the regional geopolitical transformations that American foreign policy has wrought. The Soviet Union's invention in Afghanistan in 1979 marked a turning point in US-Pakistan ties. He discussed the Trump era, at which time Trump upheld important facts concerning the current state of Pakistan. Beijing and Moscow have both criticized Trump's new policies towards Pakistan. This study demonstrates how the American president released without Pakistan's assistance in resolving the Afghanistan issue. This study addresses a few issues related to my study.

US and Strategic stability in south Asia: A Pakistan perspective 2016 by Dr. Malik that discussed how the US treats Pakistan unfairly and how the US can contribute to strong strategic equilibrium through balancing and neutral methods. In this study project, he also emphasizes the threats to South Asian security. Though not entirely, this investigation provided some very useful information for our study.

Dynamics of USA-Pakistan Relations in the Post 9/11 Period: Hurdles and Future Prospects 2012 by Dr. Akhtar written that importance of United States of America and Pakistan ties was described by the author. It also emphasizes the political, social, and diplomatic cooperation between the two nations. The USA offers funding and support in each of these fields. The United States' relationship with Pakistan has grown to be an important aspect of Pakistani foreign policy. She claims that no one can dispute Pakistan's significance because of its geographic location. The Pakistani nuclear effort ruined their relationship.

The Battle for Pakistan 2019 by Dr. Nawaz point out that link Pak-US ties also explained historical prospects. Shuja Nawaz is one of the authors in this book who I think does a good job of explaining both the national and international perspectives. He described the link between Pakistan and the USA of America as the reason why Pakistan receives various aids and supports itself. In the first chapter of this book, he discusses the economic difficulties that Pakistan and the United States of America face. Throughout the majority of this work by Shuja hid Pakistani-US military ties and how the two armies were rivals at the time. Nawaz offers a variety of viable suggestions to firmly establish Pakistan-US relations in the future. He informs us that the USA of America finds Pakistan's strategic location to be highly appealing. This book, *The Battle for*

Pakistan, uses the phrase Shuja defended himself and noted that Asif Zardari's explanation of his plot as Pakistan's president was the greatest. Pakistani officials must respect and value them in their own right, rather than only as the region's coordinator for American border policy. That book is, in my opinion, a must-read for everyone who is seriously interested in the strategic, civil, and military relations between the USA of America and Pakistan.

Pakistan Strategic Relations: Pakistan's Strategic choices in the 1990s 2016 by Dr. Farooq published the author of his book has looked into how the United States helped Islamabad achieve its security objectives. It had Pakistani components and benefited the strategic analysis of US-Pakistan ties. In this work, she draws attention to the American contribution to Pakistan's security objectives and worries during the Bill Clinton administration. This book makes the case that the Clinton Administration's incompatibility with Pakistan enabled its policy advisors' room to pursue their goals. Pakistan's strategic decisions throughout the 1990s were examined by closely examining the interactions between US objectives and regional security constraints in Islamabad. The motive and encouragement for Pakistan's choice to engage into a collective protection agreement with the US are discussed in the first part of this book. Between 1954 and 1989, the US-Pakistan relationship employed both convergent and divergent strategies for managing Pakistan. Chapter 2 focuses on the bilateral relationship during the George H.W. Bush presidency. In Chapter 3, US post-cold war benefits are discussed in relation to Pakistan's and India's specific regional objectives.

Historical Background of Pakistan US Relations

As soon as Pakistan gained independence from Britain, it tended to establish strong links with the USA of America so as to survive in the global arena and embrace democracy and capitalism. To avoid being a target of Soviet Union's communist growth, which tended to govern the area, Pakistan chose an anti-communist stance from the start in order to forge relations with the United States. Pakistani and the U.S. established tight connections soon after attaining independence in order to work together. But since then, the connection has gotten worse. Mistrust is the cornerstone on which ties among Pakistan and the US are built. Pakistan has supported the US since its founding, and the two countries have been allies for more than 60 years. Dragging other people down on one side while holding each other on the other. However, in order to stop the Soviet Union's expansion during the Afghan War, the United States provided Pakistan with complete cooperation. Pakistan quickly complied with all conditions made by the United According to. States of America to combat the threat of terrorism (Majeed and Shah,2017).

Given Pakistan's regional equities and the changing regional dynamics, the international community should abandon optimism that Pakistan can or will change course and should prepare for increasing Islamist violence in the region and beyond. The Cold War officially started in 1949, the same year Pakistan first appeared on the political map of the world. The final days of the Second World War (WWII) marked the start of the American Era, which propelled the country from being a minor global power to one of the two major ones, alongside the Soviet Union (Belkrenistsky, 2013).

This research report contained ten key suggestions. The state-wide expansion strategy for Pakistani is still government notes, pointing out that "in spite of some improvements in particular efforts and organizations." The report's support for Pakistani reform was its lone bright spot; both the apparent absence of reliable measurements and the persistent challenges preventing Pakistan from accessing American markets received poor ratings. CGD sent a letter to the Department of State at the beginning of 2012 with three recommendations for improving the effectiveness of American assistance to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. increasing market access for Pakistani products while scrapping plans to establish ROZs; charging Americans for their goods International hold the USA investment in Pakistan (Kronstadt, 2013).

There are times of cooperation, frayed connections, and shared interests in the difficult relationship between Pakistan and the United States. Numerous essential factors have an impact on the significance of the two of their bilateral linkages. Cooperation in counterterrorism Given its advantageous location in the region, particularly its proximity to Afghanistan, Pakistan is an essential partner for the USA in its counterterrorism activities. The two countries have collaborated on sharing data, offensives, and diplomatic efforts to defeat local terrorist groups (Nasir, 2018).

The Legitimacy Crisis of Pak-US Relations

Relations between Americans and Pakistanis are contradictory today. Never before have relationships been more crucial for both countries. But there has never been a stronger correlation between trepidation and suspicion of one another. Both nations recognize the crucial contribution that the other makes to the accomplishment of their respective national objectives. In order to defeat terrorism and stabilize Afghanistan, the United States must work with Pakistan. But its significance extends further than that. The second-largest Muslim country in the world and its greatest nuclear power is Pakistan (Rizvi, 2013).

In where the patron has authority over the client, interactions between Pakistan and the United States are comparable to those among a customer and their patron. It has always been

unclear how Pakistani-American relations are structured. Pakistan has also depended on the USA for economic advantages, military backing, and assistance for the majority of its history. Despite having just, a limited amount of overall influence over Pakistan's policy-making processes, the United States has given Pakistan more than \$70 billion since 1947 (Waltz,2010)

Pakistan hurried and managed the 1965 Pakistani-India War poorly in the key plain. However, what it truly achieved was to show how impartially the U.S. approaches issues with Indo-Pak. The long-desired status of an ally of the US was put to rest for Pakistan when it was stated that "all those countries that fail to fulfil the test of friendship are always going to be viewed by now and in the decades that follow of Pakistanis as fraudsters and time-servers for who's country like Pakistan will have no use." We also need to alert the perfidious people among us since we are aware that some people are trying to keep another under the grip of various misconceptions (Dawn editorial, 2012).

Pakistan US Relations During Cold War Era

Pakistan ties among the USA are complicated and have a rich, long-standing history that has grown stronger through time. Before Pakistan's declaration of independence in 1947, during the Cold War, this connection may have existed. A timeline of Pakistan-USA relations across time may be found below. Pakistan was a key ally in the US fight with Soviet Russia and was given financial and military support to improve its security capabilities. After Pakistan and the USA adopted the Close Security Assistance Treaty in 1954, a stronger military relationship was created (Malik, 2008).

Post-Cold War Era and Nuclear Concerns (1990-2001)

As the Soviet Union was its main worry throughout the Afghan War, the United States agreed to sell Pakistan F-16s. These aircraft might be a significant piece of equipment for Pakistan's air force and could also be used to carry nuclear weapons. After the Pressler Amendment was passed in 1990, the shipment of 28 F16s along with other military hardware was halted, and funding was severely restricted. Through the Pentagon, Pakistan gave the Lockheed Corporation an advance payment of \$658 million.

9/11 and the War on Terror (2001)

Prior to 9/11, the history of bilateral ties Since the United States and the USSR became involved in a Cold War and bipolar world demand ruled politics, the US became one of the first nations to forge an alliance with the country in the moments after Pakistan's statement of freedom on the twenty-first of October 1947 (Ali, 2001).

In the immediate future, the USA is going to go on its side of operational dependence on Pakistan. It is important for the US to distinguish between a logistical transaction and a strategic

alliance. In contrast, Pakistan has tried to optimize its financial, diplomatic, and military gains while severing its links to the US, demonstrating repeatedly the nation isn't interested in a strategic partnership with the US. The United States should adopt a more realistic posture with regard to the terms of this alliance. Given that Pakistan is essentially selling off the underground and air lines of communication, the two countries should come to an agreement on an amount for what is essentially a business transaction. In order for the drone campaign to continue, US possession of Pakistani territory must be maintained. Pakistan takes part in every one of these occasions (Fair, 2014).

Pakistan has just recently started to back up its assertion that its participation in the war on terror has cost it \$118 billion in losses. Islamabad has also realized that the US's recompense for Pakistan's involvement in the war against Al-Qaeda is insignificant in comparison to the damages it has actually suffered. The United States has occasionally given Pakistan \$20 billion between January 2009 and October 2014, comprising the amount of \$7.5 billion given pursuant to the Kerry-Lugar Act for nonmilitary aid. In addition, Pakistan received \$3.1 billion from the Obama administration to support its fight opposite Al-Qaeda (Moskalenko, 2014).

USA must compete in two games at once. Pakistan rejected its knowledge of any secure havens for Taliban organizations in instead of emphasizing on the detention of numerous Al-Qaeda commanders outside of its boundaries, some of whom were subsequently handed up to the Americans. Attacks against Khalid Sheikh Muhammad along with other Al-Qaeda members are common (Gall, 2018).

Pakistan's assistance in this subject was still essential. But as the conflict continued beyond the US and its allies were effective in putting an end to it. US research tank began accusing the Pakistani military before its spying agency, Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), of aiding as the Taliban founded an administration in the Qandahar along the Karzai administration was put in place in Kabul, the Haqqani Network and other Taliban components (Cawasjee, 2011).

In this research investigates the types of misunderstandings between the two administrations that must be ignored in order to find a strategy that guarantees that their strategic contacts work favorably for a resounding victory over all forms of global terrorism. The matter becomes more significant when Pakistan is blamed by US authorities for its lack of success in Afghanistan. A historical descriptive study of the topic is required in order to view the issues of conflict between the two countries from both the American and Pakistani viewpoint together and in an effort to preserve it impartial and unbiased. In terms of studies relating to international relations, there are an assortment of restrictions that can be anticipated for this study due to a lack of funds, time constraints, and other typical research issues (McSweeney, 2017).

The variation in US-Pakistani ties over the past 65 years might be best characterized as a type of service to customers with a security or military component. Clientelism, in the words of French political philosopher Jean-François Medard, is a relationship of dependency based on a mutual giving of favors among a pair of people, the sponsoring party and the consumer, both of whom control of resources is unequal. Clientelist relationships are just practical and do not indicate ideological commitment. Despite the mutual dependence it encourages, its imbalance plainly favors the beneficiary—but only up to a point. Customer loyalty is given to the client in exchange for the client completing tasks and qualifying for benefits like defending Pakistan, there was In the Winter Pakistan fought a war in Afghanistan versus the Communist bloc in assistance of the United States (Jabari, 2018).

Conclusion

The US's approach to international relationships and interaction with other countries can be summed up as its international strategy. This study examined the strategic ties between Pakistan throughout the United States are currently engaged in an additional Cold War. That regrettable reality logically leads to policy recommendations that reflect a U.S. containment policy. President Putin has made it clear that he is not going to be a strategic or tactical ally of the United States in the coming years by beginning a broad attack on American democracy and criticizing American actions around the world. Putin instead appears to have come to the conclusion that the reduction in American power projection is necessary for Russia to play a larger regional and global role. Given its built-in benefits and the Unless Washington gives in to internal strife and alliance mismanagement, the United States can defeat the threat from Moscow thanks to the strength of its alliances.

With honest contemplation of the nature of the connection between the United States and Pakistan and a candid evaluation of whether or not the terrorists Islamabad is assisting the United States in getting rid of are more essential compared to the terrorists they keep supporting support, the American State needs to participate where it can. When there is a chance to do so and a willing partner to collaborate with, the USA should make an effort to invest in constructive social change. The armed forces and the intelligence service must be monitored in the short term as part of this engagement, not transformed over any time frame that is significant to policy. The interaction must also be focused and transactional. Simply put, the United States cannot handle this. Given the precarious situation of the economy and the political climate, such a strategy is more viable.

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