

## **An Appraisal of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy towards USA in the Government of Asif Ali Zardari (2008-2013)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research article pertains to the foreign policy of Pakistan with an in depth profound appraisal in relationship with United States of America in the tenure of ex-President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari (2008-2013). This research article concerns on Pak-US relationship and to concentrates on political, military, socio-economic, as a frontline ally and precisely argue on Pakistan’s foreign policy between both countries. This study also emphasizes on the convergent and divergent factors, critical analysis, durability of relationship, up and downs, effectiveness of internal and external influences on their relationship within the proposed era of Zardari govt. The numerous interrelated factors, which affects the foreign policy of Pakistan towards USA. This research found the security dilemmas focusing on the threat perceptions, elements and the aspects, which connect and disconnect the relations of both countries. By the birth of Pakistan, she is facing various native obstacles as to counter the traditional rivalry of India for balancing in economic, military, nuclear and strategic capabilities in this region. Pakistan expects to be a close and reliable ally of USA to support Pakistan in the time of dire need but despite of all sacrifices, USA deceived Pakistan in many times as to suspend and cut down the economic and military aid in many times. There is utmost need for Pakistan to render her foreign policy towards USA and to protect her national interests from all seen and unseen rivalries. In the tenure of Zardari, Pakistan’s foreign policy was very weak and unclear.

**Key Words:** Foreign Policy, Zardari, USA, Pakistan.

### **Introduction**

Foreign policy always conducted within a penumbra of environmental settings. The strategies that a state employs to protect its internal and external interests as well as the manner in which it collaborates with various states and non-state actors to expose a state's foreign policy. Protecting a state's interests through either violent or nonviolent means is the first and main object of foreign policy. Heads of state negotiate with other state leaders to avoid conflict when foreign policy relies on diplomacy. Consequently, in international relations, diplomats sent to represent

a state's interests. By forming relationships with one another, sovereign states pursue their own national interests. While state's foreign policies emphasize on national interests, some states rely on less diplomatic strategies or military pressure. The external relations began to development with the earliest interactions between human societies. Foreign policy of a state is a collection of actions it takes with other states to protect and promote its own interests. At the national, regional, and international levels, numerous actors of states are involved in this perplexing process. The international setting sets into motion firm Ambiences for the domestic, regional and international aspects to contour and restructure the strategies of the states at up level. Pakistan had followed a foreign policy, from the onset, a diplomatic and peaceful settlement of conflicts. When foreign policy of Pakistan formulates, the diplomat, along with all other policymakers, plays a conclusive role. There has been a profound influence and footprints of colonial masters in the formulation of Pakistan's foreign policy because it prepared in Britannia approved by USA and implemented in Pakistan. By birth, Pakistan needed the support and preparedness to face challenges and threats perceptions such as the issue of water, the undefined policies of princely states, manage by administration, legal postponements and interval to formulate organized, assured and satisfied relations with other states. Foreign aid comes with many strings attached because the nation is unable to function normally due to foreign intervention. Third-world nations can expect an economic reorganization plan from international organizations like the IMF and World Bank. It provides some respite for the short-term objectives of third-world nation's political and economic development. On the other hand, its long lasting interests are subjugates, contingent and snare the third-world nations.

### **The Relationship Varies By State to State**

The bilateral or multilateral relationships between states affected by the strategies or procedures that states use to pursue their national interests in their internal and external contexts. This could be because of gaps in foreign relations caused by ineffective policies or processes for implementing those policies. These gaps might show up at the phase of strategy formulation and execution, at the stage of policy monitoring, or simultaneously at all stages. In state behavior inconsistency and misalignment in diplomatic efforts can attributed to a variety of factors. Misaligned and mismanaged expectations, under observation of resources and competencies proposed to be used for the execution of external relations purposes, which create issues between states in the emergence of foreign policy.

## **Analysis of Zardari Government's Foreign Policy**

An appraisal of Zardari tenure in the context of foreign policy towards USA was very complicated because the relations between both countries based on misperception and trust deficit. Both countries were defending their national interests. Projection of Zardari govt.'s foreign policies were at peak in the eyes of US supporter but internally situation was very critical. Because the people of Pakistan mostly disliked the Pakistan's support to USA and evaluation of people's commits that Pakistan must review her foreign policy towards USA. Another appraisal of Zardari tenure that the monetary support of USA was at glance. Foreign policy in the tenure of Zardari internally was antagonism but oppositely internationally Pakistan praised by USA. In return, logistic and military support to USA in Afghanistan, Pakistan yield the sufficient monetary support. To conclude that Pakistan gain capital but lost civil and military was unbearable, hence major incidents and developments made and terrorism was at its peak. The condition of people and state was bitter as compare to marshal law tenures in the country.

## **Strategic Partnership**

The relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan has played a pivotal role in this region and direct influenced the USA interests. Pakistan's interests severely affected because of India's recent expansion in Afghanistan. Pakistan has always stated that Afghanistan's peace and stability are one of its primary interests, as Pakistan ultimately acquired benefit from a peaceful and modern Afghanistan (Qazi 2017). Pakistan has made it possible from all avenues of political settlement to pursue all options for interacting with Afghans. The two most obvious factors that prepared Pakistani leadership for placing security concerns above all else were the neighboring countries in East India and unreliable Afghanistan to the west (Baldauf & Tohid 2003) say that security took over and became an assurance of foreign policy.

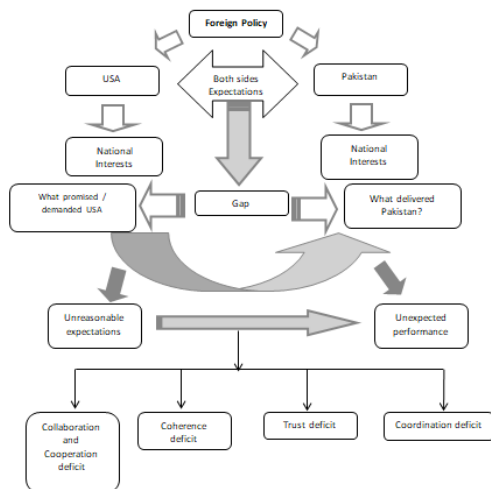
## **Strategic Gap Analysis**

The term "internal and external factors of foreign policy and military partnership of a state that to take a part of hurdles to the achievement of alliance goals and a lack of seriousness attitude of an affiliated country as a result national interests at risk (Flinders, 2013). There is a huge gap of promised-delivered between the relationship of Pakistan and USA and then USA observed the expectations through diplomatic and political statements that do not compete the quality and standards of delivery and the level of resources and capabilities. Hay, understands that either

supply-side under institutional or political influence whether demand-side influenced by the variables of cultural, socio-logical and demo-graphic factors (Hay, 2007). This phenomenon is the focus of the current research and examines the Pak-US relationship.

However, the "supply-demand gap," "expectation-delivery gap," and "capability-expectation gap" (Hill, 1998) are all concepts that share the concept of unmet expectations caused by incapacity, capacity, or a lack of will by Pakistan. These expectations typically arise because of distinct and antagonistic interests clash because the issue is what factors determine demand or expectations, regarding a state's national interests, expectations, realistic and unrealistic. When expectations are inconsistent with a state's national interests and deemed idealistic if they consistent in favor of state's interest then convert into realistic. Foreign policy objectives and foreign relations may compromised by pursuing international goals that go beyond the national interests. This research argues that Pak-US military relationship in the tenure of Zardari tend to think that the other partner expects more from them than they are actually ready or willing to give because of their national interests. On a tactical level, causes a gap between expectations in Pak-US relations and results that characterized by frail support or absolute nonconformity. The main objective of arguments as shown in the diagram below that despite having or imagining to have inadequate to understand the level of interest of each other, Pakistan and the United States had expectations of each other to achieve the relationship goals. Consequently, in addition to other issues, it appears that environments with unrealistic expectations result in idealistic performance, cultivation of assistance, teamwork, hope, rationality, and management deficiencies. These deficits can eliminate through diplomacy, strategic dialogues, trade agreements, treaties, advance technology sharing based relations, energy and military arsenals exchange, nuclear civil deal as dealt with India and support to overcome energy crisis etc. by USA. Regional balance of power is another tactic to overcome the internal paradoxical condition. Zardari govt.'s foreign policy based on give and take but the rule of foreign policy less give maximum take from the either country. Pakistan security was at risk and internally was packed by terrorism but with the intelligence sharing and logistic support through each other, Pakistan handle the security circumstances internally as well as from external extremism like Afghanistan and India. These arguments illustrated using a diagram in the figure 2 that follows.

**Figure 1: Pakistan's Foreign Policy towards USA**



Delivery- Expectation Gap between Pak-US Relations

**Analysis of delivery-Expectation gap Between Pak-US Relations**

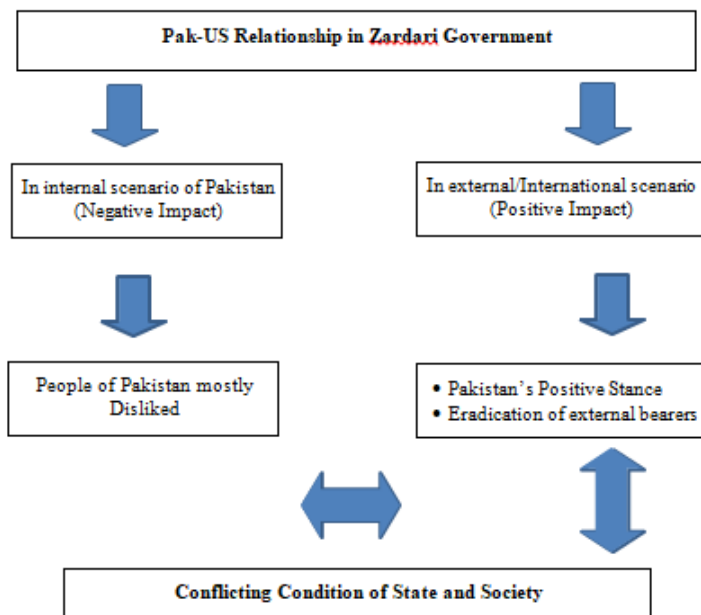
The foreign policy of Pakistan towards United States of America based on expectations from both sided and the both countries are defending their national interests to develop the pivotal relationships with each other. USA follow her national interests to promise Pakistan that USA fulfill the objectives of Pakistan's national interests in replacement of USA's national interests. Subsequently, Pakistan promised to accomplish the national goals of USA, in order to curtail China and Russia. The United States of America and Pakistan collaborate closely on a wide range of issues, including Afghanistan stabilization and counterterrorism, energy, trade and investment, health, and addressing the climate crisis. After a decade of contentious engagement that saw the relationship reach one of its lowest points in history despite of this, both parties are eager to move forward. There is a huge gap between what is promised/demanded from the USA side and what is delivered/supplied from the Pakistan side. Both countries at deficit level that never accomplish as per their promise. Hence, a gap create between both countries, it is because a do more policy by US above the promise by Pakistan and do more deliver policy from the Pakistan side which is above the expectation of USA. Gap generated between both countries because unreasonable expectations from the US side and unexpected performance from the Pakistan side. Unreasonable expectation and unexpected performance birth more factors and

elements, which hits the national interests of both countries. There is a deficit factor of foreign policy of cooperation and collaboration deficit from the both sides. Subsequently, coordination deficit, trust deficit and coherence deficit which are create unreasonable expectations and on the other side unexpected performance delivered. Hence, foreign policy of Pakistan towards USA facing many internal, external and regional obstacles. Whenever, Pakistan attempt to remove the gap of misperception between both countries, the external, internal and regional factor promptly direct or indirect effect the foreign policy of Pakistan. There is a dire need to cultivate a trust base relationship between them and protect their national interests from seen and unseen rivalries.

### **Pak-US Relations under Zardari Govt**

Under the leadership of Zardari had made best choice in the country's interests. Pakistan received political, diplomatic, economic, and military support because of its cooperation with the United States. However, differences over how to conduct the war between Pakistan and the United States emerged after a few decades of fighting against terrorism. Relations between the two allies have remained tense and strained in the tenure of Zardari. Beginning with Raymond Davis, the attack on the Salala checkpoint, to search out Osama and takeout from his compound and Pakistan take step to hang NATO supplies in exchange for an apology from the United States thrust relations of two countries into a tailspin. Zardari govt. follow the financial assistance policy from US because in the period of Zardari govt. Pakistan was tackling a high-risk terrorism atmosphere where an uncountable loss of human lives bear. PPP govt. in its tenure also faced internal terrorism wave, financial glitches, energy crisis, law and order situation but despite of these entire crisis, the direction of foreign policy unless or until achieve somehow their national interests from USA. Pakistan receive a huge amount in the shape of military and trade aid named as Kerry Lugar bill passed by American official in term to gain her interests in south Asian region. US intend to get logistic, intelligence sharing, military air basis, air routes, road routine permission for NATO supply etc. Therefore, Pakistan gain monetary assistance and world moral support by American supporters but lost precious human lives and infrastructure of the state. In the tenure of Zardari govt., Pakistan's foreign policy dumped under the pressure of US and NATO forces because native rivalry India was instantly ready to support US in Afghanistan against Pakistan and to defame at international level.

**Figure 2: Perplexing Condition in Pak-US Relations in Zardari Govt.**



### **Understanding and Analysis the Perplexing Condition in Pak-US Relations**

Figure 2 explains the global and domestic reactions to on the decision of Pakistan to joining the led coalition of USA. It received high praise externally and internationally but in the end, it appears paradoxical that the state and society of Pakistan behaved in anticlock directions, which ultimately has the worst effects on both the state and society. In the govt. of Zardari, Pakistan support USA in WOT and show a pivotal role against terrorism. Hence, external implications for Pakistan were very positive but Pakistan face uncountable loss of human lives, in the shape of civil and military and infrastructure of Pakistan going to demolish, law and order condition was more less and uncontrollable, terrorists attacks raising and revenge condition was come into force in Pakistan. On the hand, internationally Pakistan stance was positive from 2008-2013 and Pakistan eradicate external bearers but on the other hand, internal situation of Pakistan was very bad and internal implication for Pakistan was negative and majority people of Pakistan disliked to support USA in the war on terror because Pakistan notion that war as an individual war. The era of Zardari govt. became a conflicting and contradiction of the state and society between the both states. These conflicting circumstances

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created by her most close ally USA. The American play a safeguarding role but to carry and pursue the interests Pakistan became a frontline ally. Figure 3 also explained that the relationships between Pakistan and USA based on conflicting conditions of state and society and Figure 2 has two parts, one showed Pakistan’s foreign policy externally as a positive and praised part but second part, which relates internally has negative implications for Pakistan’s foreign policy towards USA.

**Division of Pak-US Relations in Four Phases**

In phase I, Pakistan’s foreign policy was defensive against the external aggression of India and Pakistan was interested to develop military relations with USA and join security/military pacts. American national interests were to curtail soviet expansion in this region and intend to gain influence over Soviet Union. In phase II, Pakistan face security and defensive problems to contain the aggressive mode of India and Pakistan’s foreign policy mold regarding USA. Phase III was the relevant era of war on terror and Zardari tenure revived relations and Pakistan epitomize herself as a frontline state and most Non-NATO ally. Pakistan tackle the guerilla paramilitary situation in the country, in response to logistic support to USA, hence, the period of Zardari was full of incidents and invasion in Pakistan. Phase IV demonstrates the Zardari govt. foreign policy towards USA and ultimately gap analysis between expectation and performance.

**Table 1: Pak-US Relations in 4 Phases**

<b>Phases</b>	<b>Period/Duration</b>	<b>Type/Engagement</b>	<b>US Interests</b>	<b>Pak Interests</b>
<b>Phase I</b>	From mid of 1950s (Cold War era)	Security/Military engagement SEATO (1954) CENTO	Containment of Soviet Union	Security Threats from India
<b>Phase II</b>	Revived Relations (Cold War era) Covers the 1980s	Military / Security (Front Line State)	Containment of Soviet Union (Setback in Afghanistan)	Security Threats from India and USSR
<b>Phase III</b>	Reviewed Relations (Post 9/11 era) covers the 2000s	Military / Security (Front Line State) (Most-Non-NATO-Ally)	U.S invasion in Afghanistan after 9/11 Incident	Security Threats from India, Afghanistan and Terrorists



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<b>Phase IV</b>	Conflicting Relations (Zardari Govt. era) 2008 to 2013	Economic/Military aid (Front Line State) (Most-Non-NATO-Ally)	Invasion in Afghanistan Destroy terrorists network Collapse of Taliban regime Withdrawn military from Afghanistan	Security Threats from India, Afghanistan and Terrorists attacks Economic Stability
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In Table 1, "Pakistan-US Relations divided into four Phases," In phase I, the nature of relations between two countries based on security or strategic alliance, from the start of cold war era US interests to curtail Soviet expansion and Pakistan interests to protect from Indian aggressive behavior and Pakistan joined military pacts. Phase II enlighten the period of Pak-US relations in which Pakistan faced two war against India and USA was expanding her capitalist block. In Phase III, Pakistan reviewed her relations with USA invade in Afghanistan in order to revenge of terrorists attack on twin towers in America. Phase IV focuses on the conflicting relations between Pakistan and USA. The phase IV emphasis the foreign policies or Zardari govt. while Pakistan was facing economic deficits and terrorists attack. The said era defined the security dilemma of Pakistan while Pakistan was combating against terrorism and made herself as a front line and most non-NATO ally. Alternatively, Pakistan received economic and military aid from USA in order to support USA in the war on terror. Zardari regime tackling the conflicting relations very carefully, while USA was engaged in Afghanistan. The harmful things in the tenure of Zardari were security and threat perception from Afghanistan and India, terrorist attacks and most crucial was economic instability. Major incidents appeared in the tenure of Zardari so that Pakistan's foreign policy mold and revived towards USA.

**Trust Deficit and Divergence in Pak-US relations**

Pakistan and the US had different perceptions. Pakistan interpreted an earlier attempt to resolve the conflict between the Taliban and Afghans govt. as desperate. Despite a series of strategic dialogues between Pakistan and USA in which senior Pakistani leaders informed about US plans for Pakistan in which discuss the drawbacks of non-cooperation, advantages of US strategy and disagreements persisted for Pakistan. "What Pakistan Wants" Those exchanges did not demonstrate shifty neither unreasonable productive and nor trusted on Pakistan's sacrifices. This gap between the two partners clearly reflected in a "secret fourteen-page memo" that General Kayani sent to Obama at the end of 2010 that examined American objectives and strategies in Afghanistan and Pakistan and

suggested that the United States was attempting to keep precise turmoil in Pakistan.

Due to American dissatisfaction with Pakistan's delay in to counter rebels and Afghan Taliban in North Waziristan and American suspicions regarding OBL how could escape attention of Pakistan for a long time due to which various U.S. experts and officials argued for a strong or restrained strategy in Pakistan. (Riedel, 2011). From 2010 to 2012, US-Pakistan relations soured the United States intensified its counterterrorism efforts on Pakistani soil and sent contradictory signals regarding the Afghan war. However, Pakistan's leadership did not respond to the United States' threats to cut ties with militant groups or address the problem of extremism in their society. The Chief naval officer Mullen's declaration before Congress that trust deficit in Pak-US partnership was noticeable in the case of Raymond Davis while Davis spying in Lahore. "If Pakistan doesn't change its approach to violence, aggressiveness and immoderation in the future, Pak-US cooperation continued to be built on shaky basis.

According to Secretary Kerry's came to Pakistan in August 2013, which followed Prime Minister Sharif's visit to the United States in October 2013, renewed Strategic Dialogue announced after strained relations between the United States and Pakistan. The Strategic Dialogue Ministerial demonstrated the commitment of both nations to enhancing this partnership that is prosperous and stable. Pak-US relationship is decisive for internal and global security, expressed a common interest in Pakistan's expanded trade, expanding economy, stability in the region and efforts to combat terrorism and extremism.

### **Technology Prerequisite for Pakistan Not Economic Aid**

"Pakistan don't need fish but they should teach us the method to catch it". Owing to those strings and economic aids, Pakistan has become contingent and parasite on international aid. The founder of Pakistan did not intend Pakistan to fall into the hands of a small number of religious extremists and plunge Pakistan into chaos, anarchy, and civil war. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah said that:

"Underlined the need to frame up foreign policy based on friendliness, good will, non-aggression, non-interference where the honesty and fair play be the norm".

To Promotes ideology, the national interest, security, economy, good relations with neighboring states to courage Muslim struggles for freedom and promotes national integrity are the main pillars upon which the entire foreign policy built. Jinnah intended Pakistan as a moderate, secular, stable, secure and powerful state.

He was a fervent supporter of the UN charter and its principles and reiterated his unwavering support for the global Muslim freedom struggle. (Abdul Sattar, 2010). The ship of the nation floated from one thrill to another when the founder of Pakistan died and ultimately left the nation rudderless and leaderless.

### **Parliament of Pakistan Decided the Future of Pak-US Relations**

In the context of Pakistan-US relations, the Pakistani Parliament debated and considered unanimously approved new guidelines in April 2012. On April 12, the Parliament offered comprehensive policy guidelines after thoroughly debating the issue for the future management of relationships between both countries. According to the "fourteen points of recommendations" the US strategies in Pakistan must be reviewed and the joint session of the Parliament stated that "sovereignty of Pakistan shall not be compromised" and that "relationship with the United States should be based on equality for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity". On the other hand, Parliament of Pakistan had not prior discussed the external relations of Pakistan with national interests in a profound depth. This positive action by the Parliament ought to serve as a model for the people who make this nation's foreign policy. In the future, policymakers will need to consult Parliament before entering into any important partnership or relationship with other state in the world. This is because foreign relations developed to protect a state's national interest and Parliament is the primary representative institution that demonstrates and acts in accordance with that country's will.

### **Progress in Pak-US Relations**

Therefore, emphasizes to improve relations between Pakistan and USA, the main objective of USA to focus on long-term relationship between Pakistan and USA to escape threatening the anti-terror agenda in Afghanistan. Pakistan did not receive any specific financial benefits for the followers of USA in Pakistan. Sherry Rehman, newly appointed Minister to USA, reflected in her discourse that the constant disarray in regards to the advantages and dispersion of USA help for Pakistan. She called attention to dissimilar perspectives on what have been conveyed to Pakistan and what have been conveyed from US. Pakistanis ask, "What is our largest ally doing for us while we stand on the front lines?" (S. Rehman, 2012). From 2008 to 2011, there were simultaneously extreme highs and lows. Senior US policymakers and the American press consistently paid attention to Pakistan. In fact, there were big plans, financial benefits and differences of opinion for Pakistan. The Pak-US decision-makers continued to separate the divergent interests and perceptions. The fact that bin Laden was found in Abbottabad

indicated that the Pakistani military was completely incompetent or negligent and the ISI's support for certain militant groups increased suspicions in the United States, who considered Pakistan to be an unsatisfactory partner unworthy of US assistance. In addition, the relationships only made worse by Dr. Shakeel Afridi's subsequent trial. The main obstacle in the relationship was Pakistan's failure to meet expectations from the United States regarding its fight against terrorism. This large number of episodes proposed that US was at killing fear mongers than making companions. Pakistan viewed by Americans as a difficult location for aid delivery, U.S. officials and contractors forced to either arrange their own security or rely on local law enforcement due to the fear of kidnappings, attacks and harassment. In 2011 kidnapping of Warren Weinstein from Lahore demonstrated that even experiences people were at risk. Visa processing for U.S. aid workers and contractors slowed down of Pakistani suspicions of American intentions.

### **Pakistan's Nuclear Program and USA Policy**

Unfortunately, the USA ignored the main issue and nature of regional South Asian nuclear program because US policy towards Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program based on unbiased. Despite the fact that the USA regarded Pakistan as a 'most non-NATO ally' and a front-line state, she prohibited from increasing her military might. The strategic, technological, and credibility gaps have reduced and peace and stability have enhanced. Pakistan's decision to join the international coalition against terrorism made so that Pakistan could use diplomatic means to protect Pakistan's 'legal national interests' in Afghanistan and ensure her appropriate level in regional geo-politics relative to India.

### **Concerns about Kashmir Resolution**

India's size makes it better positioned to break the South Asian impasse and restore peace to the region. It can make its military presence in Kashmir smaller and more inspired discussion regarding the future because it has the ability and obligation to take additional measures to prevent violations of human rights. The issue of Kashmir not debated in bilateral Pak-Indo dialogue because India refused to negotiate. The United States has avoided actively participating in the process of finding a solution to the Kashmir dispute out of concern for Indian hostility. India has characterized the issue as a bilateral one because India doesn't want the international community to get involved.

## **Future of Pak- US Relations**

The future of Pak-US relations based on conflicting foreign policy and gap between expectations and performance. In Pakistan, this research distinguished between the expectation and performance. According to all circumstances, the future of both countries not prosperous because Pakistan have to mold her foreign policy towards her neighboring countries on USA's interests because Pakistan receiving the economic and defense aid. The future of Pak-US ties may enhance as Pakistan remained the closest ally. The investment and trade environment may also increase if Pakistan withholding the terrorism and security issues and overcome the internal political situation in the country. If Pakistan boost up her economic ties with China and Russian as well Iran then US indicate Pakistan with economic sanctions. However, the geostrategic importance make Pakistan unique in this region and USA may not able to ignore it. Therefore, the relations between both countries based on give and take setup. The relations between Pakistan and USA based on chaotic and the era of post-Afghan war period permitted both countries to start de-hyphenate and anew in order to build accommodating mechanisms on common concerns and issues. Pakistan was a huge resourceful and significant country, therefore ties must recalibrated and made even-handed. In Pakistan, the exponential growth could be advantageous to US investors. The further argued and emphasized on strategic stability and conflict resolution in the region and capability in suitable further resilient in climate change must promoted by both nations.

## **Findings and Recommendations**

- It understood that Pakistan's foreign policy over the past sixty-five years has remained prone to numerous trials and errors because it is true that every nation's foreign policy focuses on its own interests, however, Pakistan must have to focus on the primary goals of the state.
- Foreign policy contributes to social dynamism, economic independence and political stability. It is therefore, Pakistan promotes its tradition, customs and social norms with other states, so that it is easy to notion the Pakistan's foreign policy as well as its objectives.
- Pakistan's security and stability was in jeopardy in the tenure of Zardari due to its domestic and economic issues because Pakistan provides logistic support to USA in the war on terror but all in vein because leaders of Pakistan were just thinking about the economic bitter condition despite of it the sovereignty of the state was at menace situation.

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- The internal turmoil has a significant impact on the foreign policy like terrorism, extremism and other domestic issues include among others. Pakistan have to overlook at the internal security threats and can maintain these security issues to collaborate with the neighboring countries to enhance trade agreements, cooperation and technology sharing.
- To solve those issues, Pakistan must implement drastic measures and enhance best relations with Russia, Afghanistan and China.
- It undoubtedly cast a shadow over the country's political system if no action taken promptly against the political aggression
- The current leadership of Pakistan must be aware of the seriousness of the country's issues and the shifting geo-economic realities in the region.
- Pakistan must prioritize economic diplomacy, progress with India that benefits both sides and resolves fundamental issues, rapprochement with Russia must also priorities.
- The United States must acknowledge that many of Pakistan's grievances and concerns are genuine.
- International strategy producers need to form strategy autonomous as opposed to at the command of the external powers. In order to design a transparent, free, and fair foreign policy for the betterment of its people the policy must presented to the parliament forum.
- Pakistan to avoid falling behind in the resurgence of Asia in the 21st century and its foreign policy makers re-orient its relations with other nations in this way.
- Pakistan's ideal foreign policy cannot implemented without solid foundations and political will.
- US-Pak relations in the current scenario are in freezing condition and Pakistan needed monetary support as Pakistan's economy near to demolish, hence in this tight financial condition, foreign policy play a pivotal role to acquire financial support from other states.
- There is a dire need of nuclear civil deal with USA because Pakistan do not need fish to intend to understand the method of catch the fish.
- Bilateral relations between both countries victim trust deficit, therefore, relations must move forward and embrace the new era of free trade, economic, and investment and military pacts.
- Peacekeeping agreement between Pak-Afghanistan and Pak-India is an imperative need to move forward and in the prosperity of Pakistan and other neighboring countries.

## **Conclusion**

The relationship between two democratic countries made on self-interests defending policy because every state has its own individual goals and intend to achieve them. Similarly, in the tenure of Zardari govt. there were different types of interests, which were protecting Pakistan and United States. The foreign policy of Zardari govt. was uncertain towards USA because Pakistan was promoting and defending their national interests. United States was combating against extremism and Pakistan provided logistic and military support in order to achieve economic aid. This research article emphasis on the foreign policy of Pakistan towards USA in the tenure of Pakistan people's party. There were many drawbacks in the formulation of PPP's foreign policy, which take Pakistan at high-risk security. Pakistan tackling many economic, military, terrorism, deficits in the tenure of Zardari but despite of all these Pakistan get uncountable forfeiture by the terrorists, which redressal for Pakistan for upcoming decades. Pakistan have to provide certain foreign policy towards USA in order to produce untackling situation in the country. USA expects do more policy from Pakistan but performance was unsatisfactory by Pakistan. This crux produce bitterness between both countries as Pakistan expect more economic aid from USA but on the other hand, from the other side the expectations were very high, so this unpleasant atmosphere developed a trust deficit gap and in many situations the interests from the both sides clashed. Pakistan must get technology from USA not aid because technology make Pakistan sophisticated. Trade agreements maintain long-term relationships between both countries as Pakistan required a civil nuclear deal but USA did it with India. Getting more and more aid not the solution of Pakistan's problems actually, Pakistan needed more and more trade agreement, information sharing based relations, trustworthy based relations, definite and confident based relations, collaboration and cooperation based relations, coherence based relations, diplomatic based relations, peacekeeping relations, mutual defense agreement based relations and national interests based relations.

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