

What are the impacts of foreign policy of adopted by Pakistan post 9/11?

Introduction:-

The events of 22 September, 2001 were great havoc in the history of USA and the entire world. This event caused many countries to devise their foreign policies again. US accused Pakistan that the extremists who attacked on 11 Sept, were getting their training from the Federal Administrative Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan. US powered with anger, showed its military strength to the world to allying with them in their war against Afghanistan. In wake of this, Pakistan had also to change its foreign policy against US and Afghanistan. In the need of the hour, Pakistan decided to cooperate with US to support its strategic, economic and political situation.

Situational context:-

Pakistan had to play its role in global peace as it was the saying of Quaid-e-Azam that Pakistan should be sidelined to goodwill and use its resources for global and regional peace.

George W. Bush also presented his "Preemptive Doctrine warfare" which states that more events like 9/11 are being planned against US and its allies from the land of Afghanistan. US declared the war of on terror against non-state actor i.e. Afghanistan. US clearly declared that "Nations had to make one decision, either with us or against us". Pakistan was left with no choice but to support US. Pakistan was given a choice which was compulsive one i.e. to support US or US would attack on Pakistan along with Afghanistan.

The, then President Parvez Musharraf was left with no choice, but to ally with US. Pakistan became Non-NATO ally of US in its operation enduring Freedom on Afghanistan. Pakistan sidelined with US by keeping its several interests ahead.

National calculus:

The decision of allying with US was made on the basis of goods which can happen to Pakistan in this war of terror. These were for the basis of following

- i) Strategic calculus
- ii) Economic calculus
- iii) Territorial calculus

US objectives:-

The objective of US in allying with Pakistan were that Pakistan was bordering

with both Indian Ocean and Afghanistan, so they US need Pakistan's land to reach Afghanistan. US demanded Pakistan's air bases, naval bases. They expected Pakistan not to give Petroleum to Taliban and break away with any type of ties with Taliban in Afghanistan.

Critical Analysis on National Interests of Pakistan:

i) Strategic Calculus:-

AZ war was fought on the western border of Pakistan, so Pakistan allies with US for the reasons of aid of advanced military technology, which they provided in the form of aid for purchase of fighter jets. To become the Non-Nato Ally of US, Pakistan was sure enough that it would gain deterrence against

India on Eastern border.

An allying with US, Pakistan would avoid direct aggression of US and if fallout of Afghanistan occurred on western border of Pakistan, US and NATO would help Pakistan to secure its borders.

Pakistan endured ~~to~~ the alliance due to these reasons but ~~car~~ could not escape the damage. Pakistan became a victim of 1150 drone strikes. Pakistan became a victim of collateral damage in the form of terrorist attacks, suicide bombing, and No country in Pakistan had faced the dreadful consequences of terrorism except Pakistan and lost its large number of troops in coping with the terrorist activities in tribal areas of Pakistan and still facing the consequences.

Economic Calculus:-

Pakistan did not enjoy the flourished economy since independence. In this situa

At that time, Pakistan's economy was almost in default. So, in this situation, while allying with the US, Pakistan would get a great amount of aid or grant. On declaration of alliance with US, by the then President Pervez Musharaff, a huge amount of aid in the form of \$1.2B was granted to Pakistan.

But it caused more loss to Pakistan's economy. Due to instability, amid terrorist activities and US attack on our neighbours i.e. Afghanistan caused the flight of capital, No investment in our country, no foreign investment development and no industrial developments. This lead to long term economic destruction.

Territorial Calculus

Pakistan has major security issues from its Eastern side i.e. from India. So, majority of forces are on eastern border. But, in the wake of war on terror in Afghanistan, forces are also on the western borders. So, there was a threat from India to attack from Eastern border or unilaterally attack on Kashmir. India can be deterred because of western clout behind Pakistan which can pressurize India in case it attacked Pakistan territories. But, in spite of alliance of US with Pakistan, US signed Indo-US strategic partnership 2005 which was a threat for Pakistan.

Conclusion:-

There were many & long term effects which Pakistan is still bearing, but it

was the compulsive choice given to the Pakistan. In order to gain its objectives in situations of nuclear and economic sanctions, Pakistan made the decision of alliance with US. Predominantly, Pakistan was lost in achieving its objectives on a large scale but it's not a foreign policy ^{planning} failure but due to lack of execution, Pakistan was not able to achieve its objectives. ~~its~~ responsibility does not lie on one department but on many stakeholders.

Social dimension of alliance with US on war on terror was not taken under consideration which caused a great problem for very long time for Pakistan. In comparison with Afghan-Jihad, Pakistan cooperate with US at that time too, but if it had better results Post 9/11 foreign policy was not proved much a logical decision due to loss in all means (Social, political, economic).