

# Russia AND USA Relations with Pakistan.

The Super powers play a significant role on the chess-board of international politics in shaping the destinies of developing countries. The creation of Bangladesh is a classic example of super power's strategies, when the internal situation of a country was internationalised in a way that a new country was brought into existence through diplomacy and war.

## Partition of Pakistan:

The partition of India, west and East Pakistan two noncontiguous territories that shared a dominant religion of Islam but were very different in terms of language, ethnicity and culture. In 1970, parliamentary elections, an overwhelming number of East Pakistanis voted for political party that advocated autonomy for the East, but it was blocked from governing by the Army and the existing Pakistani government, and its leader was jailed. The resulting mass protests in East were brutally suppressed by Pakistani Army which caused a massive refugee movement into neighboring India. East Pakistani guerilla forces, supported by India, fought with Pakistani Army in the late autumn of 1971. West Pakistan responded with air attacks on India, resulting in open war.

between the two powers beginning on Dec 3.

## Role of USA to Crises:

The USA faced several dilemmas in how to respond to the crisis. The regional situation was already complex, India signed a treaty of mutual assistance with Soviet Union in August 1971, and People's Republic of China was friendly to Pakistan and had fought a war with India in 1962. But the United States acted in somewhat ambiguous manner during the brief 1971 war. By not ordering direct intervention, the United States also conveyed to both India and Pakistan the message that US commitment to intervention in South Asia had limits. This ambiguity would produce negative results for US influence in the region. Pakistan was expecting aid from US, but he remained uncooperative and supported India against Pakistan.

## Turning Point of Pakistan Foreign Policy:

The United States was having idea of strategic partnership with India, and was supporting them against Pakistan. By realizing this reality we turned our foreign policy towards Russia during

the reign of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He float the idea of Islamic socialism, economic reform, land reform and educational reform. Bhutto turned the policy of traditional security towards the advanced nuclear security. He actually realised that no ~~one~~ <sup>country</sup> will support Pak, ~~and~~ <sup>if</sup> Pakistan itself will not support it. He forcefully advocated the nuclear option and famously said: "if india builds the bomb, we will eat grass or leaves, even go hungry, but we will get one of our own." Because Bhutto believed that developing nuclear weapons would provide Pakistan with a deterrent against potential aggression from india. Bhutto believed that possessing nuclear capabilities would enhance Pakistan's standing in the international community. But he was criticized by United Nation, international agencies and especially United States. Yet he managed to call an oic summit in 1974.

### Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto played a vital role in this massive event. He had used his diplomatic skills to perfection in making possible this summit which had combined all the leaders of the Islamic world on one platform. Pakistan was at that

time struggling to find its feet back after the defeat at the hands of India in 1971 and the consequent secession of Bangladesh. It was a landmark achievement of his government that it was able to make Pakistan the center of the world attention once again. He had also ended Pakistan's isolation in the world community.

### US - Pakistan Relationship Breakdown:

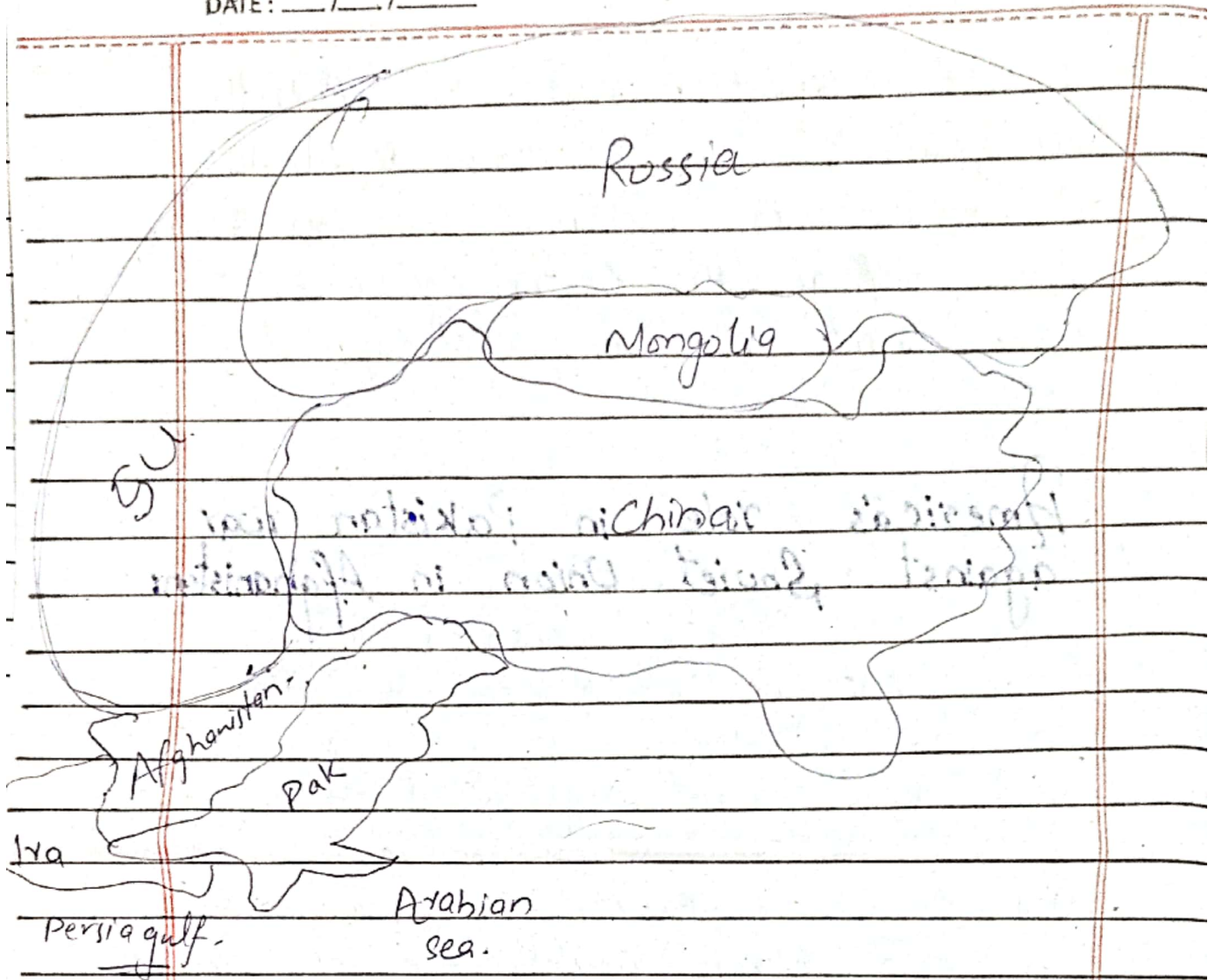
US-Pakistan relations never ~~evolved~~ evolved into a deep strategic partnership due to absence of shared long term interests. US opposition to Pakistan's nuclear policy and political aid from the Muslim Block created tensions, which were going to hammered American Capitalism. Bhutto was lured by the US but he wasn't conventional. America tried to put sanctions on Pakistan and we were already lacking resources. But Bhutto got pledge from China, and Arab countries. Gaddafi and Shoh-faisal supported Pak. financially but on the term that this nuclear bomb will help out Arab countries in need. This is why, it's called **Islamic Nuclear bomb**. But things were not meant to remain rosy forever. In 1977 Henry Kissinger (former

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US secretary) conveyed to Z.A Bhutto the reservations of US state department and letters were exchanged between them and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto got a threat letter from America - and sentenced to death.

**America's role in Pakistan war against Soviet Union in Afghanistan:**  
In 1979, Russia / Soviet Union entered in Afghanistan and the government of Zia-ul-Haq declared jihad and aided the Afghan Mujahidin. He bolstered ties with China and the United States and emphasized Pakistan's role in the Islamic world. America wanted to help Pakistan in this war because his enemy ~~had~~ has entered Afghanistan and wanted to expand to warm water and Persian Gulf.

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But America wanted to contain Russia. So he offered financial aid to Pak. But Pak continued Jihād itself and supported Afghan talban And Jamat-e-Islami of Afghanistan by providing weapons to volunteers and workers. Later ~~we~~ Pak accepted \$3.8 billion aid and 72 F-16 aircrafts and acceptance of durand line as international border. On these condition, Pakistan accepted to be the part of operation cyclone to contain Soviet union lead by CIA. ISI and CIA worked together in this operation. Pakistan regulating

training of Mujahidin and total field support with the financial help of US. We trained about 2 lac fifty thousand people. America provided FM stinger missiles to counter Russian Air force. It was a 10 year long war won by Pakistan, America, and Afghanistan and bound Soviet union to withdraw in 1989. In 1991, the Soviet union collapsed which resulted in the Russian federation.

## Q Afghanistan War was Curse or Blessing?

### Blessing:

- Being a developing country, the economy of Pakistan was falling before 1979, but during the Soviet - Afghan war, Pakistan completed its Nuclear Project, reportedly in 1989, also received F-16 and \$3.6 billion aid which improved ~~is~~ not only improved the growth rate but also the economy of Pakistan.
- The induction of F-16 establish the superiority of Pakistan in Air force on India. Pak defeated India in every Air war due to good machinery of air-craft and Professionalism of air-force.

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- Pakistan established strategic and Professional dominance efficiently on others in the region which means the National prestige of Pakistan has increased.
- Soviet Union was supporting Baloch separatism but the Soviet-Afghan war made safe Pakistan from the threats of disintegration of Baloch territory.
- Soviet Union did defense agreement with India and supported them in 1971 war and announced that if China will help Pakistan in war, Russia will contain China. In the result fall of Dhaka occurs and Pakistan was divided into two parts. But it is known that Revenge is not for weak. It is a powerful phenomenon that demands strength and fortitude. Pakistan's involvement in the Afghan-Soviet war lead to its fragmentation into multiple states.

### Curse:

- In 1984, Siachen went from our hands due to the engagement in Afghan-war. And India started Operation - Meghdoot. It was an Indian Military operation to take the Siachen Glacier in Kashmir.



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2500 km<sup>2</sup> out of 2600 km<sup>2</sup> area was captured by Indian army. So the Soviet-Afghan war was a curse.

- In 1987, India brought military on border in 1987, to take revenge of Indira Gandhi's murder while Pak was busy on the western side and couldn't protect its eastern side. The president visited cricket ground and convinced Rajiv Gandhi that Khalistan movement was involved in the murder of Indira Gandhi and we were not able to support the Khalistan movement that started in 1978.

### Drug Smuggling:

Pakistan has long been a destination for Afghan-produced drugs, but the war has led to a dramatic increase in production and smuggling. Afghanistan has opium crops at large scale. During this war, Pakistan had ten thousand narcotic addicts. But at the end of war, Pakistan had 1 million drug addicts.

### Private local weapon industry

The local weapon industry was developed in Dera Adam Khel and Dera Khyber. Most of the weapons were made at home by local people. Where anyone can have easy access to the weapons.

## Kalashnikov Culture:

Kalashnikov culture became a symbol of bravery and manliness. People also keep them for personal safety, and to settle scores with their tribal rivals. This culture has also been seen in weddings. But this destroyed many Pakistani families because accident can happen instead of consciousness.

## Global Jihad:

The war has produced many small jihadist groups which later get involved in terrorist activities. e.g. Al-Qaida development in Peshawar, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi was a Jordanian jihadist who ran a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan. Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) and so on.

## Migration:

There ~~are~~<sup>were</sup> more than 3 million Afghans migrated to Pakistan due to the civil war in Afghanistan that becomes economic trouble for Pakistan.

## Pak relation with Afghanistan:

The war has sabotage the relation with Afghanistan. They are alleging Pakistan for intervening in

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personal matter and also that afghan mujahidins were created by Pakistan. which give rise to civil war in afghanistan between common afghans which emerges sentiment against Pakistan. Because for next Afghanistan faced civil war for next 12 years and blood shed also, resulted into clashes with Pakistan.

## Secularian war And Extremism.

This war started in Pakistan as a reaction of Afghan war. Taliban are sunni dominant and they were equipped with weapons and started war with against shia in Pakistan. And Pakistan were again engaged in another war. i.e Proxy war.