

## PART-II

Question no. 7:

Answer: Introduction:

Pakistan-US Relations have had shifting dynamics:

Pakistan-US relations have had ups and downs, since 1947 till now.

The shifting dynamics of Pakistan-US ties, from the era of alliances to the apparent animosity and apathy, must be examined from a pragmatic point of view, where power, national interests, security, and sovereignty matter.

Pakistan-US Relations are influenced by Mistrust: The political, security, economic, and power dynamics of ties/relations between Pakistan and United States continue to be influenced by mistrust, suspicions, animosity and paranoia.

Pakistan is crucial ally of United States: Uncontestedly Pakistan became a crucial ally in the joint fight on terror with the United States following the devastating September 11 attacks in 2001.

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American President Persuaded Pakistani Government. Nevertheless, American president George W. Bush successfully persuaded Pakistani government to join the fight against terrorism.

The Fight Against Terrorism has strained and sprung conflicts between Pakistan and US.

However, the fight against terrorism has also led to a number of inconsistencies that have strained and sometimes sprung conflicts in the two nations' ties.

US-Pakistan Relations have the potential to develop into a strong Alliance.

The US-Pakistan relations, which is still in its infancy, has the potential to develop into a strong alliance that will help bring stability, prosperity, and peace throughout South Asia.

Leave a line space between headings and highlight them

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A Glance at Post-2001 Relations Between Pakistan and the US.

US Decision to Support Pakistan Strengthened Diplomatic Connections.

US's decision to back Pakistan militarily, and economically, as well as Pakistan's membership in the SEATO and CENTO organizations, strengthened the diplomatic relations between the two nations.

US Actions Make Pakistan Assume

The US ~~ceasing~~ its military support to Pakistan in 1963,

1971 and 1975 led to widespread perception in Pakistan that the US was an unreliable partner.

United States Cut Off Majority of Pakistan's Financial Support in 1979. Under the Foreign Assistance Act, US cut off the majority of

Pakistan's financial support in April, 1979 due to concerns about Pakistan's ~~atomic~~ atomic weapon efforts.

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Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan Brought Light to Pakistan's and United States Shared Interests:  
The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 brought to light Pakistan's and the United States' shared interest in stability and peace in South Asia.

What are the Changing Trends in Pakistan-US Relations Since 2001?

Since 2001, there has been an improvement in ties between the US and Pakistan. They cooperated and got well along on a variety of issues. In order to understand how US-Pakistan relations have changed since 2001, it is required to classify these relationships into the following areas:

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1. From 2001-2004, the Era of Alliance:

Pakistan became an important ally of US. After the devastating 9/11 incidents, Pakistan became an important ally of the US in the war against terror.

President of United States pushed Pakistani Government to join War on Terror:

However, George W. Bush, the president of United States, pushed the Pakistani government to join the war on terror in 2001.

Pakistan got huge sums in US Aid. Pakistan got around \$10 billion in US aid since 2001, largely in the form of military assistance, in exchange for their cooperation. This led to the lifting of sanctions.

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President of America Granted Pakistan Access to Cutting Edge American Military Equipment:  
President George W. Bush recognized Pakistan as a significant non-NATO partner in June 2004. He granted Pakistan access to, among other things, cutting edge American military equipment.

2. From 2005 to 2007; the Event of Libya and US Aid Jolted the Relations:  
Pakistan's Actions led to Direct Conflict between Pakistan and the US. Unfortunately, Pakistan was caught in the act in 2006 when it attempted to give Libya the whole component of a nuclear weapon manufacturing facility. It led to a direct conflict between Pakistan and the US.

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Pakistan was charged with Utilizing Funds to Bolster its Defences Against India.

Further, in a report published in 2007, Pakistan was charged with utilizing aid funds supplied by the US for its cooperation in the fight against terrorism to bolster its defences against India.

Pakistan Misappropriated Huge Amounts of Money Received from the US. According to claims made by Western authorities, Pakistani military received funding from 2002 to 2007 in an amount of around 3.4 billion US dollars that was misappropriated. Relations between Pakistan and the US were jolted.

Therefore, it can be seen that these events jolted the relations between Pakistan and the US.

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3. From 2008 to 2010; the Rejection of the Kerry Luger Bill and Trust Deficit Issues: NSA Director suspected ISI was informing Jihadists about impending American Assaults: NSA Director Mike McConnell addressed ISI director Ahmad Shuja Pasha in 2008. NSA Director alleged that the ISI was letting Jihadists know about impending American assaults on them, so that they could flee.

United States Anticipated Complete Cooperation from Pakistan: Furthermore, after the assaults in Mumbai in November, 2008, the United States notified Pakistan that it anticipated complete cooperation in the search for the attackers. Lawmakers in the Pakistani Parliament made serious accusations against the Americans. Lawmakers in the Pakistani parliament made serious accusations against the Americans.



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for doing little to control  
the porous eastern border of  
Afghanistan, where terrorists  
were hiding.  
Kerry Lugar Measure was  
Approved by Obama Administration.  
After that, Kerry Lugar's measure,  
which offered Pakistan's civil  
sector 7.5 billion US dollars  
over 5 years at 1.5 billion  
US dollars per year, was  
approved by the Obama  
administration in October 2009.  
Pakistani Military Rejected  
Kerry Lugar Bill.  
The Pakistani military rejected  
Kerry Lugar bill which  
further deteriorated the  
relations between Pakistan  
and the US.

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4. From 2011 to 2013; the Era of Frustration in Pakistan's Establishment Against the US:  
Events in 2011 Led to Deterioration in US-Pakistan Ties:

A string of events in 2011 led to a deterioration in US-Pakistan ties.

CIA Operative Murdered Two Guys in Lahore:

To start with, a CIA operative murdered two guys in Lahore in January

2011, which was not good for US-Pakistan relations.

Covert American Operation Killed Osama Bin Laden in Pakistan:

A covert American operation killed Osama Bin Laden from inside Pakistan, which directly infringed Pakistan's sovereignty, and was not good for US-Pakistan relations.

NATO Forces Attacked Salala Military Checkpoint:

Moreover, in November 2011, NATO forces attacked Pakistan's Salala

Minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines

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military checkpoint, which resulted in the death of about 24 Pakistani soldiers. Frustration in Pakistan's Establishment Against the US: Although, the attack on Salala military checkpoint was allegedly an accident, it further deteriorated US-Pakistan ties. Consequently, this created frustration in Pakistan's establishment against the US. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor was launched. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was launched in 2013, as Pakistan developed relations with China, instead of the US, Pakistan thereby switched its allegiance from the US to China. Pakistan's ties with the US were atrocious. As a result, Pakistan's ties with the United States were atrocious throughout this time (from 2011 to 2013).

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5. From 2014 to 2015; the Era of Rapprochement.

Ashraf Ghani was Eager to Resolve the Afghan Problem:

In 2014, the then President of Afghanistan, Ashraf Ghani, was eager to swiftly resolve the Afghan problem.

Government and Chief of Army Staff were Eager to set up Negotiations:

The then government and Chief of Army Staff were eager to

set up negotiations between the US and Afghan Taliban.

Pakistan would bring Afghan Taliban to the Negotiation

Table. The agreement was straightforward; Pakistan would bring the Afghan Taliban to the negotiation table, and Afghanistan would wage a fierce campaign against the TTP commanders.

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Shared Interests Pulled Pakistan and the US Together:  
Consequently, United States's and Pakistan's shared interests only more proved effective in pulling them together.

6. From 2016 to 2017; the Era of Pressurized Pakistan to do More:

Trump's Afghan Policy Put Pakistan Under Pressure:

Trump's Afghan policy remained completely in opposition. In addition to giving the go-ahead for additional American forces,

Trump also put Pakistan under pressure to step up its efforts in 2017

Trump Boasted India's Participation in Afghanistan:

Donald Trump boasted India's participation in Afghanistan, which only served to worsen the situation.

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Trump Blamed Pakistan of only giving lies and Deceit. Moreover, Donald Trump blasted Pakistan once more on January 1, 2018, claiming:

"They have given us nothing, but lies and deceit."

President Trump Cancelled Money Aid to Pakistan:

As a result of Pakistan's unwillingness to take decisive action against Afghan Taliban insurgents, and their safe haven there, President Trump announced the cancellation of a 300 million US dollars transfer to Pakistan.

7. From 2018 to 2019; the Era of Reset in Bilateral Relationship: Prime Minister Imran Khan visited US. In 2019, former Prime Minister Imran Khan visited the US and met with President

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Trump after that visit, bilateral ties between the two nations improved. President Trump called for significant strengthening of the two countries' economic ties. Due to the fact that the United States is Pakistan's top export market, President Trump called for a significant strengthening of the two countries' economic ties. President Trump promised to arbitrate Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan. Additionally, President Donald Trump promised to arbitrate the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan. But the Indian foreign office rejected Trump's offer right away.

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8. From 2020 to Date; the Era of Uncertain Doldrums:

President Trump Praised Improvement in Ties. On the fringes of the World Economic Forum in Davos, in January 2020,

Prime Minister Khan and President Trump once more met. President Trump praised the improvement in ties between the US and Pakistan.

US Distanced Itself from Pakistan: After American soldiers left Afghanistan in 2021, the US 'clearly distanced' itself from Pakistan, with Suran Khan praising Afghans for escaping "the shackles of slavery."

President Biden Called Pakistan One of the Most Dangerous Nations of the World:

US President Joe Biden referred to Pakistan as "one of the most dangerous nations in the world" in October 2022 when discussing the shifting



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geopolitical landscape in a speech in California. Government of Pakistan Denounced the Assertion:

The government of Pakistan denounced the assertion as unfounded, and the nation's acting foreign secretary summoned the American ambassador to demand an explanation for Biden's comments. United States and Pakistan's Geopolitical Rivalry is Exacerbated:

Last but not least, the United States and Pakistan's already-existing geopolitical rivalry is exacerbated by strategic competition between China and the United States.

Conclusion: Undoubtedly, Pakistan supported the US on the "War on Terror" and became its most crucial partner after 9/11. Their ties remained strained and had hard patches as a result of their divergent interests in several areas. However, Biden's administration is anticipated to usher in a new era in

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The answer is too lengthy and will affect your time management. So shorten it a bit

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Relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement

US-Pakistan ties. One might anticipate a move from geopolitics to microeconomics, soft power, and information technology, although the main tenets of American policy towards Pakistan would stay unaltered, emphasizing Islamabad's role in peace in Afghanistan and in the South Asian region.

Improve the structure of the answer. Also work on the headings, references and the paper presentation