

Evolving Ties Of Pakistan With Russia And USA; In The Changing Geo-Strategic Paradigm After 9/11

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Abstract:

Pakistan came into being in 1947 and from the very first day, it faces some serious threats to its existence. To deal with these threats, it eagerly searched for reliable friends. Under its security compulsions, Pakistan signed CENTO and SEATO security pacts and due to these agreements, the then USSR circled Pakistan with mistrust. Due to Pakistan's geo-strategic location, none of these great powers fully neglected it and time and again tried to enhance their influence on it. This paper is an attempt to highlight the evolving nature of ties among these three significant states. To pursue the desired objectives secondary data is used. The research argues that Pakistan is of immense significance for both states.

Key words: Pakistan, Russia, USA, Trade, Agreement.

Introduction:

Pakistan is a state with a visible regional significance and is growing globally as well. Its geographic location and contiguity to significant land and sea routes make it all the more central in modern international politics larger scheme. (Hanif, 2013) Pakistan's relations with Russia have remained negligible in size, if contrasted with those of the America, due to many fundamental and overriding variables. Even though the two states never participated each other in any reciprocal conflict, their coalitions, geopolitical interests and respective views of the world have always stayed separate poles.

It is therefore important to examine how appropriate it is for Pakistan to manage united states factor in enhancing reciprocal relations with Russia and what options are on the table for the state to maintain a stable relations with both countries (Russia and the US) without sacrificing on its own national safety and political interests. Pakistan's Connections with Russia and the USA. Historical Summary of Pakistan's relationship with the US during the Cold War has always been defined as a story of overstated aspirations, unfulfilled promises and dreadful

misunderstandings. The two states, however, have a connection so intertwined that one's success depends on the other.

Pakistan's recognition as a nuclear power helped balancing the conflict using deterrent with neighboring India. Pak-US post 9/11 Ties and War on Terror About nine days after the 9/11 attack, when US President George Bush addressed the parliament on his proposals for a war on terror, he had to choose one side, because they would either fight' with the US or against the US. Pakistan's global isolation across the 1990s has now permitted the state, once more, to establish a strong western nation. Pervez Musharraf has pledged coalition with the US in the light of this. In the months following 9/11, Pakistan offered four airports for logistical help to the U.S. troops along with Dalbadin, Pasni, Jacobabad and Shamsi (Kharan).

The changing geo-political realities of the region reshaped the relations among these three states. The national interests of these states compel them to revisit their approach toward each other. The US-India relations reproached the unwelcomed relations of Russia and Pakistan.

Pakistan's ties with Russia:

Pakistan was not standing on strong foundations soon after independence and endured from inconsistencies and imbalances. Because of certain historical, geographical, and political idiosyncrasies, Pakistan has failed to establish nearer, better neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. During the Cold War, Pakistan was an unstable state that feared the sub-continent's re-unification and the Indian influence did not take long before a world power such as the US had to deliver to the tactical economically and militarily coalition. So, United States bloc sided with Pakistan. In 1941 the US and the USSR extended an invitation for a visit to Pakistan. Liaqat Ali Khan, the Pakistani P Minister at the time, declined the Soviet invitation and compensated an official US visit. In addition, several analysts in the U.S.S.R. viewed the holding of two meetings of the international security Meeting in Karachi and Tehran in 1949 as Pakistan's active involvement in the Western influence (Owais, 2007).

Russia has always had problems of confidence with Pakistan, and as Pakistan appeared as a nuclear energy, insecurities in Russia have increased. Russia was also concerned about the involvement of the Chechen rebels in Afghanistan and Pakistan and the Central Asian insurgents. Nevertheless, the partnerships also altered with the changing economic order. As in the case of the Afghan War, America back stabbed Pakistan, seriously damaging Pakistan's international reputation and leaving the state now unhappy on both its eastern and western borders. Moscow now needed to look beyond its suspicions against Islamabad, as the Washington-Delhi partnership got stronger. Meanwhile, Pakistan has tried simultaneously to wrangle with both the US and Russia.

Pakistan's conflict with India and friendly links with the US cast a shadow over its already fragile relationship with Russia. Previously, Pakistan's alliance with America unwittingly damaged its future prospects of establishing strategic relations with Russia. Another determining factor that stunted the development of ties between Pakistan and Russia was Endocentric South Asian policy. (Hanif, 2013) Nevertheless, a significant shift in Russia's policy towards South Asia has now started to appear, which does not weaken Russia's bonhomie with India but, at the same time, forges closer relations with other states in the region, such as Pakistan, China, Afghanistan and Iran. This involves a cautious balancing act that keeps

both Russia and India at ease with one another and also provides an opportunity for Russia. Generally speaking, recent trends show that Russia's monochrome South Asia strategy is evolving now, paving the way for Islamabad to enhance its existing Kremlin politeness.

Lately, moreover, with the increase of nationalism, interconnectedness, economic growth in the Asian countries, notably the rise of China and the deteriorating scenario in Afghanistan, some fissures between Pakistan and the US have been brought to light. In his statement on South Asia's agenda, American President Donald Trump criticized the position of Pakistan in Afghanistan and using a hostile tone for his efforts to create stability, that has damaged relations between the two (Khokar, 2018). The US also obstructed financial assistance to Pakistan as its interactions with India were nicer than ever. All of these variables played an important role in trying to bring Russia and Pakistan together in Strategic Studies. Russia is currently seeking to expand its forays into South Asia by obtaining better relations with Pakistan and playing a major role in the efforts to create peace in Afghanistan.

Pakistan has always been disheartened in the US, at the very same time, because it did not give much weight to Pakistan's anxiety of dominance; America constantly anticipated Pakistan's help in fighting the war on Communism. Truman's government wanted to keep strong bilateral ties with both the infant countries during the post-partition era in South Asia and anticipated them to maintain stability in the region. Nehru's nonalignment strategy, moreover, targeted US ambitions more at Pakistan. Pakistan, being an innate insecure country, with the sub-continent's unending fear, reached out to the US for strategic alliance (Gupta, 2019).

The two states had a strictly center-balance policy during the prolonged period of the Cold War, whereas Pakistan attempted to curb the Indian hegemony over the area, America reciprocated these actions in terms of the former Soviet Socialist Republics Union (USSR). Sure enough, the position of Pakistan vis-à-vis America arose as the Eastern bastion against Communism with the Western bastion being Turkey. However, these strategic changes in Pakistan's foreign policy transformed out to be contrary productive for the state as the us military aid brings with it the spread of non-state / anti-democratic tendencies inside the state. In the years immediately following autonomy, Pakistan performed a relatively neutral foreign policy towards both mega-powers under the rule of Liaqat Ali Khan, a strong advocate of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). (Miskovic, 2014) Moreover, as the desire of the USSR became apparent in favor of India with the veto of Kashmir's UN resolutions, Pakistan was now persuaded of which side to choose for the years to come.

America is still one of the largest contributors to the unstable economy in Pakistan and also a powerful supplier of military assistance. But with Pakistan's proclamation as a nuclear energy, the assistance halted. The Pak-US relationship has always been solely dependent on the strained relationship between Pakistan and Russia, and vice versa. Then 9/11 came, and Musharraf's commitment of coalition with the US on the War against terror once again put Pakistan-Russia ties on the back seat. Russia wishes that strengthening connections with Pakistan will give it influence on two stages. Firstly, it will gain an edge on terrorism problems and Over Afghanistan by improving ties with Islamabad. It also sought to capitalize on the United States (Peak, 2018). Pakistan disparities to carve out a place for itself in the area. Second, Russia also claims that building new ties with Pakistan would partly offset any alliance

between India and the US and may help prevent India from getting too close to the US Recent Developments in Pakistan Russia Ties and the Resurgence of Pakistan's Regional Importance by the US Factor.

The recent Afghan tilt towards India, the GCC-India partnership, and Delhi's efforts to disrupt the SAARC Conference have come to make Pakistan realize that it's probably time the state play its geo-strategic game and achieve the leverage it's long overdue to come. In recent years, the country's foreign policy has dealt some obstacles and must be resolve without compromising sovereignty and so on. The increasing US-India ties along with the shrinking of the alliance aid fund and the new U.S.-India-Afghanistan partnership against the Taliban have led Pakistan to recognize the strategies of US isolation (Khan, 2019).

The natural resource of Russia and tech can also represent as an additional benefit to the productive affairs between Pakistan and Russia. Pakistan has become a recent eye-turner with the CPEC establishment strategy. Given the Gwadar port's geostrategic importance, completing the CPEC will shift the face of world trade. Given the projected flow of wealth from Europe to Asia in the light of multi-polar attempt, the completion of the CPEC will account for about half of China's exchange fees, that is one of the world's biggest mass technology and low-cost suppliers of products. At the same time, Pakistan will profit from the heavy-quality influx of products, the increase in the employment available to local people and the future joint partnerships with states involved in gaining from the CPEC, not to mention others (Gul, 2018).

Pakistan's rebirth as an effective geopolitical participant already paves the way for closer ties between Pakistan and Russia. In the meantime, us is balancing and limit growing Russia's influence on the area. China's increasing influence on the South China Sea with the Crimean Referendum in place, With China's increasing influence on the South China Sea, enhanced interactions with North Korea, and Indian duplication of US policies, the US needs to have a good look at the consequences of its relationship with Pakistan, which now has indisputable strategic importance for the US. (Hussain, 2012)

The shift in US and Russian international relations towards Pakistan's foreign policies in general is experiencing a transition as Moscow changes into a paradigm of performing its foreign relations that, as per its governance, balances relations with all and maintains peace and security Without Russia's exhibit of impartiality towards all countries this feat is infeasible. Because of this, Russia has been trying to diversify its ties around the board and with every single character in South Asia. Thus, Russia doesn't seem to have a comprehensive strategy for Pakistan or Southeast Asia in general, but it appears to be in the phase of constructing one for the immediate future. Over the last few years, Moscow's connections with Islamabad have undergone a notable difference.

Russia's balancing approach is not targeted at someone, nor is it intended to benefit anyone either. Somewhat, it tries to be just that balancing or striking a balance—in order to put Russia in a place to ensure security in the various regions of Eurasia, in this case South Asia. It is relevant to compare the Russian policy with the hailed one of "multi-alignment" by India (Smith, 1992). Although unlike how the latter hides behind this motto to side openly with the US against China, Moscow has no such intensions whatsoever, and is simply pursuing that strategy as it should be. The same also applies to Pakistan, that has a record of pursuing

different relations to balance multiple scenes, and particularly great powers. However, Russia shows prudence in enhancing bilateral ties with Pakistan in a comprehensive way, as is apparent from recent statements by Russian President Putin on India, which is one of the oldest and most accurate parts. Russia's most trusted allies and Russia's current view on Kashmir. Nonetheless, things are looking to strengthen bilateral ties between the two Cold War adversaries.

Relations on the new road:

The administration of both states is now identifying and working on more areas of collaboration, and that's a good indication as it will not only assist both countries benefit from one another, but it would also be extremely productive for the whole region. The US connection with Pakistan has always been a roller coaster ride on a political level. There were times of extreme highs (such as in the mid-1950s and around the 1980s of the Afghan War) and sometimes they experienced severe turmoil (like in the 1990s and Post 9/11). The Pakistan US connection is at its lowest in modern times, to put it mildly. Both states' priorities vary greatly: priorities conflict on Afghanistan's peace agreement, on the topic of terrorism, and on Pakistan's ever-growing relationship with China (Hassan, 2017).

Following the new government's assertion of power in the US, it is very hard to predict exactly what Trump's strategy towards Pakistan will be, but considering the personal prejudices of that judgment-maker, it is probable that he opinions the state in the simplistic and stereotypical sense of being a "Muslim terrorist-exporting Chinese ally" that reaches all the "red flags" in his view about Muslim. If that is the situation, then Trump's strategy to Pakistan is likely to be negative, like resuming drone attacks against it and implementing coordinated international sanctions to squarely pin the blame on his door step for regional terrorism. It is essential that the US leadership hold aside its personal biases and recognize the vital role that Islamabad has to play in achieving peace to the area in general and Afghanistan in particular.

Is Pakistan's Balanced Partnership with Russia and USA, a chance Pakistan will be forced to strike some form of "balance" in its ties with the US as Washington already sees Islamabad as an "accomplice" of what it sees as Beijing's "world power bid," so there is almost no way for the US to look past this geostrategic game-changing geo strategic fact. To develop friendly relations with Pakistan in a narrow way, at the expense of trying to hinder the CPEC. Disparity, not equilibrium, will come to represent Pakistan's ties with the US and the Eurasian associates.

There is no way of comparing Pakistan-China strategic alliance with the sham of a "non-terrorist" "coalition" that was expected to be the US-Pakistani one, especially considering American aid for Afghanistan's state-to-state violence against Pakistan in recent years, and its covert sponsorship of RAW terrorists declaring war in Baluchistan and beyond. Even considering that the upcoming strategic alliance between Russia and Pakistan is still in its initial stages, it cannot be contrasted with the connection between Islamabad and Washington. In Afghanistan, Russia and Pakistan faced off during the 1980s, while it also and Pakistan collaborated there to some extent in the 2000s (Hassan, 2017).

Islamabad "win" the first battle but "lost" the second and remaining with the US in a heavy-level "partnership" will not alter that. Yes, it's the whole explanation for Pakistan's

current "defeat" (if it can be looking at in a such a way) and why the Afghanistan state apparatus has switched against its neighbor and even invites the armed forces-terrorist power of India into its eastern border for this purpose. Faced with this ever-growing dilemma, Pakistan's best approach is to extend its relations with Russia, China, and Iran to combat the geopolitical nightmare that Afghanistan is becoming for all of them, and Moscow's emerging peace talks aims to do just that by promoting closer multi-polar Eurasian cooperation in resolving the state's dispute. The effects of this disparity between Pakistan's "traditional" relationship with the us its "new" relationships with the Eurasian states will reverberate across South Asia as it will make this country zero in the hybrid war against China (as waged against the CPEC), even though there is no such imbalance. Although this scenario really has no practical means to get around. Pakistan will not leave CPEC so it will stay the major target of the US-Indian joint destabilization activities.

Appropriately, Pakistan should operate with its Eurasian spouses to further improve its anti-terrorism capabilities and shed public light on what is going on in order to remind the populace in a more informative way about the new strategic state of affairs in their state, region, hemisphere and the world at large. The integrated capacities of the Russian, Chinese, Iranian, and Pakistani intelligence mechanisms should be more than adequate to make a convincing argument for those around the world who care to hear that South Asia is becoming the main battleground between multi-polar and unipolar powers in the new Cold War (Gregory, 1997). It is painful to think about and possibly will provoke confrontational comments of "fear mongering," but the earlier Pakistani strategists, judgment makers and politicians embrace this impossibility, the less behind the curve they will be protecting against this contingency and the more cohesive they will be able to exploit a response to defend their country.

It's mostly 'outdated' to think in terms of a 'bloc mindset' but as a simplified (operational word) interpretation of what's happening in Eurasia today, it's basically the multi-polar bloc of Russia-China-Pakistan vs. the uni-polar one of the US-India-Afghanistan, with Iran throwing its weight behind the multi-polar powers but with the ability to play a dual game against Pakistan. If India succeeds in telling it that cross-border assaults supported by India are some form of "conspiracy" hatched by Islamabad. That is the fact of the current geopolitical circumstances surrounding Afghanistan and it is the driving factor that will decide the future of Pakistan's ties with the US.

Pakistan Ties with the United States:

US ties with Pakistan Until 2014, ties between the United States and Pakistan are basically one of requirement. The U.S requires Pakistan's support and help because Pakistan's supply routes are crucial to a smooth exit from Afghanistan, and Pakistan will be key to any popular political resolution in Afghanistan, that is realistic and lasting. Pakistan requires the USA and NATO to guarantee a firm Afghanistan to prevent the spillover of viciousness that could more escalate domestic safety problems. (Husain, 1985) Pakistan also has financial reasons to cooperate with the U.S, as inflows and (FDI) from the Americas and exports to the Americas are crucial to Pakistan's economy.

Nevertheless, the continuing support that certain terrorist groups get from Pakistan's intelligence and military systems shows the limitations of reciprocal need as a foundation for Pakistan and USA. The partnership will continue its current trajectory even after US. Removal

from Afghanistan, due to the geopolitical position of Pakistan and the acquisition of nuclear arms by the State. A drastic change in the alliance is likely only to happen if certain significant events such as a major terror attack happened, and the U.S viewed Pakistan as aren't doing enough to counter terrorist groups and safe zones (Ahmar, 2012).

External patterns and dynamics the external developments in Pakistan, such as growing extremism, a weak economy, population increase and bad governance, have the potential to generate uncertainty in both Pakistan and the area overall. Pakistan is actually struggling with internal conflicts across racial, political, and religious lines, and has a big gap between the wealthiest and the poorest. For decades, a small level rebellion has existed in Baluchistan, which could intensify in the future years. Sunni extremism in Pakistan has risen together with aggression against Shi'ites. Rapid urbanization, demographic shifts, and violent party politics have fueled unrest in big cities like Karachi. Extremists along the Afghan border have intensified ferocity against Pakistani goals and present one.

Dispute within Pakistan may spread to neighboring countries, including Iran, India and Afghanistan. In addition to domestic abuse, Pakistan is facing demographic and economic challenges which threaten the state's security. Pakistan's slow-growing economy cannot keep pace with its growing population (Hussain, 2005). Approximately 60 percent of Pakistan's populace is under the age of 25 and this youth crease is projected to continue beyond 2025, particularly in western Pakistan. While Pakistan's official unemployment rate remains low at 5.6%, unemployment remains a serious issue, particularly among young people of lower socio-economic backgrounds. Socioeconomic mobility is small, and the education system promotes inequality.

The combined effect of Pakistan's youth bulge, underemployment, and disparities is that young people lack other chances; They are rapidly turning to violence which can intensify domestic and regional tensions. Economic and demographic challenges for Pakistan are further compounded by bad governance. The Government continued to fight higher levels of corruption at the highest levels. State services, including health care and education, are short of funds and who need reform. Recently, Pakistan's army has engaged less directly in the civilian rule but continues to play a powerful role in determining safety and foreign policy; civilian military rule is far from certain.

Main advertisers' Key players with the ability to impact peace in Pakistan and the region overall include governmental institutions, political parties, non-state actors, (CSOs), private job formation, the media and global (IFIs). The army are two powerful players in policy, namely (ISI) and the Supreme Court. After freedom, the army has played an important role within Pakistani government. A major milestone in civilian government was the recent peaceful revolution between two democratically prime ministers, but the army remain strong, particularly in the fields of security and foreign policy. The army is likely to persist to play an important role in Pakistan's governance in the immediate future and conflicts between civilian and military institutions will increase tensions until both sides achieve agreement. One of Pakistan's most strong and secretive agencies is the ISI.

The ISI has assisted extremist groups in Pakistan, such as the Taliban, and most likely will continue to fund extremist groups as fronts for fighting enemies of Pakistan. But other extremist groups have arisen in recent years, targeting Pakistani establishments, and some

within the military now see internal terrorism as a bigger threat than India. The ISI might keep supporting the Taliban to assert Pakistan's control over Afghanistan in the aftermath of U.S. departure, but the ISI may also become more vigilant about incubi over the coming decade. The principal political parties in Pakistan will also have an effect on stability in the region (Iqbal, 2021).

The Pakistani state would react differently to external threats to Pakistan (such as an increase of conflict with India), based on which parties are in power, and a weak govt may fail to fully respond. Actually, the two main political parties in Pakistan are the (PML-N) and (PPP) of PM Sharif. The PML-N serves conservative and business interests and supports improved relations with India, while the PPP is a liberal, socialist party promoting a strong public sector. The PML-N currently holds the government, the premiership, and the National Assembly, but the PPP could win power under the guidance of Benazir Bhutto's son Bilawal Bhutto. The other two biggest political parties are the (MQM), Karachi's ruling party and the Pakistan (PTI), Imran Khan's cricket star. The PTI is a revolutionary party that made substantial gains in the 2013 elections, although it is uncertain how effective it would be to enact changes if it won power (Iqbal, 2021).

In addition to the four major parties, many small parties are regionally relevant and as members of national alliances such as the (JI), such As an Islamic party based in Lahore, and a liberal Pashtun party called the (ANP). Perhaps the biggest threat to Pakistan's security is posed by extremist groups. (TTP), the umbrella organization for Pakistani Taliban groups in the (FATA), and (LeT), an Islamist terrorist organization that focuses most of its attacks against India, are two of the main extremist groups in Pakistan. The ISI is accused of providing assistance to LeT.

The LeT was involved in the 2008 Mumbai attacks, and a large-scale terrorist attack could cause a military conflict between India and Pakistan. Other domestic players that will be relevant for the future include Civil society organizations. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civilian-led organizations, in particular in health and education, have performed an integral role in progress. In addition, as local donor collaborators they had access to the area that contributors consider hard to work in or to send foreign staff to private industry. The job-creating private sector is crucial to Pakistan's economic development, and companies have played a great role in pressing for improved ties with India.

The media are essential in influencing Pakistan's political outcomes, particularly since they became more accessible under Musharraf. Print media is prevalent in urban and educated regions, but radio and television are an essential source of information, particularly in rural areas, due to low education rates. Whilst an active media promotes greater accountability by promoting transparency, the proliferation of media outlets has also resulted in broadcasting more extreme opinions. The highest tribunal. The Supreme Court has been more aggressive in enforcing its writ, especially since 2008 (Rana, 2021).

Their attempts to follow up on corruption scandals on the former Zardari govt led to one prime minister having to stand down. Most commonly they also keep organizations most responsible. We also brought to the fore the problem of action in the military such as extrajudicial executions and abductions (particularly in Baluchistan). We will promote greater accountability if we stay on the current path and are not interested in domestic politics, which

could lead to much-needed structural improvements. Besides inner players, IFIs play a key role in promoting Pakistan's fragile economy and influencing policy.

The World Bank runs 30 projects worth a total of \$5 billion in Pakistan; the Global finance Corporation pledged \$555 million to Pakistan in 2012; and to date, the Asian Development Bank has invested over \$2.5 billion in Pakistan. However, the IMF is presently authorizing a \$5.3 billion loan to Pakistan. This loan is needed to help Pakistan's weak economies and has the ability to help Pakistan's energy problem, but the terms of the loan could prove controversial and trigger unrest. There is therefore a conflict between the need for change and the need for loans. Regional Ties Pakistan's Links with Afghanistan Pakistan's earlier policy of "strategic depth" towards Afghanistan tried to establish a govt in Kabul that was friendly towards Pakistan and would encourage the Pakistani military to withdraw to Afghanistan in the event of an Indian attack. Nevertheless, since the U.S.-led Afghanistan attack, Pakistan's stance toward Afghanistan has gradually changed as militancy has grown within Pakistan (targeting state institutions). Many in Pakistan's foreign-policy framework have started to emphasize security in Afghanistan whilst still having a govt in Kabul that is favorable to the interests of Pakistan, or at least not as friendly to the interests of India (Cohen, 2005).

Today, in Afghanistan, the Taliban and other rebels continue to operate in safe havens within Pakistan with almost immunity. Pakistan's nuclear capabilities provide a barrier to any occupation of Pakistan by India, and as a result, "strategic scope" has become less effective as a foreign policy strategy. Reunification with the Taliban is one way to ensure such an outcome, and so featured prominently on the policies of General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani, Chief of Army Staff, and Nawaz Sharif, Premier. Pakistan is also upset at Karzai's govt's increased Indian presence in Afghanistan. India has offered military training and assistance to the (ANSF) since the Strategic Alliance signed between India and Afghanistan in October 2011, and Indian development projects in Afghanistan are worth more than \$2 billion (Iqbal, 2021).

Pakistan's concerns of Indian military encirclement persist, but to a lesser degree than historically. In addition, India studiously avoided sending lethal aid to Afghanistan, which would directly challenge Pakistan. Pakistan has been in loggerheads with the Karzai government over many events originating in the reluctance of the Afghan government to recognize the Durand Line as its formal boundary with Pakistan. As well, the two states exchanged angry words about militant strongholds. The Afghan Govt accuses Pakistan's military and intelligence agencies for turning a blind eye to Waziristan's Haqqani Network, whereas Pakistan accuses Afghanistan of doing the same in Kunar and Logar over TTP components.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's strategy-makers need to realize their political, economic, strategic, and geological importance and make the most of that chance. More crucially, moreover, the major shift in Russia's policy in South Asia, especially with regard to the US existence in this corner of the world, also develops a convincing case for the warming up of Pakistan-Russia dealings. Pakistan reminded on the crossroad with Russia throughout the Soviet times, and thereafter. Pakistan's tendency towards the US was pushed by the economic and security urges and the

differences of opinion with Russia. India's existence on the eastern flank was a constant danger to Pakistan, pushing it to forge an alliance with such a great power as the US.

Pakistan should firmly accept its strategic potential as the spine / zipper of the CPEC's evolving pan-Eurasian cooperation and should strengthen its relationships with its regional allies. As previously mentioned, it seems like a fetched vision to achieve a right balance between the two powers (the US and Pakistan's The Relations with Russia 103 Russia). Nonetheless, in addressing Russia and the US, Pakistan should be trying to adopt a carefully designed foreign policy. Pakistan should benefit from its previous experiences and develop a foreign policy that will help to bring about a compromise between the two world powers. It will also help speed up the economic growth of Pakistan, thus stabilizing its role in the area as a healthy state trying to bring balance to a deeply imbalanced scenario. Higher communication requires deeper collaboration, which if it makes the right decisions Pakistan has the ability to achieve.

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