

Historical Probe of the Extents of Far-off Policy of Pakistan During Musharraf Era

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Abstract

This paper examines Pakistan's foreign policy during General Pervez Musharraf's presidency from 1999 to 2008. The Musharraf era was marked by significant geopolitical shifts, including the aftermath of the Kargil conflict, Pakistan's role in the U.S.-led War on Terror post-9/11, and its complex relations with India, Afghanistan, and the West. This analysis traces how Musharraf navigated Pakistan's strategic interests amid pressures from both domestic political factions and international actors, especially the United States. According to President Pervez Musharraf, his three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar was very fruitful and will strengthen commercial links of economic with both Gulf countries. "My meetings with the leadership of two nations were wholesome we secured far-reaching agreements that will continue our extraordinary relations with beneficial engagement in the investment fields, economics, and trade. He said reporter man upon his return. By employing a historical approach, the paper explores key foreign policy decisions, including Pakistan's pivot towards aligning with Western anti-terrorism efforts while maintaining a precarious balance with neighboring countries like India and

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Afghanistan. It also highlights Musharraf's efforts to enhance Pakistan's global image, economic diplomacy, and the challenges posed by rising internal extremism. The study concludes by assessing the long-term impacts of Musharraf's policies on Pakistan's international standing and regional dynamics.

Keywords: Pakistan, Foreign Policy, Historical Analysis, General Pervez Musharraf

Introduction

Pakistan tilts toward Gulf countries due to the same religion. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia's bilateral relationship suffers from many uncertainties. Relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan's relations become closer when Pakistan is governed either by parliamentary and military and form of government. In 1999, Musharraf came into power after Sharif at the time prime minister and also he was the future prime minister his family lived comfortably in the seaside city of Jeddah in the time of being exiled.¹ There is no country in world, without maybe India, is more concerned about the political crises and outcome of these crises that is holding Pakistan than Saudi Arabia. After the parliamentary government when Musharraf came into power through military coup he introduced new foreign policy. Before his coming into power Pakistan have long lasting relations with Saudi Arabia as it is already discussed. The Saudi kingdom had a strong and long-lasting relations with Pakistan. ²They face common enemy today in al Qaeda and they faced common enemies in the past successfully. Today they have an unacknowledged nuclear partnership to give the kingdom with a nuclear help on short notice if ever needed they also have deep strategic military relations for long time period. Both countries are planning for future stable relations understanding the both countries Saudi-Pakistani relationship is very much important for the future of both countries, the nuclear balance is also important in both the south Asia and near East, and the crisis in Pakistan today.³

General Pervez Musharraf had a twice visit to Saudi Arabia from 25 to 26 October. These were his first visit abroad since he took over the office of the Chief Executive. The main purpose of the visit was to strengthen the cooperation in economic and trade field and also to discuss the matters of mutual interest because he want to economic development. During the meeting between Saudi King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and General Pervez Musharraf, the entire points of Pakistan-Saudi Arabia relations, Afghanistan, as a geostrategic, global and regional issues of mutual motives came under discussion. On the other side that, Chief Executive of Pakistan also briefly discussed the Saudi King about the whole circumstances which were playing to change of government in Pakistan. He also well explain the main aims and objectives of the new administration setup and the main-points to transform the socio-economic sectors as well as to restore democratic set up in Pakistan.⁴King Fahad bin Abdul Aziz also try tore iterate Saudi Arabia's closed friendship with Pakistan and expressed their thoughts it was hope that the new government would safeguard the needs of the people and the country of Pakistan. He also showed his confidence in the strong abilities of the Chief Executive and the armed forces of Pakistan to carry out their task in preserving the integrity and the strength of Pakistan. Numbers of contacts between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have been play important part of the long-standing tradition of their close cooperative relationship. In the last moment of his visit, General Musharraf showed his satisfaction over the favoring attitude of King Fahd who also give message to back stability in Pakistan and to help for its development. The visit also based and provided an opportunity to the leaders of

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the two countries to search ways and solutions of further enhancing bilateral cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.⁵

After that the intelligence Osama bin Laden, focus is on al Qaeda, who had strong relations with Saudi Arabia and part of the Pakistani-Saudi common project in Afghanistan, has announced war on two states and declare responsible for a lot of terrorist attacks in both states. He has called for the dismiss of the two President Musharraf and King Abdullah. It is assumed that he was the responsible of the Pak- Afghan border he issues calls for their death and he trained Saudi and Pakistani jihadists to shot them. Saudis faced a big planning by al Qaeda in December 2007 for attack in Mecca on the Hajj pilgrimage, and Interior Minister Prince Naif describe that the kingdom since 2003 had found over 180 al Qaeda terrorist operations. In last year's there were a lot of suicide bombing in Pakistan, 36targetingthe army approximately. Including the two attacks on Benazir Bhutto Most had connected with al Qaeda. Musharraf has been targeted nine times so far and same as by one count.⁶

There were two states of Sunni those who also share a concern about Iran's Shia. Both wants to maintain s relationships with Tehran as normal as possible but have a deep threat that Iran could encourage and create disturbance in their Shia's communities. Two states had strange differences with Iran in recent time and work together to eliminate Iranian impact in the region. Its neighbors are a nuclear Iran worries to the south and to the east. So it can be analyze that Pakistan had faced a lot of ups and downs in the time period of Musharraf Era.⁷

Objectives of the study

1. To explore the factors which were involve in the foreign policies of General Pervez Musharraf with the Gulf countries specifically Saudi Arabia.
2. To explore the determinants of General Musharraf's foreign policy towards the gulf region.

Relations with UAE

For the aim of significant international developments and changes within the South Asian region since 9/11 choices that could declare the changing in his politics and foreign policy of his period some difficulties faced by Pervez Musharraf. Although it is obvious he made close relations with the united states t in his time period when he was in power in the time of ' war on terror', he was not in condition to afford stop his assistance for army's groups in Kashmir region without risking his political condition at home. However, when United States start supporting to India and help Indian to strengthen their position as the significant regional power in South Asia have make Musharraf to much more aware that he should try to make a more independent foreign policy and should strengthen his relations with other big states, especially China. Openly starting contact with Israel and denying to surrender influence in Afghanistan. The main purpose was to strengthen his foreign policy and standing him as a champion of enlightened moderation pacify also proved as a critics at home without endangering his position.⁸ For making strengthen foreign relations with UAE General Pervez Musharraf as a president had a one-day visit to UAE on 27 October. The main purpose of his visit was to make strong bilateral relations with UAE. In his first point of view, General Pervez Musharraf as a chief executive explain that the relations between United Arab Emirates and Pakistan was based on "immutable principles," and both states had always take stand for each other. The UAE Sheikh stated that "We are deeply touched by the abiding interest taken for

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the stability and security of Pakistan", Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan. The bilateral relations were time tested and a source of strength to the Muslim Ummah. He further added that both countries were part of one family and shared strong bonds of faith and common aims and motive. General Musharraf said his administration would do strong effort to further strengthen Pakistan and UAE collaboration in different fields for the give and take welfare of the two countries and their peoples. Pervez Musharraf appreciated the strong support and also understanding which shown by President Sheikh Zayed during recent political change in Pakistan. In the meeting between the Musharraf and UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, Chief General Pervez Musharraf exchanged views on bilateral relations in a very calm atmosphere explaining the longstanding and brotherly relations and longstanding of the both countries. The discussion through table talk between the two leaders explain the entire demand of bilateral relations as well as global and regional issues of common benefits and welfare, although special focus was on Afghanistan and Kashmir as a Muslim states.⁹ Chief Executive Pervez Musharraf describe that new government of Pakistan would try through accountability to bring good governance and honest Pakistan's administration. He explain that steps towards good governance were important of stability and necessity, national integration, genuine functional democracy and economic revival. He make clear to President Sheikh Zayed on the extraordinary situations that participated in the changing of Pakistan's government and make him clear both on external factors and domestic factors for his future plan of action. For his immediate effort for the restoration of civilian government he told this to UAE President. Pervez Musharraf as chief Executive also tried his government's resolve to cooperation and strengthens friendship with special reference to other Islamic countries and the UAE. ¹⁰Nawaz Sharif ousted by Pervez Musharraf in a military coup in 1999 including in the Pakistan army as well as top leaders, many time called for the trying to late ruler to be allowed to return to Pakistan. But his family explained on June 19 that it was not possible to bring him to Pakistan urgently because an experimental drug he was using for his health was not available in Pakistan. Pervez Musharraf has been suffering from amyloidosis, a chronic metabolic disease in which abnormal proteins grow up and organs damage such as the live, heart and kidney.¹¹ "Government wants to facilitate the return of former president Gen (Retd) Pervez Musharraf," Tarar said on Thursday while addressing in the event of the Directorate of Legal Education in Islamabad. Musharraf controlled power from the PM Nawaz Sharif in a non-violent coup in 1999 and remained in power until 2008. Nawaz Sharif, who remained in jail and after his ouster he was exile for a decade, when he returned in government in 2013 for the state emergency related issues in 2007 he put Musharraf on trial for treason. However, a death sentence against the late military ruler, handed down in absentia, was later overturned.¹²

FACTORS WHICH INVOLVED IN MAKING RELATIONS (1999-2008)

Making foreign policy

Every state is entitled and wants to continue its national interest in international relations providing for the needs of its people is her highest priority. Each State wants and tries for complete autonomy. But in reality, no country can be self- sufficient and entirely independent. Even when countries have reached advanced levels of development, their continued dependence on one another is inevitable. "In international affairs, interdependence has

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always been accepted as a given." To build and maintain diplomatic ties, every country must take an active role. Each country develops relationships with others through various channels, including diplomatic, economic, trade, educational, cultural, and political ties¹³.

How can we define foreign policy?

The foreign policy of a nation is the principles, policies, and methods it has established to advance its own national interests abroad. When a country has a coherent foreign policy, it is better able to identify its interests and pursue them through the use of its national power. System of activities is called foreign policy which is created by peoples to alter the attitude of other governments and to adapt their actions to the environment of the international level. A nation's foreign policy can be defined as the concepts and decisions that guide how that nation interacts with other countries and the international community in order to achieve the desired and predetermined outcomes for her national interest.¹⁴

This International Policy Includes

- A nation's official set of foreign policy beliefs and practices.
- Those things are in the national interest and must be protected.
- What must be done to realize national interests?
- International relations are guided by broad policy decisions and principles.
- Analysis of the country's successes and setbacks in achieving its national interests.
- Measures taken at the national and international levels to ensure either stability or progress in diplomatic ties.

Goals in foreign policy that are consistent

- Guarding the honor of the nation, fostering the growth of the nation's power, and preserving the unity of the country
- Fostering Mutual Benefit
- Maintain the preservation of the country
- Upholding international law.

Policymakers in a country are responsible for formulating and enacting its foreign policy. When doing so, they consider factors such as the nation's own self-interest, the state of the environment at home and abroad, the country's core principles, the goals and actions of other countries foreign policies, and the structure of international power¹⁵. One determinant in a foreign policy of the country is the size of its territory. Foreign policymakers and the public react in a psychological and operational context shaped by a country's size. Resources can be either human or inanimate. Powerful nations are always striving to be more powerful, and they stand a higher chance of succeeding in international affairs if they have access to significant human and non-human resources.¹⁶ The United States, Russia, China, India, Brazil, France, and other nations have all considered their size when formulating their international policies. With rare exceptions, large states always design and employ an active foreign relation, and with it, they participate actively in international affairs¹⁷. However, foreign policy of the country should not be according solely on its size. The size of a state is not necessarily indicative of its resources and capabilities. While geographically dispersed, the Middle Eastern countries possess the world's largest oil reserves per capita and, as such, have

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been playing a significant role in international politics despite their relatively modest sizes. Japan is a small country but has played a significant role in world politics.¹⁸

Pakistan's Foreign Policy under Musharraf Era

The foreign policy of Pakistan has been regarded as a collection of ill-advised regional endeavors, led primarily by the country's politically influential security establishment, with mostly unfavorable domestic and external effects. It's possible that this appraisal of the nation's foreign policies is correct. Many elements, both domestic and global, affect Pakistan's foreign policy, as they do that of any nation. History and geography have been particularly limiting factors. Unique position of Pakistan in South Asia, between the Himalayan peaks to the north, which link it with China, and the Indian Ocean to the south, which ensures its close contact with the oil-rich Persian Gulf, has been the greatest challenge in this regard. Because of its extensive border with India to the east, Afghanistan to the south, and Iran to the west, the country has had to implement effective measures to protect itself from all of these potential invaders. The development of our foreign policy, however, has always included a commitment to ensuring our own safety through robust military capabilities and sound financial management.¹⁹ Foreign policy of Pakistan has always been shaped to secure the national interest as economic aid for the country's existence and the prosperity of its people. Pakistan's economic situation is a key factor in the examination of the foreign policy of country. An analysis shows that the United States and other countries provided much of Pakistan's economic help, and then used the country for their own political ends. A bigger proportion of aid is thought to flow to governments led by the military rather than to administrations elected by the people. Foreign policy objectives are still being articulated by the security dispensation. Preserving territorial integrity, defending national borders, and protecting nuclear assets are all examples of military security measures. Kashmir has been the cause of conflict between Pakistan and India for decades, contributing to a number of wars and conflicts between the two countries.²⁰ The security of country apparatus has participated a formative role in Afghanistan's major foreign policy sectors, including the nuclear issue and relations with India, Afghanistan, and the United States, as a result of the country's history of repeated wars over the past four decades.²¹ In fact, there are repercussions when civilian forces are not involved in shaping a country's foreign policy and domestic politics. One manifestation of these effects is the present trend in Pakistan to use military action to quell domestic insurgencies rather than implementing larger political, economic, and social means to achieve the same goal.²²

Military involvement in politics dates back to the Roman era, persisted during the medieval era, and has persisted as a part of constitutional regimes, particularly in third world countries, ever since they achieved political independence. This phenomenon is widespread in modern society, regardless of whether the ruling regime is democratic or dictatorial. Although the military in the industrialized world is supposed to focus solely on defense under the supervision of the civilian government, it still has considerable sway over domestic policy. Many scholars have noted that the civil-military ties of Asian countries are highly sensitive to the unique circumstances of each country's early history as a state and nation. The militaries of most Asian countries played crucial roles both during the colonial era and later, when their own countries were forming as independent nations. The other crucial fact is that the military

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has been heavily involved in political decision making, social development programs, commercial operations, and internal security issues etc. from an early stage. Consequently, Huntington's call for a wall to be built between the military and civilian sectors of government is probably only relevant in the West, if not a complete fabrication. They advocated for a different type of democracy, one called "directed democracy," which is more common in the developing world and sees the military not as an independent agency but as an essential cog in the political machinery. Military involvement in politics is less likely in countries with high levels of economic & social development and robust political institutions, as shown by studies of theories of military involvement.²³ In contrast, states with a diversified structure characterized by ethnic dominance, poor socioeconomic development, and weak political institutions, such as those found in less developed nations of Africa, Latin America, and Asia, are more prone to have military engagement in political affairs. Several factors will determine when and how the troops will withdraw. As a result of these factors, the possibility of a return to, retention of, or division of power by the military dictatorship exists. For the purpose to understand the nature and level of civilianization in a given regime, it is useful to examine the process by which the military withdraws from politics. Endogenous and exogenous elements play a important role in the military's disengagement from politics. Professionalism, knowledge, a sense of duty, and a corporate attitude are all aspects of the military's internal structure that can be influenced by endogenous factors. The withdrawal-inducing exogenous variables are those in the external environment that have an impact on the military. There are similar elements in the local, regional, and global settings. Learning how decisions are made in various facets of political systems is essential to grasping the extent of civilianization. Dominant elements are those that have the power to make decisions and put those decisions into action. The role of controlling authority is influenced by many factors, including the transparency and openness of the political process used to select leaders, the method used to make decisions about public policy, the authority to keep the peace by using the military within the borders of the state, the ability to set national defense policy, and the structure of the military. Each political system may be clearly placed along the continuum from complete civilian rule to military rule by examining civilian or military supremacy in these areas. It's worth noting that researchers have observed civil-military relations in more than 80 nations throughout the world and mapped them onto a conceptual continuum to measure the degree to which the military intervenes in social and political life. Despite the global decline of the military's influence, his scale demonstrates that most Asian states still involve the military in political affairs.²⁴

Reasons of Foreign Policy Musharraf Regime

According to President Pervez Musharraf his three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar was very fruitful and will strengthen commercial and links of economic with the both Gulf countries. "My meetings with the leadership of two nations were wholesome we secured far reaching agreements that will continue our extra ordinary relations with beneficial engagement in the investment fields, economic, and trade. He said reporter man upon his return²⁵. The president, who received an unprecedented welcome in both Abu Dhabi and Doha, said that he and UAE President Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed al Nahyan and Qatar Emir Shaikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani discussed expanding the United Nations Security Council

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and reforming the Islamic Conference Organization. The investor interest in joint ventures, investment, and commerce with Pakistan was discussed, and he mentioned his meetings with business executives in Doha and Abu Dhabi.²⁶ When foreign dignitaries arrive in Saudi Arabia, the King usually does not make a personal appearance at the airport. On Wednesday, King Salman did just that when he greeted Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif with a grand display of pomp and circumstance at the airport in Riyadh. As regional tensions rise, it is believed that Saudi Arabia is reaching out to Pakistan for military assistance in an effort to strengthen both its internal and exterior defenses. The meeting between Sharif and King Salman and the number of the Saudi Royal Family resulted in no public statements. However, it was reported that security cooperation was a major topic of discussion.²⁷ Apparently Saudis are ready to cash in on their many IOUs in Pakistan as they feel pressure from both the Sunni extremism of the Muslim State and the rising political weight of Shia Iran. Of all, Sharif owes a great deal to Saudi Arabia, which gave him refuge after Pervez Musharraf overthrew him in a coup and threw in jail in 1999. Saudis successfully lobbied Musharraf to release Sharif from jail so that he could flee to Jeddah. Beyond the personal, the Saudis have consistently rescued Pakistan out of economic crises by giving money and oil at concessional rates. Reports have surfaced suggesting that the Saudis are funding Pakistan's covert nuclear weapons Programme, which dates back to the 1970s²⁸. The civilian and military establishments of Pakistan are notoriously submissive to the Saudi royal family, granting them special treatment that one sovereign state would never provide to another. The ties between the two countries, however, were never unbalanced²⁹. The Pakistan defense forces have long operated as a military reserve for the House of Saud. General Zia ul Haque of Pakistan dispatched troops to Saudi Arabia after Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979. No information about the scale of that operation was ever made public. When foreign exchange reserves of Islamabad dropped to a dangerously low level at the beginning of last year, Saudi Arabia 'gifted' the country \$1.5 billion. Regional experts have linked this donation to Riyadh's efforts to train and arm Sunni rebel organizations sponsored by the Saudi government to overthrow the dictatorship in Syria of Bashar al-Assad. The security situation in Saudi Arabia's surrounding regions has worsened since then. The advances made by Shia Houthi rebels in Yemen, with whom Saudi Arabia shares a troubled border, have caused significant alarm in Riyadh. The Saudis are concerned that a nuclear agreement between Iran and the United States will increase Tehran's influence in the Gulf countries, Islamabad, Pakistan's capital, is acutely aware of the delicate balancing act it must perform between its long-time benefactor Iran and Saudi Arabia, a country with which it shares a lengthy border as Pakistan becomes embroiled in regional disputes in the Middle East. The political climate between Islamabad and Tehran has been tainted for some time by the growing number of attacks on Pakistan's Shia minority by Sunni extremists. Frequent skirmishes have also occurred between Iranian dissident Sunni terrorist groups hiding in Pakistan and Tehran's border security personnel. Despite Pakistan's growing influence in the Gulf region, the evolving geopolitical dynamic in the region has received insufficient attention in Delhi. Narendra Modi's government looks to be some distance away from developing a clear planning toward the Gulf region, despite the regular travels of Sushma Swaraj foreign Minister to the region and the hosting of many senior politicians from the region in Delhi.³⁰ Economic actors at the local, provincial, and national levels were increasingly establishing roles for themselves in politics, with some of

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their families backing rival political parties³¹. Politically, economically, and socially/culturally, the Musharraf government represents a significant departure from the democratic decade¹¹ and the Zia period that came before it. Pervez Musharraf came into power in October 1999, when Pakistan was a bankrupt, nuclear, "rogue," "pariah," failed state possibly most known for sheltering Islamic Jihadist and fundamentalists for conducting insurgencies in neighboring nations and in the region.³²

Musharraf's foreign policy before to 9/11

Musharraf, like previous military leaders, wanted to hand power back to civilians as soon as possible in Pakistan. The chief executive's strategy to reach this objective was reminiscent to Ayub Khan's in several respects. Many people around the world reacted negatively to the actions taken by Pakistani generals. U.S. officials were swift to condemn the coup leader, and President Bush even altered his March 2000 statement to show his displeasure. South Asian trip with only a brief stopover in Pakistan and extended stays in neighboring countries India and Bangladesh. However, there are a number of factors that contributed to the deterioration of U.S.-Pakistani ties. Pakistan's political instability was caused by many factors, including the country's nuclear arms race with India and the country's inability to successfully build a civil society.³³ As president, Musharraf met with Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in Agra in July to talk about regional security and, more crucially, the subject of Kashmir. While no significant progress was made, the meeting did pave the way for future summits between Musharraf and his corresponding Indian figures. It looked like the president was settling into a role that would allow for some introspection as to how to rebuild the country on both the home and international fronts, but then everything changed³⁴.

Musharraf's international strategy after 9/11

First, the Connection to the United States, Hours after the 11, September, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the United States government determined that the perpetrators likely originated in Afghanistan and that Pakistani collaboration was necessary for an effective counterattack. US government provide a choice to Pakistan that align itself in Afghanistan with the Taliban regime or with Washington. General Musharraf made a hasty choice to give in to US government demands, and the US got what it wanted.³⁵ It is clear that tilt of General Musharraf in starting time period tilt toward United States because of the deep fears about what U.S. would take revenge of his enmity and it might imply for Pakistan and India's issue, Pakistan's efforts at economic changing, nuclear weapons program of the Pakistan, and Pakistan's equities in the conflict over Kashmir. Musharraf reluctantly severed ties with Islamabad to preserve its interests in these spheres and to prevent Pakistan from being singled out as a potential terrorist stronghold.³⁶ Before the event of 9/11, Musharraf was seen as a military dictator who should follow and announce a road map for the restoration of democracy. Taliban was fully trained and equipped before that and after this US improved his standing position greatly ever since. Keeping him alive is in the best interest of the Western world. Musharraf has worked hard to build up this reputation by portraying his government as Pakistan's best line of defense against a fundamentalist takeover. The United States and the Commonwealth have been exceptionally forgiving of Pakistan's rupture with democracy since many Western and other international policy makers widely endorse

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that viewpoint. And even after the shocking revelation that Pakistan's senior nuclear scientist, Dr. A.Q. Khan, had been proliferating nuclear technology for years, Pakistan was let off with essentially little more than a diplomatic slap on the wrist.³⁷ Nuclear weapons technology, most likely with the knowledge of the army. General Musharraf is aware that he must preserve the appearance of non-proliferation in order to keep the international community on his side one who takes an active role in Washington's battle on terror. Although the Bush administration has always shown the general its full support, some in Washington have been wary of Islamabad's intentions ever since September 11. The US since it is in a tight spot and Pakistan isn't taking the fight against Islamic militants in its country seriously.³⁸

Conclusion

The situation was critical, after the separation of East Pakistan. At that time Pakistan changed their foreign policy objectives. Because Bhutto had reached the conclusion that the approach towards the West should be changed. After this separation, many of our partners show a difference in gesture; on the other hand, Pakistan fizzled to realize the scale and reality of Pakistan and United States foreign relations. In 1971, Pakistan may have misplaced his Eastern part, but it was able to pick up, through the struggle of Bhutto government, the acknowledgement of the Gulf countries as they are Muslim countries and to be assistance in terms of identity, politics, economic and security. Their growing interaction in religion, culture, politics, defense and scientific field with each other's was as important indicators to establishes the good relations for progress between Pakistan and the Gulf countries. There are different patterns and trends which were important in the period of Musharraf time period. Internal factors as economic needs, stability, and political issues External factors which were reshaping the foreign policy When Musharraf came into power his main focus was towards the economic development. It is reality that Musharraf tilt was toward the Gulf countries as a same identity. But in war of terror Musharraf support toward the International community. There were a lot of factors which were involve in reshaping the foreign policy of Musharraf at that time period. Musharraf a lot of visit toward UAE for strengthen the ties. Bilateral relations were strong in this time. Musharraf visits many time UAE at that time Nawaz sharif was exile by Musharraf in Saudi Arabia so Musharraf main focus was toward the UAE. President Pervez Musharraf said that his three-day trip to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar was very fruitful and will strengthen commercial and economic links with the two Gulf countries. This statement shows that how much strong relations with the UAE. It is reality that politically, economically, and socially/culturally, the Musharraf government represents a significant departure from the democratic decade¹¹ and the Zia period that came before it. General Musharraf took power in October 1999, when Pakistan was a bankrupt, nuclear, "rogue," "pariah," failed state possibly most known for sheltering Islamic fundamentalists and jihadist and for conducting insurgencies in neighboring nations and the region. Although Musharraf focus was all over the Muslim world specifically Gulf countries but with the Saudi Arabia there was lil bit tension. As the Saudis are apparently ready to cash in on their many IOUs in Pakistan as they feel pressure from both the Sunni extremism of the Islamic State and the rising political weight of the Shia Iran. Of all, Sharif owes a great deal to Saudi Arabia, which gave him refuge after Gen. Pervez Musharraf overthrew him in a coup

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and threw him in jail in 1999. The Saudis successfully lobbied Musharraf to release Sharif from prison so that he could flee to Jeddah. Beyond the personal, the Saudis have consistently rescued Pakistan out of economic crises by giving oil and money at concessional rates. Reports have surfaced suggesting that the Saudis are funding Pakistan's covert nuclear weapons programme, which dates back to the 1970s.

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