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Abstract: The objective of this study is to analyze the Pakistan’s diplomatic and economic relations during Benazir Bhutto’s 2nd tenure that how she tried to cross the hurdles safely, which she could not crossed in her previous tenure. Maintaining Pakistan’s Objectives immediately, it will also be analyze that how she took the major decision while formulating its own goals in Pakistan foreign policy at diplomatic as well as on economic fronts, during her this tenure and how her visit to all the major countries that had any say in International policies gave help, such as US, Middle Eastern, and European Countries in reshaping the Benazir Bhutto’s goals in Pakistan foreign policy.

Key words: Pak-US Diplomatic Relations (1993-1996):
General Elections in Pakistan held on October 06, 1993 in which Pakistan People’s Party won the elections and Benazir Bhutto being the co-chairperson of her party was nominated as Prime Minister of Pakistan. Benazir Bhutto keeping in view Benazir Bhutto tried to maintain good relation with US. It always took extraordinary steps to serve US interests in the region but US had always been changed its attitude at different times during 90’s period. US’s main concern was Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in South Asian region. On the other hand Pakistan had set its own objectives during this period; Pakistan was in search of Setting Pakistan’s new image in the world community. “Building the Pakistan’s relations with US which have been strained over the issued of nuclear program” (Wiley 1994)

During this period Pakistan also got an opportunity to show its positive image to the world community when US requested Pakistan, “to send Pakistan Army’s Contingent under UN peace keeper flag to Somalia”, (Qureshi 1995,) then an other major goal for Pakistan was Nuclear Non-proliferation if, India agreed.

When Benazir Bhutto took oath of Prime Minister during 1993, US Assistant Secretary of State Mrs. Robin Raphael visited Pakistan in the first week of November 1993. Some had argued that this visit showed that how extra ordinary attention was being given to Benazir Bhutto by US administration.

This was the first official contact between Pakistan and United States after Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan during her second tenure, though the delegation had come to Pakistan on goodwill tour and congratulate Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister, but during this meeting mutual interests were also discussed in which Kashmir issue, Pressler Amendment and Nuclear proliferation in the region also came under discussion. Robin Raphael was informed about the siege of Hazrat Bal Shrine in held Kashmir, she replying on the issue she replied as, “it Needs to be settled” (Haque & Kim 1994) she was of the opinion that obstacles between Pakistan and India will soon be removed. Benazir Bhutto herself was very much impressed by the statement of Robin Raphael; she described her meeting with Robin Raphael as, “Opening of window of Opportunity to improve the US – Pakistan relations” (Dawn 1993)

On US request Pakistan also sent it’s its troops in Middle East as UN peace keepers. Pakistan also agreed and sends its troops in Middle East during Iraq’s invasion on Kuwait too. When US deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot visited Pakistan in first week April 1994, Pakistan showed its concern over the situation in Kashmir: strobe Talbot was of the opinion that Pakistan must stop its nuclear program. Pakistan had great opportunity to further develop its close and friendly co-operation with US, Pakistan desired to cooperate in different fields on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefits but US demand was that it must go back its nuclear position as it stood in 1989. However, Pakistan refused to roll back its nuclear program till India did the same. It was because of the Kashmir issue, “The Kashmir issue is the legacy of the British-India stratagem” (Burke and Ziring 1962).
Regarding the news of the ending of the Pressler Amendment by US on Pakistan Benazir Bhutto welcomed this move but when US refused to do so, Pakistan sustained a major diplomatic setback. She, however, still had hoped that, “her Government would soon succeed in removing the misgivings of US and the western world about the Pakistan’s peaceful nuclear program” (Junio 1994) Benazir Bhutto again and again asked US to take its initiative on multilateral talks on South Asia with the participation of five permanent members of UN Security Council and other major powers like Germany and Japan in order to avoid a missile and nuclear arms race in the region, but US always replied in a diplomatic way. While replying to the question to BBC, Benazir Bhutto was of the opinion that, “Our relationship is being broadened and being-given a multidimensional effect” (BBC 1994).

Benazir Bhutto’s visit to US put significant impression on Pakistan US relation since the relations were strained. Through this visit the Pakistan’s stand came out and Pakistan’s new image of trade not aid also came out due to Benazir visit. US was impressed to make Pressler Law into a tooth less law and by the passing of Brown Amendment it became a huge political victory of Pakistan which was achieved by Benazir Bhutto and it was considered as her personal success.

While addressing to the gathering in the university at US she was of the opinion that, “If containment of communism was the defining factor in our relationship during cold war, to-day, a partnership between corporate America and business in Pakistan is a partnership that benefit your workers and mine in the new defining in our relationship”(Bhutto 1995).

Pakistan also joined hands with the US on Terrorism issue because Pakistan had itself been the target of terrorism. Ramzi Yousuf, US wanted terrorist, who was said to be involved in World trade centre Bomb blast was arrested and handed over to US on its request. In this way Pakistan tried to be a partner of US foreign policy in its next Phase which was US next upcoming interest in South Asia and that might be the war on terror in South and Central Asia Including Middle East.

While talking in the gathering she draw a positive map of Pakistan in front of the world community, she argued,” Pakistan’s positive model-the modern model, the free market model, the democratic model, the human rights model can help to shape and define the new millennium for the developing world…” (Bhutto 1995) It shows that how Pakistan tried to set its positive image to the world community.


" In the aftermath of the Afghan war, Pakistan became the accidental home of more then three millions Afghan refugees, many of them armed with AK-47 Kalashnikov rifles”,(Sheikh 2007) which became a heavy burden on Pakistan’s already weaker economy, so US supported Pakistan in a very effective way to boost up its economy. On other hand US also had put too many military sanctions on Pakistan to exert pressure to back the nuclear program, so Pakistan failed to maintain its previous type of relations with it. It was due to the reasons that US linked its Economic aid with nuclear program of Pakistan, “US perception was that, if US gives economic aid to Pakistan, it will strengthen its nuclear Program instead of to solve its economic problems. If Pakistan really wants to boost up its economy” (Junio 1994)

When Benazir Bhutto came in power she was ask to whether she wanted to get economic aid if yes, then she must surrender Pakistan’s nuclear program first. On other hand Benazir Bhutto was of the opinion that a Pakistan is trying to develop a partnership to boost its economy, not dependency through US aid. US also announced that till Pakistan closed its military installations, US would close its aid officers to Pakistan by the end of fiscal year 1995. Though it was that from US just to stop it nuclear plants of Pakistan, on other hand, “Pakistan refused it and at that time Pakistan was loosing balance of payments in 1990’s. Only end of could ware India stood at $ 9.6 billions but on other hand Pakistan stood only at $ 2.9 billion reserves”. (Junio 1994)

Though it was a great set back for Pakistan’s economy, looking this condition US president Practically agreed to wave of the conditions of Pressler Amendment to give economic help to Pakistan which was welcomed by Pakistan, Now, “US agreed on the terms of their new bilateral textile agreement after substantial concessions allowed by US,” (Junio, 1994) to enhance the Pakistan’s economy, While addressing in the US University, Where so many investors were sitting, Benazir Bhutto argued, “Trade not add, creating internal conditions for increased foreign investment” (Bhutto 1995).

The main objective of the Benazir Bhutto’s economic Policy was to restore the macro-economics stability in Pakistan, because of that Benazir Bhutto argued, “In our first nine months in office we have moved quickly to address our economic situation to restore macro-economic stability and fiscal discipline, we have reined in run way budget deficit opened up the economy for foreign investment, depended the process of privatization and dramatically increased our commitments to the human sector” (Bhutto1993) In this connection she mobilized her entire Government including President of Pakistan Mr. Farooque Ahmed Khan Laghari, who
visited US, in connection to convince US Government for investment in Pakistan. On other hand US was of the opinion that this aid may go into the hands of Jehadi elements of Pakistan working specially in Kashmir and Afghanistan, so, “in addition, the Pakistani business community abjures violence and is interested in the promoting economic growth.” (Ahrari 2001)

On other hand US administration was also of the opinion that, “the third world is eventually important to the US national and international interests because global peace and stability depends to a great extent on the economic and political development and stability of these countries.” (Choudhry 1995) Because of it, Benazir Bhutto got its first major break through in economic ties with US, when Ms. Hazel O’leery (Secretary of Energy) visited Pakistan along with large number of investors, businessmen and experts of US in the September 1994 to explore the new avenues for the different joint ventures and opportunities especially in the energy sector.

Pakistan’s aim was to get closer relations to US government during her visits, in this regard; many Memoriam of Understanding’s were signed in a joint venture of three billion dollars between two centuries. “The main object of the Reagan administration’s foreign aid policy were to promote privatization and market economic development in the third world countries”, (Choudhry 1995) but US President gave special attention to boost up Pakistan’s economy. In this way a new door of “Trade not Aid” was opened this policy, this was not stopped only up to three billion dollars but Pakistan and US signed 16 more agreements amounting four billion dollars in energy sector too. Through these agreements twelve power plants (three hydel and nine thermals) would be set up under these agreements. The agreement also included two petroleum concessions of 160 million dollars investment fund and provision of solar turbines to SUI Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL). (Ahmed 1994) This was a very huge investment in Pakistan, so Pakistan thanked US for taking a timely decision to broaden the relations between Pakistan and US. Which Benazir Bhutto also described these contracts a “landmark in the history of private investment in Pakistan”. (Bhutto 2005)

This shows the confidence which US had in Democratic Government policies. During Benazir Bhutto’s US in April 1995, she took Pressler Amendment very seriously through which economic aid was directly related to Pakistan She put pressure on US authorities to ease the sanctions through amendments for which money could be returned back which Pakistan paid earlier.

Benazir Bhutto also welcomed these ties of trade and investment, resulted in Pakistan’s broad economic reform program. During this visit both countries also signed many MoU’s in Washington regarding the Cultural and Scientific exchange Programs, under which US also agreed to provide more aid of, six billion dollars to Pakistan. While speaking to 100 top business Executives and Chief Executives officers of several American corporations, she invited them all to invest in Pakistan. While addressing she said, “...your decision to invest in Pakistan represents a fundamental endorsement for my government’s disciplined macro economic policies.” (Bhutto 1995) This was entering a new millennium as a regional power and an emerging economic tiger. She was to opinion that new Pakistanis committed to the MoU’s not IOUs. She believe that “the new Pakistan was committed to economic partnership not economic dependency”, (Akhtar 1995) due to which US increased its investment in Pakistan over ten billion dollars within next 17 months of Benazir Bhutto Democratic Government.

Benazir Bhutto’s this visit melted the ice between two countries, with special reference to Pressler Amendment through which economic sanctions on Pakistan were put and the F- 16’s problem of money for which Pakistan had paid earlier was stopped. Due to this, Pakistan’s economy underwent a stress before Benazir Bhutto’s this tenure. Due to the policies of Benazir Bhutto, Brown Amendment was introduced in US congress to ease the Pressler. Amendment in the support of Pakistan’s economy and the money which Pakistan had for its F-16 planes were also returned back to Pakistan so In this regard brown Amendment was very much significant to economic co-operation between Pakistan and US, because of which, “Economic sanctions imposed through Pressler law were also lifted and doors became open to direct investment by the US in Pakistan and other co-operation in trade and economic flow in social development sector started. (Qureshi 1995)

After long discussions finally US Senate voted to lift economic sanctions against Pakistan through Brown Amendment. In this way we can say that Benazir Bhutto’s foreign policy melted the ice between two old friends.

**Conclusion:**

During Benazir Bhutto’s tenure, she set new goals for Pakistan’s foreign Policy through which Pakistan set its new image to the world community, particularly by sending its troops on UN for peacekeeping. She
highlighted the Kashmir issue ion a new shape which was corner due to the afghan crises Pakistan continued to established good relations with the US, which were disturbed earlier: during this period many economic MoU’s were signed through which the US sent massive economic aid to Pakistan which was stopped due to strained relations of previous government during 1991–1992.

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