

Current Indo-US Synergy and its Implication for Pakistan



Maryam Humayoun	Graduate from the Department of Political Science at Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar.
Dr Zarmina Balouch	Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University Peshawar
Dr Sumaira Gul	HOD Department of Political Science department Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University Peshawar. sumaira@sbbwu.edu.pk

Abstract: *Throughout history, states have consistently pursued their collective objectives, often at the expense of other nations. This thesis scrutinizes the evolving dynamics in the post-Cold War era, wherein the United States and India have progressively forged a closer partnership at the expense of the policies of other states. The catalyst for this strategic alignment lies in the US perception of China as a formidable threat to its global position, prompting the promotion of India as a regional power. This partnership is reciprocally welcomed by India, given its rivalry with China and strategic goal in the region, both the United States and India forged to counterbalance the ascendant influence of China. However, the ramifications of this burgeoning Indo-US partnership pose intricate challenges for Pakistan, a nation characterized by historically strained relations with India and a constant endeavor to maintain a delicate balance of power. This partnership is perceived by India as instrumental in pursuing its strategic objectives in the region, rendering diplomatic engagement between Pakistan and India notably complex. The study explores the implications of the Indio-US partnership on Pakistan's strategic interest, encompassing shifts in regional power dynamics, security considerations, diplomatic challenges, economic competition, and the resolution of the Kashmir dispute.*

Keywords: Indo-US partnership, regional power, strategic interest, the influence of China implication, Pakistan-India relations, security consideration

Introduction

International cooperation is frequent among countries looking to change their systems. The US and India work together for regional and worldwide effects. Due to national interests and geopolitical goals, the US has shifted its allegiance from Pakistan to India, with an emphasis on Asia. The US wants to balance off China's influence and fortify India's resistance against it. As a result, Pakistan's influence over US foreign policy has decreased, which has decreased US military and economic support for Pakistan. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is one example of how this has gotten

China and Pakistan closer (CPEC) (Ahmad, 2014).

With the fall of the Soviet Union, the US became the only superpower in the world, signaling a dramatic shift in political power. India changed its foreign policy to deepen its relations with the United States after being neutral and aligned with Russia. India's increasing significance was acknowledged by the US, which desired a closer alliance to accomplish common South Asian objectives. Given that both nations confront comparable risks as a result of their close vicinity, cooperation is essential in keeping China in check. Under Presidents Clinton, Bush,

Obama, and Trump, the US has steadily strengthened its ties with India in an effort to offset China's dominance in the Indo-Pacific area. With President Bush labeling China as a "strategic competitor," President Obama's "Pivot to Asia," and President Trump's confrontational approach, which has resulted in a trade war and worsening US-China relations, this China-centric approach has stayed constant. As a result, new partnerships with an emphasis on Asia were forged, with India playing a crucial part in US strategic objectives to counter China's ascent (Abubaker, 2021).

Through cordial welcomes, invitations to important events, and pleasant greetings, Prime Minister Narinder Modi has made a considerable effort to develop personal relationships with world leaders. He focuses on leaders in the United States, Japan, Israel, South Asia, and a few European countries. With regular summits, strategic discussions, and collaboration in defense, counterterrorism, cyber security, and other areas, the US-India partnership has grown to be India's most intense bilateral relationship. Pakistan's worries about the ramifications of the tight US-Indian relationship are growing, especially in light of India's improved military support, which may intensify regional conflicts and make India less cooperative with Pakistan on matters like Kashmir. Regional power dynamics have been impacted by the strengthening US-Indian relationship, which may help India's leadership role but also present security risks for Pakistan. (Hall & Ganguly, 2022)

Statement of the Problem:

The strategic relationship between India and the US has grown magnificently because of China's growing influence. This partnership is providing India to assume a leadership role in South Asia which will reshape the regional power dynamic and this evolving Indo-US nexus has exacerbated Pakistan's security concerns.

Significance of Research:

This research paper aims to investigate why the cooperation between India and the United States has strengthened in the aftermath of the Cold War. This collaboration is having a significant

impact on Pakistan's security, while the US is also exploring its role in India's growing regional influence. However, Pakistan is concerned about this engagement, as it is disrupting its relations with India and fostering a sense of insecurity. As a result, Pakistan is turning its attention towards forging stronger alliances with China and Russia to counter the current situation.

Literature Review:

In his 2001 book *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*, John J. Mearsheimer wrote, "Throughout human history, the pursuit of security and possession has been motivated by the desire for power." The need for security has influenced power relations and sparked the creation of complex strategies for gaining control. Motivated by factors including the necessity to prioritize survival and the unpredictable character of the international system, major countries are always looking for ways to gain the upper hand and establish supremacy over their rivals. Consequently, this structure encourages states to strive for dominance and control over other states. The strategic relationship between the US and India is one instance of power politics in action.

According to a 2018 paper titled "Indo-US Strategic Partnership and Implications for Pakistan" by Sadaf Farooq, Sadia Kazmi, and Javaria Javed, the US and India have a partnership based on their similar ideals of democracy and concern for international terrorism. Both nations aim to preserve their economic and military hegemony in the world while being cautious about China's expanding influence in Asia and beyond. India is especially eager to fortify its security relations with the US in order to become a major player in the region and the world in the near future (Farooq, Kazmi, and Javed, 2018).

"After the Global War on Terrorism, the power distribution system of the world has changed due to the resurgence of Russia and the rise of China, making it multipolar," writes MX Harris in his 2020 article "Pakistan in the era of great power competition." Asia has so emerged as the focal point of the strategic rivalry between the three

superpowers. Since the Cold War, Pakistan has been the United States' historical ally. However, Pakistan has shown itself hesitant to assist the United States in accomplishing its goals, and as a result, the United States is looking for partners in the region who can back its global strategy. India is now the United States' favored partner in the area as a result of this dynamic (Harris, 2020).

In his 2018 article "Indo-US Strategic Relations in the 21st Century," Balwinder Singh said that "India and the US have significantly improved their relationship since the end of the Cold War." They have made a commitment to taking their cooperation to a strategic level in recent years, particularly in the wake of the 9/11 attacks. They have therefore been able to deal with important matters like commerce, research, technology, energy, space, military, security, and counterterrorism. China's security has greatly benefited from these strengthened ties, and the trilateral strategic alliance between China, the US, and India—of which India is a supporter—will probably also be impacted. Both nations have made the decision to forge deeper and more significant strategic ties in the twenty-first century by enhancing their areas of convergence while recognizing their differences, in light of the swift changes in the global order that are marked by globalization, threats from terrorism around the world, and other non-conventional security issues. The Indo-Pacific area and beyond have already benefited from these advancements (Singh 2018).

Sabiha Mahreen, and Iraj Abid in their Article "Indo-US strategic convergence" published in 2022 argue that: "The United States has always aimed to build strong partnerships and alliances with different regions to safeguard itself from global threats. As part of this strategy, the US has joined hands with India in South Asia to counter China's growing influence in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) and maintain its position as a world superpower. However, this strategic partnership has two significant implications: firstly, it leads to increased competition between great powers, and secondly, it creates instability in a region that is already marked by conflicts between these great powers. This instability

makes it harder to achieve peace in South Asia and raises the risk of a potential conflict between the two nuclear-armed rivals in the area, Pakistan and India. (Mahreen&Abid, 2022)

Fariha Jabeen and Asia Saif Alvi in their work "Indo-US strategic nexus: a threat to Pakistan's security" published in 2023 stated that: "This could lead to a possible arms race between the two nuclear-armed nations, resulting in a shift in military capabilities, regional influence, and ongoing conflicts. To counter this, Pakistan may seek alliances with other nations such as China and Russia to ensure its security. Therefore, the US needs to prioritize open communication, trust-building, and active participation of all parties in regional activities to foster a secure and cooperative environment in South Asia"(Jabeen&Alvi,2023).

Evaluation of Indo-US Synergy: The United States encouraged India to join the Western bloc when it got independence in 1947, but India preferred to stress its independence by taking a non-aligned stance. Countries were under pressure to either identify with a superpower or maintain a neutral stance during the period of superpower competition. The Indian government decided to remain neutral, concentrating much of their efforts on opposing imperialism. Due to this attitude, US intervention on matters like Kashmir was rejected in favor of collaboration with the Soviet Union. India led the nonalignment movement while the US positioned itself as a defender against Communism, refusing to join any anti-Communist coalition. (Bukhari, 2011)

After the Cold War:

The complicated and tense relationship between India and the United States became more cordial and cooperative after the Cold War ended. Even while India adhered to the Nehru policy of neutrality during the Cold War, the two countries' cooperation revealed a more nuanced attitude. Bilateral relations increased dramatically in the years following the Cold War as both nations discovered points of agreement on issues of global importance, including fighting terrorism, promoting economic growth, preserving regional stability, and promoting

peace in South Asia. They were both dedicated to democratic principles, stable energy markets, and maritime safety. (Khan, 2014)

After the Cold War, establishing cordial relations with India became a top priority for the US in order to increase its influence in the area. India, prepared to realign its foreign policy, viewed the interwar years as a chance to build a positive rapport with the United States. By the middle of the 1990s, India's economic liberalization and the two nations' common political interests had forged stronger ties. Washington's perception of New Delhi as a major force in Asia grew, and their convergence of interests was further cemented by the common ground that globalization provided. (Shup, Scobell, and Ganguly, 2006.)

India's proactive engagement with the United States in reaction to its economic reforms in the early 1990s was prompted by compelling economic and strategic concerns that eventually took precedence. It was challenging, though, to convince American politicians of India's economic and geopolitical significance, particularly in light of China's attractiveness and the fact that China had implemented economic reforms more than ten years before India. Relations between India and the US were strained after India detonated five nuclear bombs in May 1998. On May 28 and 30, 1998, Pakistan successfully carried out six nuclear tests in retaliation. India and Pakistan were subject to sanctions under the Glenn Amendments as a result of their nuclear tests. However, India was successful in getting a number of restrictions lifted in 2012 thanks to a vigorous economic campaign in the US (Rizwana and Khan, 2020).

President Bill Clinton actively participated in the Kargil crisis settlement on July 4, 1999, which was a major factor in the restoration of diplomatic relations between India and the US. The two greatest democracies in the world, India and the United States, are moving closer to a fundamental reconciliation, according to Bruce Riedel. (Riedel, 2002).

Bush-Era:

The US-Indian relationship developed into a

strategic alliance under the Bush administration, especially in military cooperation, expanding beyond economic cooperation. The administrations of President George W. Bush addressed non-proliferation and disarmament issues while simultaneously emphasizing the significance of this relationship. With this, US foreign policy toward South Asia underwent a dramatic change, shifting away from Cold War dynamics and India's longstanding connections to the Soviet Union. Many were taken aback by the Bush administration's remarkable strategic alliance with India. (Hariss,2020)

Under the Bush administration, military-to-military interactions were initiated, strengthening bilateral defense cooperation between the United States and India. India has become a significant US ally in Asia, and Washington views this strategic partnership as a vital check on China. Consequently, the partnership between the United States and India has expanded into a comprehensive strategic alliance that encompasses various domains, including defense, technology, and trade. President George W. Bush asserts that a new kind of strategic rivalry has replaced peer competition as the central theme of US-China relations (Khan,2018).

The foundation of US-Indian relations has changed dramatically, highlighted by a number of important accords and partnerships. The General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA), which was signed in 2002, encouraged military exercises like the Malabar exercises and intelligence cooperation. The relationship was further altered from a conventional "buyer-seller" dynamic by the Defense Technology and Trade Initiatives (DDTI) and the New Framework for Defense Cooperation, both of which were implemented in 2005. With the help of agreements like the 2009 End Use Agreement and others, military commerce increased to \$8 billion by 2015. However, some agreements, including the Communication Capability and Security Agreement and the Logistic Exchange Memorandum Agreement, continued to be controversial.

Divided into groups such as the Military

Cooperation Group and the Defence Production and Procurement Group, the Defense Policy Group (DPG) enabled strategic relations. India and the US were positioned as global partners in the Joint Statement of July 18, 2005, which paved the way for the Next Steps in Strategic Partnership (NSSP) in 2004. The Henry J. Hyde Act, which enabled the transfer of civilian nuclear technology and fuel to India in 2006, was the result of this collaboration, which also covered space technology, missile defense, high-tech commerce, and civilian nuclear technology. This security partnership was further codified by the US-India Defense Technology and Partnership Act, which encouraged cooperation in particular areas (Pant & Lall, 2024).

Civil Nuclear Agreement:

On October 1, 2008, the United States and India signed the 123 Agreement, a civilian nuclear agreement that marked a dramatic change in U.S. foreign policy toward India. The United States of America negotiated this agreement, integrating the Hyde Act to exempt India from certain provisions of the 1954 Atomic Energy Act, even though India is not a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). While continuing to work on developing nuclear weapons, India was given access to nuclear technology by the Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) and had 14 of its reactors placed under the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) monitoring. India's strategic stance against China and Pakistan was reinforced by this deal, which divided the country's military and civilian reactors. It complemented the US's geopolitical strategy to thwart China's expanding influence (Muhammad, 2009).

Missile Defense Collaboration:

A hegemon establishes the rules that the world order follows, offering security and stability and promoting international cooperation. This pertains to the Defence Policy Group (DPG), the highest authority in bilateral ties, and the Indo-US missile defense cooperation. India's involvement in conferences and drills related to missile defense in the early 2000s marked the start of the collaboration. Interest in the more

sophisticated PAC-3 system began when the US granted India permission to view a technical demonstration of the Patriot Advanced Capability (PAC-2) anti-missile system in 2005. Although this partnership gives India a stronger defense against nuclear threats from its neighbors, it also presents strategic challenges, particularly with Pakistan and China. The collaboration represents a more robust Indo-US strategic partnership, influencing Asia's strategic stability and supporting India's military modernization, posing difficulties for Pakistan. (Ahmad and Gul, 2021)

Recent Developments:

After assuming the Prime Minister-ship, many were taken aback by Narendra Modi's resolute advocacy of US-India relations, considering the initial bleak outlook. On the other hand, his government has advanced foreign policy significantly, especially with the US. Modi oversaw six visits to the US between September 2014 and June 2023, deepening bilateral relations. India implemented a multi-alignment strategy under Modi, with the US as a close ally. India made the shift from non-alignment to "strategic autonomy," but it kept its foreign policy autonomous. India has maintained good links with Russia despite its close ties to the US, as seen by its neutrality regarding Russia's invasion of Ukraine. While some claim that India's autonomy is limited by Indo-US cooperation, Indian leadership maintains that this strengthens India's strategic sovereignty and enables both countries to grow stronger together without dictating internal affairs or foreign policies (Grossman, 2022, February 4).

With US assistance, India is moving closer to realizing its goal of becoming a "South Asian Giant" under Narendra Modi, as part of a plan to balance China and protect US interests. The US supports India's political, strategic, and economic development because it views India as an essential ally in the fight against China. India continues to be essential to US policy in the South Asian and Indian Ocean regions as the US's influence moves closer to Asia. Through the I2U2 alliance and the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), the US assists India in acquiring modern nuclear capabilities and

growing into a powerful maritime force. India, the fifth-biggest economy in the world with a fast expanding GDP, has seen a rise in defense cooperation with the US, taking part in the Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC) and rising to the top of the arms importer rankings by 2021. Important agreements that have been struck between the two countries support this cooperation (Rashid, 2023).

One of the major accords, Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), was inked in 2016 and supported the Indian navy while facilitating steps aimed at fostering confidence. India's defensive capabilities were reinforced by subsequent arms purchases that included Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) equipment, transport aircraft, and helicopters. By signing Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) in 2018, India was able to further strengthen its strategic connections by gaining access to cutting-edge US technologies. Collaboration was further cemented in 2020 with the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA). In the Indian Ocean, both countries actively participate in maritime security, with the US assisting India in its regional ambitions. But tensions in the region have increased as a result of India's military development, which has alarmed Pakistan in particular and other neighbors. Despite obstacles, India's US-backed drive for regional hegemony is making headway, as seen by its active participation in institutions like as Indian Ocean Rim Association IORA. (Khalid, 2022).

In January 2023, the United States and India inked an agreement on the Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (ICET) to increase defense and technical cooperation. The agreement included sections on semiconductors, artificial intelligence, and armament. Both nations agreed on a new Roadmap for US-India Defense Industrial Cooperation, which will speed up joint production in air combat and land mobility systems; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; munitions, the undersea domain, cooperation in space, cyberspace, artificial intelligence, and cutting-edge technology. They also pledged to work closely

together to maintain a free and open Indo-Pacific. (Masood, 2023)

India's bilateral relationship with the US has expanded significantly due to Modi's leadership and personal dedication, as well as the necessity of a shifting regional balance of power. Modi's India is progressively changing its foreign policy, and one of the most obvious signs of this movement is the changing Indo-US ties. Modi's ability to change Indo-US ties would, in many ways, determine the course of Indian foreign policy going forward.

Major Factors behind this US-India cooperation:

Many other factors have brought both countries closer. Some of them are the following.

China (Main factor):

With China challenging US dominance in the area, the US sees India as a critical ally in containing China. Concerns regarding China's expanding power in Asia and its military alliance with Pakistan are shared by both nations. The Indo-US alliance seeks to ensure maritime security and naval cooperation as key components in curbing China's aggression in the Asia-Pacific region. India's involvement is critical to the US's ability to preserve its leadership in the world and properly handle competition from China and other great countries. With India acting as a crucial ally for the US in navigating geopolitical difficulties faced by China and other actors, this strategic partnership has the potential to greatly impact the balance of power in Asia and beyond (Burgess, 2019).

Indo-Pacific Region:

Due to same concerns over China's growing military presence and infrastructure initiatives, such the "string of pearls" policy, the US and India have acknowledged each other as important partners in the Indo-Pacific area. To mitigate these threats to each other and guarantee the safety of the communication sea lanes in the area, both countries are working together in a number of capacities, including anti-submarine warfare. In order to increase India's regional influence, the US is in favor of

its membership in organizations like the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The symbiotic nature of their relationship and the need for strategic cooperation to successfully manage common interests and concerns are reflected in this partnership, which enables the US to assign low-level operations to India while concentrating on higher-level combat missions.(Farooq, 2018)

The Economic Factor:

The United States of America views India's economic policy as a wide strategic interest in addition to one that could increase mutual commerce and investment. According to the United States, the Indian economy is as powerful as that of South Asia. They are also aware of its potential to be a significant actor on the global stage. An Open Skies Agreement was signed between the US and India in April 2005 with the aim of promoting business, travel, and exchange. (Kumar, 2009)

With parallel economic interests replacing the old developed-developing relationship, India's trade and investment reforms over the past 25 years have greatly strengthened trade relations with the US. Political rather than economic disagreements have dominated trade ties, notwithstanding sporadic hurdles such as the trade sanctions imposed by the US in 1998 in reaction to India's nuclear testing. In addition to numerous economic agreements and discussions, multilateral organizations such as the WTO and IMF regulate bilateral commerce. Both nations see trade and economic issues as essential parts of their larger strategic partnership. (Malik, 2018)

The Difficult Relations Between India and Pakistan:

India has consistently threatened Pakistan's sovereignty since partition by refusing to acknowledge Pakistan's existence and by pursuing regional domination. The partition of Pakistan in 1971 and other destabilization attempts have been fueled by India's nationalist goal. Tensions have increased as a result of the Kashmir dispute, water disputes, and border conflicts, raising worries about nuclear deterrence and strategic instability. When both

nations displayed their nuclear weapons in the 1970s, security worries increased. National security is crucial, as Kamran Shahid points out, especially when there is a chance that interests and sovereignty could be threatened by nearby countries (Shahid ,2008).

India follows what is known as the "offensive-defensive doctrine," which emphasizes aggressive buildup and being prepared to launch an offensive in the event of an assault. Pakistan follows a similar course of action, but adds reserves, surprise strikes, and strong leadership. According to Rodney Jones, Pakistan has a history of military prowess and thought it might challenge India's control over Kashmir in a limited war in the late 1950s and early 1960s. However, Pakistan lacked the ability to obtain a strategic edge or launch a full-scale invasion of India. Due to limitations on Pakistan's modernization efforts, India's fast military modernization in the following decades has increased the capability gap, despite strong blocking capabilities against Indian air and armored attacks until the 1970 (Jones, 2005).

Pakistan's security measures have always been India-centric due to India's ambitions for regional hegemony and Pakistan's attempts to keep itself independent of Indian influence. Similar to Pakistan, India is concentrating its security efforts on Pakistan. Indian strategic plans have placed a strong emphasis on countering Pakistan's position on Kashmir and rebalancing power in South Asia. Since there is uncertainty about which party will use nuclear weapons first in today's international system, Pakistan has historically relied on the threat of using nuclear weapons to deter India from attacking because its conventional warfare capabilities are far inferior to India's. In today's international system, states typically conduct war using conventional weapons, and if one of the belligerent states has the capability to use nuclear weapons, it is used for ultimate destruction to defeat the enemy (as in the case of Japan) (Bukhari,2011).

"The emergence of nuclear deterrence in South Asia evolved as a prevailing 'condition' rather than an articulated 'policy,' prior to the May 1998 nuclear tests," claims Professor Zafar Iqbal

Cheema. Explicit nuclear deterrence postures and policies gradually emerged even after the 1998 nuclear tests, usually in response to events and each other's actions in crisis situations. The complexity of nuclear stability is further compounded by India and Pakistan's differing views on different levels of conventional conflict (Abbasi, 2015)

India-US Cooperation and South Asia Strategic Balance:

The phrase "strategic balance" describes how well one party is able to accomplish its own strategic goals in relation to the other. India's strategic goal may be to continue being the dominant force in the region, while Pakistan's goals might be to stop Indian dominance in the area and to preserve its political independence, freedom of movement, and way of life without Indian coercion or undue influence." It entails analyzing the effects of changing sociological trends on both sides as well as the effects of opponents' economic, social, and cultural ties across regional strategic dynamics. (Abid 2022).

Historically, two great powers have maintained strategic equilibrium in South Asia, with the US playing a critical role, particularly after nuclearization. China is also significant, but American-made or US-funded equipment makes up the majority of Pakistan's defensive armament. Though American interests are beginning to coincide with India's, Pakistan's security may be jeopardized if India is given priority over Pakistan in terms of politics, economy, and defense. (J.Mearsheimer, 2001).

India has a substantial advantage over Pakistan in terms of conventional combat capabilities, with greater quantity and quality in a number of areas, including air defense, navy, and land forces. Because of things like international anarchy and ambiguity about other countries' intentions, major powers frequently aim for dominance in order to retain their hegemonic positions. Such power dynamics may be seen in the India-US Strategic Partnership, which raises the possibility that India will become China's balancer and threaten Pakistan's security. (Bukhari, 2011)

Pakistan's implications:

A great deal of discussion has been generated worldwide by the Indo-US strategic partnership, with concerns centered on regional power dynamics and non-proliferation, especially in light of China's ascent and India's emergence as a counterweight. The partnership has had a detrimental effect on Pakistan's security because of worries that highly developed resources and technology could be turned against the country. India is expected to gain more influence as the alliance grows, which will present Pakistan with difficulties in the areas of foreign policy, politics, economy, and defense.

- India's increased missile defense and nuclear capabilities operate against nuclear deterrence, supporting the country's goal of becoming a major Asian power.
- India's leverage with the US allows it to exploit US influence over Pakistan, diminishing Pakistan's strategic importance and elevating India's status as a strategic partner.
- The Indo-US partnership facilitates India's hegemonic goals in South Asia, potentially marginalizing smaller regional states, particularly Pakistan.
- The US-Pakistan relationship is impacted by improved Indo-US relations, which lessen Pakistan's strategic significance and the US's requirement for cooperation with Pakistan.
- Pakistan would look for similar agreements elsewhere as a result of US support for India's technical development, which could spark an arms race and exacerbate instability in the area.
- Why Pakistan is vulnerable because of the relationship between the US and India; therefore, in order to counter Indian advancements and preserve credible deterrence, defense budget must be boosted.
- With US support, India could use its superior military might to assert its dominance over Pakistan and influence the resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

- The partnership has diplomatic ramifications as well, as the US is likely to abstain from intervening in the Kashmir dispute and back India's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, which could put Pakistan at a disadvantage.

Conclusion:

Due to their shared concerns and interests, the US and India have taken a number of actions to achieve this goal, including strengthening their partnerships. Such alliances seek to fortify India's position in the face of an increasingly unstable international political environment and to present a unified front against the threats posed by China's expanding influence. This multipronged strategy combines military, political, and economic actions with the goal of securing US interests while influencing China's growth trajectory.

- By utilizing their common goals and viewpoints, the US and India have been able to forge a strong and long-lasting strategic alliance. This alliance has been strengthened by the US and India's shared objectives in containing the perceived threat presented by China. This has been demonstrated in a number of contexts, including as people-to-people relationships, economic involvement, and defense and security cooperation. High levels of mutual respect, trust, and understanding also characterize the partnership, which has helped both nations manage difficult geopolitical situations and take advantage of cooperative and collaborative opportunities.
- A number of new problems in South Asia, especially for Pakistan, are about to be introduced by the present developments in the developing alliance between India and a few major countries. Due in large part to their long and tense past, India and Pakistan have historically been enemies and confront difficult obstacles in maintaining cordial relations. Moreover, it is improbable that the protracted dispute over Kashmir, which serves as a major source of tension between

Pakistan and India, would be settled amicably anytime soon. This is a concerning situation for the area since it may exacerbate already existing tensions and instability in a region already dealing with a number of complicated problems. Pakistan is under a lot of strain from this expanding coalition, and it is finding it challenging as it navigates the complex geopolitical landscape of the region.

- Pakistan poses a great problem in preserving its own political and economic stability while juggling its relationships with its neighbors and other international powers, given the close collaboration between the US and India. Pakistan must carefully weigh its alternatives and figure out how to adjust to these shifting dynamics as the India-US cooperation continues to develop in order to protect its interests and hold onto its regional leadership position.

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