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"US-India Military Nexus and Implications for Pakistan's Security"

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Abstract

This article focuses on the evolving India-US military nexus and its impact on Pakistan's security. Using theoretical frameworks of realism, it explains how this partnership has bolstered India's military capabilities, posed significant security threats to Pakistan, and enhanced India's capability for proxy warfare. These developments have created a precarious security environment for Pakistan, contributing to a regional security dilemma and supporting India's emergence as a regional hegemon. The analysis highlights the role of advanced defense agreements, technology transfers, and joint military exercises in shifting the regional power balance. It also underscores the challenges Pakistan faces, including threats to its nuclear deterrence, increased proxy warfare, and its longstanding stance on Kashmir since independence. The study emphasizes the need for Pakistan to adopt a proactive approach, strengthen alliances, and implement counterbalancing strategies to address these emerging threats effectively. Recently, India has also taken initiatives to further strengthen its proxy warfare capabilities. As a result, Pakistan faces multifaceted challenges from this nexus, including border tensions, nuclear deterrence concerns, U.S. alignment with India, and a growing power imbalance. This article primarily focuses on these issues and explores strategies for Pakistan to effectively counter them.

Keywords: Proxy warfare, Nuclear deterrence, Military deterrence, Power imbalance, Security dilemma, Regional hegemon, Strategic counterbalance.



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Introduction

The diplomatic relationship between the USA and India started soon after the Indian independence in 1947. At that time the USA was searching an ally in south Asia to fulfill its aims and to check communism. In Cold War, India decided to practice policy of neutrality in accordance with the direction of the Prime Minister Nehru. The USA was not comfortable at this non-alignment programmer; however, the US did not sever its relations with India. On the other hand, Pakistan was search for a strategic partner which could fulfill its economic and military needs because of security threats from India. Consequently, because of its favorable geographical location and a newly born rival, India, Pakistan actively strove to seek an alliance with the US. The USA was very friendly with Pakistan and so both the countries passed through strong bi-lateral relations. During cold war, Pakistan presumably enjoyed this relationship in the form of economic and military aid; two major military cooperation pacts were SEATO & CENTO. At some point, however, the USA also instrumentalised Pakistan for its purposes several times. In the Soviet-Afghan War Pakistan helped the defeat of the Soviet Union, which was advantageous for the USA. However, non-aligned country such as India also had nice terms with USSR as both parties signed the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Cooperation, and Friendship. This we can conclude as that during the cold war, the USA had a pro-Pakistan bias in their foreign policy.

The end of Cold War resulted in dramatic changes of political map of the world in the post-Cold War period. The USA and India rethought their foreign policies. A range of US foreign policy commentators proposed India as a future ally due to India's growing economy and its ability to act as a counterbalance to China, maybe militarily. While the western scholars looked towards the next terror threats emerging from a rising China and its traditional rival Pakistan, but Indian foreign policy analysts did the same. They thought that they would not be able to cope with the two threats at the same time. The shift in the US foreign policy after the cold war and 9/11 was towards India but not very visible. Both cultivated a sound strategic partnership in terms of education, economy, and technology upgrading as well as military mutually beneficial cooperation. Because of the nuclear test conducted in May 1998 in Pakistan the country faced sanctions and many ceilings were cut on aids to US. In essence, new sanctions to Pakistan came with more coup that Musharraf accomplished in 1999. The potential reasons for the good interaction between the US and India were numerous. However, there were increased collaboration between the two nations the US and India over the numerous challenges to make advancements in trade, defense, and security especially in counterterrorism and checking China. This developing relationship has changed the strategic matrix of South Asian region and brought new dynamics in Pakistan, India and United States relation.

The partnership between the U.S. and India is followed by a large number of common concerns. The various American interest in India however countervails to the major concern, the need to checkmate the Chinese influence in the Indian sub-continent. With reference to neo-realism some U.S. experts even view India as regional 'Policeman' assisting the U.S. in countering threats posed by China. A major reason that strengthens U.S. interest in India again is the size of population and its prospects for investment. As famously said, America and India the world largest democracies are better together as a force for good in the world. It creates a very strong bond between the two. India also has appendixes in the U.S. because it lacks capability to address the strategic threat of china and Pakistan individually. America remains one of India's most critical strategic partners offering market access arrangements and better political-security coordination. However, this enhancing relationship is posing a threat to Pakistan and China and evidently, this increase the intensity of rivalry in South Asia region and leading to an Arms Race. This fundamental has altered

the power relations in the region, as the rationale of India's quest for power projection capability to meet the so-called threat has translated to a greater allocation of resources to defense thus signaling an arms race within the region.

Pakistan feels threatened by the military cooperation between the US and India and regards the growth as a dominance in the South Asian region. India is now recognized as a hegemon in South Asian region. Due to the wars and conflict history between Pakistan and India especially over the KASHMIR issue this nexus is considered a security threat. As we all know, India has been enhancing its strength, both in terms of its economy and its defenses. Pakistan perceives this as a security issue because India is getting more and more influential in Baluchistan and Afghanistan. This may unbalance security situation in Pakistan and lead to next problems, on the other hand India is capable to conduct proxy warfare that indirectly poses threat to Pakistan security.

Therefore, the main focus of my study is devoted to revealing the increased security threats for Pakistan as a result of India-US cooperation. They are both in the process of modernization of dynamic high tech military arsenal and carrying out personnel exchange military exercises. They have sealed many military deals, which I'll discuss in the discussion section, as mentioned above. Moreover, when India has grown into a powerful military not only in South Asia but in the whole world it has introduced itself in various plots and proxy warfare against its replica, Pakistan. We shall expand on this under the next discussion section. Pakistan is now realizing growing Indian military capabilities in all aspects- in weapon, increase in stockpile and purchasing of sophisticated arms, military strategies and proxy warfare tactics. This poses a considerable problem and a security risk for Pakistan to deal with. Therefore, the role alternative should be sought to support security and balance of power in South Asian region; otherwise we are doomed to lose our dignity and balance of power. What roles does the strategic Military Nexus between the US and India play in the security of Pakistan? What measures that Pakistan can take have been discussed under each implication.

Questions:

This study tries to find out the answer of the following questions:

- How does the US-India strategic Military Nexus impact Pakistan's security?
- What strategies can Pakistan adopt to mitigate and respond to these implications?

Theoretical Framework

The US-India military deal and its impact on the security of Pakistan can be viewed under the light of realism, a theory according to which states are the main actor and act without reference to any other reason, excepting self-interest in a world which is anarchic. From a realist point of view both the United States and India seek power and work to achieve their nation's goals and interests. Importantly for this analysis, which is located within the neo-realist framework advanced by Kenneth Waltz, I will pinpoint the shift in the power relationship between India and Pakistan and its consequences in the security complex. The existing power relationship between India and Pakistan as well as the closeness of the US-India military ties raise insecurity in South Asian region. This problem emerges for the reason that India's attempts to reach for a greater security through the improvement of defense relations with the United States as well as militarization and modernization can be regarded by Pakistan as a threat which leads to increase its military potential. Kenneth Waltz's neo-realism dispels the nature of man and pays a lot of attention to the architecture of the international system. US-India military relations Many scholars have considered the military relations of the United States and India as a response to the bipolar world

of cold war to unipolar and then to the multipolar world. The strategy of forming partnership with India is to counterbalance of China as a world super power. For Pakistan, such a situation is contradictory and creates the security dilemma, making seek counterbalances, for instance deepening of pacts and cooperation with China and development of the nuclear potential.

We will also undertake an analysis with the help of Mearsheimer's Offensive Realism where by a country increases its military strength, specifically in this case support by the US, increase the chances that India will turn to offense. India's activities in this regard – its aggressive statements (From 'yeh Ghar mein ghus kar maareng'), reveals aggression towards Pakistan. This can in fact escalate tension and make feel Pakistan directly threatened and therefore develop this offense. Offensive realism by John Mearsheimer assumptive of states seeking for dominion in their respective regions due to insecurity that exists in the system of anarchy. It is possible to regard India's increasing military potential and a cooperation with America as a bid to gain supremacy in South Asia. Such hostile preparations enhance insecurity in Pakistan, making it to develop measures including improving its defenses and form alliances. However, there is defensive realism defended by Robert Jervis and others that postulates that states do not overextend, so that others do not unite against them. Some of the action taken by Pakistan include; developing small scale nuclear weapons, improvement of the country's defense architecture is best understood within the defensive realist prism of coping with likely aggressive adversaries' intentions.

On a separate note, the weaker power, Pakistan's reaction will be examined through the prisms of defensive realism whereby Gilpin claims that the phenomenon functions. Under this context, Pakistan wants to build up its defenses in view of the threats from India. Given the scenario a number of initiatives from the Pakistani side including enhancement of nuclear capability and concentrated defensive approach are the efforts to avert aggression and safeguard from Indian aggressive posture. Also, post classical realism (as assumed by Robert Brooks) will explain how states are rational in international relations with respect to threats posed to them by other states. Pakistan may, therefore, take preemptive actions not only on military, but also on rational grounds depending on the current unraveling security scenario in the light of the sharpened military relations between the United States and India. Post-colonialism therefore offers the theoretical framework through which we can understand the nature of inheritances and power structures impacting on today's IR. While American engagement with India is based on common Interest and democratic Indian polity, that of Pakistan is relatively recent and born of colonial or rather neo colonial background as Pakistan is struggling to find strategic space in the world power dynamics. This framework helps to explain, how historical narratives influence security perceptions of Pakistan.

In summary, this study will analyze the US-India military nexus and its implications for Pakistan's security through the following theoretical lenses: Classical Realism by E.H. Carr, neo-Realism by Kenneth Waltz, Offensive Realism by John Mearsheimer, Defensive Realism by Robert Gilpin as well as Security Dilemma and Post-Classical Realism by Robert Brooks. This use of multiple theories will help in giving an all-round perspective of how the increasing military ties between the USA and India are likely to impact on Pakistan's security and strategic posture.

Discussion

Historical Behind the Military between the United States and India

This paper focuses on the changes in military relations between the US and India over the decades to capture the face of the emerging power dynamics, political development in both nations and mutual interests in the contemporary international relations system. It is here important to

understand the temporal dynamics of this relationship and the milestone events that have grounded its progress. The early Cold War period of the postcolonial Indian state, beginning soon after the transfer of power in 1947, saw the US-India relationship more in terms of divergence than similarity. India was led by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru who chose a policy of neutrality, in order to avoid being associated with the Cold War between the two super powers with United States and the Soviet Union. The US needed to safeguard the region to prevent communism from growing there while on the other hand the US aimed at intensifying its partnership with countries in South Asia. This led the United States into the Pakistan camp as India's neighbor that also turned into a major Cold War lap.

The US aids to Pakistan in this period, through military and economic cooperation and memberships in SEATO and CENTO unhelpful for US-India relations. The short lived border dispute between India and China in 1962 allowed the US to provide military support to India and meaning the two countries' cooperation in military matters drew closer. But this kind of cooperation was short-lived and the Cold-War context and the evolving Indo-Soviet strategic partnership during the 1970s put this distance back. The major breakpoint in the relationships between the USA and India can be considered as 1991, the year when the Cold War was over. After the breakup of the Soviet Union, India desired for a shift of international partnerships and to incorporate elements of globalization into the economy. At the same time, there have emerged indications of the United States seeing India not just as an adversary, but more as an ally in ensuring stability in the Indo Pacific region in view of a surging China.

The military ties between the two countries began to develop only during the latter half of the 1990s, though they suffered a temporary setback with the economic sanctions imposed on India after the nuclear tests in 1998. Both the relations and these sanctions started easing over the time and the new found value of strategic cooperation drove the improvement in the bilateral relations. The 2000s saw several strategic partnerships and collaborations as well as new plans for cooperation the most important of which is the Civil Nuclear Agreement of 2005. The military cooperation and contact improved, and India established itself as the premier strategic partner for defense for the United States. Nevertheless, there are some hindrances of US-India Military cooperation in strategic relations. India still runs some strategic independence that is reflected in its neutrality during such battles such as the Russia- Ukraine war or carrying on with defense procurement from Russia. However, there is also tension something such as difference in domestic policy and trading wars occasionally challenging the bilateral relations.

However, the history of their military relations defines the continuous improvement of relations with the United States, and the main reasons that can be distinguished are the mutual interest in stability in the region, countering terrorism, and Freedom of Navigation. Due to the fact that the world system is rife with various challenges of the 21st century, the military relations between two countries are going to stay an essential part of the general cooperation between them.

The military relations between in the United States and India in the current world are quite different from what they were during the early Cold war years' revolutionaries. Firstly, due to its policy, during the Cold War period, the Indian Prime Minister Jawaher Lal Nehru did not side India with the US or the Soviet Union. However, the perceived socialist tilt in India leaning more towards the Soviet Union limited the sphere of concern in two nations. On the other hand, due to geographical location and required security from India Pakistan had to align with the US and it expressed in the military form as SEATO and CENTO. After or at the end of the Cold War, up to the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the emergence of America as the lone super power in the world there was a change of the US foreign policy. Other variables that affected the United States' interests

included India new and growing economy as well as the strategic location of the country that was strategic to counter balance china. Such kind of shift was apparent when the US began to view India more as a friend rather than choosing Pakistan. Several reasons reinforce this move towards India The first one was the opening of the Indian economy in the early nineteen nineties. In addition, an India is a democracy; Last but not least there is the hegemonal potential argument.

Discussing the strategic rationales: A brief history of how US and India progressed to military relations?

This paper's proposition to argue that the US-India strategic partnership is based on stake that are congruent in the context of a fast emerging multi polar world. The first outcome for the US is the replication of emphasis towards the containment of China which is perceived as a rival on the economic and military/security interfaces. America sees India as the only country in the indo-pacific region capable of constraining china's behavior. This is well seen in improved defense cooperation between the two countries such as; LEMOA & COMCASA, logistic exchange information memorandum agreement & communication compatibility and security agreement which demanded interaction of logistics support & secure communication of armed forces of both the countries.

As India seeks enhanced defense and economic ties with the US for their relation, this country wants to enhance its military might as well as economic growth. Since India is under threat from both Pakistan and China, the strategy is directed to increase the level of sophistication for creation of a solid defense with new technology and meaningful intelligence gathering. India acquires the technological advantage of the Military equipment's as the US being one among the globe's power houses in military technology provides the defense technology, weapons system strong defense mechanisms that forms the backbone for the modern day uplifting of Indian Military power.

Implications for Pakistan

The laid down plan of increased close military cooperation between United States and India is posing severe threats to Pakistan's strategic defense. The Pakistan see this as a direct threat, thus deepening security dilemma of this south Asian country. This is made probable by the fact that Indian economy is greater than that of Pakistan and India in general spends more of its money in its defense budgets, little alone the support from the US. As has been rightly said, Pakistan has many issues. First, the export of hi-tech weapon systems and strategic partnership between the US and India might change the proportion in the conventional and strategic power scenario within and beyond South Asian region. This has forced Pakistan to seek some ways of how to counter Indian growing power and lately in a defensive manner this resulted in technological military development and a more pronounced nuclear capacity.

Secondly, Pakistan feels that Military cooperation between India and US will lead to unrest in the region. This extent of modernization and support by the US results to India to be more postured as the consumed power in the part of the world and hence taking up the new geometry in Afghanistan and Baluchistan for instance. Pakistan was worried that such activities could add to its insecurity therefore it tightened up it precaution.

The Text On Pakistan's Response Strategies

Pakistan's reaction is evidently reactive to its pursuit for an effective security and to checkmate any encroachment from the US-India military combine. Security policy improvement has been one of them: for example, for example, the increase of nuclear element as the final security for large-scale aggression. The reason why Pakistan needs to build tactical nuclear weapons is viewed

conventional imbalance in favor of India while preserving strategic stability in the field. Besides, Pakistan also attempted to change the nature and direction of its foreign policy and has made more efforts to build up relationship with China. The emerging nature of this bond is clearly seen in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which is not even a light on the Pakistani economy but also strengthen its strategic position against India. Civil military Cooperation with china has over time enhanced the strategic cooperation such as defense sale and military exercises have cement the relation for Pakistan in the defense architecture of the region strongly. They also applied diplomatic consensus to mitigate the effects of appearance of this new US India partnership. Challenges and dialogue with other players and global organizations is aimed at constructing a storyline over threats coming from an abusive arms race in South Asia. Pakistan is threatening its neighbors so that the world will believe that Pakistan needs quicker access to power in order to achieve a fair solution to South Asian stability.

Impact on Regional Stability

The emerging progress or changes in the current military relations between the United States and India have implications that go beyond merely the bilateral relations between the two polities. The aggression to increase the defence budget in India supported by US leads to a new arms race among neighboring countries especially Pakistan. This makes the economy stretched in those countries in arms race and also increases the likelihood of conflict because of misunderstanding over arms race. That is why the fact that both India and Pakistan possess nuclear weapons system places this structure of geopolitics into another plane. On the other hand, there has not been a direct confrontation of animosities of two countries where nuclear threat hails full scale wars; however, the possibility of Nuclear showdown persists, more so, when preceded by tensions and aggressiveness.

Besides, it seems that now the newly joined partnership of USA and India appears to threaten other part of South Asia particularly Afghanistan and Baluchistan inclusive. Pakistan has been threatened by increased Indian activities within Afghanistan supported by the US, believing the next move would be to apply pressure to foment separatism. This geopolitical positioning not only serves as the source for instability in the region but is also a step backward of conflict transformation process and state and human security building.

The emerging US/India military cooperation has various and far-reaching consequences for Pakistan's political calculus; a country that occupies a strategic neighborhood to India and is engaged in an enduring state of hostility with it. These implications encompass strategic, economic and political terrains across the Pakistan security architecture, its foreign policy framework and regional position.

First of all, one of the most vivid consequences of that situation which might be observed in Pakistan is the issue of strategic isolation. When India is forging denser ties with the United States in terms of defense and strategy, new pressures mount on Pakistan to sustain its security balance. The United States & India military ties key projects like BECA and the MDP classification of India enhance Indias militarily Capabilities making the balance of power in the region shift in India's favor.

The expansion of cooperation in defence manufactures and innovation together with intelligence exchange assistance could place India at a strategic height in military strategic planning and response. This is even more worrisome for Pakistan because it relies on conventional forces to check India's strength.

The crucial deepening in the US-Indian defense cooperation could also aggravate the regional arms race in South Asia. Despite the problems, Pakistan may find itself pressured to devote more resources on the military as new threats from an expanding military India emerge. This may result into procurement of more sophisticated conventional arms and missiles with attendant social cost in terms of resource allocation away from human Resource development such as education, health as well as infrastructural development.

The improvement of the relations between the United States and India is evidence of a new tendency in Washington's foreign policy: the decrease of the role of Pakistan. Previously, it was a strategic partner during the Cold War and War on Terror therefore enjoying the full support of its military and financial assistance. However, a close relation between US-India shows a shift from Pakistan because US has similar concerns how India feels about China and other international alignments. Despite the ever increasing significance of counterterrorism and Afghanistan related matters, Pakistan has become less significant to the US, thus it needs to rebalance its diplomacy. The decline in American military support and the focus on India makes Pakistan diplomacy equally fragile. While the US takes its relations with India to newer heights Pakistan is expected to take its relations with China to a new level as well. Needless to say, China which is already a 'Permanent Strategic Cooperative Partner' of Pakistan holds deep and diverse significance in defense cooperation, massive infrastructural involvement and economic collaboration such as China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. The US-India partnership could therefore polarize Pakistan and China, and reproduce a bipolar regional relationship.

Nevertheless, this result has proved having its benefits and risks, especially as the dependency on China was identified to deepen. This is so since Pakistan has relied much on Beijing and their mutual cooperation may lead to reduce foreign policy flexibility and actually increase the economic dependence of Pakistan hence expose it to more vulnerabilities especially given the fact that many of the investments that China made in Pakistan are accompanied by debts such as in the case of CPEC. This military relationship between the US and India may well strengthen the Indian approach towards Kashmir thus increasing tensions between India and Pakistan. More US support means India could become more aggressive toward Pakistan, and that includes along the newly-violent Line of Control in the disputed territory of Kashmir. It could eventually result in more regular armed confrontations along the borders, which will escalate unrest within the area. Pakistan has long expressed concern about the outcome of involving conventional forces against India where the two sides could transmute the conflict into nuclear option. Such risks might increase because of the increasingly asymmetrical nature of conventional forces as a result of the US-India defense cooperation.

The US-India partnership based in the Indo-Pacific region diminishes Pakistan's strategic importance as the relationship obfuscates its role to such bodies. Furthermore, the peace and economic relations with India through formations like the QUAD brings the Pakistan additional complications in presence of economic liberalization initiatives and foreign investments. That being the case, it is time to analyze the opportunities that are embedded in these implications primarily for Pakistan since they are mainly revealed in the context of threats. What Pakistan can do is transfer this shift towards diversification of its alignments where it aims to cement relations with other great powers including China, Russia Turkey and the leading Gulf states. In addition, it will be able to focus on economic stability and internal development thus not over stretching its military power in solving international politics.

Theoretical Analysis

Applying theories to the militarization of the US-India relations and its relevance to Pakistan helps to have a better structure of the examined process. Realism and liberalism and other theories in international relation explains the strategic moves and actions by the concerned states. In realist lens, the U S-India military cooperation is a quest for power and security on the belief in anarchy international structure. Both nations aim to maximize their relative power in response to perceived threats. India's Realist Strategy: India aims at developing a counterweight to China in the Indian Ocean region besides deterring Pakistan. The worsening of military cooperation with the USA increases the political potential of India in South Asia, making it have a strategic advantage in a confrontation with Pakistan.

US Interests in Realist Terms: To USA, it is beneficial to side with India as it makes a check on China both internationally and in particular, in the region of the Indo-Pacific. The US has acknowledged India as a second-tier power, which it can enlist into countering China's influence in Asia. When it comes to Pakistan, realism provides an answer as to why this state chooses China as a counterbalance. This escalating US-India relationship raises Pakistan's security threat perception and makes it under any circumstances expand cooperation with China and enhance its second-tier nuclear capability. Nonetheless, the triangular strategic relations between the US, India and Pakistan pose a threat to the exercising peace in South Asia as they have created a nuclear race and have developed high level of mistrust.

Liberalism qualifies the influence of international institutions such as the United Nations, economic entanglements thus cooperation in setting the behavior of the states. The US-India military nexus can be analyzed through this lens:

Institutional and Economic Cooperation: US India has a concentrates relation that is not only restricted to the defense domain but also to trade, technology, and institutional cooperation. More broadly, these liberal principles build the longer-term shared beneficial relations foundation to minimize possible future divergence between these two democracies.

Implications for Pakistan: According to liberalism theory, Pakistan has possibility to minimize the negative impacts of the US-India relation through forging its own international relations and through regional integration. For example, the management of participation in elements like the China Pakistan Economic Corridor can be seen to be noble to the instincts of economic globalization and interdependence promoted by liberals. Still, the low level of Pakistan's engagement with international trade systems and organizations is problematic within this framework.

Liberalism also presupposes that the growth of regional interdependence may decrease conflicts. However, it appears from the current trends that increased bilateral cooperation will only augment current dominant alignment (US India and Pakistan China) and Mold regional integration.

Constructivism focuses on the part played by ideas – identity, norms and perception within the behavioural matrix of nations. The US-India military ties can best be explained by the endowment of democratic polity, and perceived threat posed by China.

Shared Identity of Democracies: The US and India highlight the role of democracy in both countries, and base their relationship on the fact of two democratic nations. This common essentialization enhances the military relations between them, and provides a normative legitimacy to their partnership.

Pakistan's Position in Constructivist Terms: Pakistan's relationship with the US was traditionally based on a counterterrorism approach with the background of Cold War. However, as the geo-political narrative has changed in favour of a containment of China, Pakistan's support of China confirms its role as an opponent in the US-India strategic paradigm. This identity-based divergence poses a layer of difficulty to Pakistan in an effort to reboot its location in the new emerging world order.

Booking our understanding with constructivism also points to historical narratives as factors that influenced Pakistan's insecurity with respect to India. The contested relationships formed by partition and territorial disputes continue to shape Pakistan's perception of the emerging US-India partnership as Anti-Pakistan.

Neo-realism, also known as structural realism, stresses on the roles a structure that is set by the international system play. The militaries of both the US and India together can be simply associated with the point that perhaps the era of one super-power world that the unipolar moment once promised is now turning into a world run by several powers.

India's Role in a Multipolar World: India's strategic response is a partnership with the United States which increases its projection to become the second pole in the world system. This partnership ensures that India acquires better military equipment besides improving its position on most global organization.

Pakistan's Structural Constraints: In the multipolar world as structures Pakistan has limited choices and strategies available to it. Described below is how it has somehow assumed a strategic reliance on China as a counter-balance to which the latter has reclaimed its place in US policy to an extent that has seemingly left the latter struggling for relevance in the region. However, the overdependence leads to susceptibility to external forces more especially from America and India.

This research can also apply game theory in evaluating the US-India military connection and Pakistan's reaction. **Zero-Sum Dynamics:** Thus, both the US and India are perceived as enemies on a zero-sum game by Pakistan because any gain they see by India is a loss for them. This perception pushes Pakistan to increase its own strategic partnerships which especially goes with China. **Prisoner's Dilemma in Regional Relations:** This conflict represents a perfect prisoner's dilemma that exists between India and Pakistan; despite a better future for both states without the high levels of military confrontation, the two cannot trust each other to make the first move. The US-India relationship deepens this conundrum by according to Pakistani strategic vulnerability, specifically the idea of being surrounded. According to the theoretical model called realism it is possible to explain this military relation between USA and India because states are self-interested and tend to maximize their power. Among these theories in particular neo-realism offers the explanation to the structural arrangement of threatened power that gives rise to the causation for security entmanager challenges such as Pakistan.

Offensive realism according to John Mearsheimer therefore presupposed that states are after power as much as possible with a view to security. In this regard it can be well understood that India wants to build up a strong military and strong relation with US to pressurize Pakistan and dominate in South Asian region in general. Reaction of Pakistan to the Clinton's doctrine Pakistan worked to enhance the nuclear capability and normalized the relations with China confirms the defensive realism doctrine which a theory supports acquisition of power solely for the defense. The security dilemma remains a useful key to interpreting the interaction process for the US-India-Pakistan triangle. : They all attempt to build up the security of the individual state apparatus in such fashion that if one does this, the others do too and this cycle triggers more threats and security threats are

amplified. Buried on this cycle, which might be accelerated unless confidence was regained and diplomats interfered, was the prospect of an ominous escalation.

Conclusion

Al the Military cooperation of USA and India have transformed the so-called power dynamics of South Asia to bring in changes to the strategic environment. This alliance creates a problem for Pakistan as it adds two extra layers of security threats for it and pushes it into the strategies to maintain balance in the strategic plan.

These are all evidences that show Pakistan initiates itself into some sort of balancing as the US-India strategic partnership emerges. However, the use of such approaches has some threats inherent in their realization. The dynamic that process such as one-upmanship fosters can only be investigated to exacerbate regional stability since conflicts are most like to be followed by miscalculations. To meet this security environment that is disorderly and burdened with threats and risks for its operational management, Pakistan has to harness many strategies. These include the increase of diplomatic ties with superpowers, advocating the signing of agreements on reduction of armed forces and the use of dialogue, in various forms, those sought at the resolution of various regional conflicts. However, economic development and building defense energy will be unpreventable when the Pakistani state tries to reply to threats created by military entente between the USA and India.

By their ability to manage competition and thereby move towards cooperative security, it is possible to decipher the emerging security situation in South Asia. If such steps are not taken, then conflict will remain an ever present option for the region and the destructive impact will be felt by all the Hegemon and the Chalaten ants.

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