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Indo –US Strategic Partnership and Its Fall Outs on Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

After cold war, the US arose as a super power in international order. The US however enjoyed cordial relationship with both Pakistan and India during Cold war era and post - Cold war era. However, as per the realist tradition, the US also kept its national interests ahead and thus has been utilizing Pakistan and India as per its strategic interests. The US role in the South Asian politics is a prominent and decisive while evaluating South Asia as a region. The conflictual relationship of India and Pakistan provides vacuum to triangular ties among the USA, India and Pakistan. Pakistan's relationship with the United States entered into a new phase after war on terrorism, where Pakistan was declared as Non NATO ally of the United States against the war on terrorism. However, the American President George W. Bush's visit to India in 2005-06 and signing of major agreements of strategic collaboration and nuclear cooperation, proved a shift in the USA - Pakistan relations. This research paper poses that one of the reasons of increasing Indo-USA strategic ties is due to historical cooperation between Pakistan and China. The United States changed its policy of isolationism and emerged as a major power. While enjoying the role of only superpower the US has cashed arch rivalry between both neighboring courtiers and lack of trust. Reflections of converging interests include: US-India Subsequent Steps in Strategic Partnership (NSSP) initiative, signing of 123 Nuclear Agreement, missile defense, and ten-year "defense framework agreement" that calls for expanding bilateral security assistance. The incidents like Salala attack, Raymond Davis case and U.S led Osama Bin Laden killing operation within the jurisdiction of Pakistan also played in role in fallout between Pakistan and USA. Pakistan cannot afford to remain oblivious to these developments due to their security implications. A combination of pragmatic foreign policy backed with credible conventional and nuclear deterrence could serve desired national security interests. The study will be strictly confined to the South Asian region in order to ascertain the US-India strategic partnership in the context of conflictual relationship of India and Pakistan. To analyze and cover all the features of "Indo-US strategic Nexus" and its fall outs on Pakistan, quantitative and qualitative method will be used.

Keywords: *War on terrorism, Strategic Nexus, fall outs, Rivalry, Nuclear Agreement, cooperation.*

Introduction

Today U.S. and India are two largest democracies in the world and the norms and values of the international system regulate their attractions. Nevertheless, these two states were not rich for each other during the Cold War. The beginnings of the present strategic relationship, which date back to the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in 1979, begin to develop in the 1980s, albeit on a modest scale. Washington contributed to the strengthening of the Indo-American security bands. "Do not worry about India's security relations with the USSR. The nuclear tests in India in May 1998 caused a cold between Washington and New Delhi, but also

encouraged a serious dialogue between high-level representatives of both sides. Particular interest is the long series of meetings between former Secretary of State Ian Talbot and Foreign Minister Singh. This settlement was strengthened by President Bill Clinton's successful India visit in 2000, the first of an American president to hold office for 22 years". The actual start to developing relations with India took place in early 1990s when George Bush Sr. was in favor of developing cordial relations with India and moved to build strategic partnership with India.

That deal was signed by India and US in 2002 and also introduced new strategic framework in 2005. The key aspects of this agreement were the Defense and Technology Trade Initiatives, in which the United States offered India 17 high-tech equipment for the production of military tools and common development. However, India was more interested in high technology and defense equipment. India-US agreement of 2005 is a part of a wider strategic engagement between two countries. The US is committed to long term strategic partnership because India is an emerging global power and providing security to US strategic interests in the region. Recently in 2015, US president Obama has visited India and another framework was signed for next 10 years of time span. The joint framework Between India and Pakistan enhances the bilateral defense partnership through joint military exercises, intelligence sharing, maritime security and knowledge sharing in the field of defense studies also included in it. The strategic partnership between Indian and US will expand the influence in Indian Ocean and creating fear for other regional states.

The dynamics of power politics have been changed especially after World Wars. States are engaged to strengthen their capabilities to ensure security and peace. The Asian region is center of core concern of the world powers because of its geo strategic locations and presence of big powers like China and India.

India: A Potential Balancer of China

The Bush administration was increasing interest in making India a "potential balancer" for China; India was connected to China's achievements to control a balance of power. "The increasingly secure American security relationship with India is therefore reflected in the US Indian discussions on the missile defense agreement. In April 2001, Singh traveled to Washington, where he met Rice and Bush. After that meeting, the Indians were up-to-date in advance of Bush's missile defense speech: that was the first time in Indian history that she had been selected. The US-India Defense Policy Group issued a statement in December 2001, which declared that the missile defenses could contribute to enhance strategic stability and discourage the proliferation of ballistic missiles with weapons of mass destruction" (In Hagerty 2006, 23).

US War on Terror

After September 11, "the United States reformulated its security strategies and developed a new text that put India in words: the war on terrorism was one of the priorities of the Bush administration's global agenda of US security policies toward south Asia. As noted by President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee in their joint statement during his visit on 9 November 2001, terrorism threatens not only the security of the United States and India but also our efforts to build freedom, equality, international security and stability around the world". (2001 d).

US Response to Sanctions on India after 9/11

The US has entered into high-tech cooperation with India as part of the war on terrorism. On September 22, 2001, the United States lifted many of the technical sanctions against India following the 1998 nuclear test. Most economic sanctions were relaxed a few months after they were established, and the US Congress authorized President Bush to lift the remaining sanctions on India. He reduced the list of organizations that prohibit US firms from collaborating India from 150 to 20 (Guihong 2005 & Hagerty 2006). In meeting with Prime Minister Vajpayee President Bush said, “We lifted sanctions on India so that our relationship can prosper. We will fight terrorism together. Our initial discussions focused on the battle against terror, and the Prime Minister understands that we have no option but to win.”

US-India Strategic Partnership

It is a policy fact that in post-Cold War era, US transformed its policy regarding India as the strategic ties between both states started to develop. The United States' post-September 11 trend towards India and its strategic partnership with the South Asian state are not the result of a sudden development, but the result of a slow but steady convergence of interests between Washington and New Delhi.

The United States and India signed the first major arms deal in over ten years on April 17, 2002. The U.S was agreed to facilitate India with eight “long-range weapon radars”, Raytheon Co. The \$ 146 million radar system is designed to locate long-range mortars, rocket launches, and enemy artillery. On 22 June, 2003 the US has given approval of the Phalcon Airborne Early Warning System.

Strategic Nexus 2005-2015

During President Bush administration the Indo-US relation enhanced mainly on issues of extremism, security and climate change. Since 2004, both countries India and USA are perusing a “strategic partnership” grounded on mutual policies and values of convergence of geopolitical interests. Numbers of security, economic and international inactivates, including plans for civilian nuclear cooperation, started during that time period. That latter initiative of 2005-06 altered American policies which it held for three decades mainly of USA Non-Proliferation Policy. The relationship between India and United States blossomed mainly over common concern of ‘Islamic extremism’ in the tenure of George W. Bush.

In 2005, Indo-US signed the agreement of “Strategic Partnership”, the initiative was started in 2004. Under this partnership, “the two countries agreed to strengthen their links to shared values and geopolitical interests, namely a security, economic and global plan, including plans for civil nuclear cooperation. This initiative was launched in 2005 and has reversed three decades of US non-proliferation policy. In addition, the US and India signed a ten-year defense agreement in 2005 to strengthen bilateral security relations”. The two states, which have participated in various unprecedented combined military exercises, have led to significant arms sales to the US to India.

The International Trade Organization in its 2010 report suggested the trade between both counties increased immensely after 2004 along with people to people contact as over 100,000 Indian students attended the American colleges and Universities

only between 2009 and 2010. The ties reached to new level during visit of US President Barack Obama during which he addressed Indian joint session of Indian Parliament. Obama supported Indian bid for permanent seat on United Nations Security Council. US Naval Air support program report mentioned that in 2009, “the Obama administration passed the \$ 2.1 billion sale of eight P-8 Poseidon’s to India. This deal and the \$ 5 billion agreements to give Boeing C-17 military transport aircrafts and General Electric F414 engines were announced during Obama’s Indian visit of 2010”. This made US third major country to supply military hardware to India after Russia and Israel.

US Chief of Staff Mike Mullen also welcomed the strengthening of military relations between India and the US and commented that India had converted progressively significant strategic partner of the United States. USA. At that time, US Chief of Staff Mike Mullen, insisted on strengthening military relationship between India and the US, saying that India was a significant “strategic partner” of the United States. US Secretary of State William Joseph said; there has never been a time like this, when America and India have become more important to each other. Ashton Carter, former Deputy Secretary of Defense, said in her speech to the Asia Society in New York in August 2012 that Indo-US-Latin American relations had an international influence and scope for the two states. He added that the two countries strengthen relations between their research and defense organizations.

10 Year Defense Pact of Indo-US

On 28th of June in 2005, India and the United States signed ten-years of Defense Pact in Washington, DC, to strengthen military and defense relations between the two states. “The agreement is a productive tool for India and would facilitate joint arms production, missile defense cooperation, and the transfer of military and civilian technology to India. The agreement paved the way for a possible lifting of US exports to control Indian military technologies without signing the CTBT pact”.

This Indo-American "strategic partnership" was based on shared interests and values. The Defense Pact established a path for US-India defense cooperation from 2005 to 2015. The United States founded the pact based on international security issues and their challenges, Supposed strategic interests in South Asia. “The defense agreement was concluded after lengthy talks in the run-up to the official dialogues between the former Indian Defense Minister Parnab Mukherjee and the then US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld as a strategic partnership. At a joint press conference, the two officials said that New Delhi and Washington had ushered in a new era of relationships and that they had changed their relationships to reflect our shared principles and mutual national interests. The two countries decided to set up an armaments purchasing and production group to investigate arms trade and the prospects for co-production and technological cooperation, research, development and training of pilots, testing and evaluation. To tackle the challenge of criticism from Indian media that the United States is not sincere to supply the high-tech weapons to India and cannot be relied as a long term supplier, it was decided to setup a defense procurement and production group: to oversee defense trade and prospects for coproduction and technology partnership”.

Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal

The agreement between India and the United States is also referred to as an agreement between the United States and India on civil nuclear energy. That agreement was based on a combined declaration by US President, George W. Bush and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (India) of 18 July 2005. In that agreement, India has agreed to separate civil and military nuclear systems and all civil nuclear installations under the United Nations Supervision of IAEA rules.

The board of IAEA Governors also approved the agreement on August 18, 2008 and India signed a specific contract between India and US on February 2, 2009. After India's signature, reviews were progressively carried out in India's 35 civil nuclear facilities. The agreement was considered as "mile stone" for Indo-US relationship and also introduced the new aspects in international Nonproliferation strategies and policies. On 1st of August in 2008, the IAEA has approved the safeguard deal with India in which the US was approached NSG to grant a waiver to India for starting civil nuclear trade. The organization of 48 states granted India derogation in September 2008, permitting access to civil nuclear-powered fuel and technology from other states. By implementing this derogation, India was the only nuclear-weapon state that had not signed the "Non-Proliferation Treaty" (NPT) but has nevertheless authorized the exchange of nuclear weapons with other countries.

US have given the approval to finalize the agreement in 2008, India and France signed a similar nuclear deal after two days, making France the first state to sign such an agreement with India. On October 1, 2008, the US Senate also approved India's nuclear agreement with the US, which allowed India to buy and sell nuclear technology and fuels to the United States. US President Bush has signed the Indo-US which is now referred to as the Consent to Nuclear Cooperation between the US and India and to strengthen non-proliferation. On 10 October 2008, Indian Foreign Minister Parnab Mukherjee and his US counterpart, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, signed the agreements. Till 2015, the agreement was not still completely implemented. By 2016, however, both countries agreed to establish six US-designed reactors in India.

Modi Government and United States

During the 2014, India elections, there was wide-ranging skepticism regarding future of US-India strategic ties. Modi, who was banned from entering USA during his stint as Gujrat chief minister, can left deep impact on bilateral ties. Sensing Modi's victory before the elections, American Ambassador Nancy Powell met him. After his victory in 2014 polls, US President Obama congratulated him over the telephone and invited him for the visit. Modi travelled to US on September 27-30, 2014 and began his visit with maiden speech to United Nations general assembly before heading to Washington to meet Obama. During his visit, he met several American businessmen and invited them to join his ambitious Make in India program, with the aim of transforming India into an industrial production center. In 2015, Barack Obama was the first US President to become the main guest of the 66th Republic Day held in India on January 26. The two countries held the first bilateral dialogue on multilateral issues within the Delhi Declaration of Friendship. This will strengthen and strengthen the relationship between the two countries on the post-war development agenda. Modi visited the American Silicon Valley in 2015 and met entrepreneurs, mostly from India, to publicize the initiative of the

Indian government, Make in India. Modi traveled to New York in 2015, UN General Assembly, where he led mutual dialogues with President Obama, during his visit to US, Prime Minister Modi, has addressed and highlighted the shared aspects of the two democratic states and the lasting, cordial relations between the US and India. In his 45-minute speech, the Indian Prime Minister drew a parallel between the two states, addressing a range of issues for which two parties have worked together in the past and can work in the future. On June 26, 2017, Prime Minister Narendra Modi met US President Donald Trump on his visit to the United States. On November 8, 2017, the United States announced a donation of nearly \$ 500,000 to an organization that could present ideas and projects promoting religious freedom in Sri Lanka and India. During his last four years, Modi has strengthened India's ties with US on agendas of trade, military cooperation and counter-terrorism. Both states have become cordial rapidly in last decade or so, and this has direct impact on Pakistan's security and strategic position in South Asian Region and this further deteriorated in the future as Pakistan had to take measures to counter the Indo-US ties.

Table 1

Major Agreements between India-US (2005-2015)

Year	Agreements
2005	US-India Civil Nuclear Deal
2005	US-India 10-year Defence Pact
2005	US-India Strategic Partnership
2006	India-US Trade Agreement/Joint Statement
2007	Completion of US-India nuclear negotiations
2008	Nuclear Deal's approval from US Senate/US-India Foreign Ministry
2010	US-India Trade Deal
2010	IAF deal to buy 10 C-17 military US planes
2011	US-India Security Partnership for 21 st Century
2011	Dialogues on advancing US-India interests in Asia
2012	Logistic Support Agreement
2012	US-India Counter Terrorism cooperation
2014	18 deals, MoUs signed on Trade, Science and Finance
2014	US-India counterterrorism, Homeland security cooperation
2015	US-India Diplomatic Agreement of cooperation
2015	US-India joint strategy for Asia-Pacific Region
2016	Terrorist Screening Policy Agreement
2016	MoU on Energy Security
2016	MoUs on Aircraft Carrier Technologies
2016	US-India Global Trade Pact
2016	US-India military logistic agreement
2017	"Operationalization of Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement"
2017	Trump's South Asia Policy gives India a key role in the region

United States and Pakistan after 9/11

In the post 9-11 world, Pakistan has become an important ally of the United States in the fight against terrorism. The US President George W. Bush called on the Pakistani government to join the alliance. Relations between the two countries have become friendly. In 2003, a US official awarded \$ 1 billion in debt to Pakistan at a ceremony to enable him to participate in the war on terror. Prior to September 11, 2001, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia were the only supporters of the Taliban government in Afghanistan, but their policies changed after the incident. In the war against terrorism, Pakistan has lost thousands of lives, both civilians and security personnel and has faced immense financial crunch. One of the major issues, Pakistan faced was suicide bombings which were unheard before 9-11. Furthermore, after the US operation in Afghanistan, the Taliban resurged both in Afghanistan and Pakistan resulted in terrorism and internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of refugees in the country.

Although both countries were front allies in war against terrorism but the issue of lack of trust between both sides has increased with every passing day. On one hand, US blamed Pakistan for sponsoring Afghan Taliban especially Haqqani network, to destabilize the country and not stopping the cross border terrorism, meanwhile, Pakistan blamed the US government for not giving due credit and respect to the country despite its immense sacrifices in the war (Hussain, 2014). Further, On June 11, 2008, in Gora Prai aerial attack, on the Pak-Afghan border, 10 personnel of paramilitary Frontier Corps were martyred. Pakistan condemned and recorded its protest against the attack as an act of aggression and against country's sovereignty, worsening the bilateral ties between both countries (Gandhi, 2002) The US President Bush, after the aerial strikes, stated that Pakistan is a strong ally of the US.

On the aid to Pakistan front, US administration have claimed that Pakistani military has misspent the 70% (almost \$3.4 billion) of the aid given between 2002 and 2007 (HC, 2011). The Pakistan-US ties, however they are based on transactions and the US military in Pakistan has been a mystery for several years. In addition, much of the US economic aid to Pakistan was returned to the United States, with funds channeled through major US contractors. At the same time, US Representative Gary Ackerman also said that much of America's aid never left the country because it was spent on overheads and advice. A new \$ 7.5 billion five-year program funded by Kerry-Lauger's bill was approved by Congress in September 2009 and signed by President Obama next month. There was a provision that clearly forbids using funds to support terrorist groups or to finance attacks. in neighboring countries and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It also puts new pressure on the results and reserves the right to stop providing assistance if Pakistan is unable to fight militants. These restrictions have also created a climate of mistrust between the army and civilian government in Pakistan.

The US could not accomplish its long-term development goals in Pakistan that it had set under the KL Act due to its short-term political priorities of the State Department and US government.

In total, the US has provided \$ 10.85 billion in economic assistance over the last 15 years, averaging \$ 723.5 million per year. The 12-year average was \$ 788 million a year. Economic aid accounted for around one third of the total US budget for

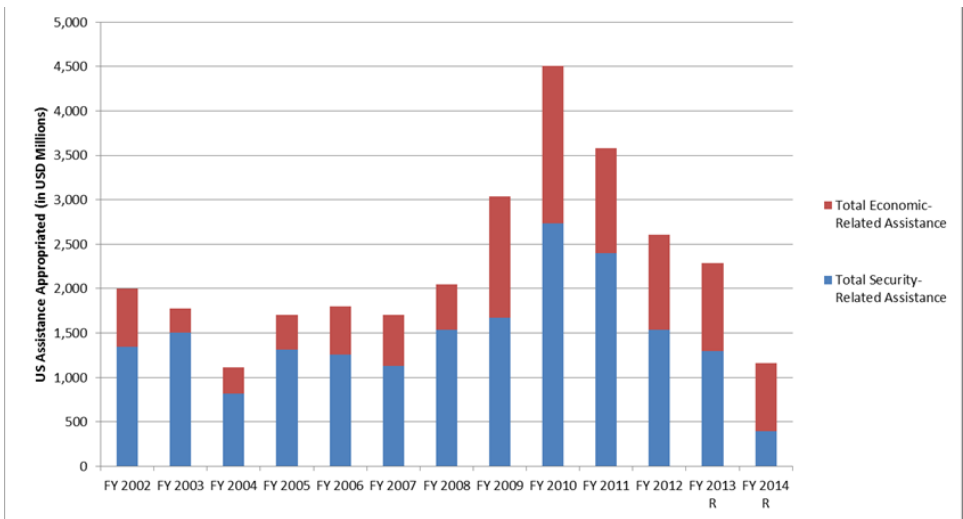
Pakistan. However, over the past three years, economic aid has fallen by only \$ 1.4 billion, or an average of \$ 345 million a year.

The major part of US economic assistance was off the budget, demanding that it would not benefit the ministry of finance. The following graph show that there is clear decline in US aid to Pakistan since 2011, the same year in which US and India signed an agreement named US-India Security Partnership for 21st Century.

One of the major aspects of the trust deficit between both countries is increasing closeness of the America with Pakistan’s arch-rival India. Since 2001, the US government has intensified its relations with India calling it a new strategic partner. Despite, Pakistan being front ally in war against terrorism, US signed major nuclear and military agreements, including Nuclear deal in 2005, with India making Pakistan anxious and demanding its due share. Despite, Pakistan repeated demands and apprehensions, US has enhanced its ties with India making the strategic and power balance in South Asia imbalance which is a huge fall-out for the Islamic Republic.

Figure 1

U.S Assistance to Pakistan (2002-2014)



Source: “Annual Congressional appropriations, as reported and categorized by Alan Kronstadt of the Congressional Research Service. Under his categorization, Economic-Related Assistance includes Child Survival and Health, Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Food Aid, Human Rights and Democracy Funds, International Disaster Assistance, and Migration and Refugee Assistance. Security-Related Assistance includes Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Counter narcotics, Foreign Military Financing, and International Military Education”

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British broadcast body BBC termed 2011 as “disastrous years” for Pakistan and United States, mainly due to “three major events”; issue of Raymond Davis, death case of Osama Bin Laden in an American operation and the Salala attack.

Where the US demanded for Raymond Davis to be free because he holds diplomatic immunity, Pakistan prosecuted Raymond Davis in murder case. The attacks on the embassy of US and NATO HQs in Kabul were another major aspect which threatened the relations of both states. The US government blamed the attacks on the Haqqani Network, which US Admiral Mike Mullen named “a veritable arm of Pakistan’s ISIS”. Pakistan reacted to the blame by recalling its finance minister who was on a visit to the UN.

In May 2011, US military forces killed Osama Bin Laden inside territory of Pakistan under the “Operation *Neptune Spear*” which was ordered by the US President Barak Obama and was supported out by CIA. The Obama administration stated that the US officials did not share any information about the attack with the Pakistan government until it was ended. Following the raid, Pakistan came under intense global criticism and scrutiny. The government of Pakistan denied the reports that it had been sheltering Bin Laden, and stated that it had shared the information with US government and CIA and other intelligence agencies of the world back in 2009 (Allbritton, Hosenball, 2011; Woodcock, 2011). The US officials and analysts, accused Pakistan's intelligence agency ISI, of hiding and protecting the Al-Qaeda chief and his family after the 9-11 attacks. The 2011 Salala Attack also known as 26/11 was a border conflict that happened when a US-led NATO forces attacked Pakistan military personnel at two army check posts along Pakistan-Afghanistan border on November 25, 2011. The attack resulted deteriorated the Pak-US ties immensely as people of Pakistan reacted strongly with protests across the country. Meanwhile, the government took steps effecting the US military strategy for Afghanistan, including the shutdown of NATO supply from Pakistan and evacuation of Shamsi Airbase. In 2012, Hillary Clinton the US Secretary of State, formally extended the US apology over the incident and for the sufferers caused by the attack, in reply, Pakistan reopened the supply roads of NATO from its land (Coleman, 2011).

Since 2004, the government of the US has attacked and targeted hundreds of areas in Pakistan’s Northwest region of Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATA) using the drones, unmanned flying vehicles, being handled by US Air Force under the operational surveillance of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Most of these drone strikes were conducted around the Pak-Afghan border in FATA. These attacks were started by the former US president George W. Bush administration and with time increased immensely under the government of his successor, Barrack Obama (Dawn, October 6, 2014).

Figure 2

U.S Drone Strikes in Pakistan (2004-170

Drone Strikes in Pakistan					
Year	Attacks	Causalities			
		Militants	Civilians	Unknown	Total
2004	1	3	2	2	7
2005	3	5	6	4	15
2006	2	1	93	0	94
2007	4	51	0	12	63
2008	36	223	28	47	298
2009	54	387	70	92	549
2010	122	788	16	45	849
2011	70	415	62	35	512
2012	48	268	5	33	306
2013	26	145	4	4	153
2014	22	145	0	0	145
2015	10	57	0	0	57
2016	3	9	0	0	9
2017	8	36	2	1	39
Total	409	2533	288	275	3096

In 2013, Pakistan's National Assembly passed a resolution against the US drone strikes in the country, stating the attacks as violation of the sovereignty and "the charter of the United Nations, humanitarian values and the international law". Former prime minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif, time and again demanded to end these strikes saying that these drone strikes are not only consistent violation of integrity of Pakistan but also an attack on country's resolve and efforts to root out the terrorism from Pakistan.

Fall outs of Indo-US Nexus on Pakistan

The US strategic nexus with India has clear and important negative consequences for the security of Pakistan. The United States has opened to India all the doors of the army and technology, encouraging Israel and other allies to do the same. "India has been the world's largest arms importer for eight years, buying over \$ 100 billion worth of weapons each year, two-thirds of which is against Pakistan. In addition, US military and political support encourages India to engage in warlike behavior towards Pakistan. Pakistan not only suffers additional damage from India's American arming against China. The United States has imposed formal and informal strict and discriminatory restrictions on the acquisition by Pakistan of the most advanced". She is against Pakistan's defense against the accumulation of fissile material, nuclear weapons and long-distance theaters in India. China has even been pressured not to transfer weapons and advanced technologies to Pakistan. Without these dynamic changes, Pakistan's traditional defense and nuclear deterrence from India could be seriously affected. The final confirmation of the Indo-American alliance comes when Pakistan's limited uncertainty about the United States can disappear. To make matters worse, the United States maintains close relations with India and the Gulf Cooperation Council, especially with Saudi Arabia, where Modi is currently active.

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There may be an Iranian presumption. Given the close relations between India and Iran, as well as informal cooperation between the United States and Iran regarding a group of extremist Iraqi and Syrian Islamic states, the stabilization of cooperation between the United States, India and Iran in Afghanistan cannot be denied.

After the 9-11 attacks, Pakistan took a U-turn in its foreign policy and became a front ally in war against terrorism with the US. Despite being in the alliance for the war, the relations between Pakistan and US have been like a roller coaster ride for both countries. The trust deficit, blame games and several conflicts between both sides have worsened the mutual ties in one-and-half decade. On one side, the US governments have blamed Pakistan for playing double game with them and have been tipping off the militant's right before the operation by US and NATO forces in Afghanistan. The US security officials put the same blame after the killing of Al-Qaeda Chief Osama Bin Laden in Abbottabad, while on the other hand Pakistan have been stating that despite being giving huge sacrifices on human, economic and social fronts, its services have not been recognized its own ally. The major conflicts like Salala Attack, Raymond Davis Case, Drone Strikes and killing of Osama Bin Laden seriously hurt the relations between both sides. Pakistan recorded its protest on every occasion but the US either responded late or did not listened to the complaints of the Islamic Republic. Due to these conflicts and increasing lack of communication gap, the relationship got worsened. Furthermore, the increasing closeness of the US with India also raises apprehensions for Pakistan as the Islamabad believes that US-India military ties especially in nuclear sector will unbalance the power ratio in South Asian Region which is not good for both Pakistan and the whole region. In return, Pakistan has gone closer to China, to counter the US-India. After the "disastrous years" of 2010 and 2011, both countries, however, started to strengthen their diplomatic relations especially against militancy in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Meanwhile, Pakistan completed its payment for the F-16 fighting jets and other military equipment to the US. The diplomacy has played a major role in managing the conflicts between both countries but still there is much to do for the betterment of both countries, Afghanistan and South Asia.

Conclusion

The tilt of United States towards India in last decade or so has made Pakistan to look for other options to maintain geo strategic balance in South Asia. Despite Pakistan's huge sacrifices, United States has refused to recognize it. The US and India have increasingly strengthened their strategic ties in effort to alter balance of power in their favor. Pakistan has protested over recent policies of United States with reference to War on Terrorism and strategic, military partnership both countries had but current US government under Donald Trump significantly prefers India over Pakistan. The policy is disturbing the South Asian Region's stability in geo-strategic contest. The geo-strategic importance of South Asian will increase US attention to this area with passage of time and for its own stability and security Pakistan have to look for better options against Indo-US nexus. China is the best option available for Pakistan in context of dynamic circumstances. Both China and Pakistan has emerged as strong allies against India and tried to balance out the power in the region. United States has to recognize the importance of Pakistan especially if it wants to continue its military operations in Afghanistan as Pakistan is the only country which can provide it proper military and intelligence assistance in

Afghanistan. The proper and equal relationship with Pakistan and India is the only option for United States to maintain geo strategic balance in South Asia.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Pakistan is an important country where cooperation is essential to ensure the stability of the region in South Asia and West Asia also, “to stop nuclear non-proliferation and to conquest global terrorism. Maybe Washington respects Pakistan's legitimate security issues”. So, Pakistan must frame a well-balanced military and political reply for serious growths. “Surrender is not an option” because, the behavior of India in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh is a great example for Pakistan against the acceptance of Indian hegemonic design. Military response Pakistan needs to be defensive and asymmetric, preserving its ability to ward off a conservative Indian attack and reserve the reliability of nuclear deterrence. Pakistan can multiply its capabilities in conventional short-range missiles to prevent a major surprise attack in India (cold-start doctrine). Air defense can also be improved with anti-aircraft weapons and missile defense systems. At sea, Pakistan has no opportunity to buy expensive aircraft carriers. Protection depends on the capabilities of submarines, numerous high-speed missile launchers and anti-submarine submarines.

This Sino-US competition is similarly to depreciative for the coming days, assumed the anger in the US and the growing nationalist sentiment in China it is expected that China has gained equal military power and much parts of Eurasia become the part of “China’s One Belt, One Road”, Washington can admit collaboration with China.

In order to maintain a credible nuclear deterrent and prevent a preventive attack by the enemy, Pakistan needs to increase the capacity of its missiles in the short, medium and long term. Finally, the use of a nuclear submarine missile is the most dependable choice for a second attack and as long as India preserving hers proclaimed funding for the Taliban and the “Baluchistan Liberation Army”, it is practical for Pakistan to renounce the option of supporting Kashmir's legitimate struggle for freedom and self-determination. The strategic seals of the United States of America have further enhanced the benefits that Pakistan can enjoy in its controversial territories. Pakistani diplomacy must be dynamic and resourceful. Strategic cooperation with China remains essential. Though, US willing to share advanced military technology with Bharat. China must share its modern weapons system not only with Pakistan, but also with nuclear submarines, aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles. Pakistan also needs to do more to strengthen military and diplomatic cooperation with Russia. Russia is involved in a completely new conflict with the kingdom. Unfortunately, India joined the United States and remained much closer to China. In Asian countries, Pakistan should clearly draw a red line. There is no Indian presence or use of Afghan territory for encapsulation in Pakistan. Islamabad continues to maintain dialogue between Afghanistan, but must be prepared for the collapse of the African capital and semi-permanent riots. Promoting mutual considerations with the Islamic Republic of Iran is crucial. Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran will seek to normalize their individual elements of Baluchistan and stabilize their Asian nation - unless Iran decides to adapt to India.

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