

## **Challenges and Opportunities for Pak-China Security Environment in the perspective of United States India Strategic Partnership**

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### **Abstract**

The main focus of the article is on the Pakistan China security environment in the context of United States India strategic convergence and possible repercussions on the regional security particularly and global security as well. In this era momentous developments have taken place in the context of US-India strategic partnership. The United States is single super power in the world after the disintegration of the USSR. It is evident that the United States has short-term strategic targets as well as long term strategies in the regional and international politics. It seems that the United States is desirous to secure its protuberant and foremost status in the regional and international political scenario. United States have altered its policy towards South Asian order to achieve its core strategic intentions of having a dominant and leading status in the region in the backdrop of 9/11. The United States has restructured its security policy to accomplish its strategic objectives and has constructed its defense and military conglomerate with India. The United States and India have progressed to engaged egalitarianisms which is based on common strategic leverage in the region, political and economic gains. The designs and arrangements, United States and Indian developed cooperation is not of the same like in the cold war era between the stake holders but by using all the ways and diverse linkages, the United States is advancing its strategic policy objectives in the South Asia. This paper will explore the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan and China security environment in the context of these momentous developments in the region. The authors will also focus on the complicated security situation in South Asia to arrive at a logical solution.

**Key words:** Security environment, strategic partnership, policy concerns, security paradigm, counter-balance, Non- proliferation, nuclearization.

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## **US India: Non-aligned to Convergence**

The Relations of United States and India incorporates wide-ranging issues like security, political, trade and technological. Before 1947, United States power politics in world affairs had not focused South Asia (Limaye, 1993, p.292). United States made its National Security Policy in the 1940s that was the vital dominating factor for the containment policy of communism (Kux, 1991, p. 19). Right from the independence, India had a different perspective that is totally contradictory with America. India did not join the block although United States had acknowledged itself as the solitary liberator of the World. India declared itself as nonaligned whereas United States efforts were in full swing to counter Communism. John Foster Dulles labeled India as "incompatible with friendship with the United States" (Mansingh, 2006, p. 1). In 1949, India recognized China and considered that Taiwan is the integral territory of China. In 1951, the United States labeled China as a hegemonic and hostile state towards other neighboring countries and backed a resolution in the United Nations against China but India was the only single noncommunist state, who voted against it in the United Nations General Assembly. During the 1950s, India was totally against to form any coalition to block China (Chary, 1995, pp. 74-84).

United States and India connotation observed diminutive manifestations in the Korean crises. In 1956, this relation disappeared due to the Indian dual policy on the tragedies of Suez and Hungary. India did not condemn the brutal actions of the Soviet Union in Hungary but had entirely opposite stance on Suez assault (Gupta, 2005, p. 2). Although, India declared itself a champion of non-aligned movement but during the sixties, it enjoyed military and defense relations with Soviet Union (Kux, 2002, p.19). From the 1960s, India started taking economic, political and defense assistance from a communist USSR which was not acceptable for United States. Furthermore, United States played its role to solve the issue of Kashmir with India and Pakistan which further distanced the two nations (Kux, 2002, pp. 19-20). In 1979 China, Pakistan and United states condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But India had a view that United States should find some political solution of the crises of Afghanistan and did not condemn the Soviet invasion which was against the policy of United States.

In 1962, during the India and China border conflict, there was a short-lived period of Indo-US collaboration. United States supported and assisted India against China by using all means and gave even huge military support to counter China (Tellis, 2005, pp. 1-2). India got all benefits in terms of military and economic empowerment during the USSR-China conflict. The pentagon opposed military assistance and cooperation with India. India remained

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“strategically irrelevant” due to the division of US administration regarding the relationship with the ally of USSR. (Mansingh, 2006, p.1) Since the independence, as the India and former Soviet Union relations got momentum, the US-India could not advance to a strategic level and these relations more worsened during the India Pakistan war in 1971 when India blamed that US administration sent 7<sup>th</sup> fleet in Bay of Bengal to pressurize India and in order to support Pakistan (Kux, 1991??). The United States and Indian relations could not develop further up to 1970s due to the implications of National Defense policy of United States and got worse due to the spontaneous initiation of non-proliferation sanctions in the context of India's 1974 first nuclear device test (Gupta, 2005, p.2). India responded that she had pushed into redundant arms race because of US-Pakistan defense relations that were not actually for the containment of communism but US aid to Pakistan is meant to be source of spur to encounter India (Cohen, 2000, pp.4-5).

In 1985 and 1991, two little spans of collaboration beheld between Indo-US cooperation simultaneously, 1<sup>st</sup> is MOU on transfer of Technology and 2<sup>nd</sup> is “a common strategic vision”. These two agreements further stirred United States and India to have a “agreed minute of defense cooperation in January 1995” (Mansingh, 2006, pp.1-2). United States policy was different with India as compared to its policy with China and Japan in the Cold War period. China and Japan were the strategic partners during the cold war era but United States did not include India in this strategic partnership to counter the evil forces of communism. It can be concluded easily that US-India partnership could not develop due to Indian non-aligned policy, upholding military and economic relationships with the USSR that was contrary to the US policy of developing coalitions in order to counter USSR.

The primary US objective especially with countries in South Asia was "to orient those nations toward the United States" in the Cold War era (Robert J. McMahon, 1994). But US could not attract India to join the alliance against the communism. Senator Moynihan a former US Ambassador remarked about India-US relations as “half century of misunderstandings, miscues, and mishaps”. One of the Foreign Minister and prominent politician of India Mr. Jaswant Singh mentioned these years in these words “the fifty wasted years” (Mansingh, 2006, p.1). The biggest democracy of the world could not uphold affable connection with the most enthusiastic democracy. It was all due to the manifold metamorphoses between the United states and India that both of them make up as alienated egalitarianisms (Kux, 1991,?? ) but the United States and Indian civil nuclear technology deal has transformed the liaison non-allied to strategic convergence (Nautiyal, 2006, p.11).

## **US-India Strategic Alliance**

Momentous developments in the international power politics scenario pressed United States to modify its policy towards India and changed its relations from parting to one of strategic convergence. The US expects from India that she will perform its role to democratize Russia. The United States is considering India as a new established economy. This relationship started backed in 1990s at the time when India was making policies towards the creation of an open market. United States has gradually appeared as India's trading partner and a huge source for foreign investment. The two democracies came close to each other up to 1998 and it seemed that both the countries will have a more vigorous relationship in the future. India conducted its nuclear test in 1998 that again apart the United States and India from each other. But in 1999, the Kargil crisis provided the opportunity to India to win empathy and backing of the United States. It is evident that the major turning point between United States and India relations is the President Clinton's visit to India and that visit developed the security cooperation between US and India. President Clinton acknowledged and confessed in his visit that the United States had disregarded India over some decades and designated that this partnership would lead to the culmination of negative effects of nuclear matters in the coming years (President Clinton, 2000, March 21). President Clinton's visit changed the whole scenario and this partnership was molded to reciprocated strategic assistances, economic profits, and socio-political paybacks (Bajpai, 1999, p.194). President George W. Bush furthered the sustained and continual the policy and strengthened the Clinton's policy to stimulate bilateral relationships. When Bush avowed his new Missile Defense plan on May 1, 2001, Condoleezza Rice acquainted with the U.S. missile defense policy to Manmohan Singh telephonically in order to get Indian support. This was the first time that the US had esteemed India as an important strategic partner.

9/11 deadly terrorist violence transported US and India relations to nearby strategic partnership. These deadly attacks pushed United States and India to have close security cooperation in the region. The US-India relations were built in the context to secure the benefits of two democracies in the region especially in the area of security and economy. The United States evaluated that India have a potential to cooperate on the issue of nonproliferation and it is the larger interest of the Unites States to have a close relations with the largest democracy of the world in order to have a dominant status in the region. On the other, India too was keenly interested to have strategic ties with United States, so it fully supported the US security policies regarding anti-terrorism as well as supported United States missile defense future design. When United States lifted sanctions on the India (President Waives Sanctions, 2001, March 21) it started a new chapter of US-India relations and both the

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nations involved in military acquaintances, economic deals and high level of talks for future areas of cooperation. On 9<sup>th</sup> November 2001, Bush declared its policy towards India during the visit of Indian Prime Minister and announced that the America is interested to build a stronger relationship with India on long term basis which will be based on mutual benefits and mutual trust (U.S. President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee 2001, March 21). An eminent security specialist remarked on the emerging strategic US-India relations that the relations between the two democracies were fundamentally changing (Cohen, 2000, p.1).

### **US - India Defense Pact**

United and India moved forward to further strengthen their strategic partnership in order to meet their long term goals in the region and in 2005 both the nations signed Defense Pact for 10 years which is one of the miles stone for India in order to achieve a leading role in the South Asia. The chief objectives of the treaty are to support India for the joint production of military weapons and mutual cooperation in the missile program and finally to transfer the civil nuclear technology to India (The Times of India, 2005, March 17). This pact between US and India provided the means to lift the restrictions on transfer of highly sensitive military equipment to India without CTBT signatory (The Nation, 2005, June 30,). On the other side, it is intended to aid India for advancing of long term strategic targets of United States in the South Asia and ultimately in reward India to become a one of the influential and major power of the globe. No doubt, this defense pact has provided the opportunity to India to have its military presence beyond its borders (Mahmood, 2005. p. 2). In a press conference (2005) Mukherjee and Rumsfeld articulated that the United States and India has established strategic partnership based on national interest of both the countries and common interests in the region (Washington Post, 2005, June 29). This treaty will provide the means and the path for future military and defense cooperation between the nations (Ahmad, *et al*, 2005, p.3-4). The United States and India have moved forward to establish joint production group that will scrutinize the scope of missile technology cooperation, military and defense equipment bilateral trade, the training of the navy pilots and future co-production (The Nation, 2005, June 30). The Hindustan Times wrote that America was not sincere to transfer the highly sensitive technology to India so she only established the “defense procurement and production group” and by establishing bilateral production group of India and United States, the America satisfied the Indian media and also to save her from the negative criticism (The Hindustan Times, 2005, June 30).

## **Indo-US Nuclear Agreement**

United States has moved forward to given the status of member-state of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to India without signing the CTBT. And when Indian Prime Minister visited America in July 2005, the US administration made an offer to him to get the same amenities and benefits from the civil nuclear technology as the other member nuclear states and offered civil nuclear collaboration (Dawn, 2005, July 20). The Indo-US nuclear agreement was proclaimed on July 18, 2005. Finally, India's long ambition rewarded to be accepted as non-proliferation regime (Dawn, 2005, July 20). During the visit of Indian Prime Minister Dr. Singh, President Bush emphasized to develop strategic links between the two nations in the region for common and long term security interests (The Indian Express, 2005, July 20). In a meeting with Dr. Singh, Bush declared that he is interested to convince the congress and other member states to lift up sanctions to restrict India to have a benefits civil nuclear program (Washington Post, 2005, July 19). After 9/11, India cooperated and supported United States on the US policies of counter-terrorism, in reward to this cooperation, America lift up all sanctions which were imposed on India after its nuclear tests in 1998. Bush also declared that United States will also provide fuel supply to Tarapur nuclear power (The Nation, 2005, July 20). All the Americans favors are evident that United States and India have formulated a long term strategic partnership in order to meet their long term priorities and long term common benefits in the region.

American administration had given the surety to Dr. Singh regarding the acceptance of Indian nuclear program by the other stake holders and member states of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty. In that perspective, the British Prime Minister remarked that the arrangements with India are inevitable for the International community for the common benefits in terms of energy cooperation, security relations and for economic development (Dawn, 2006, March 3). Mohammed Elbaradei also endorsed the statement of the British Prime Minister and said that it is the time to combine non-proliferation regime in order to counter the possible nuclear terrorism in future (The News, 2006, March 3). In accordance with the report published by Carnegie Endowment, Bush assisted India in becoming a global power of the 21st century. Mr. Ashley Tallies cites in this report that Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka cases of state failure haunting India and also pose a threat to US. So both countries should join hands to curb this extremism.

## **Compulsions behind US-India Partnership**

Following are the compulsions behind the strategic partnership of United

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States and India.

1. After the potential rise of China in Military and economic fields, US desires to maintain equilibrium in Asia, therefore it requires an alliance with a power which would be able to undertake this task.
2. India shares convergence of interests with US in the region. After 9/11 and December 13, 2003 attack on Indian Parliament, India has propagated that it shares the same threats as that of America.
3. India wants to play stronger role in the region being the biggest Democracy, second in population, faster growing economy. India also agrees with US missions of Regime changes for democracy.
4. The US have planned its permanent bases in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Asian Republics. This US presence is not welcomed by China and Russia.

China and India has settled their border dispute and trade has reached to US \$ 13.6 billion. It is predicted that India will become China's largest trading partner overtaking the US, which is currently India's main export market and import source. US enjoys partnership with Japan, Taiwan which are strategic rivals to China, joining with India provides leverage over China. US also aim at constraining each of these two rising Asian powers through the other by its own balancing role. Also it will prevent any possible alliance against US in future. Both China and Russia have been supportive of Iran in its quest to continue with its nuclear program.

### **Pak-China Factor in US-India Partnership**

India is big country in terms of area, population, economy and resources in south Asia. India always has the hegemonic designs in the region but Pakistan has always struggled for self-survival against the superiority of its neighbor county. So Pakistan has an outwardly look and seeking external relations to neutralize the balance of power in the region But India always alleged Pakistan to disturb the natural balance of power in the region (Thakar, 1999, p. 223). Pakistan has a very important geo-strategic location in the south Asia and it had played a substantial role in the world politics. America always used Pakistan when its strategic interest is at stake. Pakistan's protagonist in the military stratagem against the communism and counter USSR in Afghanistan was very crucial .Pakistan role in the war against terror is a front line state. According to some strategic analysts, America and India relations will remain at stake without normalizing the Pakistan and Indian relations.

In the Asia, China is a big power and it is recognized that China has a significant role the regional and world politics. China has achieved a

quantitative progress and it is widely accepted in the world that china is a huge economy. Many strategist raise a question that how the china will make their relations with the outer world after achieving its economic and military peak. There are two schools of thought regarding china's future role in the world politics. Some scholars have a view that China's role will be approachable and genial in the region others have a view that its role will be rather antagonistic and confrontational. United States and India take China constant and a long term challenge in the region for both US and India (Mattoo, 1999, pp. 217-18). Pakistan security parameters are based on one China policy and it is an all-weather and ever green friendship. India and United States have developed common strategic interest. The United States and India have mutual interests in terms of China's emerging power of the region. America is supporting India to maintain a balance of power in the region in order to neutralize the china's influence in the region.

### **South Asian Security Environment**

Pakistan and India are two atomic powers in South Asia. Both nations have different perspective on all diverse issues in the regional and international power politics. They have different stands on all political issues and defense issues. One of the major bones of contention between Pakistan and India is the long standing Kashmir issue which could not be solved through United Nations resolutions, third party mediations and even through bilateral talks between India and Pakistan. Because of the complex and complicated relations of both the atomic powers of the regions, the South Asia is most insecure and capricious regions in the world. Both atomic Powers Pakistan and India have political antagonism lasted for more than sixty years and there is possibility in future a potential nuclear clatter between the two nations. In order to maintain a balance of power in the region Pakistan conducted its 1<sup>st</sup> nuclear test in response of Indian nuclear tests in May, 1998. After 9/11, the United States has originated an anti- terrorism war. The main focus of war against terrorism is on this region which made the Kashmir issue more complicated. These momentous changes in regional politics scenario has increased the distance between Pakistan and India which may lead to one more conflict between the two countries of South Asia. The security situation is more dangerous because of the Nuclear Proliferation in the region and this make Kashmir dispute more treacherous. An assessment made by the Institute for Science and International Security about the nuclear warheads of Pakistan and India. It was assessed that Indian capacity of production of warheads is 45-95 and on the other hand Pakistan's production capacity is 30-50 (<http://www.isis-online.org?>). According to the report published in The New Scientist, 10 minor warheads would exterminate more than three million individuals if Pakistan and India has a partial nuclear war in the region



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([www.newscientist.com](http://www.newscientist.com)?). So there is a great concern in the nations of the world that India and Pakistan nuclear war can lead to a possible first nuclear war.

Post 9/11 scenario has made the security situation more complex in the context that India relates the Kashmir issue with the war on terror and India has tracked dynamically to create the association of terrorism with Pakistan. The counter terrorism security policies mark the Kashmir issue even more devious. India has blamed and held responsible the Lashkar-e-Tayyaba and Jaish-e-Mohammed for terrorist violence on Indian Parliament in 2001. On the other hand, Pakistan is front line state in the war against terror and taking all the possible measures to deal this challenge. It is evident that anti-terrorism security policies and nuclear proliferation marked South Asia an international subject. But it can be concluded that China, Pakistan and India has a chance for potential cooperation in terms of non-proliferation and counter terrorism priorities because all the countries share common interests in the regional security.

### **US security policy and balance of power in South Asia**

The conception of a strategic balance is wide-ranging and can be assessed on the basis of multiple factors. It includes the impacts of economic achievements, effects of social enlargements and the engrossment of other external actors in the regional politics (Cheema, 2010, p.1). Pakistan is struggling to maintain its identity as an independent and sovereign nation and Pakistan maintained balance of power in the region by countering Indian superiority in the regional politics and by maintain its political independence but India take the balance of power means Indian ascendancy in the regional politics as a big power. American role is always been substantial in the regional politics of South Asia in order to maintain a strategic balance in the region. The 2<sup>nd</sup> important thing to direct the strategic balance is nuclear preemption. Furthermost America played a significant role in the stability of South Asia specifically afterward sun colorization of the region. Although China has been playing its role in the strategic balance of South Asia and it supported Pakistan against the big and hegemonic actor of the region but America has been major source of defense and military equipment for Pakistan. In this background, India and United States strategic partnership and common shared goals can be security threat for Pakistan. It is understood that United States after this strategic convergence will prefer India over Pakistan in the regional politics. Consequently, Pakistan will be unable to find defense equipment along with political backing in the regional politics.

The final and utmost target of the major actors of international power politics is always gaping for the prospects and projections to advance their dominance in the regions above the challengers to accomplish their hegemonic status. Multiple factors are involved in desirous to have a hegemonic status. One may be the international anarchistic arrangement other may be the implausibility and insecurity about the actions of other major actors and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is self-survival. Consequently, these factors pushed nations to gain power in the region (White House Report 2006, p. 1). It looks that India United States Strategic arrangement is manifestation of power politics in the context of that America will use all means and ways to support India to emerge as a counter weigh to China. It can easily conclude that in this scenario the Strategic balance will be in favor of America as compared to china and on the other hand the strategic balance will be in favor of India in case of South Asian regional power politics. So it will totally disturb the balance of power in the Asia and that can lead to security concern for both China and Pakistan. The security policy adopted by United States is the manifestation of the desire of the super power to maintain the current status of the world i.e. uni-polar world.

#### **United States' security Parameters towards South Asia:**

According to many scholars, the United States security parameters have totally inclined towards India and the policy is to focusing India and ignoring Pakistan from the early cold war era especially after the Clinton visit of India in 2000. More over the Bush administration went forward to put pressures on Pakistan and advancement of relations with India (Jiali, 2001??).In the wake of 9/11, the United States has accustomed its stratagem and dogma in South Asia. The greatest objective and the focus of America are now shifted from containment of communism to counter terrorism strategies. So there is a dramatic shift in the policy paradigm and there is also a shift in the stance to support Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. The United States has accepted India as a major power in South Asia and withdraws its pressures on the nuclear program of India. Moreover it moves forwards to a joint defense and military collaboration in the context of security paradigm of South Asia. Michael Clark in his article published in Washington Times, concluded that America's concern is not on the rise of the middle class in India but the United States is greatly interested in information technology corporations of India because that offered a lot of potential to US (Fischer, 1999, p.1).

The United States has its long term strategic interest in the region of South Asia. In this wake the future Chinese emerging economy and military might is also a great concern of America. The potential future influential role of China cannot be ignored. So the United States, by focusing on its long term security

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priorities in the region, have exclusively skewed towards India and needs its long term influence in the region. Through the strategic convergence with India, she is successful in achieving its dominant status in the South Asian power politics scenario as compared to Russia and China. India has also successful in getting achieved its long desire of acceptance of its nuclear program by the world and now because of its emerging economy and defense joint collaboration with United States have gained a big power status in the region but still it is not influential as Russia and China are in the regional power politics (Brzezinski, 1997, pp. 44-45). Robert Hathaway commented that this inference is the underestimation of India's capacity and potential because the Indians in the United States have substantial role in shaping the security policy of South Asia. (Hathaway, 2001, pp. 21-34)

It can easily be concluded that in the backdrop of Indian economy, long term geo-strategic priorities, the United States changed its policy paradigm and focusing on India but concerning the counter terrorism priorities, it cannot ignored Pakistan otherwise the region will be destabilize and it will also be dangerous for international security as well. In this perspective, the United States security policy has not gone beyond the strategic balance in the region. Clinton administration was focused on the rising influence of China in the region, so it made some policies and practiced different strategic means to contain China. Taiwan issue has always a great concern for the Americans. American strategy to rely on Japan and India to contain rising China had been a major policy paradigm of Clinton administration. In this context, the India and the Indian Ocean can play a substantial protagonist in such a geo-politics.

### **US-India and Pak-China Security Arrangement**

After the disintegration of USSR and in the post-Cold War era, the physiognomies of the region is that the United States has turned out to be the single superpower in the globe. The role of United States in the security environment of South Asia is always been vital and she plays a role of chief actor in the power politics of South Asia. Pakistan is an atomic power in South Asia and always have foremost role in the politics of the region. India and China has emerged as Asian powers. India and China are also the major evolving countries on the globe and both are the nuclear powers as well. China and India are amongst the "five geo-strategic players" (Brzezinski ,1997, p.41) in the world. They have their own independent policies and there is always possibility to have some engagement with the vested interests of the United States. Brzezinski listed the countries as China, India, France, Germany and Russia. No doubt, In East Asia, China is a gigantic power but on the other hand in South Asia, India is a main actor. From the security perspective, the China and India has advantages and chief powers in their

regions. But even then they have not yet achieved the world power status so that they have influence in the international power politics. China and India are two important emergent market players which have a lot of emerging prospects for economic inducements. Both the regional players are very important for United States because of the transitional stage. There is a possibility and fears of America about development of an alliance between China, Russia and India grounded on strategic interest, economic interests and to make the world Multi-polar world instead of uni-polar.

According to Bajpai, the shared political and economic benefits have pushed United States and India to advance a supportive agenda in the regional politics as America and India are the two largest democracies across the globe. Both the nations have their geo-strategic and geo-political designs for which they need each other's support to achieve the desired goals (Bajpai, 1999, p.194). In the post 9/11 era, the United States have shifted its attention towards India and the security policy of America is to focus more on India in all the diverse strategic concerns. India has made some achievements in the improving its economy. India's information technology industry is really growing and has a lot potential for the world especially attracting the United States. After the Indian support of United States missile defense strategy, the American administration has totally ignored the Indian nuclear tests in 1998 and accepted its dominant position in South Asia. In this century, counter-terrorism emerged as a new phenomenon has for the strategic co-operation between the nations of the world. United States and India also developed their strategic partnership in the perspective of war against terror. In this scenario Pakistan is an appreciated partner of United States and may consider as hurdle in the US Indian strategic ties. In the changing strategic partnership and leaving behind Pakistan, US-India strategic convergence may emerge a "soft balance of power" system among the countries of the region (Rajamony, *et al*, 2002, p. 37)

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The impacts of US Indian civil nuclear deal are undoubtedly challenging in the international politics and might be threat to regional security as well as global implications in the broader perspective. The Civil Nuclear Deal between United States and India are totally contradictory to the international standards of conduct among the acknowledged nuclear states and the state that trailed its nuclear capacity outside the frame work of the IAEA and it is also against the fundamental stance of the America non- proliferation protocols. There are severe threats for Pakistan, which have to take into explanation. There is emaciated difference to identify that it can be used to accomplish armed desires or would be used for civilian purposes. This treaty would in expedite

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India to buy military equipment up to \$5 billion from United States. More over India at any time can switch its civilian nuclear facilities to armed manufacturing. In future, this deal can also lead to effect confidence-building dialogues between Pakistan and India. The US-India civil nuclear technology deal is a clear cut sign that United States has accepted India as a single big power and foremost power in South Asia and she would not deal Pakistan and India as equal players in the regional politics. Although Pakistan relishing a foremost non-NATO partner of United States and a valued companion in the war against terrorism but Nevertheless the US has changed its policy towards South Asia and has developed a most substantial strategic connotation with India. One of the momentous and significant links of this partnership between US-India is defense accord with both of them. It is definitely a great apprehension for Pakistan that the US did not consider the strategic symmetry of balance of power in the region. It would be disturbed because of the transfer of most sophisticated missile defense technology to India.

Although, India has refuted US proposal for the transfer of the Patriot Advanced Capability-2 technology but US-India agreement for the transfer of Patriot Advanced Capability-3 technology utmost imperative step in US- India strategic relations. Patriot Advanced Capability-3 has capability to eliminate missiles taking all types of warheads. This system has a longer range than Patriot Advanced Capability-2. The American army had only 175 Patriot Advanced Capability-3 system up to 2004. It is obvious that the transfer of this highly sensitive technology to India will start the anti-missile competition in South Asia and will definitely push Pakistan to get look at least same anti-missile technology for its security and defense needs. Eventually it will increase the defense budgets of both the countries and will also lead to unnecessary arms race in this region. It is estimated in Pakistan the defense outlay is increased up to 22 % approximately in the budget 2009-2010. It can be easily understandable that the Indian troops will participate in the US led operations around the world without taking the prior approval from the United Nations (Mahmood, 2005, p.1).

One of the major implications of the US India defense ties and civil nuclear deal is that it will push India to have more and more nuclear weapons and there will be no end of this nuclear race in South Asia. Pakistan will follow the same path to have a strategic balance in the region. The India is still seeking transfer of more and more highly lethal nuclear technology. In 1998, India conducted its nuclear test and after long 15 year, the desire to have more technology is stands still. This approach and strategy is really dangerous for the region and even for international security patterns. The US Indian deal does not puts any restriction on the India regarding the nuclear amenities. According to the civil nuclear deal, it's entirely up to India to declare which

nuclear amenities are for civil purpose and which are for military purpose and there is no clear cut time frame in the deal. This extreme authority has started wide-ranging discussions of the atrociousness of Indian forthcoming nuclear objectives and production targets. According to the documented nuclear policy of India, the solitary purpose of the Indian nuclear force is to maintain an Indian minimum deterrence capacity. The Indian nuclear program is compatible rather than hostile towards other nations of the world. According to the Chinese and Pakistanis strategic forces, there are lot of apprehensions about this declaration because it does not embrace any surety. The United States and India defense relations has created a gap between Pakistan India balance of power and has a severe threats particularly to regional and to global security as well. The nuclear treaty practically amounts to America's acknowledgment of India as a nuclear power. According to Marya Mufti the importance of the deal was expounded by Dr. Manmoohan Singh. Dr. Singh said that the international community should take this deal in the background of India's nuclear test in 1974 (Mufti, 2005, p.3). The agreement is not at all astonishing. In 2005, When US made a declaration of hand over F-16s to Pakistan, a defense experts remarkeded that the US is going to offer India something amazingly big (The Frontier Post, 2005, August 12).

## **Conclusion**

In the context of security paradigms of Asia particularly South Asia and East Asia, the People's Republic of China is great concern of both India and the United States. China is also densely inhabited, economically strong market and evolving big power of the region. It is predicted that in future, China's role will be influential and vital in the security matters of Asia. Keeping in view the long term strategic priorities in the region, the uni-polar power of the world is using all means and ways to strengthen its dominating status in the regional politics. Especially in the backdrop of the 9/11, the United States has adopted security policy inclined towards India. The anti-American sentiments in Pakistan and Anti-American non state actor role added fuel in the drastic change of US security policy that is now leading towards leaving behind its traditional and closest ally Pakistan. Although Pakistan has played its substantial and extensive role in the containment of communism and war on terror but American's changing long term security priorities and international power politics status pushed US towards India as Indian ocean and India itself is very important for the future grand military strategy of the United states. This US-India strategic convergence has, no doubt, great extortions and intimidations for Pakistan particularly and for china as well.

Since the creation although Pakistan is enjoying strategic relations with china but America has always been a major contributor towards strengthen the

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military and defense capability of Pakistan. Pakistan has played a reliable US partner role in the context of to counter the evil forces of communism, important cold war ally and counter terrorism front line state. In response of Pakistan's substantial role in the regional power politics, America is always a great source of balance of power in the region. But this drastic change and security policy shift towards India will not only disturb the balance of power of the region but also push Pakistan to defenseless status in the security arena of South Asia.

In the global arena, America is super power of the world which has greater role in the world power politics and China has achieved quantitative growth and an emerging big power of the region which will have a substantial role and influence in the future geo and regional politics. So India has tilted towards America and readapted its future security policy to achieve a big power status in the world scenario. US-India civil nuclear technology deal, transfer of advanced missile technology and provision of nuclear fuel to India has potential threats to be used against the China and Pakistan. US India cooperation especially in the fields of space technology, defense technology and nuclear technology will create the recklessness in the military warheads power balance in the region. Consequently, this Indo-US partnership will destabilize the whole region particularly and the world as well. This partnership will lead to disturb the existing power of balance in the region. The United States has set an outrageous illustration that will lead to more proliferation in the other countries of the world. It is obvious and expected that being a super power of the world the United States should restrict and oppose the nuclear arms race rather than to be a motivating factor for the competition of nuclear arms race in the region.

On the other hand, the United States also desirous to have an access to the mammoth economies of the China and India as well. In this perspective, there should be stability in the region rather than antagonistic behavior towards one another and America can be affirmative element for the Indo-Pak and Sino-India relations based on mutual understanding and mutual trust. This approach will lead to regional stability and will create harmonious relations among the nations of the region which is in the larger interest of the people of the region and America as well.

It can be concluded easily that China, India and Pakistan should be good neighbors in the regional politics. They have good economic collaboration and should be supportive to each other in the geo-politics. This triangle will lead towards the prosperity of the all the three neighbors particularly and for the other international actors as well. This type of relationship can only be achieved in the context of common interests and indulgent in mutual benefits

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of all the stake holders. Ensuring the regional solidity, economic collaboration and mutual respect of sovereignty of every stake holder in the region Pakistan, China, India and United States can stretch a 'win-win, win-win' situation.



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