



Security, Strategy, and Stability: The Impact of Pakistan on Indo-US Bilateral Relations

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ABSTRACT

The Indo-US strategic partnership has emerged as a cornerstone of geopolitical dynamics in South Asia, a huge element because of the perceived protection threats and strategic imperatives regarding Pakistan. While India and the USA have reinforced their cooperation in defence, nuclear generation, and counterterrorism, Pakistan's characteristic as a strategic actor has notably formed the contours of this alliance. This paper in addition assesses how the protection suggestions made with the aid of Pakistan, nuclear deterrence, and alliance with China have an effect on Indo-US circle of relations people. By the usage of the glasses of the Realist theories, mainly Balance of Power and Power Transition, the observer explores how Pakistan's strategic movements contribute to building local balance or volatility. The assessment highlights the results for neighbourhood safety, nuclear proliferation, and strategic realignments, and concludes that Pakistan stays a dynamic variable in defining the path of Indo-US -sided members of the family.

Keywords: Indo-US Strategic Partnership, Nuclear Deterrence, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Balance of Power Theory, Power Transition Theory, and Regional Stability and Geopolitics

INTRODUCTION

The evolving bilateral relationships amongst India and the US have substantially altered the strategic dynamics of South Asia. The Indo-US strategic partnership, which has deepened substantially for the reason that stop of the Cold War, is taken into consideration a essential element of Washington's broader approach to counterbalance China's rise inside the Asia-Pacific location (Amin, 2021). This partnership encompasses key areas that contain safety cooperation, nuclear era agreements, and counterterrorism efforts, which collectively contribute to strengthening India's nearby influence. However, the developing alignment among India and the USA has profound inferences for Pakistan, which perceives this strategic shift as a right away hazard to its security and regional stability. Pakistan's characteristic in US strategic calculations has traditionally oscillated among ally and adversary, induced particularly by means of international geopolitical shifts and neighborhood energy contests. In contemporary-day years, Islamabad's reaction to Indo-US collaboration has been characterized by nuclear modernization, tactical weapon development, and a deepening alliance with China, especially through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

The Balance of Power and Power Transition Theory theoretical frameworks provide important lenses to recognize the consequences of Pakistan's strategic maneuvers on Indo-US family participants (Verma, 2020). The Balance of Power precept shows that Pakistan's nuclear deterrence and its alliance with China are counterweights to India's militarization, supported through the assets of US era and strategic cooperation. In evaluation, Power Transition Theory highlights the risks related to India's US-subsidized close to dominance, suggesting that this shift disrupts the conventional electricity equilibrium in South Asia, heightening the capability for conflict. This study pursuits to seriously have a look at how Pakistan's strategic recommendations effect Indo-US bilateral family members, contributing to neighborhood volatility or balance, and reshaping the broader geopolitical landscape of South Asia.

Theoretical Framework: Realist Lenses

The Balance of Power Theory and the Power Transition Theory are applicable frameworks in understanding the dynamics of electricity politics, mainly in the context of the Indo-US planned partnership and its suggestions for Pakistan. The Balance of Power Theory, rooted in Realist ideas, posits that global stability is maintained whilst strength is flippantly disbursed among primary states or alliances, preventing any single entity from dominating the system. According to Jahangir and Khan, (2020), states seek to preserve their sovereignty and protection by counterbalancing rising powers through navies and strategic alliances. In the South Asian context, Pakistan's nuclear capabilities and strategic alignment with China serve as counterweights to India's growing militarization and its enhanced cooperation with the United States. This alignment reflects Pakistan's strategy to maintain a regional equilibrium amidst escalating Indo-US collaboration, which threatens to disrupt South Asia's traditional balance of power (Joshi, 2021). The Indo-US strategic partnership, formalized through agreements such as the 123 Nuclear Deal and military cooperation pacts, enables India to access

advanced defence technologies and nuclear materials, enhancing its conventional and nuclear capabilities. This development is perceived by Pakistan as a strategic imbalance, prompting it to strengthen its defence posture, including tactical nuclear weapons and deeper military ties with China as a deterrent (Nagappa and Natesan, 2020).

On the other hand, the **Power Transition Theory**, (Kumar et al., 2021), challenges the assumptions of Balance of Power by arguing that global conflict is more likely during periods of shifting power hierarchies rather than parity. This theory posits that war becomes credible when a increasing power methods the dominant status of an established hegemon, unsettling the existing international order. In the case of South Asia, the Indo-US partnership is seen as a catalyst for India's emergence as a provincial hegemon, changing the status quo and heightening Pakistan's sense of strategic vulnerability. According to Bukhari (2020), this perceived shift within the nearby energy shape compels Pakistan to aggressively pursue nuclear deterrence and deepen its alliance with China as a strategic counterbalance. This alignment is not most effectively aimed toward deterring Indian dominance, but also at preserving Pakistan's local influence in the face of developing US-India defence cooperation. The Power Transition Theory shows that such realignments inherently lead to the growth of regional instability, because the disadvantaged state—in this case, Pakistan—can also undertake a revisionist strategy to reclaim strategic parity, thereby raising the hazard of war.

Both fashions' theoretical implications are evident in South Asia's geopolitical landscape. The Balance of Power Theory underlines the importance of preserving strategic uniformity to side-step power by any single kingdom. This principle has traditionally underpinned Pakistan's nuclear doctrine and strategic relationship with China. Conversely, the Power Transition Theory highlights the risks of India's ascension as a US-subsidized hegemon, suggesting that this shift disrupts the status quo and speeds up a race for local hands. Pakistan's defence policies, consisting of developing tactical nuclear weapons like the Nasr missile, replicate its adherence to the Balance of Power precept as a deterrence approach against India's growing navy capabilities (Hardeman, 2020). Simultaneously, its growing dependence on Chinese support manifests in Power Transition dynamics, in which Pakistan seeks to offset Indo-US naval and financial collaboration.

Moreover, the strategic calculus of the USA in bolstering India's military and nuclear abilities, ostensibly to counter China's impact, inadvertently intensifies Pakistan's security concerns. The US's dedication to India's offer for an everlasting seat at the United Nations Security Council and its support for India's presence in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) are perceived in Islamabad as attempts to solidify India's local supremacy, in addition to compelling Pakistan to recalibrate its defence posture. This recalibration is not always limited to military improvements. However, it extends to strategic monetary responsibilities, including the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which is considered an economic lifeline and a strategic buffer in opposition to Indian encirclement.

The evaluation of these theoretical lenses shows that the Indo-US strategic partnership disrupts the conventional strength equilibrium in South Asia, prompting Pakistan to adopt internal and external balancing mechanisms to mitigate perceived threats. Internally, Pakistan has focused on nuclear deterrence and military modernization, and externally, it has deepened its strategic alignment with China. This twin technique displays Pakistan's attempt to uphold the stability of power while concurrently preparing for the outcomes of power transition. Consequently, the Indo-US partnership, rather than stabilizing the place, has delivered new layers of complexity and volatility, making strategic stability increasingly precarious (Iqbal, 2020). In brief, the Balance of Power Theory underscores Pakistan's reliance on nuclear deterrence and strategic alliances to preserve local parity with India, simultaneously, because the Power Transition Theory highlights the risks related to India's elevation to a US-supported regional hegemon. The interaction of those theories manifests in South Asia's geopolitical tensions, wherein army construct-ups, nuclear modernization, and moving alliances continue to form the strategic panorama. The sustainability of peace and stability inside the vicinity remains contingent upon the functionality of those most important powers to control their strategic pursuits without triggering large-scale battle.

Pakistan's Strategic Role in Indo-US Relations

Historical Context and Geopolitical Significance

Pakistan has long been settled on the US strategic desk regarding historic geopolitical nomenclatures dating to the Cold War. During that era, Pakistan emerged as a frontline country in America's efforts to counter Soviet expansion in South Asia and the Middle East. The strategic partnership became particularly obtrusive at some opinion of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, wherein Pakistan served as the essential conduit for American military and financial aid to the Afghan Mujahideen. This collaboration became instrumental in weakening the Soviet impact, contributing to the ultimate extraction of Soviet forces from Afghanistan in 1989. Pakistan's geographical proximity to Afghanistan and its political effect on the key Afghan factions made it a critical accomplice for the US in its broader approach of containing communism (Amin, 2021).

In the post-September 11 generation, Pakistan's strategic implication was promote magnified because the United States released its War on Terror. Pakistan has become a vital best friend, imparting logistical support, intellect cooperation, and admittance to its airspace for US army operations in Afghanistan. Its function in shooting key terrorist figures and its cooperation in counterterrorism projects solidified its role as an essential accomplice in the US-led efforts to dismantle terrorist networks. However, regardless of this cooperation, underlying tensions endured, on the whole, due to mutual distrust and diverging strategic objectives within the vicinity.

The geopolitical panorama shifted dramatically with the validation of the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement in 2008, which allowed India to gain admittance to civilian nuclear generation and materials regardless of its position as a non-signatory of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This settlement became perceived in Islamabad as a strategic imbalance, fundamentally altering the regional strength equation. The deal no longer legitimized India's nuclear software but

positioned India as a crucial best friend in the US strategy to hostage China's rising influence in the Asia-Pacific region. This shift marked a substantial realignment in US foreign coverage, signalling a departure from its previously balanced approach between India and Pakistan (Chowdhury, 2019).

In response, Pakistan began a strategic recalibration of its personnel. Recognizing the developing Indo-US alignment as a risk to its countrywide security, Islamabad increased its nuclear deterrence capabilities. It increased its nuclear arsenal, modernized its delivery systems, and emphasized the growth of strategic nuclear weapons (TNWs) to offset India's conformist army dominance. Pakistan's nuclear doctrine, focused on "full spectrum deterrence," was changed to counter any strategic or traditional danger posed by India. This trend brought the reliance on nuclear deterrence, which Islamabad needed to sustain strategic parity with South Asia.

In addition, Pakistan established deeper strategic relations with China, a flow that became defensive and strategic. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship project under Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), came along by providing financial growth and infrastructural developments to Pakistan. More importantly, however, it nailed down Sino-Pakistani navy cooperation. China offered better army technology and financial inputs that assisted Pakistan in countering the developing army cooperation between India and Arabia.

Therefore, Pakistan's ancient role as a primary US ally propelled put up-Sep 11~ into a more involved and nationally focused algorithm, powered by the Indo-US nuclear settlement and the US's shifting priorities in Asia. This recalibration, however, increased Pakistan's nuclear posture and secured the strategic alliance with China, rewriting the local proportion of strength and setting up the opportunity for a symbol spanning new geopolitical distinctives of South Asia Nuclear Deterrence and Strategic Stability (Kumar et al., 2020).

Pakistan's nuclear doctrine is, by and large, at a strategic level anchored through its strategic relations with India and its aims to maintain what it prefers to describe as "credible minimum deterrence". This is a supposed concept that should deter India from attempting a hostile military appearance, since Pakistan will possess enough nuclear capability to destroy in retaliation. Unlike traditional doctrines aimed at benefiting from possession of nuclear capability, the Pakistan doctrine focuses on quantity and survivability of its nuclear pressure, thus ensuring that this country is no longer pressured or that India challenges its traditional military superiority. The Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement of 2008 raised alarm bells for Pakistan, increasing the security risk to Pakistan as India now has admittance to civilian nuclear technology and fuel without compelling its membership into the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This step allowed India to extend its nuclear competences abroad without any international imperative- thus it became a de facto nuclear state. Pakistan found it a strategic imbalance in South Asia, which led it to speed up its nuclear development. In turn, Islamabad developed its nuclear program, placing emphasis specifically on tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs). These are low-yield, short-range nuclear arms meant to neutralise India's conventional military muscle by posing a deterrent against mass invaders or operations across the interfaces (Nash, 2021).

The entry of TNWs into Pakistan's military strategic policy is an indication of its spiritual desire to confound strategic stability through nuclear deterrence. However, this approach has helped create what the scholars call the 'stability-instability paradox'. This paradox tells us that the existence of nuclear weapons has the effect that, being nuclear weapons, it diminishes the risk of full-scale warfare owing to the monstrous consequences of a nuclear war, but it also increases the possibility of smaller conventional wars. This was a trademark of the Kargil War of 1999, when both nuclear-armed nations were engaged in an extensive but not nuclear war, during which this phenomenon became a pretty common sight. Likewise, border clashes and militarized incidents have continued under the inducement of nuclear deterrence as both sides maintain a wary distance to prevent a nuclear detonation.

Pakistan's nuclear strategy is tightly coupled to the necessity of securing regional strategic balance amidst conventionally stronger India. The attention paid to full-spectrum deterrence (strategic, operational, and tactical) demonstrates how Islamabad will deter possible Indian moves in all strata of war. Although this nuclear posture may have arguably maintained the larger strategic equilibrium, it has also deepened posturing in an unstable security zone of South Asia, where the potential for escalation continues to emerge.

Sino-Pakistan Alliance

The strategic cooperation signed between Pakistan and China primarily reacts to the emerging alliance among India and the United States. With increased Indo-US cooperation, especially about defence and nuclear technology, Pakistan looked to China to roll back this happening. This partnership is illustrated via the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) – a enormous investment in physical infrastructure to shape a China-Pakistan economic link from China's Xinjiang province to Pakistan's Gwadar Port on the Arabian Sea. CPEC, valued at over \$60 billion, is not only an economic initiative but also a strategic manoeuvre designed to secure Pakistan's western frontier and grant China direct access to the Indian Ocean, bypassing the Strait of Malacca—a vulnerable chokepoint in maritime trade (Akram and Fareed, 2019).

Gwadar Port, developed under CPEC, holds immense strategic value for Pakistan and China. For Pakistan, it serves as an economic gateway and a counterweight to Indian naval influence in the Arabian Sea. It is a crucial junction for China in its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), penetrating the Middle East and Africa by a shorter and more secure pipeline. The strategic depth enabled by Gwadar weakens US naval superiority in the Indian Ocean and bucks India's maritime dominance, making the region's strategic calculus difficult for Washington.

This is a unilateral fixing for Pakistan's naval and economic safety, and for China as a superpower in South Asian geopolitical equations. Besides Sino-Pakistan cooperation in defence technology, NPTE and wrist enhancement under the organization of joint army companies have become a fact in their mutual sense in the face of the Indo-US hegemony. In this way, more than a counterweight to Indo-US strategic hyperlinks, the Sino-Pakistan alliance helps form the geo-

political environment in South Asia with long-lasting impacts on local balance and great power (Raza, 2022).

Impact on Indo-US Bilateral Relations

Defence and Military Cooperation

The India-U.S. defence and military engagements have risen substantially over the past two years, thus presenting a continuously growing strategic complementarity in seeking mutual security interests in the subcontinent. This partnership is outsourced through valuable protection arrangements such as the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) and the Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA). LEMOA agreed to in 2016 allows both to apply each other's army centres for refuelling and logistics aid, increasing their capability to adopt joint operations and strategic volume. COMCASA, signed in 2018, helps secure communication and real-time intelligence sharing between our military and that of the US, thereby reducing interoperability weaknesses during joint operations (Kliman et al., 2019)

These agreements frame heavy alliances militarily and show the US's willingness to support India's strategic capabilities in the region. Also, they are areas for joint military exercises, technology transfers, and defence purchases. Those noteworthy joint military exercises, Yudh Abhyas, Malabar, and Vajra Prahar, not only came in handy in enhancing tactical coordination but also gave a strategic message of deterrence, especially to China and (at a path less direct) Pakistan. For Pakistan, this growing Indo-US defence collaboration is perceived as an encirclement strategy aimed at consolidating Indian military dominance in South Asia. Islamabad views the deepening military ties as threatening its strategic interests, prompting it to intensify its defence cooperation with China. This includes joint military projects, enhanced missile technology, and cooperative defence exercises. The Sino-Pakistani partnership, particularly through projects like the **JF-17 Thunder** fighter jet and the **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)**, countered the perceived strategic imbalance caused by Indo-US military cooperation (Bukhari, 2020).

Nuclear and Missile Developments

A significant aspect of the Indo-US strategic business is its impact on regional nuclear and missile developments. The **123 Agreement**, a landmark civil nuclear cooperation deal signed in 2008, enabled India to admittance nuclear technology and fuel from the United States regardless of being a non-signatory to the **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**. This agreement effectively legitimized India's nuclear program, allowing it to expand its nuclear arsenal and modernize its missile capabilities without the constraints imposed by international non-proliferation regimes.

Pakistan perceived this nuclear agreement as a direct danger to the planned balance in South Asia. The deal provided India with enhanced capabilities to produce nuclear energy, which could potentially be diverted to its weapons program. In response, Pakistan accelerated its nuclear development, focusing particularly on **short-range ballistic missiles** like **Nasr**, designed for tactical battlefield use. These tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs) are intended to deter Indian advances in conventional warfare, countering India's **Cold Start Doctrine**, which emphasizes speedy deployment for limited war.

This nuclear arms race has raised concerns about planned stability in South Asia. Both India and Pakistan have expanded their nuclear arsenals, with Pakistan consistently upgrading its **second-strike capabilities** to ensure retaliatory power in the occasion of a nuclear attack. The evolving nuclear posture of both nations reflects the heightened security dilemma prompted by the Indo-US partnership, contributing to an unstable regional security environment (Mehreen and Abid, 2022).

Kashmir Conflict and Diplomatic Isolation

One of the most profound impacts of the Indo-US strategic alignment is its influence on the Kashmir struggle and Pakistan's diplomatic positioning. Historically, the United States preserved a neutral deportment on Kashmir, occasionally calling for dialogue and restraint from both sides. However, the **Trump administration's open endorsement of India's stance on Kashmir**, particularly following the abrogation of **Article 370** in August 2019, marked a significant shift in US foreign policy. The decision to aid India's move to revoke the special self-reliant status of Kashmir was seen as tacit approval of New Delhi's rules, alienating Pakistan from Washington's diplomatic considerations (Amin, 2021).

This shift in US policy diluted its mediating position in the Kashmir dispute, correctly sidelining Pakistan's calls for international intervention. Consequently, Islamabad recalibrated its foreign coverage to counterbalance Indo-US cooperation through deepening its strategic ties with China and Russia. Pakistan sought more alignment with Beijing, leveraging projects like CPEC to support its financial and military resilience. Similarly, it contacted Russia to enhance safety cooperation and explore new geopolitical alignments.

Pakistan's diplomatic approach in worldwide forums, including the United Nations, has increasingly centred on Sino-Pakistani collaboration to counter India's impact. The strategic partnership with China protects its role in worldwide discussions on Kashmir, nuclear non-proliferation, and regional security. This realignment presentation of Pakistan's response to its growing diplomatic isolation following US assistance for India's hints has successfully marginalized its narrative on Kashmir in global diplomacy.

The Indo-US strategic partnership has reshaped community power forces at work in South Asia, intensifying protection cooperation, nuclear modernization, and diplomatic realignments. Pakistan's strategic reaction, marked with the resource of deeper Sino-Pakistani military and economic collaboration, presents its efforts to counterbalance the perceived encirclement and preserve strategic parity in the face of shifting global alliances. The developing polarization has further

entrenched protection dilemmas and complicated struggle resolution, mainly in Kashmir, putting the diploma at risk of heightened community instability. Strategic Implications for Regional Stability

Indo-US Strategic Convergence and South Asian Volatility

Indo-US strategic partnership has been a key pillar in reshaping the geopolitics of South Asia, something that has grown in three ways because of Washington's desire to check the rising tide of China. This convergence, represented by such vital protection reconciliations as the 123 Nuclear Deal and several bilateral naval treaties, has considerably extended India's military and nuclear capacity. Pakistan sees the United States' backing of India's strategic rise, including its looking for a enduring seat at the UN Security Council and membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), as a strategic imbalance. Not only is this alignment viewed as the approval of India's regional hegemony, but it is also seen as a direct challenge to the security calculus for Pakistan (Bukhari, 2020).

In retaliation, Pakistan is moving swiftly in its nuclear modernization effort; it is concentrating on credible minimum deterrence to offset the conventional military supremacy asserted by India. This is witnessed in record-sized growth of tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs) and ballistic missile technology. The presence of medium-range missiles such as Nasr demonstrates the retreat in armament that penetration of a nuclear threshold signifies for Pakistan, as opposed to signaling resolve to escalate to nuclear exchange in response to conventional aggression. Such trends point to a regional phenomenon, the so-called "stability-instability paradox," where nuclear deterrence prevents thermonuclear wars, but severely raises the possibility of low-intensity conflicts, as can be seen in the Kargil War of 1999 or border clashes that crop up from time to time.

The strategic convergence of India and the US is also a threat to upsetting the nuclear balance in South Asia. According to the power transition theory (Kumar et al., 2021), change in the power hierarchies is a habit that causes instability and conflict. Increased Indo-US cooperation, in combination with a rising India's defense potential, is considered a power shift that poses a risk to regional stability. Such perception not only contributed to increasing reliance of Pakistan on nuclear deterrence, but has also increased the risk that could result in military miscalculations. The strategic imbalance provoked by the US backing of India's rise is likely to initiate an arms race, prompting Pakistan to enhance its nuclear capabilities further, thereby enhancing the probability of military friction and regional instability.

The Role of International Alliances

Pakistan's strategic pivot towards China is a counterweight to the Indo-US arrangement in reconfiguring South Asia's power balance. This turn is best signalled by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a multi-billion-dollar project flagship under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). CPEC is more than just an economic enterprise that seeks to fortify Pakistan's western frontier and give China direct admittance to the Arabian Sea via Gwadar Port. Such strategic depth augments China's maritime visibility in the Indian Ocean as it opposes the Indian naval strength and the maritime dominance of the US over the region (Bukhari et al., 2020).

Moreover, Sino-Pakistani defence cooperation has increased: there are mutual military projects and technology transfers to strengthen Pakistan's conventional and nuclear deterrence. Among the support provided by Beijing has been joint production of fighter jets, such as the JF-17 Thunder, advanced missile technology, and naval cooperation. Not only do these initiatives boost Pakistani defence posture, but they are also an indication of going deeper into strategic alignment to counter Indo-US supremacy.

The trilateralism established by the partnership among the US-India and China-Pakistan bloc has powerfully redistributed geopolitics on the subcontinent. This polarization has broader implications for worldwide supply chains, similar to maritime protection, particularly in the Indian Ocean, an essential gateway for the area's strength and exchange routes. China is investing in Gwadar Port to avoid chokepoints such as the Strait of Malacca and gain strategic autonomy over its territory. Besides ensuring monetary investments for Pakistan, this partnership fortifies its strategic depth against Indian influence.

The Indo-US strategic convergence has brought about a shift in local power, requiring Pakistan to boost its nuclear and traditional deterrence and build its alliance with China. This alignment has helped build up heightened naval readiness and multiplied volatility in South Asia, even as it makes nearby stability much more precarious. As each of these alliances consolidates, the geopolitical climate of the South Asian region is set for a more intense strategic contest with ever-increasing consequences for regional security and global maritime certainty (Mirza, 2024).

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The geopolitics of South Asia are not static but continuously changing, and the change in Indo-US strategic relations and the countering strategy of Pakistan all open up a fertile area for research. An auspicious direction of study can be tracking the long-term effects of CPEC on local constancy and planned US interests. Since the CPEC will keep enlarging Pakistan's economic infrastructure and military potential, the consequences for Indo-U.S. relations will likely increase. Future studies could address how increased Sino-Pakistani military partnership, including mutual naval drill and sophisticated missile technology exchange, might change the strategic equation in the Indian Ocean and threaten US sea preponderance. Besides, the scope of research can also be targeted at the strategic recalibrations that the United States might follow as a consequence of the deepening grip of China on Pakistan, such as a change in the strategy of military employed and defence agreements that will be formed between the United States and India.

However, another sensitive issue that needs to be subject to future research is the development of nuclear dynamics between India and Pakistan. In contrast, their nuclear cooperation with the US influences it. The 123 Agreement let India modernize its nuclear arsenal and lead Pakistan into ramping up its nuclear development, including TNWs for countering India's conventional military superiority. Controllorship over future research might be directed towards examining the significance of such developments for nuclear stability in South Asia, particularly emphasizing the stability-instability paradox. This paradox, whereby nuclear deterrence would possibly keep away from big wars while promoting minor wars, continues to be primary for the safety of the South Asian region. Knowledge of the thresholds of nuclear involvement and the roles of 1/3-party intervention, including China or the United States, in de-escalating crises would go a long way in knowledge struggle prevention methods.

The Kashmir battle additionally presents a crucial dimension for future evaluation. The Trump administration's endorsement of India's abrogation of Article 370 and the subsequent dilution of US mediation in Kashmir have reshaped the diplomatic landscape. Future research has to examine the long-term ramifications of US insurance shifts on the Kashmir dispute and how this will impact Pakistan's diplomatic strategies at global forums, such as the United Nations. Furthermore, exploring Pakistan's growing alignment with China and Russia as a counterweight to US-India collaboration can also shed light on growing multipolarity in international geopolitics.

Finally, the wider implications of US-China opposition in South Asia constitute a key vicinity for educational exploration. Pakistan's strategic reliance on Beijing is in all likelihood to deepen as the United States continues to enhance India's navy talents to counter China's have an impact on. Future research have to determine how this trilateral dynamic affects the strategic calculus of smaller South Asian states, probably number one to new alliances and protection agreements that could redefine nearby power systems. The possibility of a contemporary Cold War paradigm in South Asia, driven via Indo-US and Sino-Pakistani strategic alignments, warrants scholarly interest in spotting its implications for the shape of worldwide protection.

The Indo-US strategic partnership and Pakistan's counterstrategies are set to stay defining factors in South Asian geopolitics. The growing complexity of nuclear deterrence, near alliances, and superpower opposition underscores the need for in-depth studies to apprehend the effects for regional balance and international strategic equilibrium. Future research focusing on those evolving dynamics will now not only enhance the know-how of South Asian protection-demanding situations but additionally make a contribution to formulating effective war prevention and diplomatic strategies.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan's bilateral relationships with India and the US are vital and complicated. Its strategic countermeasures- nuclear posture and Sino-Pakistan alignment- significantly shape southern Asia. The balance of power that is preserved through nuclear deterrence and the transformation of the Indian military is a counter to the US-backed military promotion of India. Nevertheless, the intensifying Indo-US strategic collaboration may well tilt the regional power balance, forcing Pakistan to strengthen its China tilt and have a second look at its strategic options.

Indo-US relations should be keenly envisaged on the security of Pakistan for sustainable peace and regional stabilization. By maintaining diplomatic, nuclear restraint, and conflict resolution, especially in Kashmir, there is a propensity that somehow, escalations can be avoided. Indo-US bilateral relations and South Asian stability, for their part, continue to hinge, hence, on this regional feature.

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