



Indo-US Strategic Partnership and Regional Politics

Vol. III, No. I (2018) | Page: 1 – 16 | DOI: 10.31703/grr.2018(III-I).01

p- ISSN: 2616-955X | e-ISSN: 2663-7030 | ISSN-L: 2616-955X

Mujahid Hussain*

Syed Umair Jalal†

Muhammad Bilal‡

Key Words:

Indo-US, Strategic Partnership, South Asia, 9/11, Regional Politics

Abstract *The United States and India relationship has changed from offense to more extensive engagement since 2004. With mutual interest and potential of both, the US and India relationship has matured into a strategic partnership through mutual atomic cooperation. This paper investigates the cost and advantage of the strategic partnership of India and the US and the effect on the South Asian balance of power in the backdrop of Pak-US relationships. It additionally concentrates on the security structure of the neighborhood, and challenges for the US to keep up strategic partnerships with the opponents India and Pakistan.*

Introduction

US-India stayed distant from each other till 1990 due to different objectives and interests. From the earliest starting point, India sought a strategy of self-reliance and neutrality in world affairs, while the US revolved around control of socialism during Cold War. In the post-Cold War period, the US continued battling for keeping up her uni-polar status, which got impetus in the aftermath of 9/11 incident that further incorporated psychological warfare and Islamic fundamentalism as an emerging challenge to its legitimacy. Relations between the two nations have seen many ups and down; both nations stayed at a distance in light of their diverging strategies and interests. On the other hand, India remained immaterial for the US as a result of its inclination towards non-alignment and pro-socialist perspectives that gave legitimacy to Soviet politics (Gupta, 2005).

The Indian relationship with the Soviets influenced the political priorities of the US, which shaped her relationship with Pakistan. This dichotomy of political fixation permanently defined two axes of strategic pillars in South Asia, the one

* Senior Lecturer, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: mujahid_hussain70@yahoo.com

† MPhil. Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, KP, Pakistan.

‡ Assistant Registrar, Women University, Swabi, KP, Pakistan

formed US-Pakistan relations, and the other brought the Indo-Soviet association. Furthermore, the overall political environment of international relations was not so conducive to form a natural phenomenon to political proximity between the two. Few of the dominant political reflections were (Alavi, 2011).

1. Other than the containment of Soviet Union, the United States' predominant political objective that surrounded the Cold War politics was nuclear non-proliferation that wanted both India and Pakistan to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This political objective of the US was not taken positively by the Indians and considered it an approach of dominance, discrimination, and double standards (Perkovich, 2003).
2. The disintegration of the Soviet Union brought an end to the ongoing rivalry and concluded the Cold War period. This also postulated the need to revise its South Asian interests which suggested an imperative change to its foreign policy towards India.
3. The openness of the Indian economy to liberal structures, credentials of democratic norms, and stable relations with Asian nations ticked the US policy priorities and brought the two states closer. Over a period of time both nations have developed stable relations that started a new era of strategic affiliation between them. A clear manifestation of it was Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal and US acceptance of India in Afghanistan. This changed the overall political and security environment of South Asia, where Pakistan as traditional ally of US has maintained an influence over Indian ambitions. Pakistan was isolated and put in a threat of recalculating its options, which were almost zero.

This paper expects to examine the US-India strategic partnership and Pakistan's conceivable counter-measures for adjusting. It will help in perceiving Pakistan's significance for the US destinations in the area more than India by tending to the accompanying inquiries with respect to the US-India key association, its suggestion for Pakistan and South Asia balance of power and its impacts on Pakistan US relationship.

1. Will a strategic partnership with India assist the US to center interests in the region superior to Pakistan?
2. What will be the effects of India's rise as a territorial power on South Asia balance of power?
3. Can the US stand to disregard Pakistan's honest to goodness interests in Afghanistan?
4. What difficulties would the US confront while keeping up a strategic partnership with both India and Pakistan?

US Strategic Benefits in the South Asia Region

The end of cold war era and disintegration of Soviet Union has brought huge changes on the planet political and strategic scene. Changing from bipolar to a unipolar world, United States developed as the sole hegemon of the world (Hilali, 2017). The US presented another world order with a specific end goal to keep up her worldwide predominance and what's more, direct the world all alone on her terms (Cotter, 2008). The reason behind new world order was to set up new provincial cooperation in various parts of the globe and these provincial unions or local forces would assume imperative part in supporting, defending and propelling the US center interests in the world (Guihong, 2003). The US-India significant association and common atomic arrangement demonstrate that the US considers India much essential to serve this part, superior to different states in South Asian area. India is likewise critical for United States in view of its expanding economy, exchange driven outside approach, growing impression in the area and the world and solid reciprocal relations with incredible forces.

Containment of China

The developing progression of China in financial and military fields can possibly pose dangers to the US matchless quality in world legislative issues, may prompt multipolar world, and is a standout amongst the most strategic calculations of the US-India strategic partnership. In any case, the US intrigues confront genuine difficulties in south Asian district. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) may jeopardize the US interests in financial and strategic fields. The development of India as a territorial and worldwide power will serve the US national interests in the area, as India will balance of power and impact in the area against China (Du, & Ma, 2012)

One of the intentions behind the common atomic arrangement is to help India to end up noticeably sufficiently solid to contain China. China's interests in the area incorporate accessing markets and crude materials, counteracting hazards and in addition forestalling against China exercises in the locale (Giustozzi, & Matveeva, 2008). The nearness of the US in the Asian locale, its energy, impact, and the level of participation with India in common atomic field is an indication of the US plans to placed China in an optional position in the district and to farthest point its potential key decisions and its provincial and worldwide desire. The US India strategic connotation can possibly impact the course of occasions in Asia. This arrangement will empower India to get hold of the most current military gear in traditional and atomic fields and space innovation, bringing about real difficulty for China (Guihong, 2003).

Economic Significance of Asia

The rising monetary and money related quality of Asia has to a great extent contributed to the move of energy to Asia. The power difficulties and power moves in the worldwide power structure are a direct result of Asia's financial quality, which added to Asian political impact over the current global order. The long haul test to the US worldwide amazingness focused on Asia as a result of the financial gravity and geostrategic impact of the Asian locale impelled by China's ascent will totally change the worldwide regulate of power and will influence the US interests. The central US objective in the 21st Century is to build up and solidify its status with a specific end goal to keep up its dominion on the globe. The developing financial advancement gives India certainty to expand its hard power maritime ships, air ship and weapon frameworks, which will thus put it in better position to defend the US monetary interests in the area (Bloom, & Williamson, 1998).

Dependability of South Asia

India's part is basic in reinforcing and balancing out the South Asia, safeguarding the US interests and tending to difficulties to the US interests in the area. India may demonstrate a more intense security supplier in the Indian Ocean area for the US. South and East Asia rely upon the Indian Ocean lines of correspondence for relations and their predominance by one state will prompt encounter among extraordinary powers and will have heartbreaking outcomes for the world economy (Goldstein, & Reisen, 2006). The US needs organization with India keeping in mind the end goal to share security trouble in the Indian Ocean. Besides, US-India strategic relations depends on securing the US interests and guaranteeing Indian Ocean strength. Strategic Relations with India would enable the US to authorize a more extensive system of sea security in the Indian Ocean. For this reason, Indian Naval force could assume an essential part in encouraging and shielding the US security interests in the Indian Ocean and might demonstrate a key resource in such manner (Kim, 1998).

Shared Objectives and Interests

Since the finish of Cold war, the US and Indian monetary, political and security interests have been uniting. Peace and security in South Asia, end of fear based oppression, financial development and standardization of relations in the entire region are the mutual esteems and interests of both the US and India. Both the US and India need to avoid strength of any single power in Asia, supporting vote based system, reliance on smooth and stable working of strategic markets and sea security of the Indian Ocean. The mutual estimations of pluralism, majority rules system, and India's development as a territorial and worldwide power will balance

vigorously in framing and defending the US premiums in the rising multipolar world request (Mohan, 2006).

India's Part in Peacekeeping and Peace Constraint Operations

US has the ability to mediate in any piece of the globe yet it can't remain for long to revamp the country and reestablish common society. The US faces genuine difficulties in re-establishing common appeal and reshaping vote based foundations in Afghanistan and Iraq. Consequently, it is essential for the US to have powers that will energetically remain for a stretched out period to reestablish peace in the war-torn nations and reshape their common society. In addition, the customary accomplices of the US may not demonstrate successful for completing peace implementation and peacekeeping missions in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The US needs a non-western accomplice to coordinate with the US in its military endeavors keeping in mind the end goal to stay away from the fault of being a royal power. India stayed dynamic in peacekeeping missions and it could assume a huge part in the US country building endeavors in future. India needs to take part in keeping up global business as usual yet to shape the worldwide framework such that could give a more noteworthy part to India in worldwide issues. Subsequently, India underpins the US and is constantly taking an interest in peacekeeping missions. India's ability for giving adequate troops for completing peace and country building endeavors is maybe a standout amongst the most imperative factors that drive the US towards India (Paris, 2003).

US- India Strategic Partnership

US-India strategic relations has unfavorably influenced Pak-US organization and irritated balance of power in South Asia. India and the US have set up strategic relations through their non-military personnel atomic arrangement. The US in a US-India joint explanation in July 2005, pronounced India a mindful atomic weapon state with cutting edge atomic innovation and concurred on full non-military personnel atomic energy collaboration with India. The common atomic arrangement will enhance the current protection gear of India that will at last prompt its predominance in traditional and atomic weapons (Gupta, 2005).

A solid respective relation with India is in the US interests as India is a developing territorial and worldwide power progressively accept parts on the globe proportionate with its position as a partner in the worldwide framework. Both are regular accomplices and offer basic esteems and interests for a steady and secure world. India's thought processes behind common atomic accomplish the US incorporates meeting the developing energy and fuel prerequisite, securing and headway of common atomic innovation, to wind up noticeably a prevailing player in the region and over the globe and set up close relations with the world super

energy to get her help in getting changeless seat in UNSC. As indicated by Indian authorities, the common atomic innovation would propel its exchange over the globe. Indian and the US authorities trust that strategic relations would propel security and soundness in Asia through an open, attuned, and compelling collaboration in the locale (Gupta, 2005).

According to Pakistani authorities, US-India strategic relations would destabilize the power balance in South Asia and will empower India to extend control in Asia. Nonetheless, there are certain difficulties to US-India strategic relations as the idea of strategic independence and US-India contrasts over Iran. India needs freedom of activity or at the end of the day key self-rule while The US needs to regulate outside strategies of different states to its own particular advantages. Notwithstanding, there are signs that India has moved its remote strategy to some degree from important independence to adjusting itself to the US as it has bolstered the US approaches in the area particularly the US military activity against Afghanistan and the US authorize against Iran. The strategic partnership and common atomic concurrence with the US has constrained India to subordinate its outside strategy to the US worldwide interests and transformed it into a satellite and junior accomplice of the Unified States.

US Relief to India

In current international relations, the US has successfully kept up its special position as a super power. Because of its innovative and military predominance on the globe, it has the ability to manage conciliatory and political results the world over. Numerous researchers of global relations see India's strategic partnership with the US as a result of the two nation's mutual interests in the contemporary world. India is attempting to accomplish critical position in the force to be reckoned with structure and the US is helping India in picking up its legitimate position on the globe since India's ascent as a provincial and worldwide power will fills in as a safeguard for the US interests in South Asia also as on the globe (Carter, 2006).

Permanent Indian Seat in UNSC

The U.N. Security Committee remains a noteworthy wellspring of authenticity for an overall activity and is crucial for securing the US national interests and keeping up the worldwide request. Progressing and protecting the US interests in present global threats requires successful multilateral actions. The old establishments of the world are attempting to balance the changing conditions around the world. The US president Donald Trump has been focused during his tenure redesigning the old foundations and backings the mix of rising forces as backbone of control based worldwide request. Ex-President Obama's also underwriting to Indian in

November 2010, for a perpetual UNSC position is the primary huge advance in this direction. The US President and in addition the congress bolster India's changeless part in the SC since the US is focused on raising India to its legitimate position in the globe (Blum, 2017).

US Help to different parts of advancement in India

United States helps India in the advancement of effective strategic markets. Both the nations are dealing with ventures like carbon lessening and vitality productivity and have consented to work mutually for the advancement of brilliant frameworks and clean coal innovations. As a part of their strategic partnership, President Donald Trump and Indian Prime Minister have pushed an activity of strategic enhancement, energy safety and atmosphere Change. The US government emphatically underpins India's financial change approaches and empowers extended reciprocal engagement in exchange and financial matters. US likewise gives advertise access to Indian merchandise and ventures (Das, Bose, Biswas, Hazra, & Roy, 2017).

Indian Commitment with US

India is completely dedicated to the US objectives in the area. Consequently, India needs to accomplish three goals from its relations with the US; changeless seat in the UNSC, sanctioning of atomic status, acknowledgment of Line of control as a worldwide outskirts amongst Pakistan and India (Yoo, 2015).

India's Share in Afghanistan's Recreation and Recovery

India conceives a quiet and stable Afghanistan that can fill in as a transportation energy and exchange center in the locale. India is effectively helping the Afghan recovery and reproduction endeavors. India appends incredible esteems to its relations with Afghanistan and is a significant provincial supporter of the Afghan humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. It supports all major sectors of advancement in Afghanistan and expands help and help with street extends keeping in mind the end goal to diminish the nation's reliance on Pakistan. The longstanding Indian premiums and the hidden reason behind its enormous interest in the nation are to sidestep Pakistan's impact and to expand its delicate power in South Asia.

India is completely dedicated to the Afghan harmony and sovereignty. India bolsters 'the Afghan-drove and Afghan-possessed' peace endeavors and is against Pakistan's contribution during the time spent peace in Afghanistan as it is stressed over the US' reliance on Pakistan's military for increasing military triumph in the Afghan war. India sees that Pakistan's inclusion in the Afghan endgame

would bring disastrous ramifications for its security. Pakistan is likewise stressed over India's developing part in Afghanistan. India has set up departments in Afghanistan close to the Pakistan outskirt which is utilized for giving material help to the dissident components in Baluchistan. India is additionally engaged with empowering the uprisings in Pakistan's tribal districts (Basar, 2012).

Power Balancing in South Asia

A state needs power and quality keeping in mind the end goal to get by in the anarchic global appeal. In the event that a state is unfit or neglects to procure control, it can wind up simply subservient to other capable states and will eventually lose its self-rule, security, and success. The anarchic structure of the world urges country states to augment their energy and because of energy amplification an opposition for control among states turns into a characteristic condition of undertaking on the planet politics. Power balancing is the fundamental objective of all country states as any energetic pick up by one state straightforwardly influences another state.

US-India strategic partnership and non-military personnel atomic collaboration will irritate the balance of energy in South Asia. The assentation will help India to end up plainly a noteworthy power and to propel US strategic interests in the region. Strategic Partnership with the US will encourage joint weapons creation, rocket safeguard collaboration and exchange of common and military innovation to India. The US-India regular citizen atomic arrangement shows that US has perceived India as a main power and will never again regard the two India and Pakistan as equivalent rivals in the area and has disregarded Pakistani worries that the arrangement will agitate balance of power in South Asia. Anyhow, US India strategic partnership and collaboration in non-military personnel atomic innovation have extraordinarily bothered balance of power in South Asia. The ascending of India as a territorial power and its expanding impact in Afghanistan will diminish the part and impact of Pakistan in Afghanistan and posture dangers to Pakistan's security, left Pakistan in key irregularity and will influence relations between the US and Pakistan (Richman, 1991).

US-India strategic partnership could improve anomaly in the balance of power between the two rivals and fierce neighbors of South Asia and would prompt arm race in the area. The US-India atomic arrangement may seriously influence the provincial and worldwide security, atomic non-multiplication, condition, and monetary framework. It will adversely influence Pak-India peace process, make challenges for the US to win war in Afghanistan, irritate the security adjust of the area, and will drag China and Pakistan into another arm India's considerate atomic manage the US would give India upper turn in its managing Pakistan and its better atomic innovation would posture dangers than Pakistan's security, as the

developing possibilities would support its forceful approach of Frosty Start (Riedel, 2008).

The arrangement would change Pakistan's strategy of least dependable discouragement and drag it into an arm race. The common atomic arrangement would make dangers to the peace and soundness of South Asia. US-India strategic partnership effect on Pak-US relationship/difficulties for US to Keep up relations with two Adversary Nations .In spite of the fact that a noteworthy move came in the political situation of South Asia after 9/11 occasions yet the US India strategic partnership has completely changed the strategic position and moved the balance of power with another arrangement of strategy courses of action of the area.

The US India strategic partnership and regular citizen atomic arrangement has acquired a noteworthy move Pakistan's remote strategy. Pakistan began an approach of enhancement as Pakistan has immensely enhanced its relations with China, seeking after to construct close ties with Russia, Iran, Cuba, Uzbekistan and different nations. Pakistan has changed its significant considering and has reevaluated its needs in the region on account of developing customary imbalance amongst India and Pakistan. In reaction to US-India common atomic arrangement Pakistan expanded collaboration with China in atomic strategic field (Riedel, 2017).

US-India strategic partnership is a point of ideological proclivity while Pak-US relations is the result of key need. The US needs Pakistan's help and participation for the quiet arrangement of Afghanistan complication, disposal of fear-based oppression and Islamic militancy, monitoring China and Iran's monetary and military improvement and for keeping up its essence in the region. Pakistan likewise stayed essential for the US on account of its geostrategic area, solid relations with China, Islamic and social securities with Iran, sincere relations with the Islamic world and impact in Afghanistan. Pakistan's atomic capacities, professional militaries, seaports (Karachi and Gwader) and rich regular assets additionally improve its prestige and centrality (Haass, 2008).

Pakistan's Geostrategic Region

Pakistan's geo-political and geo-strategic immensity thrusts it towards the new incredible hilarity in Center East. Pakistan's geographic area places it at the juncture of three territorial forces Russia, China and India, its coastline joins Pivotal Asia to Indian Ocean and its closeness to the oil assets of Persian Bay make it a middle as a power passageway to Asia and the entire world. Pakistan's geopolitical and geo-strategic position assumes strategic part in deciding the strategic progression, influencing power balancing and strategic partnership in the region. Pakistan's geographic area will make it a strategic center point of correspondence and strategic passage as Pakistani ports on its coastline will make wide monetary movement (Sahir, & Qureshi, 2007).

Troubles in Overseeing Pak-India contending interests in Afghanistan

Pakistan and India seek after various objectives and contending destinations in Afghanistan. India's part in balancing and remaking of Afghanistan would advance its own advantages in Afghanistan and in the entire region. India's strategic benefits in Afghanistan incorporate limiting Pakistan impact, access to Focal Asian Exchange and strategic assets and anticipating power in South Asia while Pakistan needs to counter Indian impact, to build up star Pakistani government in Afghanistan, to keep India from anticipating power in the area and to India's commitment to the Afghan security and recreation is less basic to the US than guaranteeing Pakistan strengthen for arrangement and tranquil settlement of Afghanistan strife. The US reliance on Pakistan's involvement to battle the dangers of Islamic radicalism and terrorism, particularly Pakistan's help is basic for the US in winning the war in Afghanistan. In this circumstance, the US must choose the option to suit Pakistani sensitivities with respect to expanding space in Afghanistan (Rubin, & Rashid, 2008).

The circumstance is intensifying in Afghanistan as the Taliban control over the Afghan domain is expanding step by step and there stays little seek after the US' finish triumph in Afghanistan. Afghan government and the US have understood that Pakistan's strengthen is significant for the peace and compromise process, encouraging the US safe If Pakistan's sheltered exit from Afghanistan. Interests are not secured in Afghanistan, it can possibly undermine the US endeavors to arrange tranquil settlement with Taliban, which is basic for the US and NATO's sheltered exit from Afghanistan.

There is an extraordinary inhabited weight on the US due to immense financial burden and expanding setbacks in the Afghan war. The coming up short of US war methodology and the uncooperative and solid relations with Ashraf Ghani government has expanded Pakistan's significance for the US's sheltered exit from Afghanistan and guaranteeing peace and strength in Afghanistan and the entire district (Rubin, & Rashid,2008).

Shift in Relations with Russia

Historically Pak-Russia relations stayed antagonized because of Pakistan's alignment with the West and Russian close ties with India. In light of the US-Indian non-military personnel atomic understanding, Pakistan began an approach of differentiating its connection over the globe. With the changed needs of US in the district, Pakistan likewise changed its needs and reoriented its relations with Russia. As of late there is warm connection between the two nations as the changing situation in Afghanistan have joined their interests. In 2011, Russia embraced Pakistan to join Shanghai Collaboration Association (SCO) and offered

help for the development of Steel Plant, specialized help for Guddu and Muzaffargarh control Plants and Thar Coal Project.

The SCO is a strategic regional activity outline for getting peace and soundness the region. Its enrollment would upgrade Pakistan's status in the region and would help in expelling the misgiving of Russia, China, and Iran that Pakistan is a part of the western security organization together. Pakistan has understood that its collusion with the US has disjoined its relations with closer nations, and cost it deliberately, financially and socially. The US-India common atomic arrangement has advanced Pakistan relations with these nations to the progressed key level (Hanif, 2013).

The evolving geo-strategic scenario of the area has enhanced Pakistan's relations with Russia. Solid reciprocal relations with Russia will be useful in enhancing Pakistan's security needs, innovation move in logical and inquire about fields and access to Russian markets. The developing Pak-Russia relations are a reason for pressure for the US and India and they are endeavoring to obstruct the pace. US is significantly worried about developing Pak-Russian relations as it would imperil the US interests in Afghanistan.

Curative Mutual Relations with Iran

Basic fringe, social bonds, and religious proclivity are the elements that encourage Pak-Iran relations. In any case, Pakistan's arrangement with the west and Iran's closeness to India kept them antagonized from each other. Be that as it may, the changing security circumstance of South Asia brought them nearer towards each other. Because of such improvement as the nearness of NATO and the US powers in Afghanistan, war against fear based oppression, the US-India strategic partnership and arm-race in the district both Pakistan and Iran have re-defined their national difficulties and risk recognition which constitute strong establishment for developing and fortifying their shared relationship. The US-India strategic partnership and common atomic arrangement has brought Pakistan and Iran nearer towards each other. US needs to secure full help of India to segregate Iran and contain Iranian endeavors to procure atomic innovation. Pakistan is occupied with Iran's strategic assets and needs to finish the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas pipeline project for which the US is endeavoring to block (Calabrese, 2016).

Suggestions

The US strategic relations with India has unfavorably influenced Pakistan's security, adversely impacted its relations with the US, and disturbed the balance of power in the region. Following are a few proposals that will help in reestablishing harmony of power in the region, diminishing negative impacts of the US-India strategic partnership and mutual atomic collaboration on Pak-US relationship.

1. Although the US will pick up interests by strategic partnership with India as far as economy, yet relations with Pakistan is more basic for the US due to its geostrategic criticalness and its relations with region's strategic nations.
2. US-India strategic partnership has exasperates balance of power in the region yet Pakistan and China could reestablish the balance in the region by reinforcing their resistance ties. China being a nearby key accomplice of Pakistan has started advance in these relations by consenting to an arrangement for giving two atomic reactors to Pakistan.
3. Pakistan should keep concentrate on the progressing strategy of broadening its relations with all nations in light of uniformity and shared regard and collaboration that assistance Pakistan in understanding its strategic importance, beating financial shakiness, and propelling its military and atomic abilities.
4. The US strategic objectives in the area require support and collaboration of both Pakistan and India and it is just conceivable when every single remarkable debate between the two opponent nations are gently settled. The US can assume essential part in such manner. US should treat the two India and Pakistan similarly as far as atomic innovation and weapons.
5. Pakistan needs close collaboration with Iran to meet the strategic requirements of the nation. The finishing of Iran Pakistan Indian Gas pipeline venture will satisfy Pakistan's strategic needs. Participation is crucial in different territories also for example, logical research, safety, expert and exchange between the two nations.

Conclusion

The financial requirements, the ascent of new power focuses and progress towards multipolar world have constrained the US to include provincial powers with a specific end goal to address the difficulties to its worldwide prevalence and its impact on the planet. Strategic Relationship with the two India and Pakistan is basic for the US to address these difficulties.

Accomplishing US interests and destinations, keeping up her super power status and keeping the current worldwide framework as per esteems and wishes of super power, the US requires balance, peace, and adjustment of the entire region. US-India strategic partnership will be advantageous for the US, as organization with more grounded India will help the US in forming region request as indicated by its own advantages and qualities.

The US needs to stay in close future the main capable on-screen character in the district; relationship with India will secure this enthusiasm of the US as India's

development as an overwhelming territorial power will settle Asian territorial request. Be that as it may, Pak-India normal contention remained a prevailing variable of South Asian security complex. The US common atomic manage India would unfavorably influence Pakistan's security and exasperate the balance of power between the two nations. In light of the US-India atomic arrangement Pakistan has reinforced its barrier ties with China, restored its relations with Russia and Iran and different nations, which Pakistan beforehand disregarded due its relations together with US.

The US will require close collaboration with the two India and Pakistan on level with premise. It will be to the greatest advantage of the US to guarantee relations with the two nations on break even with premise. Consequently, the US should assume its due part in settling every single remarkable issue amongst Pakistan and India particularly the Kashmir question and additionally the US ought to encourage territorial collaboration in exchange and improvement. Solid respective relations amongst Pakistan and India will guarantee Asia's stability that will thus advance US estimations of majority rules system and pluralism.

References

- Alavi, H. (2011). Politics of ethnicity in India and Pakistan. *Perspectives on Modern South Asia: A Reader in Culture, History, and Representation*, 87-99.
- Basar, E. (2012). The Roles of India & Pakistan in Afghanistan's Development and Natural Resources. *Civil-Military Fusion Centre*.
- Bloom, D. E., & Williamson, J. G. (1998). Demographic transitions and economic miracles in emerging Asia. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 12(3), 419-455.
- Blum, Y. Z. (2005). Proposals for UN Security Council Reform. *The American Journal of International Law*, 99(3), 632-649.
- Carter, A. B. (2006). America's New Strategic Partner?. *Foreign Affairs*, 33-44.
- Calabrese, J. (2016). *Revolutionary horizons: regional foreign policy in post-Khomeini Iran*. Springer.
- Cotter, M. W. (2008). *America's strategic opportunity with India: the new US-India partnership*. American Diplomacy.
- Crow, B., & Singh, N. (2000). Impediments and innovation in international rivers: the waters of South Asia. *World Development*, 28(11), 1907-1925.
- Das, S. K., Bose, P., Biswas, A., Dutt, A., Banerjee, T. K., Hazra, A., ... & Roy, T. (2007). An epidemiologic study of mild cognitive impairment in Kolkata, India. *Neurology*, 68(23), 2019-2026.
- Du, D. B., & Ma, Y. H. (2012). *Geography of containment and anti-containment of China's peaceful rise*. *World Regional Studies*, 21(1), 1-16.
- Goldstein, A., Pinaud, N., & Reisen, H. (2006). The rise of China and India.
- Giustozzi, A., & Matveeva, A. (2008). *The SCO: a regional organization in the making*.
- Gupta, A. (2005). *The US-India relationship: strategic partnership or complementary interests?*. DIANE Publishing.

- Guihong, Z. (2003). *US security policy towards South Asia after September 11 and its Implications for China: a Chinese perspective*. *Strategic analysis*, 27(2), 145-171.
- Hussain, M. (2017). IMPACT OF INDIA-UNITED STATES CIVIL NUCLEAR DEAL ON CHINA-PAKISTAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP. *Journal of South Asian Studies*, 1(1), 13-25.
- Hilali, A. Z. (2017). *US-Pakistan relationship: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan*. Taylor & Francis.
- Ilias, S. (2010). *Iran's Economic Conditions: US Policy Issues*. DIANE Publishing.
- Kim, S. P. (1998). The South China Sea in China's Strategic Thinking. *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, 19(4), 369.
- Khan, S. S. (2011). Xinjiang, Tibet and the Pakistan-China Strategic Partnership. *Pakistan Horizon*, 64(4), 67-83.
- Malone, D. M. (2000). Eyes on the prize: the quest for nonpermanent seats on the UN Security Council. *Global Governance*, 6(1), 3-23.
- Mohan, C. R. (2006). India and the Balance of Power. *Foreign Aff.*, 85, 17.
- Perkovich, G. (2003). *Is India a major power?* *Washington Quarterly*, 27(1), 129-144.
- Paris, R. (2003). Peacekeeping and the constraints of global culture. *European Journal of International Relations*, 9(3), 441-473.
- Rubin, B. R., & Rashid, A. (2008). From great game to grand bargain-ending chaos in Afghanistan and Pakistan. *Foreign Aff.* 87, 30.
- Rubin, B. R. (2007). Saving Afghanistan. *Foreign affairs*, 57-78.
- Richman, P. (Ed.). (1991). *Many Rāmāyaṇas: the diversity of a narrative tradition in South Asia*. Univ of California Press.
- Riedel, B. (2008). Pakistan and terror: The eye of the storm. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 618(1), 31-45.

- Sahir, M. H., & Qureshi, A. H. (2007). Specific concerns of Pakistan in the context of energy security issues and geopolitics of the region. *Energy Policy*, 35(4), 2031-2037.
- Haass, R. N. (2008). The age of non-polarity: what will follow US dominance? *Foreign Affairs*, 44-56.
- Hanif, M. (2013). Pakistan-Russia Relations: Progress, Prospects and Constraints. *IPRI Journal*, 13(2).
- Hurrell, A. (2006). Hegemony, liberalism and global order: what space for would-be great powers?. *International affairs*, 82(1), 1-19.
- Yoo, J. (2008). *The powers of war and peace: The Constitution and foreign affairs after 9/11*. University of Chicago Press.
- Yunling, Z., & Shiping, T. (2005). *China's regional strategy. Power Shift: China and Asia's New Dynamics*, 48.