



RESEARCH PAPER

US-India Strategic Partnership during Trump Era: Implications for Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses the consequences for Pakistan of the US-India strategic cooperation during the Trump period. The paper examines the fundamental characteristics of the US-India strategic alliance, such as defense cooperation, economic linkages, and regional and global alignment. According to the article, the US-India cooperation has become stronger under Trump, with both nations building tighter connections in defense, trade, and diplomacy. This has posed new issues for Pakistan, which has traditionally had a tense relationship with India and relied on the United States for security and economic support. This study is analytical, descriptive, and qualitative in approach. The data is selected, analyzed, and interpreted through different secondary sources. The study investigates how the US-India cooperation has affected Pakistan, including increased pressure on Pakistan to combat terrorism and extremism, the possibility of a shift in the distribution of power in South Asia, and the influence on Pakistan's ties with China. To overcome these obstacles and embrace new possibilities, the study concludes that Pakistan has to take a more proactive and nuanced approach to its relationships with the US and India.

Keywords: Defense Cooperation, Economic linkages, Regional and Global Alignment, South Asia, Terrorism and Extremism, Trump period, US-India Strategic Cooperation

Introduction

India-US partnership pushing for continued awareness of global security and demand may end up being the defining one over the next 100 years. India's closest and most important ally is the US, and their coordinated efforts span a variety of fields, including trade, security, multilateralism, information, the internet, conventional nuclear energy, guidance, and clinical attention. As the two countries enter a new decade, they should discuss yet another plan for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region, which they are both committed to keeping "free and open." Recent exigencies, such as the COVID pandemic, have shifted the focus of the partnership to a futuristic analysis of everyday and total foreign relations. The following areas: emerging innovations; public safety and protection collaboration; counterterrorism; and exchange are the ones that will be crucial to shaping the circular segment of areas of strength for a US partnership in the years to come.

Even the more confident predictions that were made ten years ago have not come close to being realized in the reciprocal protection collaboration today. As implementing new military actions, reducing administrative bottlenecks, and reviving the Protection Exchange and Innovation Drive. Past protection ties, the relationship has expanded to encompass a broader range of issues and multilateral cooperation, including non-military personnel's nuclear participation and limitation, foundation support, the development and delivery of Coronavirus immunizations, compassionate guidance and debacle help, peacekeeping and schooling, space and network safety, countering psychological warfare and fanaticism, and administration (Muzaffar, Hanif & Khan, 2018).

In the meantime, the West Asian Quad, or I2U2, consisting of Israel, India, the Joined Middle Eastern Emirates, and the US, launched in 2021, and the Quad gathering (of India,

Australia, Japan, and the US), restored in 2017, are two multilateral discourses crucial that have recently gained prominence. While the West Asian Quad's concentration on creative collaboration demonstrates unique possibilities, the Quad has expanded into the largest organization for India and the US to strive for designated international membership with similar majority rule arrangements. While India and the US continue to strengthen global value chains (GVCs), they should improve two-way foreign direct investments (FDI) and encourage the private sector to spark speculative relationships with incorporated GVCs that benefit their respective economies and public sector.

Literature Review

As the United States became the sole superpower in the early 1990s and India began to shift towards the United States, the foundation of Indo-US relations was laid. Because the Americans were hostile to India's nuclear development in the 1990s, their answer was not particularly encouraging. The diplomatic connections were formed as a result of a discussion about energy cooperation. Both countries strengthened their ties with the development of a new Indo-US Defense Partnership framework. (Yaseen, Jathol & Muzaffar, 2016; Iqbal, 2020)

The crucial Indo-US collaboration while also raising India's security concerns in the twenty-first century. The biggest security threat to the United States' vital interests in the Indo-Pacific region is Chinese military development. The facts and aspects that led to India and the United States rekindling their friendship in the twenty-first century (Yaseen, Muzaffar & Khan, 2022; Singh, 2020)

In the new global order, India has become the key regional ally in the United States' grand strategy. The burgeoning strategic relationship between the United States and the foundation of India rests on a shared dedication to democracy and concerns regarding the global terrorism threat, along with mutual apprehension about the potential long-term effects of China's rise in Asia and other parts of the world. (Muzaffar, Yaseen & Rahim, 2017; Farooq & Javed, 2018)

The major variables shaping the protective framework of the Asian megacity would be the attitudes and behaviors of the United States, China, and, to a minor degree, India. From a realistic standpoint, China and the US are engaged in a geopolitical battle for maximal impact in the Asian megacity, which might escalate into a clash if not controlled wisely. (Muzaffar, Shah & Karamat, 2020; Khan, 2018)

Pressures in Ukraine and the US withdrawal from Afghanistan have harmed the essential association between the US and India. President Joseph Biden, then again, can't stand to lose America's most significant accomplice in battling China's ascent. Keeping that in mind, Biden can't stand to waste the unique chance to lay out a delicate organization with India. (Yaseen, Maqsood, Muzaffar, 2021;Chellaney, 2022)

The US-Indian relationship in light of the latest round of virulent bipolarity between Washington and Beijing. When the real history of US-India relations is examined, it becomes clear that Washington has always had a cunning approach to New Delhi, one that has been heavily influenced by events in southern Asia, the Indian Ocean, and the US's interactions with China and the Soviet Union, two major Asian powers (Davydov & Kupriyanov, 2022)

Governmental concerns related to the Cold War had previously overshadowed Indo-US relations. The two main irritants were the US-Pak conspiracy and the Indo-Soviet alliance. New Delhi and Washington saw each other on opposite sides of the wall at this time, despite the fact that "help relations" prevailed during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1962, the Sino-Indian dispute led to improved bilateral cooperation between the two countries. In a true sense, Reagan disregarded India. (Muzaffar & Khan, 2016; Kuch, 2002)

The US-India relationship from 1947 until 2020 in great detail. Since India's independence, relations with the US have been marred by Cold War-era mistrust and hostility due to India's atomic program. Recently, relations have improved, and cooperation has grown in a variety of financial and political spheres. (Yaseen, Muzaffar & Shahbaz, 2023; Council on Foreign Relations, 2023)

The growth of India-US ties and India's wonderful system across the course of the last many years is due to shifting power balances and a commitment to fundamental authenticity. China's emergence as a significant force in Asia during the past twenty years has given the organization its impetus. These factors have increased interest in the American group that is working to challenge China and its growing South Asian associations as well as the ghost of circle. (Burgess, 2019)

It took a long time for senior U.S. and Indian officials to recently engage. India's economic and military cooperation is moving forward at full speed. China's development as a major role in the world during the past ten years with initiatives like the "China Road," a route from China to Europe, has been a significant driver for new alliances. (Ganguly & Mason, 2019)

Through collaboration in advanced areas including space and innovative technologies, India can enhance its capabilities in delivery systems and observation. Additionally, the nuclear participation agreement will contribute to the development of India's domestic nuclear reserves. The nuclear policies of Pakistan and India are indicative of the role of atomic weapons in maintaining regional deterrence, with the principle of balance for sustained and progressive development (Bukhari, 2015).

American foreign relations in the Indo-Pacific under the Trump Administration, with a focus on how the regional nations responded to President Trump's "America First" policy. The global relations (Neo)Realism, Liberal Institutionalism, and Constructivism to make sense of the coherencies and discontinuities found in the security and strange monetary arrangements of the territorial powers before and after the Trump Organization. (Yuan, Akaha, & Jin, 2021)

The parallel essential reasoning that the two countries have learned to develop in the twenty-first century has resulted in a quantum change in the forms of India-US ties. Although both political parties in both countries support this organization, policymakers in Delhi are rethinking their course of action due to the vulnerability of President Donald Trump's authoritarian demeanor. (Tourangbam, 2017)

Neo-realism and US-India partnership

The theory of international relations known as neo-realism asserts that states act out of self-interest to ensure their own survival, within an international system characterized by anarchy that compels states to accumulate power as a structural necessity. As a result, policy outcomes can be anticipated to fall within a predictable range, with variations arising from differences in the power and capabilities of individual states. The nature of the international system will ultimately determine the nature of the relationship between India and the United States. According to neo-realist theory, the United States seeks to maintain its dominant position and will work to restrain the ascendance of China. In contrast, constructivist theories maintain that states are guided by shared norms, values, and ideas, shaped by the perceptions and beliefs of individual actors. (Waltz, 1979)

As long as the international system remains conducive, the deepening relationship between India and the US is expected to persist, despite the self-interested pursuit of power predicted by neo-realism. Harold Isaacs' *Scratches on Our Minds* (Rotter, 1996) is a classic empirical work that suggests that states view capabilities differently depending on their

perspective. Interestingly, despite China's Communist ideology, they were viewed more favorably than India, which may have influenced American foreign policy. This is evident in the descriptions of Indians as inscrutable or dishonest by various diplomats and politicians. (Donnelly, 2000)

Neo-realism is challenged by liberal theories of international relations, states should cooperate rather than compete, and that domestic politics is crucial to foreign policies. The United States embraces the ascent of India, given the compatibility of Indian and American ideologies. In the international system, a state's preferences are not determined solely by external factors, but rather shaped by the interplay of all states' preferences. According to neo-liberal theories of international relations, the anarchic nature of the international system is acknowledged, and the rational state is considered the key actor in this system.

The shared recognition of democratic principles between the two nations serves as a protective measure, eliminating the need for either country to view the other as a potential threat, the character of the global system will dictate how India and the United States interact. A neo-realist perspective would emphasize China's rise as a power that threatens both the US and India due to its size and quick rise in strength, as well as because China is the main adversary of Indian regional hegemony in South Asia and the two nations share a disputed boundary. The US would try to stop China's ascent because it wants to maintain its position as the world's leading hegemon. (Snyder, 2002)

The foundation of the Indo-US relationship is the recognition of each other as a crucial safeguard against the perceived threat posed by China. Given the dominant position of the US in the international system, it is unlikely that India and China would collaborate to counterbalance the US, as it remains the primary challenge to their pursuit of power. Furthermore, the proximity and history of rivalry between China and India pose a significant security concern. According to neo-realist theory, the Indo-US partnership has improved due to their shared apprehension of China's growing influence.

Backdrop of US-India relation

Due to geographical location, some countries are located in sensitive regions, these are the regions from which the surrounding area can be kept under control and it was believed that whoever rules these regions has control over the whole world. The region from Pakistan and Afghanistan to the Middle East is also a similar fault. The study and identification of such regions has also been termed a field of knowledge other than geopolitics. With the passage of time, the importance of different regions increases or decreases, but this change depends on the criteria of interest of the great powers, while geographical importance never completely disappears. Whenever a new country emerges on the world map, the chess players already sitting in wait start shaping its role according to their interests (Shah, Muzaffar & Yaseen, 2020).

In friendships and enmities in international relations are not made on a permanent basis, the permanent and living reality is only of national interest as if in its national interest, America is today's friend and enemy. Pakistan became an ally of the Central Treaty Organisation in 1954, thanks to the United States (CENTO). India established military and strategic ties with the Soviet Union in response to the US-Pakistani relationship. To avoid getting caught up in the power struggle between the US and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, India became a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961. The Nixon administration's support for Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 strained relations, which continued until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. In the 1990s, India adjusted its foreign policy to suit the unipolar world order and became more aligned with American interests. (Khan, 2022)

In the forums for commerce and development and Barack Obama the United States of America has responded to and acknowledged India's key national interests. Unanswered questions Increased bilateral trade and investment, cooperation on international security concerns, inclusion of India in UN Security Council decision-making, better representation at the Bank, IMF, and APEC, and adoption of multilateral export control regimes are all goals and support for joining the Group of Joint Nuclear and Manufacturing Suppliers through technology-sharing agreements have grown into key milestones and an indicator of the speed and development on the road to tighter ties between the United States and the United Kingdom. India and the US signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Logistics Exchange in 2016, and the US designated India as one of its top defense partners. (Bhattacharjee & Kallol, 2022)

Us-India relationship in the age of Trump

The United States' relationships with many of its closest allies have significantly worsened under President Donald J. Trump. As a result of the president's trade disputes, attempts to withdraw the US from international agreements, charges of free-riding, and "America first" approach towards the rest of the globe, long-standing friends and allies in Asia, Europe, and North America are in ruins. German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated in 2017 that "We Europeans should truly assume control over our destiny." Merkel stood in for a lot of abandoned Allies. (Levesque Solanki, 2020)

Trump's libertarian principles have undoubtedly been extended to include US foreign policy. Trump's populism, in the opinion of Hoffmann, looked to be a rejection of a bipartisan, top-tier US-international policy foundation position that had prioritized the expansion of American global dominance and a long-standing influential US position on the side of Western radicals. According to Mearsheimer, Trump hates multilateralism and sees it as a danger to national sovereignty as well as a devaluation of limited public safety and business interests. (Loffmann, 2019)

How egalitarian philosophy fits with India's foreign policy is discussed, though. A few experts unequivocally describe Modi's foreign policy strategy as libertarian. Other conflicts Wickman asserts that Indonesia and India, two Asian nations, "are not completed in international concerns" in their opposition to elitism and ant pluralism. Lagemann and Estrada observe a remarkable level of openness and helpfulness in Modi's approach to India's foreign policy: "A shift to an egalitarian government has not prompted a diminished preparation with respect to India to add to worldwide public products. (Estrada, 2023)

Despite the close relationship between Trump and Modi, Trump's nationalistic and isolationist attitudes have made it difficult to forge closer ties between the United States and India. India was dropped from the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) trade preference programmed in 2018, which was put in place by the Trump administration and allows developing nations to export goods to the US duty-free (Joshi, 2020)

Trip to the US: Trump's presence highlights India's significance

Five years ago, when Narendra Modi visited the United States as India's prime minister to chants of "Hail Mother India" and his name, it was audacious. A leader whose entry into the US had been denied for almost ten years received a rock star greeting at Madison Square Garden in New York, which resembled a victory lap. This Sunday in Houston, Texas, the Indian prime minister will address a much larger crowd of supporters while sitting across from the president of the United States. Many people think that Mr. Modi would be able to sidestep some of the criticism that he has received from other nations for his controversial action on Kashmir because to this image.

More than 50,000 people are expected to attend the Howdy, Modi event at the NRG Stadium, making it the largest gathering of Modi supporters outside of India. It is being hailed as a PR victory and an indication of the growing significance of US-India relations that US President Donald Trump and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi made history with their first-ever joint appearance. Through the invitation of well-known Democrats, the event's organizers have attempted to highlight the event's bipartisan nature. India is the fourth-largest trading partner of Houston, and the country's rising energy needs are anticipated to increase demand for American oil and gas. (Shah, Muzaffar & Karamat, 2020; Upadhyay, 2019).

Visiting the US is Indian Prime Minister Modi

The first official meeting between US President Donald Trump and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi took place in Washington. The two presidents aim to improve their ties and put their concerns with the climate agreement behind them.

Cooperation between the two nations

Countries strengthened under the leadership of former US President Barack Obama, but since taking office, President Trump's sharp rhetoric has generated concerns about the state of crucial bilateral issues. "The two leaders have spoken on the phone three times. According to G. Parthasarathy, a former Indian ambassador who spoke to DW, we must investigate the two's physical compatibility and their goals for their relationship. "This visit won't only be to become acquainted. We'll discuss the strategic objectives of the two-way relations, he continued. After the US withdrew from the Paris Climate Agreement, Trump accused India of attempting to extract "billions and billions" of dollars in foreign aid in exchange for signing the agreement.

For the Indian IT industry, the H1-B visa programmed, which draws highly skilled foreign workers to the US, is a considerably bigger concern. Trump's evaluation of the visa programmed poses a threat to Indian firms like Infosys and Tata Consultancy Services, which provide major organisation with technological advice, carry out a variety of tasks for them, and substantially rely on the programmed. (Krishnan, 2017)

Keeping America first in check

US have access to the enormous Indian market. The US is losing out on trade imbalances on both sides, according to Trump's rants. The US Business Division has been tasked by Trump with looking into and coming up with solutions for the US import-export imbalance with India. Despite an increase in trade between the US and India from \$19 billion in 2000 to \$115 billion in 2016, India still believes that its trade with the US is excessive and views Trump's "boycott" as such. For the Indian IT industry, the H1-B visa programmed, which draws highly skilled foreign workers to the US, is a considerably bigger concern.

Trump's evaluation of the visa programmed poses a threat to Indian firms like Infosys and Tata Consultancy Services, which provide major organisation with technological advice, carry out a variety of tasks for them, and substantially rely on the programmed. When Modi meets with Trump, it is not yet known if he will bring up this unpleasant issue, which is disturbing the leaders of India's burgeoning IT industry. The majority of the top 500 US firms use Indian IT services, and the IT industry has been crucial to the creativity and competitiveness of American corporations.

Defense deals approved for launch

Delhi, India While Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is in Washington over the next five days, plans to buy billions of dollars' worth of armaments from the United States

are anticipated to be discussed. India is the largest importer of weapons in the world. The potential agreements would boost the fast expanding defense ties between the two nations and help India modernize its military forces to counter an assertive China and the upheaval in Pakistan and Afghanistan. (Choudhury, 2014)

On Saturday, President Trump gave his approval to the \$2 billion sale of 22 unarmed Guardian drones to India. According to the Indian Navy, the drones would help in the Chinese Navy's frequent surveillance of the Indian Ocean and its coastline. Defense accords are an important area of bipartisan collaboration between the US and India. According to the Reuters news agency, General Atomics' chief executive of worldwide strategic development, Vivek Lal, is scheduled to take part in a roundtable conversation with Modi on Sunday. The American aerospace firms Lockheed Martin and Tata Advanced Systems Limited have agreed to produce the F-16 Block 70 fighter jet aircraft in India. Modi will also speak with Marilyn Hewson, the CEO of Lockheed Martin. According to Reuters, the Lockheed pact would be the biggest defense contract between the US and India since bilateral defense ties were strengthened more than ten years ago. (Pandit, 2017)

Concerns about climate change

The US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement has hurt efforts to combat climate change. Prime Minister Modi is anticipated to bring up the issue when speaking with US Congressmen or CEOs. The positions are well-known. It is a battleground (Krishnan, 2017). According to Chandra Bhushan, deputy director general of the Centre for Science and Environment in New Delhi, who talked to DW, it would make sense if Modi brought up the subject in public forums. He should stress the importance of technology transfer and the fact that India is steadily moving towards renewable energies, the expert concluded.

Maintain diplomatic posture

Although there has been talk of a closer relationship between the two countries, it is not obvious whether India will rank highly on the Trump administration's agenda. At least for the time being, Modi's main priority seems to be to support their shared values, interests, and goals. (Krishnan, 2017) The discussions will provide India and the US with a "new direction for deeper bilateral engagement" and "consolidation of a multidimensional strategic partnership," according to a statement from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. President Trump is keen to achieve "common priorities" like counterterrorism, promoting economic growth, and enhancing security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region, according to the White House press secretary. Srikanth Kaanapali of Jawaharlal will test the waters during the first meeting between the two leaders.

Given the "inward-looking policies" of the Trump administration, which are reflected in the US withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Paris climate agreement, Nehru University told DW that Modi's visit would "likely include specific bilateral issues," adding that "larger strategic issues would possibly not appear in the public domain.

Immigration issues

India had weathered the difficult U.S. presidential campaign mostly unaffected by any enmity from Donald Trump, so it was cautiously optimistic that bilateral relations would advance under a Trump administration without disturbance or controversy. The good initial phone conversations between Trump and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, which were free of the scandals that tarnished some of Trump's past meetings with world leaders, raised expectations. After a little more than 100 days in office, the Trump administration has yet to decide on India-related policy or choose a new ambassador to New Delhi.

However, India's goals may already have been dashed by Trump's hardline attitude on immigration and foreign labor, which accidentally placed it in the firing line. (Gupta, 2017)

Trump, the Indo-Pacific and India

Delhi has concerns about the future foreign policy of the president-elect Trump, notably his India policy and how he would handle the Asia-Pacific. The strategic approach that Bush and Obama had taken to the nation had helped India, but Trump was believed to be more transactional than his predecessors. The Trump-Xi Jinping encounter at Mar-a-Lago in April 2017 was one of the first indications of his approach to China, and it caused alarm. Anxiety in India increased as a result of a government representative's attendance at the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing in May.

The importance of a free, open, peaceful, stable, democratic, and prosperous Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean area was stressed in both the joint statement between the US and India in June and the Trilateral Strategic Dialogue ministerial in August. Rex Tillerson, the secretary of state, introduced the "free and open Indo-Pacific" (FOIP) idea in October and proposed extending the trilateral collaboration between the US, India, and Japan to include Australia. Since then, American words and deeds have demonstrated the FOIP idea's viability. (Madan, 2019).

Namaste Trump

In 2020, India played host to the Namaste Trump Tour event on February 24 and 25. As US president, Donald Trump travelled to India for the first time with his family. The rally with the same name that was held in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in response to the "Howdy Modi" event that was held in Houston, Texas, in September 2019 was the highlight of the tour.

The initial name of the visit, "Kem Cho Trump," was changed by the Indian administration to emphasize Indian nationalism above regionalism. Gujarat, India (Reuters) On Monday, during his biggest event outside of the US, Donald Trump launched the largest cricket stadium in the world to the cheers of over 100,000 Indians. He also promised "an incredible trade deal" and "the most feared military hardware on the planet."

The Indian government changed the visit's original moniker, "Kem Cho Trump," to promote Indian nationalism above regionalism. Ahmedabad, India (Reuters) More than 100,000 Indians cheered Donald Trump as he unveiled the largest cricket stadium in the world on Monday during his largest event outside the United States. He also promised "the most feared military equipment on the planet" and an incredible trade deal. (Holland & pal, 2020)

They will also be disappointed if they have concerns about geopolitical, economic, or democratic and human rights-related internal developments in India. Trump acknowledged in his speech on Monday that concerns about religious freedom and India's protracted detention of political leaders in Kashmir had been voiced privately and repeatedly emphasized the importance of India's diversity. Although he seemed to support Modi's push for "religious freedom," he stayed silent in public over the worst Hindu-Muslim riots in decades that broke out in Delhi at the same time as his visit. At least 20 people died as a result of it. (Madan, 2020).

Some Indian words, such as Swami Vivekananda, an Indian philosopher who Mr. Modi greatly admired, and Ahmedabad, the city where he was speaking, were difficult for

him to pronounce. The revered Hindu texts known as the Vedas were referred to by him as Vestas.

"God bless India, God bless the United States of America - we love you; we love you very much," he remarked. Following his speech, the crowds began to depart at the midway point of the US president's speech. We love you very much, God bless India and God bless the United States of America, he remarked. Following his speech, the crowds began to depart at the midway point of the US president's speech. (BBC News, 2020)

Visit to the Taj Mahal, India's monument of love by US President Donald Trump

The Taj Mahal was visited by US President Donald Trump and his wife Melania. During his 36-hour official trip, which was his first to India, Mr. Trump visited the well-known "monument to love" twice. On Monday morning, he landed in Gujarat, the state from which Prime Minister Narendra Modi is originally. There, tens of thousands of Indians welcomed him. Yogi Adityanath, the chief minister of the state of Uttar Pradesh, where Agra is located, welcomed him even though Mr. Modi wasn't present.

The Trumps then left for the Taj Mahal, a marble monument built in the 17th century by Mughal monarch Shah Jahan in memory of Mumtaz Mahal. It is conceivably India's most famous monument, and each dignitary visiting the nation usually includes a visit there on their itinerary. (BBC News, 2020).

The US sign \$3 billion worth of arms contracts

On Tuesday, President Donald Trump claimed that the US and India had reached an agreement to buy \$3 billion worth of weaponry. PM Modi expressed hope for a trade accord in a joint news statement. On Tuesday, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that India and the US had opted to move their relations to the level of broad global cooperation, while President Donald Trump announced that the two countries had signed \$3 billion worth of defense accords. On Day 2 of their visit, US President Donald Trump and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared in a joint statement that they had reached agreements on \$3 billion worth of defense contracts, including the sale of helicopters and other equipment to the Indian military. (India today news, 2020)

Banquet and trade deals

Before heading to New Delhi to stay at the ITC Maurya, which was heavily guarded by security personnel from both countries, the President and his family visited the Taj Mahal. Additionally, they attended the dinner event that Indian President Ram Nath Kovind organized. The following day, the First Lady visited the Sarvodaya Vidyalaya Senior Secondary Co-Educational School in Janakpur, South Delhi. In addition to discussing topics like 5G connectivity and trade agreements, President Trump and Prime Minister Modi signed a \$3 billion defense agreement.

Discussed the value of 5G technology with India, according to Trump

Trump asserted that he discussed the importance of a safe 5G wireless network with Modi. He also said that 5G should be a tool for liberty, progress, and prosperity. There are now just pending 5G telecom testing taking on in India. (Rawat, 2020). According to President Donald Trump, the US and India talked about the value of 5G technology at their bilateral meetings on Tuesday. Trump said in a press conference following his meeting with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, "We discussed the importance of a secure 5G wireless network and the need for this emerging technology to be a tool for freedom, progress, and prosperity, not to do anything with it where it could even be conceived as a conduit for suppression and censorship." To increase spectrum utilization, we must work closely

together. Furthermore, we discussed LMLC (low mobility large cells), a technique we created for 5G that the US can also deploy due of its enormous cell area. We are having a lot of worthwhile conversations, and we'll keep having them, said Prakash on Monday. (Pandey, 2020)

Energy agreements

The largest gas importer in the country, Perronet LNG PLNG.NS, and the U.S. LNG developer, Tellurian Inc. TELL.O, are expected to sign a \$2.5 billion deal during President Donald Trump's maiden visit to New Delhi later this month, according to two individuals familiar with the matter. India and the United States have strong political and security connections and aim to increase their trade cooperation because they are both the third-largest oil importers in the world. Trump wants to enhance India's energy shipments. According to the sources, Perronet will put the money into Tellurian's projected \$27.5 billion Driftwood LNG export project in Louisiana over the course of five years. In accordance with the deal, Perronet will be given the ability to purchase a stake in the project. (Verma, 2020)

Trade deals

To pacify Trump, Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized growing economic relations and a declining trade gap. Indian CEOs emphasized their investments in American manufacturing and the cultivation of talent, as well as their efforts to stop the use of Chinese technology in India's 5G nonnetwork (Madan, 2020).

Implications for Pakistan

The security issue of terrorism, the new structure of alliances, and the balance of power in the area are just a few of the numerous nodes in the US-India collaboration that need to be examined. The US presence has had a significant impact on security, strategy, and politics, so any state that moves closer to the US will have to redraw some aspects of the game and develop a new set of rules.

1. Strategic implications.
2. Political implications.
3. Economic implications.

Strategic implications

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is in existential danger as a result of the India-US civil nuclear agreement. By allowing India, a non-signatory to the NPT, to engage in nuclear cooperation beyond what was reasonable, critics contend that the US has rendered the non-proliferation policy of the US obsolete. Critics worry that the Indian side would divert the technology for military uses and that they will do this because the pact provides them the chance to buy conventional weapons from the US. As a result, the power dynamics between India and Pakistan will change and their hostility will grow (Zaka, 2017). It also serves as support for India's assertion that it is superior to all other countries in the local region and gives New Delhi preference over Islamabad. offered the level of facilitation the latter has offered to the former, analysts believe New Delhi may have to join a US war. However, this does not rule out conflict or war that might affect Pakistani interests. Analysts predict that India will have access to more advanced equipment like the Patriot Advanced Capability-3, which is more capable than the PAC-2 and has a greater range. This could result in additional NPT violations, asymmetry in the area, and an increase in the likelihood of nuclear proliferation.

India will be able to transition from a regional power to an Asian power thanks to the inclusion of new powerful missiles and missile defense systems as well as the acquisition of superior weaponry. India's nuclear tests could give it the ability to use nuclear warheads with significantly greater explosive force than those it currently has in stock, enabling it to attack previously safe Chinese or Pakistani nuclear sites. India would exert more pressure and support its claim that Pakistan is the victim of cross-border terrorism. In a collaborative working group with the US on counterterrorism, India has been tasked with finding a solution to the Kashmir dispute (Pandit, 2017).

Political implications

The strategic alliance between India and the US has raised concerns from the Pakistan Foreign Office, notably the introduction of new weapon systems like missile defense. Adil Sultan and Michael Crepon have claimed that the Indo-US accord should only address non-proliferation since doing otherwise could result in a regional weapons race involving China, Pakistan, and India. Pakistan is now more open to international criticism and manipulation as a result of the US-India nuclear agreement, but Pakistan has demonstrated its significance while the fight against terrorism has been at its most intense. Similar nuclear agreements may be secured by Pakistan in a number of other ways, for as by cutting off supplies to the NATO forces in Afghanistan.

Pakistan disagrees with these claims that the US-Indian alliance is part of a strategy to restrict China. Pakistan has previously shown itself to be a valuable ally of the US and can help achieve US objectives in Afghanistan. If the US keeps alienating Pakistan, Islamabad would be forced to look eastward, which will exacerbate the already chaotic situation in the region. (Rana, 2018)

The US views India as a potential partner, and if New Delhi agrees to act as Washington's regional counterpart and meddle in Pakistani domestic matters, it may not take long for New Delhi to assume this role. The US-India cooperation can be considered as a blessing in disguise for Pakistan, as it will allow Pakistan to redirect its military budget into civilian spending, which will directly affect the lives of its inhabitants, and move New Delhi's attention from Islamabad to China. It is past time to change Pakistan's foreign policy's reliance on an Indian-centric strategy. (Shams, 2017)

Economic implication

The India-US partnership will have serious economic repercussions for Pakistan as it will worsen the current financial crisis and put further pressure on the country's already frail economy. In terms of productivity, it will also lead to an unbalanced scenario because India will gain from the exchange of industries and professionals, which will strengthen its economy. The US will be in a better position because of the partnership because it will open up a new market for the sale of their technologies. US defense companies will gain access to the global market thanks to India-US collaboration, but Pakistan will continue to be excluded. Despite this, the majority of Pakistanis anticipate Washington to be more accommodating to their nation given their shared history of friendship. (Yousuf, 2018)

Aligning itself with regional US-Pakistan interests, formulating cooperative agreements on the non-proliferation of WMD, drug control, and international terrorism, assisting in the stabilization of Afghanistan, and fostering long-standing ties with China and Russia are just a few examples. In order to protect US interests in the Asia/South Asia region, India is supported as a regional force. To counter this, Pakistan and China ought to formally unite as a security alliance, giving China access to the Straits of Hormuz and a key position in the North Arabian Sea. Pakistan could also expand its nuclear energy cooperation with China and diversify its equal-opportunity relations with Iran.

This would aid Pakistan in improving its military and nuclear capabilities, resolving its energy crisis, and overcoming economic instability. In order to meet its energy demands and preserve strategic stability in South Asia by maintaining and modernizing nuclear weapons, Pakistan must work with Iran. To address international complaints about nuclear proliferation, it should also set tight monitoring standards and clarify the parameters of its collaboration.

As a result of the partnership, India has gotten assistance from Washington to join the nuclear export regimes, raising concerns about the Indians' specific circumstances and the reason why Pakistan has not received similar support. Beijing has also been actively collaborating with Pakistan in a number of areas, although it has opposed any strategies or efforts to isolate Pakistan.

Although the US views its strategic partnership with India as its regional strategy, India is using it to further its own interests. India's "Act East" and "Made in India" policies, as well as its predisposition to revive the Nehru Doctrine of Indian-centrism of South Asia, all point to a country that will use its alliance to further its primary national interest. The entry of New Delhi into Afghanistan and Kabul's charge of Islamabad as aiding terrorist organisation harming Afghanistan have diminished the role Pakistan is playing in Afghanistan.

The strategic alliance between India and the US has aggravated China and led to a strategic imbalance between India and Pakistan. India now has access to US markets and cutting-edge technology for the creation of advanced weaponry.

Conclusion

Overall, the US-India strategic partnership has deepened and expanded under the Trump administration, despite some bumps in the road. The two countries have taken steps to advance their cooperation in areas such as defense, trade, energy, and counterterrorism. The US has recognized India's growing strategic importance in the region and has adopted a more favorable policy towards India. This has been reflected in the signing of the important steps to enhance their defense cooperation, expand economic ties, and coordinate on regional security issues. The US has warmly embraced India as a key strategic partner in the Indo-Pacific region, and both countries have worked to counter China's growing influence. However, there have been tensions as well, particularly on trade issues and pressures from the US to reduce India's oil imports from Iran. Additionally, the US decision to suspend India's trade benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program has caused strain in the relationship.

Moving forward, it will be important for both countries to continue to work together on areas of mutual interest, while also addressing any challenges that may arise. While President Trump's departure from the White House may signal a change in tone or specific policy approaches towards India, the strategic partnership is likely to remain a key priority for both countries in the years ahead.

Overall, the US-India strategic partnership has deepened and expanded under the Trump administration, despite some bumps in the road. The two countries have taken steps to advance their cooperation in areas such as defense, trade, energy, and counterterrorism. The US has recognized India's growing strategic importance in the region and has adopted a more favorable policy towards India. This has been reflected in the signing of the important steps to enhance their defense cooperation, expand economic ties, and coordinate on regional security issues. The US has warmly embraced India as a key strategic partner in the Indo-Pacific region, and both countries have worked to counter China's growing influence. However, there have been tensions as well, particularly on trade issues and pressures from the US to reduce India's oil imports from Iran. Additionally, the US

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Recommendations

1. **Boost bilateral ties with India:** With the Trump administration likely to maintain the strategic cooperation between the US and India, Pakistan should concentrate on boosting its own bilateral ties with India. This can entail boosting trade and investment, fostering cross-cultural interactions, and working together on projects like counterterrorism and maintaining regional stability.
2. **Dialogue diplomatically:** Given the likelihood that tensions between the US, India, and Pakistan would grow, it is crucial for Pakistan to dialogue diplomatically with both nations. This can entail arranging high-level meetings, taking steps to foster mutual trust, and supporting multilateral organisation like the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.
3. **Increase economic partnerships:** Pakistan should seek to increase its own economic partnerships in view of the expanding economic links between the US and India. This might entail fostering closer connections with China, looking for business opportunities in other developing nations like Indonesia and Brazil, and encouraging deeper regional economic cooperation.
4. **Priorities regional stability:** Pakistan should put its own efforts to advance peace and stability in the area first, as the US and India are likely to continue putting emphasis on regional stability. This could entail pursuing measures to combat terrorism and extremism, fostering better collaboration within the South Asian Association for Regional collaboration, and engaging in conversation with nearby nations like Afghanistan and Iran.
5. **Invest in human development:** Given that the Trump administration is likely to place a high priority on economic expansion and job creation, Pakistan should do the same. This could entail expanding access to healthcare and education, encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation, and implementing programmed to combat inequality and poverty

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