

# US-India Alliance and its Implications

on Pakistan.

## Introduction

US and India are geo-strategic partners. Their partnership has specific implications on Pakistan which are discussed below.

## US-Civil Nuclear Deal (2007-2008)

US and India signed civil nuclear deal in 2007-2008. It is a deal of \$28bn. According to this deal US will provide uranium stocks to India. India not only extracted uranium but also raw material will be provided to India, which it can use to built weapons and generate electricity on the other hand. India is the larger export market of US. Hence, US ~~will~~ <sup>would</sup> also get benefit from India. Moreover, US will support India's entrance to Nuclear Supplier Group.

## Implications on Pakistan

The use of uranium for military purposes endangers Pakistan, as it provides external threat to the country. Also, if India will become a part of Nuclear supplier group it will block Pakistan's way to enter into the Nuclear Supplier Group. To counter this threat, Pakistan has developed collaboration with China i.e., civil nuclear collaboration. According to this deal, C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, & C<sub>4</sub>

are already installed in Pakistan that are fulfilling the demand of electricity. Also, Cs that is a project of 1100 mv is also under installation. Moreover, Pakistan has plutonium (fissile material) production reactors in Khushab that is an important product for weapon development. It strengthens Pakistan to develop weapons. Moreover, China has blocked India's entrance to NSG in many times.

### US-India Collaboration in Weapons.

US is a major export market of weapons. It is not only providing weapons to India but also exporting military technology to India such as, missiles, airborne helicopters, navy helicopters, drones for surveillance.

Moreover, India has signed MOU with Lockheed Martin company to develop F-16 in India.

### Implications on Pakistan.

It increases the threat to Pakistan's security. As with new and latest technology it is easy to target ~~power~~ ~~sectors~~ ~~such~~ for example surgical strikes are easy to conduct with the airborne helicopters.

Pakistan has an edge on India as the airforce of Pakistan is well trained and equipped with F-16. However, India has also signed MOU for the development of F-16. Moreover, it has purchased Rafal from France and Su-30 from Russia. If India will succeed in the development of F-16. It will get an edge on Pakistan.

Also, the Navy of India is well-trained and equipped that will increase the maritime security threat to Pakistan. Since, 2020, India has violated water territories in Arabian sea.

To counter these threats, Pakistan is working on building the capacity of Navy and is trying to provide them with latest technologies. For instance, China has transferred the military technology to Pakistan i.e., 4 submarines and 3 shipwars have been built in Karachi shipyard. Moreover, Pakistan has JF-17, Thunder along with F-16 to cater the airstrike threat from India.

Also, due to its geographical location

Pakistan gets an edge as Kashmir is a highly hilly belt so surgical strike is not easy to conduct. Moreover, Pakistan's borders are highly deployed with Pakistan's security forces.

More options than that Pakistan has.

Along with the above mentioned factors, Pakistan needs to keep buying weapons from USA to increase their military technology. Also, Pakistan needs to buy weapons from other countries as well such as from Russia, Turkiye, UK, etc. So to decrease its overwhelming dependence on US.

To counter these threats, Pakistan is working on building the capacity of navy and is trying to provide them with latest technologies. For instance, since the military technology to Pakistan (i.e. submarines and ships) have been built in various European countries. Moreover, Pakistan has F-17 fighters along with F-16 to counter the air threat.