

# Sino-Pak-US Triple Axis and Deterrence to India

Noreen Iqbal<sup>1</sup>, Hassan Farooq<sup>2</sup> and Sumaira Shafiq<sup>3</sup>

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## Abstract

*Pakistan, China, and the US are three prominent nuclear states having significant profiles as Pakistan, a distinguished State in the Islamic world, occupies a complex and significant geostrategic position and atomic capability with the latest missile system located at the confluence of central, South Asia and the Middle East sparkling with multidimensional and substantial maritime boundaries which entitled as warm waters. China, the neighbor of Pakistan, is the world's most populous nation, twinkling as a fast-emerging nation that holds globally second-leading economic power and great military, diplomatic, and financial power. The veto power in the United Nations Security Council further enhanced Chinese distinction. Whereas, the United States of America is diplomatically, militarily, strategically, and economically the biggest global power, occupying the world's largest economy and maintaining international influence in prospects of geostrategy and geo-economics. Pakistan is always wrapped in complicated international politics with dynamic regional security, directly or indirectly, due to its geostrategic location and prominent membership in the Islamic world. These prospects are regular ultimate challenges for its rival neighbor India and successful deterrence. This paper is an attempt to highlight strategic ties with Pakistan and their implications. It will explore how the US reacts to Sino-Pak ties and how the Indo-US nexus will harm Pakistan and create regional instability.*

**Keywords:** Sino-Pak, Deterrence, Strategic, Proxy war, Global order, SAARC, SCO

## Pakistan, China and United States: An Overview

In the past, Pakistan was considered a strategic ball amongst the global powers as it became part of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), an emerging ally of Kashmir. After the fall of Dhaka, Pakistan inclined towards China, enhanced its strategic cooperation, and became a leading Chinese strategic partner by successfully launching the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The balance in relations between China and the USA counted as the biggest challenge for Pakistan. Sino-Pak-US triple axis is one of the most significant topics in international power politics and regional hegemony. With weaker economic conditions, Pakistan always intends towards economic boost, and the whole foreign policy is surrounded by financial support and economic growth. The USA offensive attracted Pakistan through military aid, and China is now conquering the neighboring states through soft power diplomacy to enhance its influence on the rimland. With its official and constitutional name Islamic Republic of Pakistan (IRP), Pakistan is an autonomous and sovereign state located in South Asia with about 212.7 million population, ranked "world's sixth-most populous country" (GoP, 2022). Pakistan, which spans 7,96,096

<sup>1</sup>PhD Scholar, Department of International Relations, Minhaj University Lahore.

Email: [noreenanees@gmail.com](mailto:noreenanees@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, Minhaj University Lahore.

Email: [drhassan.ir@mul.edu.pk](mailto:drhassan.ir@mul.edu.pk)

<sup>3</sup>Associate Professor, Institute of Kashmir Studies, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muzaffarabad.

Email: [sumi\\_raja@yahoo.com.ca](mailto:sumi_raja@yahoo.com.ca)



sq. miles, is the 33<sup>rd</sup> largest country. This country is recognized as a middle-power State. Still, it has the world's 6th position in the largest standing armed forces (Buzan, 2003). It is a de facto nuclear power country, 2<sup>nd</sup> in the South Asian region, 3<sup>rd</sup> in Asia, with special distinction as the pioneer among the Muslim States globally with prominent status in the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). This is also known as the semi-industrialized economic state, which aims to improve agriculture with the emerging services sector (Bhatti, 2015). Pakistan is among the leading global nations known for emerging economies and development. Its growth is also considerably valuable. It has another record of being the fastest-emerging international and largest middle class (Joseph, 2016). From the day of its foundation, it has been regularized as a member of many regional and international organizations like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Organization of Islamic States (OIC), the Commonwealth of Nations, the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition (IMCTC) and the most influential aspect of this country is one of the major Non-NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) alliance (Aneja, 2006).

Pakistan strategically occupies a pivotal geographic position at the crossroads known as the confluence of "South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East," covering a mixture of mountainous plateaus, plains, and deserts (Wong, 2010). Pakistan is bordered by India from the East advancing towards the South, Arabian Sea is on its South, Iran is at its Southern west side linking Baluchistan while on the West side Afghanistan is located separated by Durand line adjacent mostly with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Gilgit till to Wakhkan corridor (an ancient part of Kashmir) and from the North to Northern east two Chinese territories Xinjiang and Tibet covering the region of Jammu and Kashmir State claimed by Pakistan, occupied by India. Two distinctive features of Pakistan are: by land, at its northern west side, Tajikistan is separated by the narrow strip of Wakhkan Corridor (CIA, 2017), and by sea, its maritime boundaries touch with the State of Oman (Brookings website, 2011).

The State of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has an area of 796,096 sq. km and possesses a 1046 km coastline across the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman towards its south by the seashores and maritime borders. Having 6774 sq. km borders by land, Pakistan touches Iran at its southern west with an area of 909 km, Afghanistan at the west and northern west with 2430 sq. km, China at the north linking with 523 km and its eastern borders touch with India at the area of 2912 km (Braj, 2008).

Pakistan is the world's most prominent among "developing countries." It is counted in the next eleven, like the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, Canada, and South Africa) platform, which is counted in the higher potential to become the world's leading economy. However, Pakistan's economic indicators are unsatisfactory, with a negative trade balance of about \$23.96 billion. (Khan, 2012). Pakistan is considered in leading producer of natural commodities comprising upon labor markets as 10th in the world possessing about seven million strong Pakistani diaspora who contributed \$19.9. In contrast, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has already announced that Pakistan's overall global economy is declining, reducing its contribution to 0.13% (Talbot, 1999).

China, also named the People's Republic of China (PRC), is a territory comprised of north, east, and central Asia linking with the south and far east and somehow to the Middle East, having a world superpower giant Russia in its north. This is the biggest populous on the globe, with approximately a 1.5 billion population and about 9.6 million sq. km (9600000 sq km). China is referred to  $\frac{3}{4}$  the largest State by its area. This land is ruled by "the Communist Party," exercising jurisdiction over twenty-two provinces. At the same time, it declares special status as autonomous territories to five regions while the four territories are directly under the control of municipalities. The most unique thing in China is the special status of Hong Kong and Macau.

China went to war against Japan in WW-II, and the consequence of local conflicts and civil

war brought about a division in 1949, resulting in the rule of the Communist Party by announcing China as the People's Republic of China. In light of their ranking, the Chinese economy is acknowledged as the fastest-growing and global emerging power, with a development rate of over 6%. Since the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, China has been the world's second-biggest economy with an "ostensible GDP." China is a perceived automatic arsenal, military weapon, and the second world's biggest armed forces and defense plan. It is the biggest in export and also the second biggest in shipping. China lasted as an individual but superseded the UNSC in 1971 by working globally as an "ASEAN Plus Component" and supplanted potential superpowers, recognizing an enormous population, a rapidly growing economy, and the best military. China is also a member and affiliated with many bilateral and multilateral associations and organizations like "SCO, WTO, APEC, BRICS, BCIM, and G20". It also associates the Kazakh fringe with the Eurasian Steppe (Hackett, 2010).

A remarkable achievement of China is racing with global economies through GDP per capita at buying power equality. The quick financial development is promptly evident. As of 2018, China is the second-biggest economy in ostensible GDP, totaling around \$13.5 trillion. Regarding the reports of the World Bank, on the grounds of GDP, it has been the biggest on the planet since 2014. It has been the world's main maker since 2010, in the wake of overwhelming America, leading the globe for the last century. US National Science Foundation (UNNSF) also stated that the PRC has been in second place in innovative production since 2012. It is the world's second-biggest retail advertiser, alongside the US. China drives the world in web-based online business, representing 40% of the worldwide industry. This country is the pioneer in "electric vehicles, assembling and purchasing half of all the module electric autos" in 2018 (Ross, 2016).

The United States of America (USA), usually America, US or USA, is a territory comprising fifty states, a federal district, 05 major self-governing territories, and multiple possessions. Covering an area of about 3.8 million sq miles, the USA is counted as the third/fourth area-wise largest terrain globally, a bit less than Europe (Cossack, 2000). Having 3.27 billion populaces, it ranked in the third position. Washington, D.C., is the capital, while New York is a prominent and leading top populous land and is considered among the most populated cities. The USA was snatched out in the Second World War as the global superpower by entitlement to pioneer countries that developed nuclear weapons and used them in warfare. The USA is a permanent member State of the United Nations Security Council. Its rivalry with Russia during the Cold War era brought it to compete in the space race and culmination, successfully landing on the moon in 1969.

It has a "federal republic democratic system" and is counted as a "representative democracy." The US is also a "founding member of the UN, World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization of American States (OAS), NATO," and has been honored with a leading role in numerous international and global organizations and associations. (Sam, 2014) It is also indicated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that its GDP is 16.8 trillion US dollars (\$), establishing 24% of the gross global items at showcase rate of trade. However, buying power equality (PPP) is about 19% (Sider, 2010). From 1982 to 2009, the United States genuinely exacerbated yearly gross domestic product development was about 3.3%, contrasted with 2.3% weighted normal for the remainder of the G7. This country is ranked ninth on this planet for ostensible gross domestic product/capita as indicated by the UN and sixth according to PPP. In 2010, absolute exchange deficiency recorded 635 billion dollars (Mikhail, 2004).

### **Sino-Pak and US Triple Axis: Diplomacy & Coordination**

Sino-Pak relations started in 1951 while Pakistan was proudly amongst those pioneer States that officially recognized "People's Republic of China (PRC)," a divergence from ROC. These two neighboring nations have steady and close trade and economic ties with one another and

enjoy extraordinarily significant political, diplomatic, and mutual coordination relations. Although the mutual trade level is elevating, it shows an assortment of understandings. China remains a major dependable partner of Pakistan, given monetary assistance, military cooperation, infrastructural help, and specialized support, which merges into the most reliable strategic partner. Discretionary nexus was founded in 1950, and the first decade seems to have a cold relationship.

The mutual ties flourished during the “Trans Karakorum Pact” with an agreement of border settlement in 1963, which emerged into military cooperation in 1966 and gained coalition shape in 1972 with monetary co-activity in 1979. PRC has become Pakistan's leading supplier and the third biggest exchange compliance. It provided a credit of 60 million US dollars post-split of Dhaka, while both states have chosen to participate and mutually contribute in the “polite atomic power segment” (Aneja, 2006). Pakistan is amongst only two nations, along with Cuba, who desired their essential support to China in the post “Tiananmen Square fights” in 1989. Pakistan, the leading state in the Islamic world, is often described as filling in the Chinese principal scaffold, which further assumed a significant job by crossing over the intervention, consisting of a corresponding gap between China and the US-led Western world, such as seen in 1972 when Pakistan mediated between Nixon visit to China. Pak's envoys and ambassadors mostly portray the economic ties and nexus. At the same time, they mention their relationship with China in such beautiful words that are now becoming a national slogan between these two nations and repeated at every meeting. Conference and seminars in a lovely phrase to manifest the Sino-Pak relationship is “higher than the mountains, more profound than the seas, more grounded than steel, dearer than visual perception, better than nectar, etc.” (Bajwa, 2015) and these ties now emerging into military, trade and strategic partnership which is claimed by many international institutions like SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute) claims that Pakistan is purchasing its nearly 50% weapons and arms by China (Jiang, 2020).

On the other hand, Pakistan, just 66 days after the foundation of the newly born Islamic Republic of Pakistan, drew its incline toward the US. It took it to the principal State from the establishment of diplomatic, economic, and strategic relationships after the introductory visit of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan on October 20, 1947. After only a decade, Pakistan allied with the US, especially in the most crucial era of ‘The Cold War,’ and proved, proving itself as the primary and most influential member of ‘CENTO, SEATO’ and other alliances and groups” against the USSR. The close knits declined following the appointment of the left-arranged Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and relations immediately improved and extended during ‘Operation Cyclone’ in the early eighties. It was coordinated vs. USSR extension in ‘Central Asia and South Asia’ under the umbrella of US finance, preparing ‘Mujahideen in Afghanistan’ battling the USSR.

This partnership was fortified by strategic close-knits in the SEATO and CENTO platforms until 2002, when a considerable financial support package of twenty-five billion dollars arrived in Pakistan. Till the US evacuation from Afghanistan, the US assisted Pakistan only financially, not diplomatically, with the US own terms and conditions to grant funds, assistance, and aid until the advent of CPEC, which made a gap between the US-Pak relationship. It is also an open reality that we had used Pakistani US for the American interest and assistance against US rivals in Afghanistan. There is no evidence of sincerity as it had been seen in the early sixties when Pakistan was counted as a first-class ally of the US. In that era, the US partially supported Pakistan on the Kashmir issue in 1957 against the Indian claim that “elections are alternate of plebiscite in Kashmir” (Lamb, 1992). Historically, Pakistan has tried its best to maintain a healthy relationship with the US. Still, with time, it has not proven robust and vigorous based on security and economy compared to China. There is only one big reason that provides a pillar to the US-Pak relationship: ongoing direct, indirect, or backdoor cooperation in Afghanistan, which Pakistan assisted during the US military drawdown. Soon after, military and economic

support increased, and the US remained the largest export market for Pak goods and a quality education destination for the Pakistani elite (Marvin, 2020).

Initially, China was diplomatically very close to India and also opposed Pakistan during the United Nations Security Council session on the Kashmir issue. Still, after the Trans Karakorum Pact of 1962, the Sino-Pak relationship started growing at a tortoise pace until the 1980s when the bloom of bilateral knots flourished and brought Pakistan as CPEC, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and One Belt One Road (OBOR) partner. In the last few decades, China replaced the US from Pakistan's list of largest arms suppliers. (Small, 2015) Furthermore, China assured Pakistan by initiating unprecedented economic assistance in CPEC by investing sixty-two billion dollars (Ali M., 2020), resulting in severe Indo-US frustration, and they considered it their everlasting danger. Islamabad has a grave belief in the Chinese consistent support to challenge asymmetrical rival India and moral support in assisting on internationalize standards on Kashmir on humanitarian grounds, which we did not provide (Bass, 2015).

### **The Mediatory Role of Pakistan**

The intensity of the growth of the Sino-US rivalry fallout particularly endangered South Asian regional security, which was already in a fraught natural environment. The United States' heavy investment in multiple military and defense agreements to counter-balance China marginalized Pakistan to protect national interest and strengthen the ties and knot with China. The daily dynamism in the Indo-US relationship against the Chinese rivalry intensifies regional instability and security. It impacts the bipartite nature of the United States' opposition to China, pushing Pakistan into various difficult circumstances. So, Pakistan is plunged into a complicated position to protect the national interest, restrain placing all its eggs into the Chinese basket, and resist potential threats and pressure from China, which soon turned into a strategic rivalry with the US being an alliance with China (Ali, 2020).

The policymakers and strategic experts are struggling with a multidimensional approach to insist that the US administration review its strategies about China, which has turned into an uncertain and tough era for Pakistan, where its economy due to COVID-19 and FATF restrictions not only detained on tenterhooks for the near future but also sustain to already lackluster growth which plummeted. Although in these severe crises, Pakistan is still bridging the Sino-US better relationship as did in the sixties by assisting with more pragmatic considerations, asking for a more preemptive role and initiative-taking, and alleviating growing threats generated and developed by Sino-US strategic competitions. Pakistan also adopted a policy of espousing lessening Chinese dependency by adapting the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects and identifying potential opportunities for the US and Europeans to supplement Sino investments.

The diminishing knots and interactions between Pakistan and the United States deteriorated Pakistan's standing on international forums, and these US strategies were forced and disparately compelled to go nearer and nearer to China. The United States has been cooperating with Pakistan on the most familiar motto, 'Do More', and has made heavy dependence instead of interdependency between the States during the relationship of over 70 years. So, faithlessness from the US was revealed repeatedly. However, Pakistan paid the heavy price of the weakest relationship with Russia due to joining SEATO and CENTO against the Soviets, which was further enhanced during the Afghanistan war when Pakistan led the Afghan resistance forces against them. Secondly, Pakistan neither counted on the Western or NATO alliance nor facilitated like other member states. On behalf of US support, Pakistan had to lose the war of Dhaka, roll back from Kargil, and remain under questions and heavy criticism (Baig, 2020).

Currently, the Chinese emerging economy not only surprised the Western blocks but also brought disastrous behavior against Pakistan. The United States, leading this block, should seek to evade alienating Pakistan despite its relationship with China and look for cooperation

(Nawaz, 2020). China presented that wars are not solutions or sources to boost the economy or lead the alliances; they could be done peacefully with goodwill and healthy cooperation. China's partnership policy of leading Pakistan in CPEC and inviting OBOR to encourage its role in regional peace and counter-terrorism resulted in close economic and social ties between Sino-Pak. After 70 years of friendship with the United States, Pakistan was forced to review its foreign policy and incline towards the northern east big powers, China and Russia. So, suppose Pakistan is successful in making good ties with Russia and China. In that case, this cooperation will emerge into the formation of the new supreme block including these three nuclear powers with Central, Southeast East, South Asian, and Middle Eastern states, as well as African and Latin American states can participate in the block to make the true realization of BRI and OBOR. These revolutions will shift the paradigm from the West towards Asia and Pakistan; its significant strategic position always remains a key player in all development by projecting that Russia in the Gulf could become a self-fulfilling prophecy. China's positive intention for Pakistan is to upgrade Pakistan from periphery to semi-periphery to core states by completing the OBOR and BRI projects to rule around the globe through Pakistan's sea routes and land corridors. In the last three to four decades, China has shown its anti-war behavior, which was considered weaker and has leveled the lowest deterrence towards rivals. This phenomenon troubles Pakistan in choosing between China and the US.

### **Pakistan Deterrence to India**

Deterrence is a key factor in regional stability; to get the best idea and concept of deterrence stability, it is complementary to overwrap the primary awareness about the underlying theoretical principles. The interconnectedness of this phenomenon, which could be termed the 'dynamics of deterrence,' is very explicit in the subcontinent, and a primary source data acquisition fulfills here for the research about deterrence and its relevant literature, which emerged after the Indo-Pak nuclear tests of May 1999. This regional dynamic deterrence phenomenon is often considered as "Cross-Domain Deterrence CDD," which observes the triggering levels of escalating trials with prospects of the realm of conflict (Manohar, 2020).

So, in response to the dramatic Pulwama attacks, India, following the cold start doctrine, conducted air strikes named by India as surgical strikes and claimed that Indian forces attacked a terrorist camp at Balakot in the KPK region of Pakistan (Malik, 2020). On the other side, a very strong Pakistan retaliated in an aggressive mode by conducting air strikes, and according to multiple reports and breaking news, Pakistani F-16s targeted Indian Army bases near Loc (Fakhar, 2021).

Subsequently, Pakistan's economic and strategic relationship with China stinging in Indian eyes as Indian Army Chief Naravane hopelessly declared in his annual press conference" (Koul, 2022). This statement easily interpreted that Pakistan's alliance with China highly increased the level of deterrence against its rivals; it is broadly confessed by its enemy also, while on the other side, India, in frustration, looking to prepare two front threats, has been admitted by the Indian military and military and the silence of Indian political leadership is also considered the Sino-Pak supremacy against India.

The Pakistani policymakers proposed that Pakistan adopt vigilant approaches to manage and maintain strategic relationships with the USA and China against India's most dangerous factor. Still, both friends are forcing Pakistan to choose one of them, particularly the USA. India will replace the space from Pakistan to any side, and it will be highly costly to Pakistan in return as the gap provided by Pakistan to the United States resulted in the military and defense agreements between the US and India (White, 2021). Islamabad is trying to balance the relationship between China and the United States. In the war against terror in Afghanistan, the US had been providing aid in billions of dollars to Islamabad to defeat the Taliban. Still, two dramatic changes appeared in recent years: The US made a deal with the Taliban, which

completed the drawdown of the US, and then NATO, along with their alliance forces from Afghanistan; meanwhile, China dramatically expanded its investment in Pakistan.

Historically, there were ups and downs, as well as pros and cons, in the Sino-Indian relationship in the early 60s. Still, clashes on the McMahan Line between India and China worsened the situation until 2021. With time, a lot of essential rivalries, bilateral distrust, and suspicion arose between India and China. Still, the mutual trade would not stop even during tough situations and severe border tensions. India also adopted the same attitude towards Pakistan as well, but the attitude was always very harsh and disgusting in the shadows. Sino-Indian relations are constrained by the many other issues that triggered the conflict. This territorial dispute is increasing day by day while Pak. Still, they also suffered the same kind of issue on the land of Kashmir, which India and China claimed India and China claimed, but the people of Kashmir dearly desired to annex Pakistan. China has almost no territorial dispute with eighteen countries except Pakistan, which was delayed under the shadow of the Trans Karakorum Pact (Lo, 2003). The advent of CPEC from Kashgar (a region in the Chinese autonomous region of Xinjiang) to Gwadar Port (located in the extreme south of Baluchistan province of Pakistan) through Khunjarab Pass to Babusar Pass: the area of Gilgit Baltistan, a disputed territory between India and Pakistan on the charter of United Nations from 1948 to present-day intensively damaged Indian stance and claimed over Kashmir region. This project is also incredibly significant for India, which has over 70 billion dollars in mutual trade annually and is further enhanced by OBOR policy (Singh, 2015). India has opposed this project due to its passage through Gilgit Baltistan; Pakistan would attempt to deter India in a joint military observation from Xinjiang towards Tibet to expel India from the region of Kashmir, fencing it from all around and pushing back towards the Arabian Sea (Rajain, 2005).

Although it is an open opportunity for India to benefit from new potential panoramas for strengthening regional trade and economy, India tried to shift the paradigm to respond to Pakistan and China by utilizing other opportunities against Gwadar port in multiple ways (Kumar, 2007) (a). India continuously protested against this regional beneficiary project in international forums for obstruction, cancellation, or delay but could not succeed; b). India resumed work on Bandar Abbas and Chahbahar, two Iranian ports on the same line as Gwadar, just a few hundred km away to counterattack. However, there is still delay (Malik, 2012) and (c). India brought the US on screen with multiple defense agreements to counter Chinese expansion in the region. On the other hand, Pakistan and China suggested India participate in this project and convert it into a trilateral project between India, Pakistan, and China for regional development and stability, but India refused.

If India participates in this project, it will be a game changer in the region (Pitlo, 2015). This collaboration would make it easy to penetrate India and Pakistan towards large Central Asian flea markets with excessive deposits of natural resources, especially in Kazakhstan and Kirghizstan; it would be a key factor in the normalization of the relationship between the three rivals. In the current scenario, Pakistan's good relationship with the US would guarantee a permanent and strong deterrence against India if Pakistan makes a situation where the US withdrawal from military and defense agreements. India is demanding veto power status in the United Nations Security Council; here, Pakistan's relationship with China and the US is guaranteed safety and protection, as in the current months of August to November, India openly declined Pakistan during United Nations Sessions, which reflects the Indian aggressiveness against Pakistan. For the balance of power in the region, Pakistan has to adopt a balanced relationship policy between China and the United States to deter India strongly. Indian aggression and monopoly in SAARC summits and other regional organizations explicitly exposed its intention and destructive policy for Pakistan, and strong diplomatic efforts may grant everlasting safety and deterrence to such rivals.

## To Do

The United States should seek to enhance its strategic ties with India, but this will not result in compounding Pakistan and its regional insecurities and marginalization of Pakistan. For further cooperation, the United States must avoid viewing Pakistan through a competitive Chinese lens, nearly similar to its myopic focus on Afghanistan, to restrain further rivalry and dangerously straining the bilateral relationship (Ali, 2020). If the United Nations agreements and cooperation with India harm Pakistan's national, regional, and international relationships and interests, long for Pakistani grey-list status in FATF is purely interpreted as Indian and US conspiracies that further enlarge the gaps between Pakistan and the United States. The Pakistani public is very aware of the dual role of the US government with Pakistan as they believe that the Pakistani nation could not be acknowledged by the United States and other NATO alliances regarding thousands of sacrifices of Pakistani people against the war on terrorism.

The United States should make a broader scope besides a limited and competitive point of view because it would risk alienating and keeping away from them, which would result in worsening strategic stability in the South Asian region and also increase the conflict escalation in Afghanistan. In short, in the above discussion, it is clear that if India or the US converts cooperation results in Pakistan in armed conflict, then China will provide moral, materialistic, and logistic assistance for Pakistan. Besides regional issues, another challenge that could result in a simultaneous armed conflict between India, China, and Pakistan is that both will adopt collaborative or collusive tactics, like one being on screen and the other openly aiding the other's military or being involved in converting cooperation between these two. (Malik, 2014) So, there are only two options for Pakistan: the safer one is to balance the relationship between the United States and China, while the second one is to balance power to join the Sino-Russian (US rival) groups for regional stability and provide full spectrum deterrence against India and the United States and engage them into small scale armed conflicts and other limited engagements to maintain deterrence supremacy and CDD.

## Conclusion

It has resulted in Pakistan's shifting inclination to Russia and China to maintain the balance in the South Asian region because of the distance currently reported between India and Russia. Hence, it is a good time for Pakistan to fill the space left by India at the Russian end, as India did with the US in recent years. However, Pakistan had allowed Russia access to the warm waters, which could be further strengthened through the bulk of socio-economic and mutual trade ties along with military and joint armed agreements as Pak-Russian Armies participated in collaborative military exercises in Pakistan, which had shaken the capitalists and most active players like India will become surprised on such strategic shift in international politics and regional geostrategy along with Chinese geo-economic-strategy forced India to think two centuries earlier "Ring French Policy of British in India." The future of Pakistan after multiple recessive policies of the US, in the war of survival, Pakistan must think toward the East and freeze the current status with the West because of US long-term policy never more than ten years for Pakistan-like states.

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