

IMPLICATIONS OF MODI’S WASHINGTON VISIT ON PAKISTAN’S
STRATEGIC AND DIPLOMATIC LANDSCAPE

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Abstract

This study discusses critically the strategic, diplomatic, and economic consequence of Prime Minister Modi’s 2025 visit to Washington for Pakistan. The first aim is to evaluate how the deepening U.S. – India alliance is likely to change Pakistan, in particular with regard to changing regional power balances, military capabilities and the economy. In terms of extending advanced military technology transfers and impacting Pakistan’s nuclear deterrence and conventional military imbalances, the study underscores the extent of the rapidly growing U.S. – India defense cooperation. Second, the increase in economic cooperation between the U.S. and India, especially in the fields of trade and technology, make Pakistan’s global importance as a tradable economy more distant and more difficult for attracting Western investments and access to markets. The study goes further to explain why Pakistan faces the risks of diplomatic isolation from multilateral institutions and the call to diversify its foreign policy by engaging China, Russia and regional powers more deeply. The key findings highlight that Pakistan will have to follow the path of a multi-pronged strategy to overcome these challenges and ensure its long term strategic interests.

Keywords: U.S.-India Relations 2025, Pakistan’s Foreign Policy, Geopolitical Shifts in South Asia. Defense and Strategic Alliances. Pakistan-China Partnership

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INTRODUCTION

The expanding U.S. India bilateral relationship is having a growing impact on South Asia's strategic landscape and the consequent effects are of considerable significance for the region, particularly for Pakistan. In recent years, the U.S.–India alliance has deepened as the two countries share strategic interests with respect to countering the rise of China and have increased economic and defence cooperation (Vajiram & Ravi, 2025). Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 2025 visit to Washington illustrates that the correlation, as well as the associated toxicity, of oil spilling into gasoline can be corrugated, and that it is a warmly embraced aspect of the evolving partnership with significant implications for both India and its neighboring states.

In the last few decades, the U.S.-India relationship has gone from modest interaction to strong strategic partnership. This is a transformation based on shared democratic values, economic interdependence, and shared goals that exist for a rules based international order. Their military ties have been significantly bolstered by a key defense agreement including the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement (2008) and the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), (2016) (TEMUR, 2020). Modi's visit in 2025 will cater to strengthening defense, trade, technology and counterterrorism cooperation with the U.S. which is likely to provide advanced military technologies including the F-35 fighter jet. Together, these developments form part of a wider U.S. Indo-Pacific strategy which puts India front and center to help counteract Chinese regional assertiveness.

Indo-U.S. alliance poses both strategic challenge and opportunity for Pakistan. For decades, Pakistan has depended on its relationship with the U.S. on defense and security, but as a consequence of U.S. growing focus on India, Pakistan is marginalized in world geopolitics. US decision to boost up military capabilities of India poses direct security challenges to Pakistan which considers India its prime rival. For that reason, the U.S. – India alignment against China complicates Pakistan's relationship with Washington since it is bolstering ties with China and Russia itself. The deeper Indo–U.S. relationship may also economically isolate Pakistan further. Pakistani disadvantage in attracting foreign investment and access to global markets can be furthered with India's growing access to U.S. markets and technology. Emerging as a major player in the global economy, in particular through its alliances with the US and Western powers, India will continue to leave Pakistan in the lurch, specially in determining what the two countries will be doing in economic terms (Watts, 2019). However, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), places Pakistan in the arms of China, but those arms wield their own swords, so to speak.

Modi's 2025 visit will critically analyze the strategic and diplomatic implications for Pakistan emanating from the increasing alliance of U.S.-India, including its overall security, economy and diplomacy. The study highlights current regional power dynamics that had been shifting, and calls on Pakistan to reexamine its foreign policy as well as its alliances with China and Russia, in order to avoid diplomatic isolation and economic marginalization. The objective of this research is to give policymakers a more nuanced appreciation of the changing geopolitical milieu as well as concrete suggestions for movings through the obstacles presented by the growing Indo U.S. partnership. In recent decades, the U.S. – India strategic partnership has gone through an incredible transformation. After being marked by mutual indifference and occasional discord for a long time, with the passage of time the relationship between India and the US has become one of the most important and robust bilateral ties in the contemporary global order (Basu, 2025). US–India relations have a history that can be divided into several phases: phases of convergence and divergence with each one marking a change in both countries' strategic priorities. This article discusses how U.S. and India's relations have evolved with an emphasis on the crucial defense and economic and technological collaborations which have brought them closer together.

EVOLUTION OF U.S.-INDIA RELATIONS

Prior to that India gained independence in 1947. India adopted policy non-alignment during cold war and remained distant from both Soviet and U.S. blocs. Even though it shared its commitment to democratic values, India opted for neutrality and had a robust relationship with the Soviet Union, and so it was minimally engaged diplomatically with the US, particularly when the Indian view on the Vietnam War and its early Soviet ties were considered (Khurshid, 2023). But both countries reassessed their foreign policy priorities at the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in the 1990s. The mood shifted during the Clinton years, when the Clinton administration started to recognize India as an economic and a regional pole. The 1998 nuclear tests strained relations temporarily, but eventually that thaw in relations was followed by a recalibration of US policy that saw the US recognizing India as a rising world power.

However, after the 2001 attack on the World Trade Center, that marks the true turning point in her relationship. For instance, India, unwilling to behold the seemingly growing intimacy between Pakistan and terrorism, found itself comforted with the US to fight terrorism. As a result, in 2008, the U.S. – India Civil Nuclear Agreement was signed, setting a new chapter in the defense and nuclear cooperation and further strengthening the strong alliance that today prevails (Watts, 2019).

KEY AGREEMENTS AND DEFENSE COOPERATION

The series of defense agreements signed over the last two decades constitutes as one of the most significant milestones in U.S.-India strategic partnership as it transformed U.S.-India bilateral relations from a mostly diplomatic and economic relationship to a broader defense partnership.

- The U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement (2008 or 123 Agreement): This major shift in U.S. policy acknowledges India's increasing role in regional stability by allowing U.S. civilian nuclear technology and fuel to be provided to India, despite the fact that India is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (Watts, 2019).
- Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), 2016: LEMOA provided a Memorandum of Agreement that allowed U.S. and Indian armed forces to support reciprocal logistics between their armed forces, and thus contribute to the interoperability of their armed forces (Ali, Arshad, & Rogers, 2024). This agreement was a notable step up in defense cooperation that would also increase the level of cooperation on humanitarian missions, counterterrorism and regional security initiatives.
- COMCASA (2018): Realised secure communication between the armed forces and enhanced the communication of military intelligence and access to advanced military technology with relation to countering regional security challenges pertaining to China and Pakistan (Khurshid, 2023).
- The Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geospatial Cooperation (BECA) (2020): Under this agreement both the nations were allowed to share satellite and other geospatial data for military purposes to allow the nations to increase the accuracy of missile strikes, intelligence, reconnaissance for significant security advantages, including those in the Indo Pacific region (Jaishankar et al., 2022).

These agreements demonstrate a more expansive deepening defense cooperation between the two countries, on matters encompassing military interoperability for the two militaries, intelligence sharing and ensuring regional security.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN'S DIPLOMATIC POSITION

South Asian geopolitics has been significantly transformed since Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 2025 visit to Washington served as a signal for the strengthening of US-India relations. Pakistan is historically a US ally, and the report mentions particularly the role of the country during the Cold War and during US war on terror (Cogo & Cogo, 2024). Nevertheless, changing geopolitical priorities, such as U.S. rebalance to the Indo-Pacific and new relations with India,

have substantially changed the diplomatic balance of the region. However, such a shift creates hassles for Pakistan as far as its global diplomatic engagement and foreign policy strategy are concerned.

U.S. SHIFTING FOCUS FROM PAKISTAN TO INDIA

During the Cold War, Pakistan had been a vital partner for the United States, playing a critical role in countering Soviet influence in Afghanistan and as a result, the country had important location advantage to the United States. In the 1980s U.S. Pakistan alliance got further strengthen as Pakistan supported Afghan Mujahideen forces (Bartlett, 2024). Although the Cold War ended, the 9/11 attacks renewed U.S. interest in Pakistan, shifting it to become the frontline ally in the War on Terror. Over the past decade, the strategic focus of the U.S. has shifted dramatically, as the United States gives preference to India and scraps other relations, mainly due to worries over China's role in the Indo-Pacific region. India is a more attractive ally because it is a stable growing economy with formidable military capabilities, unlike Pakistan, which has tended to come across as an unreliable partner (Scherrer, 2022).

This will further enhance military ties, trade relations and technological cooperation between India and the U.S. with an advanced military hardware including possible sale of F-35 fighter jets, Modi's 2025 visit to Washington. Lessened political interaction and strategic cooperation between Islamabad and Washington could result due to the focus on a lessening dependence on Pakistan by Washington.

IMPACT ON PAKISTAN'S DIPLOMATIC OUTREACH

As the U.S. begins to focus more and more on India, Pakistan has to redefine its diplomatic approach to keep significance. Pakistan's Foreign policy had over the years always been linked with the U.S. U.S. disengagement has to be responded by working more diversely diplomatically. The U.S.-India partnership is likely to leave a shiver down the spine of Pakistan who will then feel the urge to forge links with all the global powers on one time or the other like it did with Russia, Turkey and China. In recent years, relationship of Pakistan with China, for instance, China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has increased heavily (Scherrer, 2022). Nevertheless, such dependency on China is fraught with military risks because of the global rivalry between the U.S. and China. However, to overcome diplomatic isolation, Pakistan will have to approach other regional and global powers, such as European Union (EU), the Gulf countries and ASEAN nations.

Pakistan's ties with Saudi Arabia and UAE are still vital to its diplomacy. These countries have always provided economic assistance and investment to Pakistan. Losing economic, political and diplomatic influence, India's growing importance in the Gulf could be difficult for Pakistan to get on board (Vajiram & Ravi, 2025). Furthermore, Pakistan's growing rapport with Russia such as enhanced military links and energy agreements offer chance for deeper economic and security links. Nonetheless, genuine cooperation with Russia cannot be leveraged without continuing diplomatic efforts, especially because the overall competition between the West and China is not going to go away any time soon.

POTENTIAL FOR DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION

Pakistan has a serious worry that following the U.S.-India strategic realignment it may collapse diplomatically. With the strengthening of U.S. cooperation with India, Pakistan is likely to lose support from the leading international circles, up to the level of support in the multilateral institutions like the United Nations, IMF and FATF (Ali, Arshad, & Rogers, 2024). India and the U.S., which are growing in influence in these organizations, may make it harder for Pakistan to gain such diplomatic outcomes, particularly if they relate to economic aid packages and decisions concerning counter terrorism policy (Khurshid, 2023). Additionally, Pakistan's longstanding tensions with India, especially over Kashmir, will prove to be more uncomfortable to talk through at the global stage. While Pakistan can expect some international support for its cause, in the end, it will have to now compete with U.S.'s growing importance in India vis a vis China,

which means that U.S. backed India will be in the winning space making diplomatic isolation a potential threat for Pakistan.

Moreover, Pakistan's economic vulnerabilities increase the vulnerability of isolation. Pakistan has frequently relied on IMF help to keep its economy stable, but India's growing role on a global plane could mean that the country, in effect increasing its influence in financial institutions, will impact Pakistan's ability to secure wisely terms. However, if Pakistan fails to diversify its economic partnerships and secure alternative investment sources then it will be under considerable financial stress, which would in turn reduce its diplomatic leverage. In order to keep itself insulated from isolation risk, Pakistan needs to devise a proactive and diversified foreign policy encompassing strengthening regional alliances, promotion of economic diplomacy and better international image with an emphasis on active participation on global issues such as global warming and counter terrorism action (Khurshid, 2023). Pakistan can minimize the risks arising from the change in the geopolitical climate by expanding its diplomatic outreach to beyond traditional allies and taking an active part in the international economic and security initiatives.

ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN

Pakistan is increasingly disadvantaged in economic and technological relations as the U.S. deepens these areas with India. Increased access to the U.S. market and technology creates important additional opportunities for India to become a global economic player, while it increases Pakistan's marginalization in trade and innovation. While Pakistan lags in high tech areas such as IT, AI and renewable energy, India has made huge progress. The U.S. and India have an annual trade level that was about \$146 billion in 2020, and India has become a key trading partner of the U.S (Basu, 2025). Indeed this relationship is increasingly characterised by exchanging goods and service and India having become an important market for U.S. exports while American businesses continue to invest aggressively in India's quickly expanding economy. India sits well in trade due to this strong economic partner. Making it hard for Pakistan to get invested or enter into western markets.

In addition, technology and innovation collaboration between U.S. and India has helped India prove itself to be a technological powerhouse. India's growing IT sector and space exploration initiatives through partnership with the likes of NASA and ISRO make it the torch bearer in the sphere of technology in general (US-India Relations Under the Joe Biden Administration, 2025). This gives China a competitive edge in India, particularly as the U.S. continues to invest heavily in semiconductor, cybersecurity and clean energy. Pakistan's economy meanwhile is highly dependent on its traditional sectors like agriculture and textiles and therefore less capable to take advantage of current global industries that are evolving. The technological divide keeps putting this distance between Pakistan and India further and brings Pakistan away from the centers of global economic and technological power.

SECURITY AND DEFENSE CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN

Pakistan faces a variety of security and defense challenges due to the growing U.S. India strategic partnership and the corresponding rise in U.S. military assistance to India. This change in regional defense dynamics only increases the balance of power from India's side, thereby putting more security tensions for Pakistan (Ali, Arshad, & Rogers, 2024). High technology transfers and joint military exercises have enabled India to improve its military capacities by means of the U.S. India Major Defense Partnership. Importantly, if India actually proceeds to buy F35 fighter jets, this would enhance India's air power and change the military balance in the region. Furthermore, the sale of missile defense systems, surveillance drones, and fighter jets helps India modernize its defense capabilities that may consequently be detrimental for Pakistan's strategic deterrence and defense posture.

Tensions between India and Pakistan also are challenged by India's growing military capabilities and increasing level of interoperability with U.S. forces. Pakistan's nuclear

deterrence is likely to be increasingly challenged as India continues to build up its long range missile systems, air defence systems, including space based military technologies. Sale of advanced missile systems like Patriot and THAAD (Terminal High Altitude Area Defense) gives India the capacity to deter Pakistani missile threat directly impacting Pakistan's nuclear deterrence (Khurshid, 2023). In addition, India's growing dependence on artificial intelligence (AI), and cyber assets for military operations complicates the strategic equation for Pakistan and therefore forces it to combat this vulnerability by investing in intelligent cybersecurity and electronic warfare capabilities to counter the increasing military capabilities of India.

PAKISTAN'S RELIANCE ON CHINA AND RUSSIA FOR DEFENSE NEEDS

Profiting from the deepening U.S. – India defense relationship, Pakistan has been increasingly relying on China and, to a lesser extent, on Russia for defense support. Nevertheless, China remains Pakistan's most important defense partner, exporting military hardware such as fighter jets, missile systems and submarines. Both China and Pakistan need each other to counteract India's growing military strength (US-India Relations Under the Joe Biden Administration, 2025). Also notable is that it is the joint development of the JF17 thunder fighter jet that is a good cost effective alternative to pricy Western fighter aircrafts. In addition, China has offered Pakistan advanced air defense systems, notably the HQ-9/P system giving Pakistan enhanced means to counter the threat posed by the missiles of India. In addition, China's supply of modern frigates and submarines to Pakistan extends the capacity of the Pakistani navy to challenge Indian naval dominance in the Arabian Sea.

This has further diversified Pakistan's defense option in its evolving relationship with Russia. While Russia has historically had strong ties with India, it is now building its defense ties with Pakistan. The shift is primarily because of India's increasing relations with the U.S. and Russia's quest to diversify its defense relationships (Watts, 2019). This makes Pakistan additional defense options given recent military cooperation with Russia that includes the purchase of Mi 35 attack helicopters and participation in joint military exercises. Although Pakistan is dependent on foreign suppliers for its military, it is not in a position to modernise these capabilities fully. Unlike India, which has help from a strong domestic defense sector and Western technology transfer programs, Pakistan continues to be a relatively technology poor country that has to depend on imports of military systems which are still far behind in comparison to the Indian ones.

Finally, an expansion of U.S. commitment to India presents a major challenge for Pakistan's regional security and diplomatic profile. With India increasingly leaning towards the US on both the military and economic fronts, Pakistan is forced to play its hand with caution when it comes to shaping its security strategies to avoid isolation and the risk of economic marginalization (Ganguly, 2021). To ensure Pakistan's continued relevance in a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape, Pakistan has to strengthen relations with China, Russia, and regional partners like Turkey, Gulf states etc. and enhance internal economic reforms.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR DETERRENCE STRATEGY

Pakistan regards nuclear deterrence as a crucial element of its security strategy, given India's conventional military asymmetry. However, reliance on Pakistan's nuclear capability as an offset for India's considerable conventional forces will be disrupted if the military balance changes. An important worry of U.S. military aid to India is Pakistan's second strike capabilities. With U.S. help, India could effectively neutralize a good chunk of Pakistan's nuclear arsenal via a preemptive strike, effectively neutralizing MAD, which has so far maintained stability between the two nations.

In response to this, Pakistan could modernize its nuclear forces by creating MIRVs to defeat missile defenses, increase submarine-based nuclear deterrence for second-strike capability, and develop tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs) to compete and avoid an increasing conventional Indian advantage (TEMUR, 2020). This approach can, however, expose a great potential for nuclear escalation that could put tremendous international diplomatic pressure. For a long time,

Washington and its allies have urged nuclear restraint in South Asia, and an increase in Pakistan's nuclear stockpile could lead to the possibility of sanctions or diplomatic consequences that could hinder its standing on the world stage.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FOR PAKISTAN

The U.S. stronger economic relations with India, especially after Modi's 2025 visit to Washington, adversely affect Pakistan's economic standing in South Asia. This increased access for India to US markets and technology has made it an important global economic player while it further relegates Pakistan on trade as well as technological innovation. The preferential trade agreements (PTAs) and tariff reductions between the U.S. and India make trade climate more favorable for India and allows the Indian industries to enter the Western lucrative markets with ease (Vajiram & Ravi, 2025). All these developments make India a favorable place in the global supply chains, especially in the fields of information technology, pharmaceutical and defense manufacturing industries.

On the other hand, Pakistan fails to obtain trade advantages equal to that. However, the country's reliance on textiles and its ability to reap gains from such agreements is not only past; its limitations are also just about capped since India has been increasingly benefiting from technology transfers and investments in high — tech sectors including semiconductors and artificial intelligence (AI). Pakistan's economy is essentially dependent on agriculture and low tech manufacturing and cannot compete in emerging sectors. It has the immediate effect of increasing India's speed of technological advancement; and the growing presence of U.S. companies in India further increase India's speed of technological advancement, plus exclusion of Pakistan from vital global supply chains and technological advance exacerbates Pakistan's economic marginalization.

THE ROLE OF CPEC AND CHINA'S ECONOMIC INFLUENCE ON PAKISTAN

With the U.S.–India partnership growing and imposing economic challenges on Pakistan, Pakistan's reliance on China and China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) increasingly comes into the view. CPEC, however, entails infrastructure development and its own share of risks and financial tradeoffs.

- CPEC as a flagship project for China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) brings much needed investments in infrastructure such as roads, railways and energy projects to Pakistan. The improved connectivity with global markets that CPEC could offer, particularly in terms of Gwadar Port, which could come to act as an important trade and logistics hub, linking China to the Middle East, to Africa and to Central Asia, are likely to have far reaching impacts on Pakistan (Khurshid, 2023).
- CPEC: An Increasing Economic Dependency on China: While CPEC is a great prospect, it is also increasing the dependency of the country on China and has the risk of draining sovereignty and debt sustainability (Khurshid, 2023). Most of the funding for CPEC projects is via Chinese loans, which in turn is widening Pakistan's external debt burden and constraining it from diversifying its economic partnerships. The pace of CPEC projects too may be affected by any economic slowdown in China and doubts arise about the long term sustainability of the initiative.
- Limited Technology Transfer and Industrial Development: Although Chinese investment is significant, Pakistan's own domestic industrial base is suppressed. India's partnerships with the U.S. involve technology transfers and research collaborations, while Pakistan's partnership with China has been more of infrastructure and less on the industrial sector of Pakistan (Khurshid, 2023). In order to fully capitalize on the CPEC, it is imperative that Pakistan creates focus on local industrialization, technology transfer as well as job creation as a means of sustaining growth.

GEOPOLITICAL SHIFTS AND PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY OPTIONS

The tide in global geopolitics is continuously changing, with the U.S.-India strategic alignment being very significant, and Pakistan is confronted with critical problems in adjusting its foreign policy. For Pakistan's continued strategic relevance, it should diversify its alliances away from its traditional partners (Sullivan de Estrada, 2023). With the increasingly deepening US – India relationship, Pakistan's foreign policy options will rest with Pakistan marshaling its relationships with China to find a foothold for itself among the competing forces around it and also seeking to expand its relationships with Russia, Turkey and Gulf states but also looking to connect with the global financial players such as the EU and ASEAN countries.

STRENGTHENING PAKISTAN-CHINA TIES

Pakistan's most reliable strategic partner is China. The China Pakistan relationship runs deep and is based more on their respective and shared interests such as countering India's growing clout. Over the years, China has been crucial for Pakistan as regards military and defense cooperation, and has been supplying advanced military hardware to Pakistan, including JF 17 Thunder fighter jet and missile defense systems (Bartlett, 2024). Moreover, CPEC is a keystone project for Pakistan which offers infrastructure and trade prospects but also makes Pakistan more reliant on China.

In order to get the most from CPEC's benefits, Pakistan should keep pushing for greater technology transfer and to ensure that local industries benefit from Chinese investments. Pakistan should also aim to improve transparency in CPEC agreements in order to increase investor confidence and avoid financial dependence on China.

DIVERSIFICATION OF ALLIANCES (RUSSIA, TURKEY, GULF STATES)

Pakistan is trying to divert attention from China risks and pursue alliances with older partners Russia and Turkey as well as with the Gulf countries, to give a push to its economic and defence interests.

- Historically, there have been ties between Russia and India, and as Russia wants to diversify their defense partnerships, there has been an opportunity for Pakistan and Russia to collaborate on defense cooperation, as well as any economic cooperation (Scherrer, 2022). This relationship is attendant with joint military exercises, arms sales and energy cooperation.
- Growing Relations with Turkey: Pakistan's growing relations with Turkey is necessary to build relations with Islamic world because of Turkey's increasing influence in Islamic world (Vajiram & Ravi, 2025). This would further strengthen the relationship by means of increased defense cooperation, including in the use of drone technology and expanded economic and cultural ties.
- Despite India enhancing the influence in Gulf Pakistan ought to keep it as well as give strengthening to its relationship with Saudi Arabia and the UAE, by in addition to imaginative cutting edge political help the participation of financial relations, shared security just as social trade.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ASEAN

In this regard, Pakistan can diversify its foreign policy by building its engagements with the EU and ASEAN. Pakistan has access to preferential trading by the EU under the Generalized Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) based on Pakistan improving regulatory standards and expanding exports beyond textiles (Ali, Arshad, & Rogers, 2024). Likewise, CPEC is offered as a gateway to another emerging economic bloc, namely ASEAN, where there lies an area of expanding trade, security cooperation and connectivity.

This growing U.S India strategic partnership, including after Prime Minister Modi's 2025 visit to Washington, poses a number of problems for Pakistan diplomatically, along with their security and economic positioning (Ali, Arshad, & Rogers, 2024). The increasingly deepening U.S. and India defense cooperation, including with advanced military technology

transfers, risks tilting the regional balance of power towards India to Pakistan's disadvantage and eroding Pakistan's traditional defense and deterrence strategies. Moreover, increased market access for India and increased technology access positions Pakistan at a disadvantage in terms of international trade and innovation in technology, since the nation's economy is still dependent on low technology industries and agriculture (Vajiram & Ravi, 2025). These shifts force Pakistan to reconsider its priorities in the field of foreign policy, trying to find new ways to strengthen the country's status in the international arena.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, in order to negotiate these challenges, Pakistan will have to adopt a forward looking, diversified, foreign policy strategy. But also, its ties with Beijing need to be strengthened, and overdependence makes too good a hostage to fortune. This will require an expanded diplomatic and economic engagement with alternative powers such as Russia, Turkey, and Gulf countries, as well as bolstering its economic resilience through domestic reforms and through trade and foreign direct investment as a result of preventing the value of the rouble from plummeting. Participating in global economic forums such as ASEAN and the EU, along with strengthening regional cooperation and maximizing its strategic location, Pakistan can overcome the risks of isolation. The maintenance of Pakistan's geopolitical relevancy and its stability require a balanced approach in military, economic and diplomatic alliances as well as realization of modernization efforts within and across all sectors.

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