



The Ceiling of the Conflict between India and Pakistan is Determined by the Ceiling of U.S. Policy and its Strategy Toward China

(Translated)

The ruling military regime in Pakistan is considered a follower of the United States. Its military leaders continually affirm their allegiance to America under the banner of a bilateral partnership they hope will be long-lasting. The Pakistani military regime is a tool of U.S. policy and its grand strategy in fighting Islam, and establishing dominance over Eurasia, to contain and weaken its strategic competitor, China.

Similarly, Modi's regime in India is fully engaged in U.S. policy to strike at Islam and to contain and encircle China. Under Modi, India has become a major pillar in America's strategic and geo-strategic plans.

Since both Pakistan and India are subordinate to America and since the geo-strategic conflict between them lies in the critical Eurasian region on China's western borders, the latest conflict between the two must be understood within the framework of U.S. policy. The ceiling of the conflict, both strategically and geo-strategically, remains limited by the boundaries of U.S. policy in the Eurasian region.

America views China as the greatest threat to its interests and the most dangerous challenger to its dominance in Eurasia. The practical implementation of U.S. strategy to counter the Chinese threat has involved using Asia-Pacific countries to encircle China with a hostile ring of fire and utilizing the Indian subcontinent, particularly India, for this purpose. The objective is to limit China as a precursor to containing and ultimately weakening it.

This necessitated enhancing India's power, weakening its rival Pakistan, neutralizing occupied Kashmir, and removing it from the Pakistan-India conflict equation, thereby imposing India as a geo-strategic force in the region to confront China. The full submission of Pakistan's rulers to U.S. strategy was revealed after India declared in August 2019 that occupied Kashmir was part of India.

India has always been seen in U.S. strategic policy as part of the Western colonialist strategic legacy. Previously, it was part of British strategy, and today, it has been handed over to American strategic hands for use in its geo-strategic projects in Eurasia.

In the report "Indo U.S. Military Relationship: Expectations, and Perceptions" of October 2002, released from the Director, Net Assessment Office of the Secretary of Defense, it is stated "American military officers are candid in their plans to eventually seek access to Indian bases and military infrastructure. India's strategic location in the center of Asia, astride the frequently travelled SLOCs linking the Middle East and East Asia, makes India particularly attractive to the U.S. military."

In September 2005, in a paper for the US Army War College entitled, "Natural Allies? Regional Security in Asia and Prospects for Indo-American Strategic Cooperation," Stephen J. Blank of the American Foreign Policy Council stated, "We need tangible Indian support because our strategic interests and objectives are global... American force posture remains dangerously thin in the arc—many thousands of miles long— between Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and Okinawa and Guam in the Pacific."

Thus, America began militarizing India and strengthening its combat capabilities to integrate it into its security strategy, ultimately pushing it into its modified Cold War against China. The process of integrating India into U.S. strategy began in 2004 and accelerated under Modi's government and during Trump's first term. In 2016, India signed a logistics exchange memorandum with the U.S., allowing each country to use the other's military facilities for specific purposes. A similar agreement was signed in 2020 to reinforce the first, along with agreements for encrypted military communications and directing Indian armament toward the U.S. arms market.

Today, following Modi's recent visit to the U.S. on February 13, 2025, and his meeting with President Trump—who described him as a “great friend”—and the strategic agreements signed, the Trump administration's intent to further militarize India and enhance its strategic capabilities as part of the U.S. strategy toward China is evident. Modi is seen as a key opportunity for America to realize this goal. Before the visit, the Indian foreign ministry stated that Modi and Trump would discuss strengthening the Quad, a security alliance in the Asia-Pacific region to confront China, comprising the U.S., India, Japan, and Australia. A Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) meeting was subsequently held in Washington on January 21, 2025, affirming its commitment to enhancing security in the Indo-Pacific region—signaling that confronting China is a top U.S. strategic priority.

During a joint press conference, Trump announced, “The prime minister and I also reached an important agreement on energy that will restore the United States as a leading supplier of oil and gas to India. It will be, hopefully, their number one supplier.” Modi added, “In order to ensure India's energy security, we will focus on trade in oil and gas. Investment in energy infrastructure will also increase. In the area of nuclear energy, we also discussed increasing cooperation on small modular reactors.”

Modi noted that India and the U.S. would focus on establishing strong supply chains for strategic minerals and aim to multiply mutual trade volumes. Trump also announced that Washington would sell India F-35 fighter jets, making India one of the few nations to possess such advanced aircraft. Trump emphasized, “Starting this year, we'll be increasing military sales to India by many billions of dollars. We're also paving the way to ultimately provide India with the F-35 stealth fighters.”

A recent deal also allows General Electric to partner with Hindustan Aeronautics to produce jet engines in India and sell armed drones made in the U.S. A joint statement noted plans to sign a new 10-year framework for major defense partnership between the U.S. and India in the 21st century.

These agreements represent a major strategic breakthrough for the U.S., enabling it to control and dominate sensitive and critical sectors in India—such as energy, nuclear, rare minerals, air force, and security—and to use India in America's Cold War against China.

This places the recent military incident between India and Pakistan within the broader pattern of U.S. policy in Eurasia and its strategic context—as a supporting element of the strategy, not a disruption. India, the main party in U.S. strategy, initiated the military action against Pakistan. Interestingly, India sought to contain and conclude the incident from the outset. On 7 May 2025, the Indian Ministry of Defence said, “A little while ago, the Indian Armed Forces launched ‘OPERATION SINDOOR’, hitting terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir from where terrorist attacks against India have been planned and directed. Altogether, nine (9) sites have been targeted. Our actions have been focused, measured and non-escalatory in nature. No Pakistani military facilities have been targeted.”

Also noteworthy is the scale of losses suffered by the Indian Air Force, which is catastrophic for a limited military event not reaching the level of a battle. CNN commented, “The recent conflict between India and Pakistan revealed limitations in the Indian Air Force.” Pakistani security sources stated that 3 out of 5 Indian aircraft shot down were French Dassault Rafales, among the most advanced fighters in the Indian Air Force, recently purchased from France. India had 36 Rafale fighters in its fleet. Also downed were a Russian MiG-29, a Russian-made Sukhoi-30, and a IAI Heron (Machatz-1) drone made by the Jewish entity. India relies on Russia for about 60% of its defense equipment.

This makes the recent incident part of a larger policy, not merely a reaction to a security event. The agreements Modi signed in his recent U.S. visit represent the largest American penetration into India’s economic, military, and strategic fabric. Amid the political polarization in India, passing such agreements is a political blow to Modi and U.S. influence. Thus, the military incident came as a justification for these agreements. The setback of the Indian Air Force provides a rationale for military agreements with the U.S. and a strategic need for U.S. air power, after the failure of French and Russian arms. It also justifies expanding the agreement to other defense areas, given U.S. technological superiority. The Russia-Ukraine war and sanctions on Russia give Modi further justification to abandon the Russian market in defense and energy, severing Russian supply chains and weakening Moscow, thereby serving U.S. strategy.

The latest conflict between India and Pakistan appears to be a cover for Modi to conceal his full alignment with U.S. policy and its strategy toward China, tying India and all its strategic sectors to America.

That a Hindu cow-worshiper would do this is not surprising. But what is more shameful and disgraceful is the betrayal of the rulers of Muslims in Pakistan who are engaged in America’s war against their great Islam and Ummah, serving its unjust hegemony at the cost of Muslim blood and resources.

O Muslims around the world! All your rulers are colonialist agents working to eradicate your Islam, destroy your unity, administer colonial neighborhoods on behalf of your enemy, and betray your causes in service of your enemies. All your rulers are your enemies. Can any sane mind accept that an enemy be their ruler?

﴿هُمُ الْعَدُوُّ فَاحْذَرُوهُمْ قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ﴾

“They are the enemy, so beware of them. May Allah destroy them; how deluded they are!” [TMQ Surah Al-Munafiqoon 63:4].

**Written for the Central Media Office of Hizb ut Tahrir by
Munaji Muhammad**