



THE IMPACT OF THE INDIAN LOBBY ON THE UNITED STATES' PAKISTANI POLICY

Dr. Masroor Khanam

Assistant Professor

Department of Mass Communication

Federal Urdu University Art's Science and Technology

Karachi - Pakistan

masroor.khanam@fuuast.edu.pk

Abstract

The practise of lobbying is crucial to contemporary diplomacy. It is not only utilised by nations with national interests; it is also a tactic used by foreign governments to achieve specific a set of strategic goals. Even though diplomatic lobbying is a thoroughly studied phenomenon, discussions of US foreign policy are infrequent. Israeli lobbies have traditionally lobbied for American policies that support Israel to be taken into consideration. India has recently learned that using lobbying to influence policy in the US is a powerful diplomatic tactic, which it has applied to. Pakistan. Indian lobbyists have misrepresented Pakistan, portraying it as insolvent, home to terrorists, and a regional nuisance. This article investigates the role played by Indian lobbyists in the US and their impact on Pakistan throughout the Obama and Trump administrations.

Keywords: Pakistan, United States, diplomacy Lobbying, India

Introduction

According to an article in the daily Dawn, India has a much stronger lobby in America than Pakistan does. The United States' strategy with Pakistan is influenced by the fact that India's perspective is always given preference over Pakistan's. (2019, Dawn). The preceding comment exemplifies the Indian lobby's threat regarding the relationship between Pakistan and the US. India was particularly active throughout the Obama and Trump administrations to influence U.S. foreign policy against Pakistan, realising the value of lobbying in U.S.-Pakistan ties. There has been a determined effort to affect U.S. policy toward Pakistan since the election of Narendra Modi's government, which has the well-documented goal of isolating Pakistan. There has been a non-profit organisation working to influence U.S. policies toward Pakistan. Even though it has occasionally been exposed for propagating untrue information on Pakistan, India has achieved success in a variety of ways. (Hussain, 2019) It has spread false information regarding Pakistan's contribution to the battle against



terrorism. with the primary goals of reducing or stopping foreign aid to Pakistan, using Pakistan as a scapegoat for America's failure in Afghanistan, and holding Pakistan responsible for all of India's ills and: occupied Kashmir concerns. According to India, foreign governments employ a simple technique to ensure that their views are heard in Washington their lobbyists have members of Congress write speeches for them. Public opinion, economic and diplomatic policy, and other areas are significantly influenced by foreign lobbyists and other activists.

As a result, the main objective of this inquiry is to examine how Indian lobbyists have influenced US-Pakistan relations. between the administrations of Obama and Trump. India-specific lobbying activities and their impacts on Pakistan were mainly examined through secondary literature. Indian lobbying against Pakistan in Washington and its effects, as well as their function in U.S. foreign policy toward Pakistan, are also evaluated, along with the role they play. Additionally, we want to look into the background of the Indian lobby in America, particularly the ones that are active today. In order to achieve the objectives of the research, the following questions are being posed. What part does the Indian lobby play in influencing American foreign policy toward Pakistan? What strategy is being used against Pakistan by the Indian lobby in Washington, and how does this affect American policies toward Pakistan?

Article Objectives

In the following paragraphs, we will discuss the methods we will use to fulfil the research goals. This article is divided into four sections:

1. The first section seeks to provide a quick overview of the history of Pakistan, the United States, and India.
2. The goal of the second section is to discuss recent lobbying efforts in the United States briefly.
3. Sections 3 and 4 looks at how India has lobbied the U.S. against Pakistan and how the U.S. has reacted.
4. Finally, we examine the research findings and objectives to bring the issue to a close.

According to our analysis, Indian lobbying in Washington has advanced and surpassed Pakistani lobbying. Since the conclusion of the Cold War, lobbying has been routinely used in Washington to influence American policy, but it peaked under the Joi Biden administration and after the election of ultranationalist Narendra Modi, who wants to isolate Pakistan. Terrorism, Baluchistan, and American policy on the Kashmir issue have been mentioned as topics of concern.

Literature Review

There is not much research on India's efforts to influence U.S. policy toward Pakistan. There is much literature on lobbying in general. The research on the impact of the Israeli lobby in the US by John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt is both ground-breaking and classic. The Indian lobby's influence in the United States is also the subject of a book by Ashok Kumar, but Kumar's writing is



more comprehensive and only makes passing reference to Pakistan.

Literature about lobbying is generally scarce. The practise of lobbying has received little attention in the literature. The formal theoretical literature has covered it. Even yet, much more empirical study is required to fully comprehend how it operates and the methods used or necessary to forge the partnership.

Particular examples are more limited in scope, such as lobbying focused on foreign countries. Lobbying has the potential to improve a state's viability, and its value cannot be overstated. In order to gain benefits, the states have engaged in domestic or transactional lobbying. The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy, written by Stephen Walt and John Mearsheimer, explains how lobbyists penetrate the American political system in order to influence U.S. policy in favour of Israel.

It is crucial to understand how lobbies influence public opinion in favour of particular nations. In Walt's examples, lobbying is handled by groups other than state officials, such as the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and foreign governments are targeted because of "shared strategic interests or compelling moral imperatives." As is the case in this study, it is not carried out by a government on its own people. Israel and the United States have never been at odds despite being two very distinct nations from very different regions.

In their contentious but famous book on Israeli lobbying groups in the United States attempting to influence U.S. stance on Israel, Mearsheimer and Walt contend that the Israel Lobby represents and defends Israeli countries in the US. It influences not only the tight ties between the United States and the Jewish state but also the entirety of American foreign policy in the Middle East. The Israel lobby allegedly exerts the most effort, employing a variety of strategies, to influence members of Congress, individuals, and entities. The latter is deeply involved in shaping Washington's decision process on all issues affecting the U.S. in the Middle East region.

Both academics make a specific revelation when they describe some of the strategies to manipulate the legislature. Lobbies, control Congress, for instance, and participate in election administration behind the scenes by voting and running for office. In Washington, lobbyists have such sway that those who truly support Israel are given wonderful posts in the administration, while those who disagree with them or are thought to be Israel sceptics are not. The same fate awaits academics and think organisations that condemn Israeli operations in the Middle East. According to the authors, some critics are harmed by their entire lives, which ends their careers prematurely.

The origins of the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq, according to Mearsheimer and Walt, will undoubtedly be debated by historians for centuries to come. Still, a tiny group of neoconservatives was the driving force behind the war. The Israeli lobby compelled them to plan and promote the war of Iraq to the American people. The Israeli pressure eventually succeeded, and the public supported



the war of Iraq. Both contend that American soldiers would not have been sent to Iraq, undermining the nation's interests and economy, if it weren't for the Jewish lobby's efforts. They think it essentially consists of a significant Jewish interest organisation.

An Indian author named Ashok Kumar discusses India's operations in Washington. He believes that after the nuclear test, Indian lobbying decreased. Since the founding of the ultra-nationalist Baharta Junta Party (B.J.P.) and, in particular, Narendra Modi's appointment as leader, Indian lobbying has returned in the post-nuclear accord era. Indian lobbying has been increasingly active. He claims that the shift in US-India ties is attributable not only to ideological factors but also to the hard work of pressure organizations over a lengthy period of time. Indian lobbyists play an essential role in influencing the Indo-American strategic cooperation for mutual gain. (Ashok Sharm, 2016)

The work of Alan Tidwell examines Australia's specific lobbying activities as well as their impacts on US-Australian relations. According to Tidwell, the system of lobbying as well as compromise with the US Congress have been researched on a global scale. On the other hand, lobbying is not just utilised by organisations with internal interests; several foreign nations, including Australia, also use it as a diplomatic tactic. It has been a normal practise for Australia to participate in diplomatic activities through lobbying the US Congress. (Alan Tidwell, 2018)

Similarly, Kate Ackley, an expert on Japan's lobbies, claims that the Tokyo government is aware of fostering favourable policies in the U.S. According to Ackley, Tokyo spent more than \$ 1.2 million on lobbying by using law firms and advertising companies in the months before Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit to Washington in an effort to build a favourable environment in the country, primarily to achieve trade treaties and a substantial economic agreement. 2019 (Ackley).

According to Frank Baumgartner and others, 60 percent of continuing campaigning attempts failed to change strategy despite spending a significant amount of money. They think it occurred as a result of the significant impact the status quo lobbying business had over the proceedings and the parties concerned. It is challenging for newcomers to carve out a niche and alter American politics. Marie Hojnacki, Jeffrey M. Berry, and Frank R. Baumgartner (Frank R. Baumgartner, Jeffrey M. Berry, and Marie Hojnacki, 2009) Researchers Ronald John Hrebenar and colleagues examine the many pressure groups that operate in the capital of the United States. They contend that in order for countries to obtain political, economic, and security benefits in Washington, D.C., in the future, they will need a lobbying organisation. given the lobbying tendency and substantial effect on U.S. policy. They claim that three major lobbying organizations, To defend their interests, the New China Lobby, the Indian Lobby, and the Korean Lobby are fairly active in Washington. (Clive Thomas and Ronald John Hrebenar, 2011)

By influencing a country's foreign policy, lobbying is used to achieve strategic goals or limit the benefits of other nations. In this case, he was involved in portraying Pakistan in the United States



as a failed and weak country. This extraordinary phenomenon received little attention in the prior literature, so this study fills that gap.

Article Methodology

This descriptive study examines material that is readily available to the general public, such as speeches, newspaper articles, online sources, books, media reports/articles, and online sources, in order to ascertain the broader understanding and underlying discourse on media regarding Indian lobbying. And think tank publications. Of course, this is only the start of further investigation into the fields of media studies and international relations, which are both understudied. As a result, we will provide both a detailed overview and summary of the reports as well as a textual analysis of the literature. This methodology was chosen since it will shed light on the educated class and those who work in lobbying on a daily basis. The uniformity of the findings in this methodology could be a weakness. We will only present findings and conclusions that have been found to be consistent across all secondary data as well as those that have been supported by additional secondary sources in order to ensure the reliability of the results.

A brief history of the triangle between Pakistan, India, and America.

In South Asia, the United States has long been a major participant. Pakistan's geographical location during the Cold War was regarded in Washington as a strategic asset. In addition to creating bilateral and multilateral agreements with Pakistan in the 1980s, the US also made that country an ally in the struggle against Soviet expansionism. Alvi, Hamza (Hamza Alvi, 1988) India did not support or oppose the United States throughout the Cold War. The U.S. authorities viewed India's nonalignment as an "immoral" strategy, believing that India's subsequent political and critical lean toward Moscow would serve as India's Pilot with America's primary antagonist. Kumar, Sanjeev 2008 Following the end India and the U.S. have developed their strategic partnership since the end of the Cold War, especially since September 11, 2001, with the primary goal of restraining the rise of China. Several agreements were signed between India and the United States during the Obama administration, including an Indo-American nuclear accord in 2005. 2005 (Paul) 2007 (Paul) As a result, the two countries share a common interest deficit in the US-Pakistani relationship. China and Pakistan have a close and complicated connection.

Pakistan and India's image in the United States

Pakistan is a significant political-military organization in the eyes of many Americans. Democracy is precarious, and the army has a say in how decisions are made. The Americans also believe that it is the only Muslim country with a nuclear arsenal and missiles and that nuclear weapons protection is in jeopardy. Jacob N. Shapiro (Jacob N. Shapiro, 2009) Islamabad, as well as a factor in regional instability, is a wellspring of both extreme Islamists and transnational terrorism, according to the United States. They assert Pakistan must dedicate itself to combatting terrorism since it is a



strategically significant country, halting the spread of nuclear weapons (Fair, 2004). (2009, Fair) Sadly, India has adopted these concepts. and utilized them to undertake massive propaganda campaigns against Pakistan in countries all over the world, including the United States. The United States' original option was not Pakistan. India is a vast consumer market; therefore, even India will continue to be the preferred destination for countries throughout the world even if Washington and New Delhi have different goals.

However, India serves as a model of a successful and functional democracy in a developing country for American politicians. (2006) (Shuja) It is also regarded as a potential economic superpower in Western nations, particularly Washington. (2006) Srivastava It is regarded as a responsible nuclear weapon with a track record of stopping the spread of WMDs. India, on the other hand, serves as a model of a prosperous and operating democracy in a developing nation for American politicians. (2006) (Shuja) It is also regarded as a financial powerhouse with rapidly expanding business and clout in Western countries, particularly Washington. Srivastava, Srivastava, Srivastava, Srivastava, Srivastava It's seen as a responsible nuclear weapon with a track record of preventing the spread of W.M.D.s. The majority of military cooperation with the US is also led by New Delhi. Financial and military ties serve as examples of the growing strategic ties between India and the United States. Last but not least, due to Beijing's efforts to exert control over the region in order to combat Islamic terrorism, both India and the U.S. share the goal of preventing China from dominating the Indo-Pacific ocean region. (Feigenbaum, 2010) A relatively new political force that has significantly influenced Washington's foreign policy is Indian lobbying in the United States. toward New Delhi. Obama travelled to India throughout his presidency, but never to Pakistan. He took part in a conference in January 2015 and was the keynote guest at the Indian Republic Day Parade.

In the United States, lobbying is a common practice.

In the past, ties between India and Pakistan had worsened. Under Modi's direction, things have gotten worse: there are no longer any dialogues or exchanges, and the Modi administration is allegedly preoccupied with projecting Pakistan as an international pariah. Kumar Surendra (2017) Surendra Kumar Moscow has established links with Beijing and is fostering relations with Islamabad, while Washington is deepening its ties with Delhi. India anticipates striking a balance with China and Pakistan through cooperation with the United States. (2006, Mohan) Delhi, on the other hand, needs to be aware that the Trump administration will make for a cordial partner. If India wants to balance the triangle without looking foolish, it must find a way to talk to China.

In The United State, Lobbying is A Common Practice

Lobbying is a paid and legal practice in the United States. Many countries hire qualified corporations and legal professionals on a regular basis to guarantee that strategic and governmental objectives are realised. Congress and the majority of U.S. legislative bodies are persuaded to pursue those overt and covert objectives. (E. Logan, 1929) It is a highly dubious phenomenon that is



frequently portrayed in a bad way by columnists and the general public in the United States. While the practise of lobbying is governed by numerous and frequently convoluted regulations that, if disregarded, can have serious repercussions, including jail. (Richard L. Hasen, 2012) Since the 1970s, lobbying has significantly increased in the United States.

Bilateral trade between India and the United States

A subsequent agreement was crafted by Republican lawmaker Lehtinen from Florida and California state, with Democratic Party Congressman Tom Lantos from the same condition that Pakistan would fully commit to the war against terrorism and will give access to the threats of the ongoing close military organisation between China and Pakistan. (Sharma oversees the nuclear initiative.) Following this, Bharat lobbying prevented Pakistani lobbyists from appointing a special emissary to Kashmir.

Benjamin Gilman and Sam Gejdenson, two U.S. legislators, have written Obama a letter requesting him to reject Pakistani candidates in the 2016 U.S elections for the presidency. The following is a list of some of the nations that have lobbied annually. (Financial Times, 2017) Wall Street spent \$2 billion, a record amount. trying to influence a rule that targets members of Congress. Richard Smith (Richard Smith, 1995) Lobbying involves many lobbyists at the administrative, state, regional, and civic levels. If the corporation makes \$9 billion and there are 100,000 active lobbyists in Washington, there are more than 1,000 lobbyists there, according to estimates (Fang, 2014), United States Statistician James opined. China, Germany, and India are three of the most populous countries in the world.

India's anti-Pakistan lobbying strategies Islamabad's influence was significantly more potent than India's feeble lobbying in the recent past. Mummer On her journey to Washington, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto hired a lobbyist. In 1989, the United States provided several financial and economic benefits. However, following the September 11 terrorist attacks 2001, Pakistan's image on Capitol Hill has shifted considerably since the attacks. The constancy Pakistan's domestic security situation is fragmented, and the United States is rumoured to believe that The Taliban and Al Qaeda, two dreaded adversaries of the United States, are supported by the Two major American adversaries, the Taliban and Al Qaeda, are supported by the U.S. government. Pakistan's security apparatus. Furthermore, Islamophobia has been on the rise since September 11, 2001. It has become ingrained in the American psyche. Although human rights crimes in India sometimes annoy These offences, members of the American Congress, have mostly gone unnoticed. It might have forced the lawmaker to deliver a forceful speech. India is reprimanded, but the Indian is lauded. Despite the fact that there are just 1% of Indian Americans in the population of the United States, they are a robust community. The wealthiest ethnic group in America is Indian Americans. according to per-capita pay. In the 1990s, an organization called 'the Indian Forum's Friends set the groundwork to justify Indian libel in western nations, significantly to challenge Pakistani perceptions in the U.K. In the case of Kashmiri Pandits residing in the United States, country established the forum in order to conduct a lobbying effort against Pakistan with the help of some U.S. legislators.



The Kashmiri Hindu Pandits' main goal was to garner support for Kashmir in India policy and defuse Pakistani efforts in the United States. Kashmiri Pandits attempted to have Pakistan declared a state supporter of terrorism during the Clinton administration. (Sharma, 2017) Despite the failure of the Pandits, this episode has set a dangerous precedent for Pakistan. Following the events, the U.S. designated Harkat UI-Ansar, a radical Pakistani group, as a terrorist organization." 2017 (Sharma) Because Indians were monetarily well-off and more prominent than Pakistanis, Indian Americans arranged far better than Pakistanis during the atomic testing. 2017 (Sharma) Indian democracy was depicted by the Indian lobbying, while Pakistan was portrayed as a country of turmoil and fragility. In a notable decision on June 9, the Line HIRC passed the State Department Authorization Bill in which an arrangement in there included by democrats Congressman Brad Sherman from California recognized 2017)

The Indian lobby's first test occurred during the 1998 nuclear test, which drew international attention (Sharma, 2017). In the United States Senate, a nonpartisan India Caucus was formed in 2004. A Congressional Caucus on India and Indian Americans was established, which is also bipartisan. Request that the US hold off on sending a special representative to Kashmir. As a result, a lot of effort is needed. Work continues in Delhi, while the United States has refrained from directly intervening in the crisis in Kashmir.

Under President Barack Obama's administration, a bill was passed in 2008 that recognized India's actual clout. Hillary Clinton and John Cornyn were in charge of the project. 2017 (Sharma) During the Kargil conflict, the Indian lobbying went all out to Pakistan is portrayed as a troublemaker. However, it was established at the beginning of the US-India Civil Nuclear Lobbying. The India entrance emphasized the favourable aspects of the average citizen's nuclear understanding, ensuring its safe passage through the U.S. Congress at each stage.

The negative view of India that predominated during the Cold War period led members of the council to rotate. They emphasised the origins of Indian democracy in Indian society, as well as the country's burgeoning market economy and crucial role in development. In 2014, 40 members of Congress from the United States attended Narendra Modi's address.

In his first week in office, President Obama appointed Richard Holbrook as a special envoy for South Asia, covering Kashmir, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. 2016 (Ashok Sharma) India put pressure on Obama after objecting to his administrative choice. Washington. New Delhi was thrilled to learn that the Obama administration was giving money to India. U.S. Foreign Policy Towards Pakistan and the Indian Lobby.

Indian lobbies started to exert intense pressure on Washington to change its mind and take action, especially in light of the situation in Kashmir in particular and the tensions between India and Pakistan in general. Holbrook has no plans to travel to Kashmir. (Sharma, 2017, p. 230) Premier Modi visited 50 delegates known as international friends of the B.J.P. during his visits to



Washington in 2014 and listened to their concerns and issues. In terms of Indian lobbying efforts in the United States, this is a critical aspect. Following that, the Indian lobby focused heavily on India-US relations with Pakistan. White House spokesperson Sean Spicer listed “fighting terrorism, encouraging economic growth and reforms, and strengthening security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region” as common priorities for the two countries when welcoming Modi to the U.S. “A fresh direction for deeper bilateral engagement” was sought by the Indian side. (2017 Sharma)

Furthermore, India appears to be having much success in this area, not only with U.S. Congress but also with the Obama and Trump administrations to some level. (Islamabad Times, 2020) Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India are among the countries where the company is active. “Anyone seeking improved peace in the region, or pursuing legitimate security needs,” said Sean Gregory, head of the Pakistan Security Research Unit at the University of Bradford, during a recent table discussion held by the Council on Foreign Affairs (M. Reza Pirbhay, 2009)

Aside from the tense relationship between Islamabad and Washington, Pakistan’s interests in the United States are being harmed by more profound challenges. New Delhi, with the help of U.S. politicians, is sabotaging Pakistan’s interests on Capitol Hill by exploiting this weakness in US-Pakistan relations. Which has turned more anti-Pakistan in recent years. (Islamabad in the year 2020) New Delhi is attempting to sway the mainstream geopolitical stance in its favour in this area. As previously said, India, as a close ally of the United States, is simply winning the U.S.’s favour while endangering Pakistan’s interests. Moreover, India looks to have been quite successful in this area, not only in securing the support of U.S. lawmakers but also, to some measure, the Obama and Trump administrations (Times of Islamabad 2020).

Senators from Baluchistan, the Indian lobby, and the United States of America

In the first year of the B.J.P. government under Narendra Modi, in 2014, the Indian government announced its decision to grant asylum to secessionist Baloch insurgents. (2016, Hashim,) The true motivation behind such a Modi action was to cause American policymakers to believe that Baluchistan's population wanted to leave Pakistan. Through American politicians, India disseminated propaganda and promoted Baluchistan's independence. As a result, numerous legislators, led by Dana Rohrabacher, gave speeches advocating the independence of Baluchistan on Capitol Hill. Similar to this, Congressman Brad Sherman claimed that Pakistan was conducting serious human rights breaches in Sindh province in a letter sent to David Hale, the US ambassador to Pakistan, and Alice G. Wells, the acting undersecretary for south and central Asian affairs, in 2017. 2017 (Shahrn)

Reps. Barbara Comstoc, Tent Franks, Carolyn Malone, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Dana Rohrabacher, and Adam Schiff supported Senator Sherman in escalating anti-Pakistan propaganda that was motivated by an Indian lobbyist. The United States is talking about Baluchistan seceding and human rights abuses in Sindh. congressmen. India’s involvement in misleading the U.S. government is a



dangerous development that must be addressed. In this scenario, Pakistan should concentrate on friendly diplomacy and aggressive lobbying of U.S. politicians, which is permissible in the U.S. Nonetheless, it was encouraging to see that neither the Obama nor the Trump administrations had succumbed to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's rhetoric on Baluchistan. John Kirby, a State Department representative, stated that the United States supports Pakistan's integrity but opposes Baluchistan's independence.

Indian lobbyists attempt to designate Pakistan as a terrorist state.

To have Pakistan classified as a terrorist state is another scheme created by Indian American activists, particularly under the Obama administration. But with less achievement. Pakistani counter-lobbying has thus far been successful in stopping American influence from declaring Pakistan a militant state. (Islamabad Times, 2020) Dana Rohrabacher and Brad Sherman, two anti-Pakistan U.S. Congressmen, are working closely with India. Brad Sherman confirmed H.R. violations in Sindh, while Dana Rohrabacher stated that, similar to earlier East Pakistan, where the Pakistan Army committed atrocities and the region eventually became Bangladesh, the same is being recreated in Karachi with the people of Muhajir. He also sought U.S. assistance for the Baloch and Sindh's, who are abused mainly through the Pakistan Armed Forces and the I.S.I. He further stated that the Punjabis and Pashtuns have control of the government. Dana Rohrabacher notably introduced the 2012 bills for Baluchistan's independence. The people of Baluchistan, who are currently split between Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan, have the right to self-determination and the right to their own sovereign country, and they should be given the option to select their status among the community of nations, according to the resolution. 2012 (Huma Imtiaz) (Huma Imtiaz) As these propaganda themes were widely disseminated by India prior to its assault on East Pakistan in 1971, it appears that India was the source of these congressmen's words. Under Obama's presidency, there have been discussions in Washington about expanding missile strikes into Baluchistan, which have primarily been perceived as being a part of a plot with India. (2009) M. Reza Pirbhai

Indian lobbyists and the Taliban are both participating.

Pakistani observers are not alone in believing that Pakistani policy toward the Taliban and other like-minded organizations is shaped by relations with the U.S. and India. Pakistan's interests in the United States, in addition to the difficult relations between Islamabad and Washington are being harmed by more profound challenges. By exploiting this rift in US-Pakistan relations, New Delhi, with the help of U.S. legislators, is jeopardizing Pakistan's interests on Capito Hill, which has become increasingly anti-Pakistan. (Islamabad Times, 2020). In this regard, New Delhi is striving to influence the dominant geopolitical viewpoint in its favour. As was previously stated, India is merely gaining the United States' favour as a close ally while harming Pakistan's interests. Furthermore, India appears to be having much success in this area, not only with U.S. Congress but also with the Obama and Trump administrations to some level. operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India (Times of Islamabad, 2020). "Anyone seeking improved peace in the region, or pursuing legitimate security



needs,” said Sean Gregory, director of the University of Bradford's Pakistan Security Research Unit, made this statement during a recent Council on Foreign Affairs roundtable. (M. Reza Pirbhai, 2009) Additionally, Ganguly asserted that Hindustan had no involvement in Baluchistan. even though there is little evidence to support this allegation. Ganguly rejected Pakistan's preparations for an Indian threat as “Pronoia,” obfuscator [Pakistan] propaganda, and India-bashing. M. Reza Pirbhai (2009, M. Reza Pirbhai) In the end, he encouraged American politician The US should permit Pakistan to sever ties to extremist organisations. We must be honest about the risk we are all taking by continuing to claim that it was in the best interests of the US, India, Afghanistan, and eventually Pakistani land. In 2009, M. Reza Pirbhais) to persuade Pakistan's military to focus on “real challenges,” emphasizing that the

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to examine the dynamics of Indian lobbying in the United States, as well as the ensuing American policy against Pakistan. In this paper, we discovered that Pakistani lobbying was active at first, but that after the Cold War, Indian lobbyists became active, downgrading Pakistani lobbyists. However, throughout the Obama and Trump administrations, Indian pressure against Pakistan peaked under Manmohan Singh and then Narendra Modi. Indian lobbyists attempted but failed to designate Pakistan, a state sponsor. They've also tried to prevent the U.S. from signing a civil nuclear agreement with;



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