



India's Military Modernization: Strategic Implications for Regional Stability

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ABSTRACT

The present paper will examine how the modernization of Indian military would have strategic implications on the stability of the South Asian region and its relationship with Pakistan and China. The research will entail the exploration of the Indian efforts to modernize its traditional armies, nuclear capacities, and space systems that are also affected by the security crises and the need to exert control over the region. The study approach will be a qualitative, literature review, literature policy reports and commentaries by the experts to see the big picture of these developments. The main findings are that despite the fact that the modernization of India is supposed to foster the national security, it brings new problems and risks to the stability of the region, the tension with Pakistan and the additional strategic competition with China. It has also been concluded in the paper that an open discussion, transparency, and trust amongst the regional powers are required to manage these dynamics to ensure that a conflict does not escalate and to ensure that South Asia will live in peace in the long term.

Keywords: India, Military Modernization, Regional Stability, Pakistan, China, Nuclear Capabilities, Space Technology, U.S.-India Relations, Strategic Balance, Confidence-Building Measures.

1. Introduction

The military in India continues to be enhanced and this is changing the security in South Asia. India is also focusing on developing its orthodox forces, nuclear weapons and space. This military organization is an effort to address the security issue and place India on an alternative platform in a novel world. However, such developments have also had an effect on the balance of power in the region especially between Pakistan and China. India is not only investing in advanced weapons, anti-defensive technology and alliances. Such actions are on a plan of modernization of the Indian armed forces. Even though this is treated by India as a form of self-defense, Pakistan and China see this as a threat to the status quo. In the example of Pakistan, a nation that had a history of war with India; such changes directly touch on the security of the nation. With China, additional military expenditure in India adds to the existing hostility and conflict in the region. Of significance also are the defense relations that India has with the world powers and especially the United States. Alliances have helped India to enhance its capabilities and the position worldwide. They have also however sounded alarms to their regional rivals on the risk of a shift in the balance of power. The relationship between India, Pakistan and China are also becoming affected by these outside alignments with

regards to their stability and security in the region. This study will aim to honor the role of the modernization of the military in India on the security of the region. It questions why India had attempted to do so, how modernization was implemented and what it meant to the stability of the region. The research is set to fill in the gaps in the scholarly discussion and provide information on the compound effects of the traditional, nuclear and space development on the security in the region. Indian modernization of its military, which involves conventional military, atomic, and space power, is altering the power equation in South Asian politics, particularly the linkage with Pakistan and China. Modernization raises an issue of stability in the region as this may result in the destabilization of the status quo in the region and the likelihood of instability or war. What does the traditional modernization of the Indian military mean to the security of the area not to mention the relationship of the area with Pakistan and China? How will Indian nuclear modernization impact strategic consistency and deterrence of the region? What does the space capability and cooperation of India have on its strategic position as well as its security in the region? The literature does not focus much on how such developments together will affect the stability of the region. The following gap in this paper will be addressed by means of a deep analysis of the modernization of the Indian military and its extensive implications to the strategic situation in South Asia that will assist in knowing the new parameters of the security situation to take rightful action of the policy to create stability in the region.

2. Literature Review

Recent literature regarding the arms upgrade cycle in India can help to shed light on the evolving character of the international security and great power rivalry. The contrast between the foreign policy of Trump and that of Modi is proposed in an analysis of multilateralism by Kate Sullivan de Estrada. Where President Trump took an insular, nationalist position, Prime Minister Modi took multilateralism as a platform where he could enhance the international position of India. De Estrada uses the three levels of analysis that are employed by Singer properly in order to comprehend the motives of these policies. However, the article has not achieved success in examining how the multilateral activities of India as an exercise of plurilateral diplomacy influences regional power balances in South Asia, particularly how it has been involved in strategic relations with Pakistan and China. There is very little literature on the complexities of regional geopolitics and ramifications of Indian reformist multilateralism to immediate neighbors, which has created a gap in perceiving the security implications of such foreign policy changes in the region.

Peter Dean, Michael Green, and Alice Nason provide a detailed overview of the evolving strategic environment in the Indian Ocean region. They emphasize the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean for the United States, especially regarding maritime routes, military logistics, and countering China's growing presence under the Belt and Road Initiative. The authors discuss key security frameworks like the Quad and AUKUS, underlining the significance of U.S.-led partnerships in ensuring maritime security. However, the analysis underrepresents the perspectives of regional actors like India, Pakistan, and other smaller Indian Ocean states. The article does not delve deeply into how India's military and maritime modernization interact with China's ambitions, or how these rivalries influence regional cooperation or conflict dynamics.

Literature on US-India nuclear cooperation, particularly following the landmark 2008 Civil Nuclear Agreement, provides important context for understanding India's growing geopolitical weight. This agreement marked a turning point, enabling India to engage in nuclear commerce despite not being a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Scholars have analyzed this development as a reflection of deepening US-India ties and India's evolving arm-race stability. However, much of this research is focused on bilateral relations, arms control policies, and legal frameworks. There is limited analysis of how such cooperation affects deterrence stability in the region, especially in light of growing Chinese and Pakistani nuclear capabilities.

Ian Anthony's work on the military dimensions of a polycentric order of world further enriches the discourse by analyzing the shift from a unipolar to a multipolar international system. He argues that emerging powers like India and China are reshaping the global security architecture, especially as U.S.-led institutions face credibility challenges. His article underscores the need for representative rule-making that reflects the new balance of power. However, it does not sufficiently explore the mechanisms through which local power nodes, particularly in South Asia, can contribute to or reshape multilateral frameworks. The regional military competitions that stem from these shifts, such as those between India and its neighbors, are mentioned only in passing, leaving a gap in localized strategic understanding. Despite the depth and diversity of existing literature, a major gap remains in understanding the integrated effects of India's multi-domain upgrade across nuclear, conventional, and space domains on south Asian deterrence equilibrium. Most studies address these domains independently or focus primarily on bilateral ties, thus missing the broader strategic interplay at work. There is a notable lack of research that connects India's modernization efforts with the strategic responses of both Pakistan and China in a comprehensive and comparative manner. Furthermore, the influence of multilateral institutions, shifting alliances, and external powers like the United States on this Beijing-Islamabad-New Delhi triangle remains underexplored. This study aims to fill that gap by offering an in-depth, multidimensional assessment of India's evolving military capabilities and their implications for South Asia's strategic landscape.

3. Theoretical Framework

Neorealism or structural realism is an influential theory to describe the dynamics of international relations, particularly regarding the circumstances of military modernization and the regional stability (Waltz 1979). Neorealism asserts that the society in the world is anarchic which means it lacks a strong power to dictate rules and resolve conflicts (Mearsheimer 2001). The principal actors in this environment are states and they must rely on their capabilities to ensure that they secure themselves. This theory is centered on the issue of the power distribution between the states and the ability of this distribution to modify the behavior of the states and the international results. The key features of neo-realism include anarchy, where the international system has no central authority to enforce the rules and states are left to rely on self-help in order to gain security; distributive balance of power whereby the relative power of states within the international system affects its behavior and may enable it to create a shift in alliances and competition; the security dilemma whereby a spiral of suspicion, where states are often unsure of the intentions of other states forces states to increase their military capabilities in order to gain security which may lead to security

dilemma in that one state increases its efforts at gaining security. The enhancement of conventional, nuclear and space power has been a symptomatic manifestation of India trying to find security in what has historically been a region characterized by historic animosity and current strategic challenges (Mearsheimer 2001). India will be seeking a balance to its potential threats and regional stability as it spends on modern military equipment's and the formation of alliances. However, there is the possibility that modernization of this kind may result in a security dilemma, whereby efforts by one state to enhance its security may be perceived as a threat by others hence the response is enlarging of military force (Waltz 1979). This is particularly true in the relation between India and Pakistan and China, of which the balance of power and threat perception occupies a massive role in the dynamics of security in the region (Mearsheimer 2001).

4. Research Methodology

The research methodology utilized in this paper is qualitative research to investigate the impacts of the modernization of the Indian military to the regional stability. The research design will consist of a literature review on current literature to get secondary data in the form of scholarly articles, policy-reports, and commentaries by experts. With such a strategy, one can have a profound understanding of the dynamic of the strategies.

5. Analysis And Discussion

5.1 Conventional Military Modernization and Regional Security

India is making efforts to consolidate its traditional overhaul by purchasing new weapons and arming its forces. This includes acquisition of advanced fighter jets or other aerial dominance plans like the Rafale in France and the production of weapons like the BrahMos (crusile missile), which has the capability of hitting the target with a lot of precision. India is also trying to be more self-reliant by manufacturing more of its own weapons. All these measures are supposed to assist India in safeguarding itself and demonstrating its strength in the area. But this development of the military may lead to issues. India is also perceived by Pakistan as a threat due to its formidable military power which India has had past conflicts with. This has increased the tensions and the concern of arms race, with each nation attempting to have an additional number of weapons. Having the 2025 crisis or spring-2025 air penetration between India and Pakistan demonstrated how dangerous it can be, India used its high-tech weapons to attack in Pakistan. the fact that this happened underscored the importance of dialogue and building of trust in order to prevent the possibilities of misunderstanding and the chances of a break-out. The relationship between India and China is also influenced by India military upgrades and China is a long-time border of India. The rising navy of India with new aircraft carriers and submarines is viewed as a threat to the presence of the Chinese in the Indian Ocean. This has contributed to increased competition of the two nations on the sea. The US, which is increasingly becoming closer to India, sees the military development of India as a means to meet the power balance of China in the region.

5.2 Nuclear Modernization and Strategic Stability

One of the key areas in the general strategy of enhancing the national security and stability in the region is modernization of nuclear capabilities in India. This modernization entails establishment of new delivery systems i.e. ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and enhancing its second-strike capability by developing nuclear submarines. The present changes are aimed at

ensuring that India can intimidate the potential adversaries and possessing a plausible nuclear deterrent. The development of the nuclear triad and several independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs) have raised the response capability of India to any nuclear threat.

5.3 India's Space Power: Shaping Strategic Influence and Regional Security

The growing potential of Indian capabilities in space affects the strategic power and local security within South Asian region significantly. India has proceeded with the development of its space program, and has advanced in satellite technology, anti-satellite (ASAT) technology, and space-based reconnaissance and surveillance systems. This kind of development enhances capacity of projection of power of India and capacity of deterrence (strategically) (Zhao et al., 2020). India successfully shot an ASAT in 2019 as an example, showing it was capable of targeting and payload satellites and a shift toward defensive space to offensive space capabilities. This not only increases the strategic autonomy of India but also renders it a highly strong player in the sphere of space (Zhang et al., 2021). The Modi Government is struggling to build up its conventional military by acquiring new armaments and training its forces. This involves acquiring new fighter jets such as the Rafale by France and coming up with missiles such as the BrahMos which can strike with high precision. New Delhi is also making efforts to make more of its own weapons within the country so that it can rely less on foreign countries. All this is aimed at assisting India to defend itself and show its might in the area. Nevertheless, there can be issues with this military expansion. The nation of Pakistan that has previously clashed with India perceives the stronger military of India as a threat. This has resulted in the increased tensions and concerns over the arms race, where each of the nation's attempts to acquire more weapons. This proved to be dangerous as the crisis in 2025 between India and Pakistan demonstrated, with India having its highly advanced weapons to attack within Pakistan. The incident demonstrated that negotiations and building trust were necessary to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding and avoid the possibility of a conflict. The military upgrades in India also influence their relationship with China who border India along a long border. The rising navy of India with new aircraft carriers and submarines has been interpreted as a threat to Chinese influence in the Indian ocean. It has increased the competition between the two sea countries. The US, which is drawing closer to India feels that the Indian military development is a means to counterbalance China in the area.

5.4 U.S.-India Defense Agreements and Their Impact on India's Military Modernization

The military modernization in India has also been boosted by the consecutive strategic defense partnership agreements between India and Washington. These deals have not only empowered the defense of India, but have seen it to be positioned as a major power in the Indo-Pacific. The most important of them is the General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA, 2002) which allows sharing of military intelligence between India and the US and the security of this common intelligence or technology is guaranteed and exercised correctly. It has played a very important role in strengthening collaborations in the region on issues of interest like counterterrorism and security of the sea. Repairs and logistical support and other forms of military support will be performed in military bases of either country as was detailed in the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA, 2016) will go a long way in bilateral military cooperation and interoperability that will facilitate joint exercises and activities. The Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA, 2018) allow the US to provide the high-end encrypted communication systems

and equipment to India to ensure that the communication between the two countries is secure during the exercises and operation and strengthens the two countries joint operation capabilities. Finally, the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA, 2020) also enable India to gain access to American geospatial intelligence, and automated systems and weapons, such as missiles and armed drones, are made more precise. It is also involved in the exchange of liaison officer and disaster monitoring and response. The overall effect of such agreements has been to improve the military capabilities of India especially in intelligence sharing, logistics, secure communications, and geospatial intelligence and to position India in the Indo-Pacific region more towards the overall US strategic objectives to balance the overall increasing China influence.

5.5 Defense Cooperation between U.S. and India and its Strategy to Eastern Stability

The deepening of the collaboration between the US and India is highly strategic as far as the stability of South Asia and the Indo-Pacific is concerned. Although these deals have strengthened the defense of India, it has also come with its new dynamics that influence the balance of power in the region. The purchase of the costly US military equipment and the increased interoperability with the US military have greatly enhanced the deterrent effect of India and it can now project power much more effectively in the region, especially in the Indian Ocean, where it is attempting to counter the increased presence of China in the sea. Nonetheless, the American-Indian military relations have increased the strategic insecurities of Pakistan which makes Pakistan depend more on China with regard to military and economic assistance. This has contributed to escalation of the threat of arms race between India and Pakistan and it has consequences to stability in the region. The increasing imbalance of the military strength demonstrated in the crisis of 2025 between India and Pakistan demonstrated and the nature of the military equipment of India, both Rafale jets and S-400 air defense systems, have a considerable advantage. China is increasingly scrutinizing the US India military connection with great strategic apprehension as it regards this as one of the more integrated American goals of constraining the China upsurge. This has seen an increase of Chinese military activity within the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and the Indian Ocean. The initiative like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) offered by China to Pakistan may be regarded as one of the counteractions to the increasing power of India that only gets the situation in the region worse. The need to formulate confidence-building measures (CBMs) and arms control agreements have been highlighted in the paper as one of the ways through which the risks of further development of the conflict are mitigated. To alleviate the tensions, India and Pakistan have adopted several CBMs that include the creation of a hotline between the military leaders and the agreements on the constriction of the risk of the nuclear weapons accidents.

5.6 U.S.-India Defense Framework 2025: Establishing Regional Stability through Strategic Partnership

The U.S.-India major defense partnership Framework christened as the 2025 U.S. India defense rationalism in the 21st century- is a point of time marking the dynamic of the strategic partnership between America and India. This decade contract is intended to improve the level of cooperation in the defense industry significantly, increase the level of interoperability and reinforce the logistics interdependencies and joint military drills. Among the highlights of the scheme are the augmented defense sales and co-production whereby the purchase of the

weapons like the Javelin Anti-Tank Guided Missiles and the Stryker Infant Combat Vehicles and the supply of GE F404 and F414 jet engines which are compulsory in the Tejas Light Combat Aircraft in India have been made. The other area of high density in the agreement is the improved military co-operation via increased training, exercises and operations in various areas since they comprise air, land, sea, space and cyberspace. Moreover, the U.S-India TRUST project will initiate cooperation in strategic and emerging technologies and India will be supported as a regional power. This design will support the overall long-term strategic ambitions of weakening the position of China in Nonpacific and promoting the stability of the region.

5.7 Implications for Regional Stability

Indian military modernization has reached far-reaching consequences of stability of the region. As India is modernizing its traditional, nuclear and space forces, the nuclear balance in South Asia is undergoing a change. This modernization has seen the rise of distance between India and its neighbors particularly Pakistan. The acquisition of modern weapon systems like Rafale jets, BrahMos and S-400 air defense systems have made the Indian military stronger and more powerful in the region. This has also strained the policies of Pakistan because it now has a more technologically well-equipped opponent. Such disparity was highlighted by the 2025 India-Pakistan crisis due to the accuracy of Indian fire and the superior technology; India was clearly superior to the relatively minimal military resources of Pakistan. This has forced Pakistan to reconsider its security position and rely more on international security assistance particularly Chinese security assistance. The growing military imbalance between India and Pakistan has resulted in the escalating tension and the possibility of the escalation of the conflict in the region. On the nuclear front regional deterrence has taken new dimensions of complexity because of Indian modernization. India is increasingly technologically developed in its nuclear strength, which encompasses several independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs), nuclear submarines and second-strike capability. Whereas India maintains No First Use policy, the fact that the level of its nuclear capabilities has increasingly become sophisticated, this has left Pakistan and China questioning the real intentions of India during a crisis. To ensure deterrence, Pakistan has reacted by initiating production of tactical nuclear weapons to counter the Indian superiority. This has resulted in the application of traditional nuclear weapons as tactical weapons, which increases the likelihood of miscalculation since minor confrontation may soon escalate into a nuclear confrontation. The nuclear environment in the region is weakening and is not reliable in which the previous balance of power is replaced by the modern and risky styles in both directions. This nuclear rivalry on steroids can only serve to compound the already fragile regional security situation in South Asia by rendering it critical that all parties communicate and take confidence-building measures to prevent the unwanted outbreak. The Indian military is no longer just being modernized in the realms of land based, naval and aerial capability conquest, it has now invaded outer space and cyberspace. The growing Indian space program that has been funded through the international collaboration between India and other countries like the United States and France has enabled it to spy the borders, monitor the missiles and even conduct digital war more effectively. This satellite intelligence is giving India a new geopolitical edge particularly in case like in 2025 when both real time intelligences has been of use in targeting and defense. In Pakistan, lack of such similar systems in space means that

there is a great weakness in gathering the information and coordinating the situation during a war. The creation of space in India can also be regarded by China as the rivalry in the Asian region, in general, as the two countries strive to strengthen their roles in the Indo-Pacific region and the world in general. With cyber warfare also now becoming a key part of the modern combat, even the cost of offensive and defensive cyber capabilities has further widened the divide between India and Pakistan, complicating the balances between conventional and nuclear further. Not just that space and cyber technologies have become a part of the Indian military strategy, but this strategy restructures the security landscape of the area, creating new challenges to the maintenance of stability and peace of the area.

6. Conclusion

India military modernization is a strategic response to the dynamic geopolitical environment, particularly towards China. Having robust conventional forces, possession of advanced nuclear capability and growing space programmed, India desires to fix its status as a regional power and counter their growing strain of China. Though these attempts are directed at improving the security of India, they have introduced new parameters into the bilateral relationship. Development of advanced delivery systems and second-strike capability, e.g., has changed calculation of strategy of both nations. The rising space and cyber power of India also makes the U.S. security interest more complex and provides new dimensions to the game. In this direction India and China should openly communicate and take confidence building measures to make sure that tension is contained and unnecessary build up will be avoided. With the building of trust and mutual openness, the two countries can advance towards a stable region and the peace of the region in the future.

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