



United States: A fresh approach to South Asia

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Abstract

The main extract of this article is that how United States act with a Fresh Approach in South Asia For the study of present topic the investigator used the analytical methods for this article by reviewing relevant publications, primarily based on the online journals available on Internet, Wikipedia, Elsevier and Journal of the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses and other related literature.

Keywords: fresh approach to South Asia, reviewing relevant publications; Institute for Defense Studies

Introduction

US diplomacy in South Asia started when the nation of south Asia got independent 69 years ago. Soon after the independence most of the countries faced various kind of domestic conflicts. After the British withdrawal from the region a vacuum was created and the theory of naturally justifies the entry of us aggressive forces in the area. The US resources were the sell sophisticated weapons manufactured in US to South Asia countries. Who were involved in various domestic conflicts?

The US had adopted various techniques to supply strategic raw material at favor able prices. The advent of American power in the Indian Ocean has a major cause of concern to India. The American global strategy of balance of power in the region makes a reassessment of the strategic value of Pakistan. India's reaction to the strategic relationship of us Pak Military strongly accused. Nuclear proliferation and arms aid are two issues of American foreign policy. Terrorism is also a big serious matter in the south Asian region and has a great impact on India's Security.

South Asia is an International sub system which assumed importance soon after the British withdrawn from region and the emergence of a number of new states which ever either parts of the British Empire or were its protectorates. British Withdrawn was necessitated by their shrinking economic and military capacity to pursue a super power role and growing local opposition to their presence in the area this partial withdrawn by them is said to have created a vacuum in the area and supporters of this pernicious imperialistic theory naturally justified the entry of the US aggressive forces in the area. The countries of the third world have manufactured into diverting their resources to the purchase of sophisticated weapons manufactured in US. In South Asia it plays an important role through Pakistan. The US has adopted various techniques to ensure an adequate supply of strategic raw material at favorable prices. The advent of American power in the Indian Ocean has been a major cause of concern in India. Since the down of Indian independence, the US has perceived India as a possible obstacle to its interests.

South Asia should remain an enduring U.S. foreign policy

interest in the coming decades for both positive and negative reasons. India will continue to rise as a global actor, even if the pace of its advance may be uneven. It would be difficult to imagine a positive Asian future without a democratic, friendly India. The general principle of a positive U.S-India relationship is well-established, but where the relationship goes next remains up for debate.

- Europe has tasted the two world wars The WW (1914-19) and WW (1939-45) if India and all the south Asian countries should be aware that in future if an worldwide conflict or World War III will take place it will be in the region of Indian ocean and that s why the countries who are nuclear capable and economically powerful superpowers or the countries which are called the emerging superpowers in 21st century along with there small neighbors should be look after all the south Asian countries. Indian Ocean has its own strategic importance and who ever will command the Indian Ocean will command the world. So it is strategically important to keep command on Indian Ocean.
- The small and poor states who are in need should be provided economical educational environmental and other aids by India. The United States will need to adopt a fresh approach to South Asian policy if it intends to forge relationships throughout the region built on trust and mutual interests. United States is to play a positive role in facilitating a better future for South Asia. Only then it can take the necessary step to adapt current realities and meet the wide range of future regional challenges.
- The United States has a continuing interest in the stability and development of Afghanistan this is not the only interest that Washington has in the South Asian region despite its being the immediate focus of much press and policy attention over the past several years on Kashmir where US policies are double standard. US must change the policy towards Kashmir which is integral part of India.
- The characteristics of the relationship and agreements between India and U.S. should be based on the national

Interests and objectives of both countries because China is encircling India and effecting the security environment of South Asian countries.

- A better prepared, more purposeful, and integrated approach to South Asian policy can help to prepare for the opportunities and challenges ahead South Asia is much more important to U.S. interests today than it was during the Cold War. India should not miss this opportunity and policies should be favoring India's security interest.
- Arms supply to Pakistan from U.S as well as nuclear aid from china to Pakistan should be viewed. A region once on the periphery has moved center-stage over the past 15 years India (where commercial and diplomatic interests dominate), Pakistan (where counterterrorism, Afghanistan, and nonproliferation communities converge strategic "rebalancing" toward Asia But it's never been more imperative. To help countries in from South Asia enhance their energy security. To make sure that Afghanistan is able to attract the necessary private sector investment to grow prosperity and enhance stability and, to make sure the region operates, grows, and thrives as a coherent whole.
- The New Silk Route vision and the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor are constructs intended to reinvigorate regional partnerships to promote economic integration. The idea is a simple one: by maximizing the use of transportation and energy infrastructure and actively promoting cross-border collaboration and trade, Central, South and Southeast Asia can once again become a bustling hub for global commerce. We see this happening through two primary means (what I like to think of as software and hardware): First, through trade facilitation which includes the reduction of non-tariff trade barriers, improved regulatory regimes, transparent and efficient border clearance procedures, and coordinated policies to accelerate the flow of goods, services, and people throughout the region.
- Region-wise improvements in energy, water, transport, and infrastructure—which includes roads, bridges, electrical transmission grids, railways, air and ship service, and pipelines – to connect goods, services, and people and to provide a platform for the creation of new businesses and jobs. Technology is playing an important role here. The physical geography that allowed India to facilitate physical trade and commerce between the Middle East and Asia in the past now shares the stage with the country's advantageous virtual geography.
- The economic potential of a more open and integrated South Asia is virtually unlimited. Just look at India: Standard Chartered has called India the "*key driver of the current global super-cycle*", as the New Silk Road vision becomes a reality, it's easy to imagine textiles and tea made in Bangladesh making their way through Afghanistan to Central Asia, while Kazakh wheat and Turkmen energy move southward to feed families and light homes in Pakistan and India. Now, this all might sound ambitious. And, I confess, it is in a part of the world where progress has been slowed by insecurity and mistrust.

- United States is looking to engage each country in the region, seeking to build mutually-beneficial trade and commercial activity. A policy that seeks to elevate economic issues to the highest run of U.S. foreign policy will remain difficult, whether current Indo-Pakistani talks end in a breakthrough or a breakdown. India similarly will remain skeptical of US intentions if Washington proceeds with arms sales to Pakistan, even if the impact on the military balance is minimal.

Despite Islamabad's and New Delhi's doubts about Washington's regional policies, both seem likely to count on the United States to keep future confrontations from spiraling into conflict, a pattern reinforced by US diplomatic intervention in the 2002 face-off between Indian and Pakistani forces. As US attention and security forces continue to shift from South Asia to other regions in coming months, Washington will need to ensure that dangerous gaps do not emerge between the level of monitoring assumed by Pakistan and India and the amount of attention that is actually being paid by senior US officials. In addition, balancing US ties to Afghanistan and to Pakistan may well become a problem again.

Washington will need to watch Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan, especially if countries like Iran step up activities there and tempt Islamabad to wade back in. The regional approach to counterterrorism and other security issues but trust among South Asian nations is particularly low on counterterrorism issues. Indo-Pakistani tensions have eclipsed past efforts by SAARC to pursue even limited economic cooperation. Even if India and Pakistan make peace, both may choose to put their international chips into other games.

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