CONCLUSION

After a deep study and going through facts conclusion is that South Asia sub region of Asia comprising the modern states of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan which is among the world’s most densely populated regions in the world. When the nations of South Asia won their independence from British almost 66 years ago they were at once united an divided by claims of identity. Soon after independence most South Asian states were faced with various kinds of domestic conflicts.

South Asia is an international sub system which assumed importance soon after the British withdrawal from region and the emergence of a number of new states which ever either parts of the British Empire or were its protectorates. British withdrawal 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 withdrawal 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 to the area.

The countries of the third world have been 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 and adequate supply of strategic raw material at favorable prices. The advent of American powers 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.
The interests of the United States and South Asia have converged. The US and South Asia are at a unique place in time and history for building and cementing strong ties between the South Asian nations and its peoples, and these two blocks are determined to do so. The region is now, and will long remain, at the forefront of America’s foreign policy concerns. The United States is committed to help South Asia achieve the bright future that it deserves. The American Chamber of Commerce is an important partner that is helping to strengthen ties between the United States and South Asian countries.

The US as the primary power in the world has the capacity and responsibility to play an effective role in promoting the construction of security architecture for South Asian countries. As the US interests in South Asia become more Indian centric, stability in the South Asian region is a key concern for the US, and India plays the most important role in maintaining the peace and stability of the region. National Interests: This term is defined differently by different political scientists. National interest is a political process and a democratic expression of what citizens want from their government. National interest can be defined as “things of benefit to nation: actions, circumstances, and decisions regarded as benefiting a particular nation.

National interests govern any nation’s foreign policy. The characteristic of the relationship or agreements between nations is based on these national Interests and objectives. Their interests are based on the national character, policies, security, economics, and global standing of the nation in question. Regional security challenges in South Asia are effecting the security environment in the region as well as affecting the whole world’s peace and security environment as India and China are most powerful countries in south Asia after disintegration of USSR and Unipolar world.
the Supremacy of the sole superpower the United state is influenced by the rising superpowers in Asian region.

In a globalised world, countries are facing enormous and multifaceted challenges in South Asian countries. Only India has either direct land borders or maritime borders with its neighbors. There is an asymmetric relationship between India and its small neighbors’ but India has never been considered as a common enemy in the region to bring other countries together in any security-cooperation framework. Nevertheless, when the concept of SAARC emerged in the mid-1980s, India did suspect that SAARC could be an attempt by its neighbors to bandwagon against it. Incidents occurring in a particular state or region of the world have trans-national and trans-regional ramifications.

As a result, no single country can face the challenges effectively without the support or cooperation of others. What makes the situation even more daunting is the expanding scope of security, and the interconnection between traditional and non-traditional security (NTS) concerns. The NTS issues can lead to traditional security problems or vice versa. This complex security situation around the world has compelled many countries in different regions of the world. With the developing relationship with India based on common concerns For the US, South Asia is becoming increasingly important due to the shifting of the focus on Overseas Contingency Operations from Iraq to Afghanistan.

With the developing relationship with India based on common concerns about international terrorism, religious extremism, and the rise of China as well as the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the two nations have embarked upon a broad programme of cooperation to set the stage for a long term strategic partnership in the South Asian region. India with its
growing economy and powerful military position has become a global partner for the US and is shaping the future of Asia.

Motives for aid can be discussed from two perspectives: Donor motives and the Recipient motives. The United States acts to advance U.S. foreign policy and national security goals and respond to global development and humanitarian needs through its foreign assistance programs. The U.S. government directed not only increased security and military assistance but also development aid for counterterrorism efforts. Since the war on terrorism began counterterrorism and related funding for South Asia, especially Afghanistan and Pakistan have made the region a relatively large recipient of humanitarian, development, and economic assistance and the second-largest beneficiary of military assistance after the Middle East. Including programs aimed at mitigating conditions that may make radical ideologies and religious extremism attractive.

The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world after Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Most of the countries in the region are former colonies and many of them belong to the developing world. The Indian Ocean has some important seas in it namely, the Gulf of Aden and Oman, the Red Sea, The Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Carpentaria. It also has a large number of Islands which are strategically spread with good harbors and flat surfaces for airfields. An estimated 40 percent of the world’s offshore oil production comes from the Indian Ocean. Beach sands rich in heavy minerals and offshore placer deposits are actively exploited by bordering countries, particularly India, The Indian Ocean has an exceptionally important economic, political and strategic significance for the whole world.
The Indian Ocean has assumed increasing importance in the past decade. While the United States lacks an explicit Indian Ocean strategy, many of the principles that guide its actions in the region are visible in the US military’s treatment of the small British-owned island of Diego Garcia. The development of Diego Garcia reflects an overall strategy to establish a flexible and enduring presence within a critical and contested space. Moreover, the evolution of Diego Garcia as a forward-operating hub illustrates the trade-offs between political reliability and military utility that occur where uncontested access from well located sites is in limited supply. The United States must reconcile such trade-offs in an effort to establish a functional network of assets from which to conduct planned and contingency operations.

Is it a coincidence that the first five nuclear powers were the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The Nuclear Tests (1998): On May 11, 1998, India conducted an underground test of three nuclear explosive devices and followed it two days later with claims of two more. On May 28, Pakistan claimed that it had set off five nuclear devices, followed by a further test on May 30. Although some Western analysts have cast doubts on whether the two countries actually carried out the number and size of tests they claimed, it is nevertheless clear that India and Pakistan did conduct some nuclear testing.

India and Pakistan are indeed racing toward their respective National security objectives, but they are running on different tracks and chasing vastly different goals. Pakistan is building weapons systems to deter India from conventional military operations below the nuclear threshold. South Asia’s rollercoaster ride provided little time or space to put in place nuclear risk reduction measures like those employed by Washington and Moscow to stabilize their Cold War pursuits. Instead, nuclear dangers remained intertwined with the Kashmir dispute. Crises
became more frequent, and more dangerous. India is developing systems primarily to strengthen its strategic deterrent against China, meaning this dynamic is not confined.

Keeping in view of the strategy and policies of US towards south Asia are to contaminate the Asia region with its influence and her own interest in the region weather it is economical political military expenses through out the south Asian region influencing India as well as superpower the giant China. The principal security threats to the United States today are rooted in the re-entrenchment of al-Qaeda in the border regions between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The U.S. pursuit of the war against al-Qaeda has been complicated by the emerging instabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Amidst the U.S. difficulties to mobilize a more effective North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) participation in the stabilization of Afghanistan, a strategic failure there is no longer beyond the realm of imagination U.S. foreign policy needs to take full advantage of this shared culture by significantly expanding its public diplomacy in South Asia. Easing the U.S. visa regulations for South Asian professionals will help build lasting ties between America and the Subcontinent. U.S. efforts to transform relations with India are driven by larger considerations of global governance. The United States recognizes the importance of a rising India in the construction of international institutions. While the U.S. has often talked about making India a full partner in the management of the global order, it is yet to take definitive steps. The expansion of the permanent membership of the United Nations no longer seems a practical proposition in the near term. The next administration must initiate immediate steps to make India a full member of the G-8 group of advanced nations. On new global issues that confront the world today such as controlling carbon emissions or the management of the challenges
on energy, resource, and food security India has now emerged as a decisive player.

Any attempt by the United States to force India to comply with a new set of norms might be counterproductive. No government in India would be prepared to abandon the objective of promoting the economic well-being of its billion-plus population. For the United States, the operative principle is a simple one: to think and travel together with India in the construction of a new international system, rather than demanding that New Delhi This would mean making India a full partner in the writing of new rules for institutions that accommodate a rapidly changing world.