

The Conflict of South Asian Countries and American Policies

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Abstract

This paper is evaluating the International relations in South Asia which can not be properly analyzed unless the four key powers-interest and role of the UK-US, Soviet Union and China until they are not discussed. The three powers-Britain, China and Soviet Union have had mutual geopolitical interest in this area, which was seen before Britain's departure from this region in 1947-48. A lot political and superimposing manor of three domineering countries and their impact on the south asian countries for trade, tourism, border securities like very economical as well as sensitive issue.

Keywords: Disputes, International Relations, Super Power Countries,

I. Introduction

South Asia is the focal point of international politics in the present age. Countries of South Asia can be considered as part of South Asia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan and Afghanistan are the closest neighboring nation of India. Because his interests are very much related to India and Pakistan some people consider India as the prime power of South Asia, but it would probably not be more appropriate to say that superior power, because it is not so powerful from India-Pakistan that it is willing to give it its will To comply with acceptance India and Pakistan are the main antagonist nation of South Asia.1

Nav Jagannat of South Asian countries was one of the foremost important and revolutionary phenomena after World War II which affected all international politics, social and economic world in various forms. Nineteenth Century European Union was dominated by the dominance of the population, but due to its excellent scientific, industrial, economic, and military power, Britain, France, and Holland, by the population and area of their country, having many times more population and area than the south Established its dominion over most of Asia's countries. But in the twentieth century, the new awakening of the struggle for independence from Europe in South Asia led to the wave of new consciousness in the entire Asia continent. Decided to liberate the countries of South Asia, especially India, Sri Lanka, etc. And finally India became independent in 1947, but due to Britain's role, India was divided into two .2

The South Asian countries have been suffering from controversy even though they are mutual. Indo-Pak dispute over Kashmir, India-Sri Lanka dispute over Tamil migrants, India-Bangladesh relations have been bitterly related to the Farakka controversy. For this reason, America has been showing interest in South Asia with the supply of arms.

International relations in South Asia can not be properly analyzed unless the four key powers-interest and role of the UK-US, Soviet Union and China-are not discussed. The three powers-Britain, China and Soviet Union have had mutual geopolitical interest in this area, which was seen before Britain's departure from this region in 1947-48. During World War II, United States also showed activism in this field. In South Asia, two facts were highlighted by the role and interest of the great sages: First, to build their base by the great powers, to promote power competition in this region, the second, the countries of South Asia became embroiled in mutual contrasts and political conflicts. Indo-Pak conflict bitterness with the intervention of the superpowers in this area is a clear specimen of the interest of the big powers in the growing competition of arms in India and Pakistan.

In the Indo-Pak border dispute, the British and the United States started taking interest in the superpower like this. Consequently, Pakistan not only formed a military treaty with the United States in 1954, but it became a member of Baghdad Pact (Santa) in 1955. Under this, Pakistan provided facilities to the American superpower to build air base in Milgit of Azad Kashmir, which not only affected the Kashmir problem, but also affected Indian security.

The military assistance being given to Pakistan by the US not only affected India and its problems, but also suffered a complete shock to the newly independent countries of South Asia and Asia. Seeing the growing influence of America in South Asia, these independent states of Asia decided to adopt their independent approach to international affairs in view of the importance of their role in world politics. For the purpose of

analyzing and analyzing these new situations, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka called a conference of Prime Ministers at Colombo, in this conference, it was said to be alert about America's empire policies.

Pakistan raised the issue of Kashmir on January 2, 1957 in the Security Council Britain, the United States and France, while supporting Pakistan in the Security Council, said that in the US, N. O The referendum was done under the auspices of the Constitution and in support of this protest, the Soviet Union exercised veto on the proposal. America wanted to stand Pakistan as an armed wall against the Soviet Union and on the other side against Nehru's non-alignment movement. During the Chinese invasion in 1962, the United States provided arms assistance to India. Because China wanted to support India. And wanted to maintain their dominion in South Asia. On one side in 1962, the US supported India. On the other hand, in 1965, in the Indo-Pak war, Pakistan, which was used by Pakistan in the war against India, all received the help of the US. And Pakistan also received American support in the Security Council on Kashmir's question .7

In the war of 1971, once again in the South Asia, the superpower America knocked on. And the US began to express concerns about the unity of Western Pakistan as a result of the Indian invasion. One side of these batchy was that India did not remove Pakistan forces from Pakistan-occupied Azad Kashmir. In America, Ambassador LK K Jha, called in the US State Department several times, sought the assurance that India-Pakistan will not be allowed to liberate the Kashmiri Kashmiri and that it will not tame the regional integrity of Western Pakistan. India's Ambassador L. K. Jha assured the US that there is no regional interest in India's western Pakistan, at which time India will take any step keeping the military situation in mind. In order to protect East Pakistan, the United States was headed its way to the Bay of Bengal under the leadership of the aircraft carrier "Entire Pries". The seventh fleet crossed the Malacca Strait on December 13, 1971 and entered the Bay of Bengal. Following reaching the Bay of Bengal along with Satkhbaye's deadly weapons, warheads equipped with nuclear weapons, it is complaining that it is to provide security to foreigners living in East Pakistan by reaching Chittagong port and reaching out to the areas where war The real purpose of this step has reached the border, in the fight by taking American Nine soldiers and warriors into East Pakistan. To intervene, and in this work, the seventh warrior's battleship and the war-worthiness would be averted.

India was naturally concerned with this incident. As well as India Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi talked to the military leadership in this regard, she expressed concern at the arrival of the Seventh Fleet as critical, but also said that there should be no consideration for any relaxation in the military campaign, even if Whatever the result, nothing happens. The Ministry of External Affairs also suggested that due to any American pressure, India's reliability and image will be affected. Where on one hand the Soviet Union did not want to risk its improving relations with America. In view of America's changing relationship with China, while keeping in mind the changing relation with Washington, the Soviet Union sent this message to the United States that it should remove its seventh wade from the Bay of Bengal. Here he sent a message to India that he should end his campaign in East Pakistan by the end of December. Here the Soviet Union sent a warning that due to the presence of the enterprises in the Bay of Bengal, the situation of the war in South Asia will become terrible. And the Soviets could send their waist to balance the situation in the Bay of Bengal. With this warning, the US sent to reassure that after finishing its operation in East Pakistan, India would declare a one-sided ceasefire. 8

America wanted to make Pakistan as good and powerful on the pretext of stopping expansionism in South Asia, it began to supply him with the latest military equipment and fighter aircraft like F-16, which was the reason for India's concern.

The Cold War began again in 1979 due to the crisis in Afghanistan. And South Asia again became the center of stress and the rise of the superpowers of the Indian Ocean increased. Soviet interference in Afghanistan generated deep concern in the countries of South Asia because the geopolitical balance that has been running in South Asia for thirty years has become disrupted. Nearly 5 lakh Afghan refugees took shelter in Pakistan, Pakistan found it unable to face Soviet action of any possible change. He came closer to America for his safety. The United States decided to give heavy military support to Pakistan, and Pakistan could develop its main replacement in South Asia, due to this, due to the US policy of providing military assistance to Pakistan, where India-Soviet Union is in deep anguish The policy that followed America's South Asia has caused widespread bilateral relations between India and America. 9

From 1971 to 1978, the United States infiltrated 38 sailings by its nine military ships in the Hindamahasagar. After 1978, patches of US Patach patrols began to rotate in the Hindamahasagar permanently. On April 28, 1980, the arrival of the aircraft carrier "Castlestion" and 6 Assistant Warships reached the Indian Ocean, the US reached the strength of nine soldiers in this field. And the US deployed 30 military bases, 1500 fighters, 80 warships and 3 nuclear submarines in the Indian Ocean. The US has also delivered the latest nuclear missile in its main base, Diagogassia. Here, America has made efforts to control the South Asia with its military power.

1. Obtaining control of oil and raw materials.
2. Development of the National Liberation Movement in the Indian Ocean Region and in the countries of Asia.
3. Breaking the unity of Arab and African countries.

4. Establish control over important airways and sea routes.

The United States wants to control Russian military activities and oil producing countries in the name of economic, political, scientific and military benefits and power balance in this area with interest, and many of the coastal countries of the US Indian Ocean are called Seto and Santro Bidkar in the Organizations, etc., in a special area of Middle East South Asia, in spite of its influence, against communism. Efforts to curb Tar stayed so could not enter another strength its presence in South Asia. 10

Only the Soviet Union is the only one who wants peace, in the great powers. Also, China-India wants to see the border dispute ending in any way. Other Mahashakti always wants that there should not be a compromise. The United States has a special role in the Indian sub-continent, because America's policy in South Asia has been such that opposing any communists. To oppose them, he chose Pakistan's most hardcore country, Pakistan, which is the first place in the US military aid to Asia and South Asia, Pakistan has always kept the tension in relations between the two countries. India has always been following the policy of secularism from its security point of view .11

Sri Lanka is an island located in the south of India, 20% of Tamils and 80% Sinhalese live in Sri Lanka; Tamil people settled in Sri Lanka in the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century in the beginning of the 20th century. . The racial struggle of Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka due to the policy of discrimination adopted by the government of Wah, Tension between Tamil and Sinhalese came on the eve of the war. In 1989, the then Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, kept peace with the objective of ending caste conflict.

On one hand, the tension between India's native resident Tamil and Sri Lankan Sinhalese increased the tension between the two countries of peace between the two countries. Whereby the US promised to provide military assistance to Sri Lanka with the offer of peace agreement. If India does not send peace forces to Sri Lanka, then America sends its peace forces and tries to establish its dominion in South Asia and Sri Lanka.

The United States has been pressurizing India on its nuclear policy-related issues and missile technology development programs because it has to ignore India by the US, while developing its nuclear weapons technology in Pakistan. On 1979-80, there was the presence of Russian soldiers in Afghanistan and when India tried to develop its nuclear capability and prevented its indigenous missile mechanism, whereas Pakistan and China both already had the borders of India This type of weapon was kept near. India has never praised India's autonomous technical and nuclear capability for peace and economic programs. But in 1980, Pakistan not only overlooked the development works of nuclear weapon technology but along with it, equipped Pakistan with sizable weapon used against India and the form of a source to Pakistan for arms transfers to Afghanistan Mujahiri And the American press also made it clear that Pakistan's troops were set on India's borders I

The debate of 1980 India is emerging as a new center of Third World Power and in this way it can play a major role in future South Asia geopolitics. India and Pakistan must cooperate with the Shimla Agreement with due diligence and instead of giving international status to the Kashmir issue, it should solve the problem by sitting in mutual respect. Pakistan should keep its nuclear policy separate on Kashmir's question and the US should keep it aside from the issue so that the US should not repeatedly change its stand on the issue of Kashmir nor its South Asia non-proliferation objectives For India, it should be used as a heart area. In the 1980's, in response to India, the decision of the sequence of Super Computer in its technique program established the importance of the subject of technical transfer in US foreign policy. The United States reduced the supply of rocket test specimen as a successful trial of the Agni missile in 1989 by India.13

In the year 1990-91, there were miraculous modes in world history. The Causes of the Cold War ended. Because in the year 1990-91 the years of upheaval in the Soviet Union As the world, the prestige of the Soviet Union remained a thing of the past. The Soviet Union was formally dissolved on December 26, 1991. After the scandal of Communism, the United States became the world's only superpower. He became the world's sole judge and policeman. He can no longer compete with him, he is no longer a rival, he can not challenge him. He does not have the power of nuclear weapons, but economic efficiency is also very high. He is in paramount position to put medicines on nations. Thus, a polar world system emerging in the 1990-2000s has discharged an important role in shaping the new world order. US President Bush did not fight with the intention of bringing the oil flow to Kuwait in the freedom of Kuwait or the world's most expensive human war by claiming its entire political existence in the Gulf War in 1990; Gulf War) They fought for the establishment of a new system .14

After 1991, the India Space Program is devoted to creative, peaceful and civilian objectives, but the George Wish administration was not ready to accept the promise of a sovereign nation. So he wanted to keep India from behind the work of space research with some excuse. By booming the Pokhran blasts and fire and earth missiles, she wants to keep India unaware of the expected successes and secrets of space research. Even by showing hesitation in making India a nuclear non-proliferation zone for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and South Asia, the George Town Administration seems to be meaningful to its apprehensions. While reality India wants to move forward towards self-sufficiency. But it does not seem to have the interests of the US

complete. The George W. Bush administration did not want that India could become like that in the launch vehicle system.

Today's world is receiving a dose from the philosophy of politics, not from the philosophy of economics; Now the topic of discussion of politics is not a monarchy or a confluence, but a developed, developmental and undeveloped country or the first world, the second world, the third world, and the fourth world it occurs. Now politics is completely directed by Poonuji whose system revolves around contemplation benefits. The absurd hunger for benefits emphasizes the construction of the economic frontiers beyond the geographical boundaries. Obviously, India can not separate from it, especially when the intellectuals and media of developed countries are presenting this matter with increasing importance that the coming centuries India will lead the new economic and political world.

India started the process of looking towards South Asia since the 1990s, because the situation of the Cold War had changed the status of South Asian countries, with which India was to coordinate. Since the beginning of India's attempt since 1990, some experts of diplomacy started to say that India is now recovering from "attitude of lack of policy" in this area. It was practically a change in India's policy, because South Asia is becoming more strategic than strategic and financially in the postwar age, which is to play an effective role in the creation of 21st Century. India is the largest democracy in Asia. And today, the emerging economic and strategic power of the world, therefore, India must play a role in the newly created scenario of the 21st century.

In South Asia, the purpose of the US is to eliminate nuclear war from India in a genuine sense and to specifically block India's missile capability. Due to Pakistan's nuclear capacity being relatively less developed, it is easier to distort because it is still dependent on China for its missile and its associated technology. The US administration is especially concerned with India's missile program. Because this program is oriented towards development and this development work is very successful too. But it was hard to imagine that the Will Clinton administration would take any opposite steps with this view. Due to the fact that America remains the only supreme power in the world, it does not want to face any small and bigger challenge to maintain its position in the world. Therefore, America is trying to eliminate nuclear and missile capability from South Asia, before it is difficult to handle this power. Her malady is well planned. It is clear from the uncertainty of proposed F-16 planes to Pakistan that it is natural to have adverse impact on India's position. In return, he wants to keep this pressure on Pakistan that he will end all the programs related to his nuclear weapons. America, on the other hand, would like to implement this point on India as well as the excuse of maintaining its regional stability.

In the United Nations Conference on December 27, 1993, US President Bill Clinton described Kashmir as a conflict zone, which threatens world peace. Earlier, a U.S. president did not make such a statement on an international forum. Apart from Kashmir, human rights, nuclear non-proliferation and trade have been major issues of stereotyping in India-US relations. On May 13, 1998, India conducted five nuclear tests in Pokhran, in response to which, on June 18, 1998, the US introduced economic sanctions against India. After Pokhran nuclear explosions, the US had put more than 200 Indian institutions and companies in black list. Any kind of business was banned with prohibited institutions and companies. In December 1999, the Clinton administration removed 51 Indian companies from the list of prohibition imposed after the nuclear explosion in Pokhran, which India welcomed as a step in the right direction .18

In March 2000, American President Will Clinton traveled 5 days to South Asia including South Asia. Both the countries issued a perspective paper about the future direction of their relations, in which both the Heads of State Governments regularly reviewed the summit, security and the ongoing dialogue on non-proliferation, discussing mutual relations and other issues. And agreed to deal more effectively with terrorism. At the same time, both countries rejected the third-party mediation in resolving the problems of this region, acknowledging that tensions in South Asia can only dispel the country of this region, which has been named as "Approach Paper 2000", Indo-US Eight list programs were announced to strengthen mutual relations. In the context of Kargil, Will Clinton supported India's intense and vocal support, which led to Pakistan being isolated .19

America has been tolerant of nuclear proliferation, it is also guilty of it, the US had given its tacit consent to nuclear proliferation between China and Pakistan. For this reason, the US administration was unable to take a strong look at the Indian Nuclear Weapon Program, due to the Jaswant-Talwot talks, the Indian Nuclear Commissioner received American approval. Indian leadership has given the principle that India will not initiate a nuclear strike on any country. Nuclear testing has brought about a change in the thinking of the world towards South Asia about the world. America's thinking has changed, before America's priorities were in Pakistan. And during the Will Clinton administration, there was considerable bitterness in Indo-US relations during the time of assistant secretary "Ravine Raphael" appointed for the states of South India. In his first (wiffing), he had stirred a controversy by saying that Kashmir was controversial. These activities seemed to be strained by Stevenson's efforts, but the reality was that America did not have any national interest in Kashmir. In today's situation, America wants to give war status to South Asia because nuclear weapons are present in this

area. Because if the war happens the international system will be dissipated. Washington is also concerned with Islamic jihadis present in Pakistan.

After the visit of Will Clinton in March 2000, India, America, Both have considered Islamist terrorism as extremely dangerous for South Asia. The Indian government has also begun to plan to win the hearts and minds of the Kashmiris in the presence of Pakistani terrorists in Kashmir. The US support is on the issue of giving autonomy to Kashmir by the Indian government against the strict But there is no plan for any kind of intervention.

After terrorist incidents in September 11, 2001, the United States made extensive changes in Afghanistan policy. The Taliban were attacked in Afghanistan by the International Army in Afghanistan in October 2001, and after the defeat of the Taliban in November 2001, the US is critical towards the formation of a democratic government in Afghan policy and the end of political emptiness. played the part. In December 2001, various Afghan organizations held a meeting in Bonn in Germany and under the agreement, a decision was taken to form a new government in Afghanistan. For this, the interim authority of Afghan was established .21

In practice, the importance of Pakistan had diminished from the US perspective, whose main reason was Pakistan's inability to play a key role in establishing a balance of power in South Asia. On the contrary, India had become a very important nation for America in terms of business interests. In these circumstances, the lack of peace of Indo-Pak relations was in vogue for the expansion of dominance in South America. To resolve this problem, the US proposed to mediate between India and Pakistan on the subject of Kashmir. The US had clarified that stability could have been brought to South Asia. In the cold winter world, South Asia has been very important from the political perspective. In the current context, the importance of South Asia has led to unprecedented growth from economic perspective. For economic prosperity, the US also needs to have a relationship with India's additional Japan. Recently the process of referendum by President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan has also been appreciated by the US. In May 2002, the US and the BITEC have assured Pakistan to provide assistance to reduce terrorist activities.

During the visit of Christina Raka, Deputy Minister of South Asia Affairs of America on May 14, 2002, the two countries have emphasized on the exploration of new areas and establishment of good bilateral relations on this basis. Raka made a clear statement that there is a specific place for Indo-US relations in the Bush Administration. As a result, the United States has decided to cooperate with India in the field of prevention of diseases such as national security, anti-terrorism, global environmental change and AIDS. Both countries are also committed to improving their relations in the defense and economic sectors. From this point of view, India-US joint military exercise in Agra is notable.

US President George Wush has clarified that America is willing to work in developing and developed countries equally for achieving the goals set out in the United Nations Co-operative Declaration. There is a need to speed up the process of political, economic and legal reforms in this sequence too. The expansion of Islamic terrorism at international level has made the United States closer to South Asian countries, which in turn leads to improving the prospects for improvement in Indo-US relations in the coming years. The US needs to repeat its relations with India as a major country to increase its dominance in South Asia and to curb international terrorism.

In the 21st Century, terrorist incidents are happening against moderate, democratic and duly elected governments. If their base is religious, then its base is based on ethnic values and there are other reasons for it. It is a very thoughtful and sad aspect that the first governments were targeted. Now the goal of terrorists has become the general public. At the same time, its appearance has become much more efficient. If you study these standards in the context of South Asian countries, then the conclusion is that the situation here is very considerable. This area has the most vulnerable problems in 2005-2006. Taking the position of Sri Lanka, it is known that there is a civil war going on in the government and LTTE and there is anarchy on the climax and sending peacekeeping to India was so costly that we had to lose our prime minister. Indeed, all these terrorist organizations have been leagues for mutual cooperation and coordination of international level and they cooperate with each other. In South Asia, this problem is largely affecting the security of the nation. In fact, terrorist attacks are basically due to political purposes and terrorism is made to fulfill these objectives, so that political power is earned and the statehood is achieved, the continuous race of this process has pushed it towards apocalypse.25

On December 7-8, 1945, a meeting of the heads of states of seven countries in South Asia was held in Dhaka and South Asia Regional Cooperation Organization (SACHR) was established. The lectures given by the leaders of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, the member countries of the regional cooperation organization gave this opportunity. They emphasized on enhancing mutual cooperation and ending stress. From the birth of these organizations a new era of good faith, brotherhood, and cooperation has begun. The establishment of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation Organization took place at a time when its relations with some member countries were not normal. With this collaboration with the

organization saved from the clutches of the superpowers, so that peace cooperation in South Asia remained established. The 13th Summit was concluded from 1985 to 13 December 2005. The main issue of terrorism was at the 13th Summit to eliminate terrorism from South Asia.

Nepal's Maoist leader is now in front of the whole world after being underground for 25 years. Even after the changed circumstances in their country, they are accused of India that the intention of America's superpower is not good; America does not say anything; and in reality there is something else. America has some dangerous intentions, looking at China in the neighborhood, its strategic There may be intent to build a place. On Saturday, 18th November, 2006, Prachanda Pillai participated in a program in New Delhi, where he had interacted with the bilateral relations and future plans.

The American Intelligence Agency Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has predicted that in the next 15 years, India will become an irreplaceable king of South Asia and no other country will challenge India's strength in this area. The CIA's National Intelligence Council According to a report released in Washington on December 18, 2006 titled Global Teams, 2015, it is said that by 2015, conventional military suspects in South Asia The turning point of the country will be in favor of India, which will increase instability in this area.

II. Conclusion

According to the report, by 2015, there will be no response from the Navy and the Air Force of the Indian Army in South Asia. Apart from this, India's nuclear capability will also increase, the active and continuously growing economy will help India to become the de facto emperor of South Asia. It also states that there will be a danger of a bigger war between India and Pakistan, the danger is that other regional issues of South Asia It went warned heavy will report on Dane that Afganistn and also on continued unrest bearing Kashmir and the Indian subcontinent into Pakistan. For this reason the Government of India will be compelled to take more aggressive and counter-action. It has been reported in the report that India's traditional military capability will increase as compared to Pakistan, because India will continue to strengthen the country, and will dominate the transit routes of the Indian Ocean, these routes for the supply of oil to the Persian Gulf from Asia. Is used. According to the report, India and Pakistan will consider constructing weapons that are devastating for large scale strategies for their safety, and both countries will continue to carry out nuclear weapons. Both countries will have several missile systems to burn nuclear weapons. . Desperated by China's attitude, India will try to make a connection to the West.

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