



DEVELOPING OF US- INDIA STRATEGIC RELATIONS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON CHINA

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ABSTRACT

In International Relations, States have been renovating their policies and decision as a changing of their interest, no one policies dogma remain same all the time. Relations of India and America are good example of this type of IR changing theory, before 1990 India opted the Non-Aligned strategy in which it had not participate in international conflict and remain aside from international market. But after that India's introduce new reforms in its economy and emerge as a big market. Till 2000, US imposed different sanction on India on its different circumstances but when US seen China as Rising Power in Asian region, then US moving towards world largest democracy, big population, unique demographic state 'India' for securing and maintaining its hegemony on South-East Asian region. For establishing new strategic partnership, American government doing lots of agreement with India namely NSSP, Civil Nuclear deal, Military and naval exercises, DTTI and enhance Indian capability in its science and technology, education and pharmaceutical industries. On other side, China seems this alliance as a containment of Chinese position in Asian region then China strengthen its position especially in India's adjacent states and increase it trading with India counter the US-India partnership. However, India remains doubt on sustainability of Indo-US alliance, in its State strategic autonomy and face trust deficiency with China's relations.



Key Words: Strategic Partnership. Civil-nuclear deal, alliance, Sustainability, Golden Circle

Introduction:

The region of Asia has strategic, identical, ideological and economic importance position then other regions because it has big population, territory, man-power, natural and mineral resources and sea power as well as India and China, who are the one of biggest highly- populated countries of the Asia. Almost 5-6 decades ago American senator had argument that “In future, both countries India and China should struggle with each other for the political and economic leadership in Asia eventually, according to above argument USA should be with India for contest against China.”

The end of cold war and collapse of communism bringing the almost 360-degree changes in USA policy as of world moving towards bipolar system to unipolar system and now USA had only the sole hegemon moreover, it gives New World Order in which beginning of establishing new alliances for supporting and prove safeguard to USA core interest. For this purpose, India had got mean position in Asian region for its directly territorial links to China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Asian Pacific and main location in Golden Circle of Asia. Without India, Golden Circle (trade and development relation of Asian countries) of Asia is incomplete and create problematic situation in this region so for this main reason India is now more attractable for USA.

China is now one of the most fastest developing economy of the world and theorist also declares 21st century as a “Rise of China” century. China developing its relationship with the all the world, USA and India is one of biggest trading partner of China but on the other hand, this emerging economy can create problem for USA because by this development world is moving toward unipolar system to multi polar system that compromise the hegemony of USA So, this is one of the main reasons of developing strategic relation with India and USA.

Only the India have power which counters the China position in South-East Asia So, this is basically the balancing act of USA in Asian region. Emergence of India in regional and global level can protect the interest of USA in this region which are deteriorating by the China position and role in regional / international organization. So, one of the motives behind this partnership is that to contain China. For this strategic partnership some other theorist declares this century “Indian century” instead of “Rise of China century”.



Additionally, policy-makers are more worry about US-China relationship and their crisis or conflict. This is concern about the reliability of USA that is America-China economic relationship which are biggest one in this the world and fear of US that it will leave India in a lurch situation So, in this way there is an uncertainty about relation. On other hand US also have worry about India potential and its performance(Malik, 2016).

21st Century-Era of Cooperation:

During 20th century and especially in cold war scenario, both handsome democracies USA and India infrequently found mutual areas of cooperation because both had conflicting ideological and national interest, however last decade of 20th century they pursue some changes in their policies regarding each other and find out some areas of collaboration. Each side of government and leaders show in their behaviour for initiated relationship with each other that want to be converted into strong and depth partnership.

Mainly this relation starts with the negotiation of defensive missile system that take many of years to develop for develop into proper agreement but after that couples of commitments signed and executed by these states such as civil nuclear deal, military exercises, maritime security plan, cyber and technological cooperation, counter-terrorism, security cooperation trade and tariff policies etc.

This partnership gains special hype when Prime Minister Narendra Modi came in power and introduce reactive politics in India and open shut support American strategy about Asian region. Modi also gave promptly honored to US President Barack Obama by invited him in Republic Day parade in 2015 as a chief guest. Narendra Modi also declared Indo-US upcoming alliance as to “overcome the hesitation of History”(India, 2016).

Role of Missile Defense Plan in Emerging Partnership:

There are some important events done by USA that directly access to India relationship. First is that Robert Blackwill who was the US ambassador to India, main purpose of his appointing in India to transform India-US relation and he pursue this task very energetically and gain stunning success. Blackwill launched most insistent diplomatic campaign in US-India history that convince America to hold India in reduction of nuclear weapons regimes that managed by USA.

By Blackwill efforts President Bush met with Vajpayee in Nov 2001 in white house and joint statement given that, “the progression by which we transfer dual-use and armed items, with a view to greater transparency and efficacy. In addition, United States and



India have a mutual greater interest in space and agreed to initiate discussions on civil space cooperation”(Bush, 2001).

Robert defuncts his term in August 2003, then both states enter new activities that formally recognized “Next Steps in Strategic Cooperation (NSSP)”(Information, 2004).

The second event develop was the resolution of reanimate of Defense Policy Group (DPG) that provide political and economic guidance to these countries. While American government realize Indian attitude and interest in DPG discussions and Blackwill conversations with leadership of New Delhi. During all these meetings New Delhi seen some different development around its territory especially in its neighboring countries such as:

1. First development has been breaking out by 9/11 terrorist attacks and Bush wants to eliminate Talban and Al-Qaeda from Afghanistan. According to Indian and American policymakers and theorist, Pakistan Nuclear missile are on risk because Talban have internally link with Pakistani territory so Indian government fear that If Islamabad lose its control over nuclear weapons then Indian territory would be on target so that’s why they should have preemptive forces and weapons to secure their national integrity and territory from any attack.
2. Second is that, India have strategic security problem form its neighboring country Pakistan. India thinks that Islamabad internally support insurgency and terrorist groups activities in India while in Vajpayee era both of states are in situation of eye to eye nuclear war.
3. Thirdly, India seems that Pakistan proliferated its nuclear weapon and technologies with other countries especially with Iran and North Korea that cause nuclear arms race in Asian region. So, by having defense missile help Indian government as a state who negate coercion attitude and show supportive behavior of not firstly use of weapons that gave naturally advantage to leadership.

Under all these circumstances and with Blackwill’s efforts transform the US-India relationship, President Bush and Indian government finally announce NSSP in 2004 and agreed upon “to enlarge our dialogue on missile defense that USA and India eager to transform missile defense system in future”(Sirohi, 2004), collaboration in nuclear civil deal, space programmed, cyber technology trade etc.

New government came in India, apart from ideology of Congress Prime Minister Manmohan Singh show his willingness for collaboration with USA Moreover, their first bilateral meeting held in September 21, 2004 in New York and expanded dialogue over



Defense system. Bush administration presented their policy towards South Asia in 2005 and show their intention towards India as to develop major power in this century. This statement deepening the bilateral parameters eventually, 28 June 2005 both states committed to sign the agreement regarding collaboration on missile defense system. So, this thing posture that India seriously want to need of defense capabilities in its national military system. (Jain R. , 2013)

The road map of this decision was so long and devious for US and India both side but basically this was the initiator and beginning process of long-term strategic cooperation of these states that heighten the bilateral collaboration between western and eastern country.

Civil Nuclear Cooperation:

The groundwork of India and USA nuclear coordination laid down on 18 July 2005 by President Bush and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh at Washington, both countries demonstrate Global Partnership in energy, environmental protocol, trade, economy and investment. According to foundation of agreement America provide nuclear fuel to India for fulfilling its energy demands on its replacement India place its nuclear reactor under IAEA (International atomic Energy Agency) safeguards, this is basically circuitously entering India under International ammunitions because India did not participant of NPT (non-proliferation treaty) and CTBT.

This nuclear cooperation agreement was initiated in 2006 when Bush visit to India whereas some protocols of this agreement are given there:

1. Under this agreement India placed its fourteen out of twenty-two power reactors beneath the safeguards of IAEA and given access to UN, IAEA inspectors to their plants moreover India also disparte nuclear military and civilian facilities.
2. India also keeps suspended animation in future nuclear testing.
3. Avoid alienation of nuclear technology to other Non-Nuclear states and shore Non-proliferations efforts
4. American corporations will be allowed by India for building nuclear reactors in their state.
5. In return, USA will be provided nuclear technology, materials and equipment who are rich in plutonium, Uranium (use in making Bombs) and nuclear fuel for energy purpose.

Proponents and Opponents: Proponents argue that this agreement bring India and USA closer and moving towards for developing strategic relationship under the common interest in counter terrorism, economy, democracy, non-proliferation and balancer in Asian region.



This is basically the process of making India as more trustable, durable and long-standing partner.

On other side opponents directly criticize on Indian government that this deal seriously attacks on autonomy and freedom of our country that we are unable to conduct any nuclear test without their permission. India should not be making any commitment on No-first-use nuclear test and cannot be limited its nuclear weapons in addition India more have efficient resources for increasing its energy and technology sectors (Jayshree Bajoria, 2010).

On other side of Asia, China increases its defense budget almost 15% to countering India-America deal, inclined towards Pakistan for developing two nuclear reactors and try to consider Pakistan for a membership of NSG (Nuclear Supplier Group).

Relations Stimulate: Nuclear Liability act August 2010 came in India that complicate the relations of US-India, by this act American companies restrict to compete with contracts about nuclear power plants because of any nuclear mishap, companies will provide pay damages to other factitious party so, that proposition angers the American officials.

After few months US president Barack Obama asked India for amending and review this Act because this was contradicted with International law and treaties. However, in 2014 breakthrough came in new regime of India where Narendra Modi concur to amending this act and agreed to provide state-backed insurance policy for any damages. So, practically Modi provide legal assured to US nuclear deal program. (Sumit Ganguly, 2006)

However, America not supported India about its nuclear proliferation but it's providing help in the manners of nuclear energy cooperation, in addition these relations are speedily growing and long-lasting relations between any of two countries around the world.

Military ties:

Military ties between India and USA trace back to 1991 when military official of America visit India and he signed Army to Army contacts, moreover defense secretary of both of states signed accord (1995) for the bilateral relations in military exercises and possible technological equipment's transfers. That's why in 1995, 1996 naval forces of both states conduct joint exercises subsequently these exercises suspended in 1998 sue to nuclear test. They were again proceeded in 2003 since then exercises conduct constantly between these two states. As well as latest joint exercise conduct in 2015 in Bay of Bengal between naval forces.



YudhAbyas is a cooperation between army forces of India and USA. Main ambition of this exercises is that Practice for War, first YudhAbyas conduct in 2004 and in 12th army exercise international community seen that very first time USA five tanks land on Indian territory with 20 Infantry regimes, till now total 14 YudhAbyas held between both of Military forces.

Main purpose of these exercises is that to train each other technically, procuring, terms of tactics and boost their bilateral partnership. Lately, America has offered to India about more advances weaponry system, in which F-18 aircraft, S-61/H-3A helicopter, guided Bombs (B.M.Jain, 2016).

Multiplex agreements signed which sweeping the relation between India and USA militarily, strategically and security purposes namely as in Indian Ocean joint patrolling, naval integration, Afghanistan and terrorism issue etc. Since 2004 India has cultivate 10 billion US dollars assessment of military equipment and services from America.

In 2012 DTTI (Defense technology and trade initiative) obligate by Yankees and Hindustan where they transform defense, military ties to co-production and co-development partnership in which they cover defense, trade values and other circumstances.

This DTTI focus on 1) for troops progression on biological and chemical protective array 2) developing hybrid power station 3) next-generation aircrafts 4) intelligence module 5) combined biological tactical detection system etc. So, this will more strengthen the bilateral relationship, Washington also establish IRRC (India rapid reaction cell) which explore Indian cultivating importance for USA. As well as India keeps America as a conciliator for helping her to resort its regional countries issues and conflict, immediate countries focus on China, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

US-India military links working on certain areas is that: 1) military combined exercises and exchanges, 2) multidimensional operations, 3) conquest terrorism 4) coordination in maintain regional/global amity and stability 5) combat with armaments 6) reciprocated defense trade 7) peacekeeping missions. (Kamal Mitra Chenoy, India's Foreign Policy Shifts and calculus of Power, 2007)

These military links between Indo-US have been progression the Armed Force Quality of both of states because of their training, intelligence workout, international missions of peacekeeping, wars training, planning areas etc. that development can cause the threat or deterrence to competitor states.



Strategic Argumentation:

In 2012, President Obama gave an argument about Indian bilateral relationship as a policy of balancer in Asia Pacific region and declare India as a necessitous strategic partner, which will be helpful for our security, stability and growth especially in Asian region.

First meeting regarding strategic partnership seen on June 2010, American secretary of state Hillary Clinton and Indian External Affairs minister Krishna focus on deepening relation between two countries especially under People-to-People, Government-to-Government, Business-to-Business coordination that will become a mutual interest and global peace and prosperity. Miss Clinton accepting the Indian role in Asia for its prosperity and development and appreciate its efforts.

Many other meetings also held regarding strategic argumentation in 2012, 2013 that has been expanding and committing the bilateral relations particularly in Asian-Pacific region considering for both states felt their stake shivering because of role of China increasing in Asia that will be converted into all over the world. (Sumit Ganguly, 2006)

The concept of counter-terrorism was more dominant in world politics after the 9/11 attacks, that cause awareness in international community regarding eliminating of terrorism so that was another point of coordination between different states. In addition, India and USA both have a key point for bilateral cooperation, but main discussion starts between these countries about counter-terrorism after Mumbai attacks 2010 in India, likewise they take initiative for counter-terrorism and start their intelligence sharing, mutual activities that led to installation of homeland security dialogue (2011) that ensure that both developed the mutual understanding to counter militant challenges.

As concerned with economic and trade policy, bilateral trade started in 21st century as a proper manner, before that trade stood at less ten 10 billion US dollars with the development of relations, its blistering increases reach at the point of 50 billion dollars in 2010 and in 2018, this two-way trade from Indian side it expand into almost 87 Billion dollars. So, now India 9th largest trade partner of USA, both have significant opportunities and chances to more deepen their relationship in terms of education, medicine, investment, heavy and small industries, IT, domestic areas etc. and enhancement the regional, international trade in this globalized world.

Implications on China by Indo-US Alliance



China is the fastly growing country of Asian region in 21st century under the principle of Harmonious world and peaceful co-existence. Although in last century China faced different disputes regarding border dispute, Korean, Vietnam war, USSR, Tiananmen square incident etc. but in these last two decades China did not indulge in any international conflict overtly and only want to peaceful coordination with other states. All over the Chinese history from Chinese imperialism to Republican and then People's Republic of China they willing to accomplish their relations with others country with any manner.

As a discussing security concerns, China's challenging with tough neighborhood like India, Japan and both have special relations with super power of world USA in the areas of nuclear weapons, trading, civil nuclear, strategically, science and technology, education etc.

Under the alliance of Indo-US, China emerge as a 3rd factor or party who show annoying behaviour towards them especially in Civil Nuclear Deal, where China raise the questions on its rules and commitments of values such as Chinese external minister stress on that, this nuclear cooperation should confirm the guidelines of Non-Proliferation command. This conduct also show by official newspaper of communist party is that, USA now showing its exemption with India for nuclear deal parameters for its own interest.(Siddiqui, April, 2012)

After some time China show relaxing attitude towards this deal wants to initiate warmed relation with India as called her as a friendly state. But actually this deal cause the Domino Effect on nuclear proliferation especially in Asian region for foremost competition in this area, since on that side China developing its strategic relations with Pakistan and support her in its nuclear development.

Such as in 2010, China's company signed an agreement with Pakistan for developing Chasma 3, Chasma 4, 320MW power points and also request for membership in Nuclear supplier group nonetheless USA veto it. Consequently, on that part China formally gone to IAEA and sale Chasma 3,4 just for pledge Indo-USA nuclear deal and stabilize south-asian region (Frankel, 2011).

Basically Indo-US civil nuclear deal further solidification the position of China in Asian region because this deal gave pattern for other states to breakdown the international laws and received recompence also from this. And this have been showing dual behavior of USA towards different countries as we take example of Iran where USA imposed lots of sanctions on it due to proliferation of nuclear weapons and on other regard USA itself provide help to India for weapons development.



In 21st century, interdependence is the foremost strategy of globalization whose encouraging the development of good relations, Particularly in India and China relations in 21st century seen series of visits, cooperation, billion dollars trade without concerning border and maritime disputes.

Jairam Ramesh an Indian Politician use the term of “Chindia” for this co-operation because one state is full of importance in hardware, manufacturing, agriculture, construction and other have strong points in world office, pharmaceutical, software, Technology industry so if both are working together they will change the whole world but they face problem of trust and confidence with each other.

In Indo-US alliance, main purpose is that to limiting China’s position on Asian region apart from this Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh clearly stated that, “India is not willing to join any formal containment coalition aimed at China and that it will uphold its strategy autonomy”(Sitaraman, 2014) but nuclear deal of 2005 and final commitment in 2008 showing clearly the covert strategy of India and USA.

Consequently, this behavior can turn the status of lack of trust in China about India. On other side, China’s openly developing long-term relations with India to counter USA proficiency on this territory. So, that’s why international community seen lots of bilateral visits between India and China from 2005 to till now and rapidly increasing in bilateral trade such as in 2002 mutual trade is only 2 US billion dollars and on 2010 that increasing to 60 US billion dollars and next five years it crosses to 100 US billion dollars.

In Prime Minister Modi Era, Sino-India more engaged with each other to enhance cordination and resolve bilateral disputes. In 2014, first time Leader level summit held between India and China and they signed lots of agreement regarding railway sector, smart citites, special economic zones etc. (Madan, India's Relationship with China and its implications on USA, 2016). All this relationship basically the implication of Indo-US alliance on China to counter US hegemony but still by this interdependence, both of states have lack of trust and confidence for pursuing further this relationship.

Indian decision-makers wants to develop operative policies that cooperate with rising China, quietly resolve border dispute and enhance strong economic and trade ties. India solidify its status in power forecast of missile database, Indian ocean and in air competence with the help of USA.

Reactionary China also pay attention on all these Indian movements, so China increases its forcefulness in Indian and pacific ocean and hard-bitten its point of view in



border issues. In 2010, India hanged military ties with China, in return China snubbed to gave visa to Indian general of Jammu and Kashmir(Lisa Curtis, 2011).

China seen mounting militarily, economic and politically status of India with the help of USA so, China take harsh position on border dispute, maritime issues and Kashmir issue as a return China also expand its military activities especially in 2010, People's Liberation Army Newspaper informed that PLA Air Force advances its aircrafts, fighter jets etc.

India increases its activities in Indian ocean that really concerning point for China because 80% of energy trade of China passess from this route that directly effect on Chinese energy resources. In response, China's promote "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" since 2013 that reassure speculation in infrastructure sideway with maritime route However, China's opted Blue Water Strategy for securing its position in Asia and protect its goods in Indian ocean. (Sheldon-Duplaix, 2016)

US diplomat Condolezza Rice stated that, America should gave its consideration to India in future for 'Check on China' scheming. While Chinese authorities and diplomats mantras on the Peaceful coexistence and rise subsequently their physical expression also clearly show that they want to suppose that every one who are in their way of rise should get out form their way, namely as seen in India role in Indian Ocean, in result China sourrounded the Indian territory by their naval bases and protect its trade who are more then 5.4 Trillion US dollar in each year. (Malik, 2016)

Indo-US have been dedicated to establish influential Naval presence in Indian Ocean, for this purpose they construct aircraft carrier, nuclear warheads with range of 750 KM that may be swap in future with 3500 KM range. China have Ballistic submarine missile with range of 7200 KM and it does not have any match with Indian Ballistic missile and China also build up its own first Carrier in coming future. In rivalry of Indian Ocean, Pakistan have valuable importance for these powers strategically and geographically, Balochistan (Gwadar Port) gave ideal strategic location to China for accessing of warm waters that interlinked the Central Asian states, Middle East states with each other under the version of 21st century blue water strategy (Frankel, 2011).

United States of America and India alliance emerging for the purpose to make India as a super power in Asia and Balance the power equation on this continent with the help of Vietnam, Japan and Australia who are opponents of China. To counter this partnership China expand its influence in Asian countries especially those states who are sorrounded by Indian territory by militarily and economic tactics.



This Indo-US relationship can cause implications on China regarding security, trading manners but basically China uses the confident strategy for balancing the whole situation, subsequently one of that strategy is the capability to overwhelm the Opponent by military and monetary power. China's growing influence on opponent neighboring states by investment, financial, supports, infrastructure development etc.

Role of Japan with the help of USA in Pacific ocean, directly effects on Chinese maritime activities in its South-East Sea. China increases its naval security, bases on exclusive economic zone of Pacific ocean that somehow control the dispute among relative countries.

The state of Pakistan is the foremost example of China's influence in South Asia. China invests almost 200 Million US Dollars in Gwadar Port for reaching out warm waters and in Defense area China and Pakistan mutually build up JF-17 Thunder fighter aircrafts and provide T-85 Tanks, F-7 aircraft to Pakistan for secure its territory from Indian influence (Lisa Curtis, 2011). Nuclear power plants are also added behind these equipments. CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) is the vital paradigm of OBOR/ New silk route project of China, this project basically the connectivity of different region by land and maritime routes.

China doing lots of investment and provide aid to Tibetan refugees in Nepal and build soft image in its population, On Bangladesh side, China gave assistance in railway lines, road lines, Chittagong Port, deep sea port of Sonalis Island, this relationship called by Bangali ambassador as "Time-Tested, All Weather Friendship" and with Sri Lanka relationship, China help Lankan government against Tamil Tigers and establishing strong economic, technical and military relation with Sri Lanka. Major investment in Oil refineries, deep-sea ports, refueling facilities and international airport in Sri Lanka by China (Sitaraman, 2014).

This influence of China in South Asian region militarily and economic parameters called as a "String of Pearls" that made by China to counter Indo-US hegemony on this region and secure its position in these areas as a Soft Power state. Implications on China by this strategic partnership of Indo-US is not create a problem for China because India is far behind from China in economic and military, moreover on this regard China establish strong strategy to face any problem with the name of Peaceful Co-existence.

The marvel of Asian Concert and Golden Circle is dominant in 21st century, if Asian countries openly interact with each other and increase their trading activities around the region then this region would emerge as a super region where no one state have face failure in their economy. But for this purpose only one thing should be done properly



is that reduces their bilateral disputes and open their markets for imports and exports without any exemption.

Consequently, this is not possible in recent era because of conflicted mind of India and secretly US provoke India to maintain its issues with its neighboring states and show a golden shine of Rising super power India. This Asian Concert or Golden Circle would be possible if China, Central Asian States, Russia, India, Pakistan connected with each other with the land and road routes but India shows its aggressive behavior in this Asian Concert strategy. This polarization not only suffer by India but also other Asian states face its impacts.

South-East Asian region are developing region of the world who face different economic and security problems so, that's the reason Asian state should resolve their issues and move forwards for their stability.

Future Decree:

Indo-USA partnership compulsory part for the foreign policy of both the states in this recent era for protection of their national interest and integrity, China plays a crucial role for this long-standing coordination because Washington-Delhi wants to constrict Chinese expansion in Asian region that already launched in the form of power projection in Indian and Pacific Ocean.

In the elections of America Donald Trump came in power but he has not properly describing his policy towards this region while in his election campaign and social media (Tweeter) he claimed Indian people as a friends or Brothers and showing love for them. Trump expecting to continue its relations with India strategically, economically and militarily.

On other side of corner, Hindu community in USA donated large amount of fund to trump election campaign. More than five Indian American citizens working at important position in Trump Administration moreover, both countries want to stand their bilateral trade towards 1 Trillion US dollars that's already in the position of 90 Billion US dollars in both sides.

Both countries have a desire to expand their relations not in economically but also in defense and strategically so, for this purpose legislation may be proposed in congress for giving sophisticated weapons to India without any difficulty. Both states have agreements on the table namely as LEMAO (Logistics exchange memorandum of agreement), that



allows both countries to use their military facilities, bases and check on Chinese activities, secondly, CISMOA (Security memorandum of Agreement), lastly BECA (Basic exchange and cooperation Agreement) for Geo-Spatial cooperation etc. (Khan M. , 2018).

CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) further enhance the role of China in southeast Asia that more pressurize Yankees to enhance its cooperation with India in every manner because after completion of CPEC project China not only reach to warm waters but also strengthen its position in Central Asian and Middle East Counties that's really fear and shaking point for USA and India. India and USA should have to continue their broader relations but also should be engage with China's for making perceptions and options for themselves.

On the contrast to OBOR, India wants to enhance its cooperation and coordination towards other inter-regional and trans regional states especially with Africa, Middle East, Central Asian states by providing infrastructure, payments, aids and investment form maintain its dominant positions in these areas and intensified its capital market.

China doing large investment over neighboring states of India especially in Nepal whereas India determine "China role as a Poisonous Gift for Nepal and in contrast, India have No Gift for Nepalis". Indo-USA relations main determining point for spreading of Democracy, balancer in Asia, maintain USA hegemony and values in Asian region and countering Chinese role in Indo-Pacific Ocean.

Conclusion:

Two declarations, one of is the Jawaharlal Nehru and second is the Manmohan singh has been explaining the transformation of US-India relations of past 7 decades i.e., 'biggest problem for whole world would be Amrican imperialism in future and second is that, India having many dreams for its development journey for this purpose, India's appreciate the America role for them so, these statements descibes the fundamental shifting of India's policies towards America'(David M. Malone R. M., 2009).

By these Yankees and Hindus alliance, it have been stronger the position of Indian navy in Indian ocean as in its quantity and also in qualitative parameters that create problems for the Chinese trading and services, particularly in its trading of energy resources that came from Middle East. Under this scenerio, China launch its infrastructure project OBOR (with the name of New Silk Road project), for connecting different countries with each other. CPEC is one of the part of OBOR, which is basically the economic corridor between China and Pakistan that would be gave central asian states



accessed to the warm water of Gwadar Port in future. China maintaining its position in Indian ocean by establish its strong position in its surrounding ports namely as Gwadar port, Sri Lankan Port, Chittagong port etc. to control the activities of Indo-US.

In 2005, America had given the opportunity of Civil Nuclear Deal to India that was finalized in 2008. In this deal, USA gave exemption to India about its proliferation of nuclear weapons and indulged India's nuclear plants (that almost 14 out of 22 plants) under IAEA safeguards. Lastly US companies have been mutually involving with Indian state regarding framing of nuclear weapons with the name of defensive weapons equipments. International community had raised lots of criticism about American special behavior towards India and the negation of Non-proliferation regime but Indo-US did not give any importance to these criticism.

That nuclear deal basically cumulative the arm race in Asian region, this proliferation can unsecure the security of India's major conflicted neighbors i.e. China and Pakistan. In return, Both of them Pakistan and China also signed nuclear deal with each other for planting New Nuclear Power plants in Chasma 3, 4 in Pakistan, share military equipments and mutually constituting the different aircrafts, air jets, J-7 Thunders, tanks for a defensive and offensive purposes.

India faced two fronts conflicted neighbors who have strategic alliance with each other, this is the strategy of Enemy's enemy is your Friend, your Friend's enemy is also your Enemy. India sees China as a Potential Operational Challenger and Pakistan as a Main Operational Challenger. A Nehruvian India moved from its notion (non-violence) to the leading Player of balance of power and become a tout of American government.

American-India partnership sometimes consider as a 'Selective Partnership', that based on mutual shared interest of both nations. These states need to be resolved their issues on non-proliferation, Iran nuclear program, Kashmir issue etc. however, USA initiate its efforts for obtaining permanent seat of India in UNSC for securing its interest in security council from China's power.

India's repeatedly stress on multi-polar environment, endure militarisation in offensive and defensive equipments. On the other side, it remains quiet on the question of disarmaments afterword, 123 Agreement or civil nuclear deal is illustration of this arms proliferation in this Asian region with the help of America.

US-China-India have another side of relation is that commerce propose. USA have been seen lots of potential in Indian market because of its big population, working force,



middle class, literacy rate, multi-lingual capability, agriculture and industrial class aside Poverty level, uneducated people and unemployment so, US have bags of oppurtunities for doing invesment and trading with India. USA itself a big market and want to sell and buy many of things, India imports Technological equipments, military equipments, heavy due machinery and sharing research with US specialist since that a big community of USA are Indians nationals who have been doing jobs on Amrica.

Although both India and USA alliance are against China but on other side both have big economic relation wih China. China's largest trading patner of India and USA, that's why they did not use there forces against China blatantly particularly the term of "Containing China", for the reason that if they disturb thier relations with China then Both of states India and US economy fell down because American economy are heavily depending on China for Trading tenacities and Loan puposes for the reason that USA have taken its largest loan from China's Bank (particularly in Financial crisis 2008).

Sino-India trading increases in 21st century, predominantly after 2005 when US anounce nuclear deal with India then we seen series of Chinese and Indian officials visits for economic and infrastructure purposes. This is the time when China's uses balancing technique to counter US hegemony in India and introduce reforms within / outside the country particularly for trading with India. After a decade mutual import and exports of Sino-India reached to almost 100 Billion US Dollars which was less then 1Billion Dollars in 20th century.

These all scenerio shows the changing of national interest with the passage of time, no one strategy remain same for all the time, it would be change when state seen its interest. Same case we seen in Indo-China-US relationship where they have some clashed but on other hand they still continue their econmic relations because they know that if harsh dispute emerges among them it caused problems for each of them that would be unbearable in this nuclear world.

In short, Indo-US Strategic alliance have been establishing to maintain balance and secure US interest in this region but on other side they continue their economic relations with China and its increasing day by day so, fundamentally this is the dual policy of USA regarding China's rise that may be effect on India's trust over America. Aside that this balancing policy triggering the arms race in this region that generating the lack of credibility among Asian states about their relations.



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