

The Indo-US Strategic Partnership Has Emerged as A New Security Deterrent in Indo- Pacific Region

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Abstract

In the post-Cold War era, the Soviet Union's disintegration had a favorable influence on Indo-US ties. Both nations have the opportunity to reframe their bilateral goals in the post-Cold War geopolitical landscape. The study discusses the Indo-US strategic partnership, and how it is shifting in strategic environment. The US has long desired to deepen their bilateral relations with India, therefore India started defense cooperation with the US, as well as Indo-US partnership on technology exchange. India as a Net Security Provider, Indo-US cooperation in the Pacific, as well as the researcher, analyzed the balancing strategy. The nuclear test in India caused some tensions in the Indo-US relationship. In 2000, India and the US inked a strategic partnership agreement. The study is significant because the Indo-US relations have been defined by numerous ups and downs since the end of the Cold War. The study goal is to examine the United States and India's strategic security and defense cooperation.

Keyword: Challenges, Asia, Indian Strategic Partnership, Indo-US Strategic Partnership, Net Security Provider, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), civil nuclear agreement, Defense Cooperation

Introduction

The United States and India have long thought of themselves as great political and strategic power. Both believe that the rest of the world must recognize their status. They have talked about world peace and priority in their own words. Within these limitations, they have built relationships with other countries.

Throughout the Cold War, the United States formed military alliances such as NATO, SEATO, and CENTO. But to retain its non-alignment status, India stayed away from it and used the concept of PanchSheel Doctrine. For India, non-alignment became a less expensive method for world affairs. Even while India was forging strong ties with the USSR and attempting to present itself as a leader of non-aligned movements.

Notwithstanding the domestic transformations, the globe and the US see India as “bright spots”, both economically & geopolitically. It has consciously combined political and strategic goals with commercial and economic ones, as seen by its support for the New Development Bank or the Asia-Pacific Economic cooperation, while quietly pursuing permanent UNSC membership as an atomic device state. India has also established itself as a key

strategic associate for several nations, with the USA. After Cold War, America's policy toward India has been reset. In the 1990s, the United States became increasingly interested in a South Asian policy centered on India, and as China's influence grew, it reevaluated its strategic approach to Asia, especially India's position in it. In the early 1990s, USA saw collaboration with India as an important aspect of its plan to prevent nuclear weapons from spreading and maintaining regional security. US believed that India was ready to share objectives in expanding economic ties, counterterrorism, energy access, human rights, and maintaining a stable geopolitical balance in Asia. As a result, India's nuclear testing opportunity prompted a critical examination of Indo-US ties. New goals affected the approach to India after Clinton's presidency, and a 'new equation' was developed (Congressional Hearing, First Session, 106th Congress, 1999; Kronstadt, Kerr, Martin).

Indo-US cooperation in the Pacific

The importance of the US-India naval practice in the Bay of Bengal in September 2007 was that it created Malabar-2, which was named -2 since Malabar-1 drills involving the US and Indian naval units had taken place in the western Calm previously that year in April 2007. In 2007, 2009, and 2010, the Japanese Navy took part in similar Indo-US Malabar naval exercises, which were all held in pacific waters

near the "forward defensive perimeter" (US) or "first island chain" (China). The Malabar 2011 practice between India and the US, was dubbed an "anti-China military block" by the Chinese media.

In September 2010, Indian officers engaged in the East China Sea's Habu Nag amphibious assault training maneuvers alongside the US navy, causing Chinese alarm. In 2006, the Indian Navy agreed to send witnesses to America's Valiant Shield drills off the coast of Guam. In February 2012, Indian military authorities enrolled in the US Navy forces in Hawaii for the Salvex drills. India was accepted as an authorized in 2004, 2006, 2008, or 2010, and I was an observer at the US-organized Rimpac military exercises off the coastline of Hawaii while China was not. Direct Indian military engagement at Rimpac 2012 contrasted with China's continued absence, while China is expected to be called to Rimpac 2014. "We're beginning to look at the Indian and Pacific seas as one theatre if you will," said one US analyst of Rimpac 2012, "and it highlights the importance of India. "A hundred more Indian military personnel have been dispatched to the Pacific. India sent military officer and soldiers to Hawaii in September 2006 for Operation Yudh Abhyas "Preparing for War," a bi-annual collaboration in 2008, it was repeated in Hawaii, and in 2010, it was replayed in Alaska.

Objectives

- To determine the variables and individuals that effect the United States and India's strategic partnership.
- To examine and evaluate Indo-US ties from a historical perspective.
- To trace the origins of Indo-US ties after the Cold War and examine how the bilateral relationship developed from non-alignment to engagement.

Methodology

The research is conducted using a historical-analytical method to investigate what transpired in the past. When it comes to post-Cold War strategic ties between the United States and India, there are a few things to consider. The study approach relied on secondary data. Secondary data was acquired from national and international publications, magazines, publications, scholarly articles, publications from

national and international research institutions, and numerous websites dealing with the issue, among other sources. These materials were used to research post-Cold War strategic ties between the United States and India. The Indo-US strategic alliance has developed as a new safety deterrent in the Indo-Pacific region.

Result

Analysing The Factors Affected Defense Ties and Strategic Relationship Between India and USA During 2000-2020.

The relationship among the United States and India has improved under the leadership of President Clinton and Bush. It was one of the most significant milestones in the foreign policy of the United States in bringing the world's largest and most powerful democracy closer together. Both nations have accomplished the anticipated goals in recent years, including a landmark agreement on civil nuclear cooperation, security and defense collaboration, improved military connections, increased mutual commerce and investment, and improved world political collaboration (2010). Armitage, R., (2008) the numerous inquiries entice the explanation why this cordial connection by analysing the bilateral relations among the US and India and the accompanying difficulties and possibilities. But the questions were that how the alienated democracies become strategic partners in the last ten years? What are the fundamental interests that this new Indo-US partnership is based on? What are its long-term expectations in this regard? Many interests of both countries are represented in the formation of this new collaboration, which will expand their bilateral ties in a more all-through manner.

Discussion

I have discussed the notion of a strategic partnership between the United States and India. Additionally, regions of convergence and divergence between the two nations are investigated. The study emphasizes the primary favorable variables that have led to the consolidation of their relationships pacific approach while examining the growth and basis of the Pakistan relations strategic alliance. According to the study, the United States saw India as a cost-effective mechanism for its weapons sales and a shift in its strategy to counter China's rise. In us anti-

terrorist fight, India was also considered vital. India was also considered a natural ally because it is one of its biggest democracies. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India deemed it desirable to align itself with the United States to benefit from defense technology transfer. One of the primary themes highlighted is the challenges in the Indo-us strategic partnership, such as India's defense cooperation with Russia and their engagement in the arctic area, which works against our security interests, India's ambitions, and strategic approach as network security.

Conclusions

"Indo-US strategic partnership have evolved as a new security deterrent in the Indo-Pacific region," is the headline of my research paper. The people of India and the United States did not anticipate the partnership to improve following the end of the Cold War, partly because of India and the USA's ties for nearly five decades before the breakup of the USSR. However, as both sides entered the latter decade of the twentieth century, the relationship began to improve. Both parties have made substantial modifications since then to guarantee that the relationship improves. Both countries would gain from the increasing connection. What matters most now is that both parties recognize the need to repair the relationship, given their shared values and interests. The research would reveal how the connection will benefit both parties and the worldwide community. What efforts should be done to develop the relationship even more? The researcher tried to determine the importance of economic relationships. Considering their partnership in the Indo-Pacific Region, the Indo-US strategic relationship has become a hearted effort of controversy. With its strategic partnership with the United States, India's aim of becoming Asia's regional hegemon has come true.

The post-Cold War US - China and Sino-Indian ties are also studied and devoted to trade and investment connections that have improved significantly in the recent decade. The two countries have agreed to work together to enhance further their bilateral relationship that benefits both of them. Given the vast room for growth, the two countries face a monumental undertaking in the decades ahead

before reaching maturity. Security cooperation, military-to-military relationships, commercial and trade partnerships, energy cooperation, research and technology collaboration, and other areas hold the key to highlighting the potential. Finally, recommendations for what has to be done to improve the connection well beyond past successes have been suggested.

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