

## ∴ Advancement of weaponisation:

India is spending rapidly on Conventional weapons so as to increase its power in Indian Ocean and South Asia region. It was the third largest country which has invested on military about \$76 billion in 2021. In addition, it was the largest weapons' importer during 2017-2021. It invested on weapons in multiple ways: advancement <sup>in</sup> the technology of weapons, procurement of weapon, and improvement of radar system of submarines. Moreover, Russia was the largest exporter of weapons to India in the various form of weapons: MiG-29, S-400 radar control system, and R24 helicopters. In addition, France - which was the 2nd largest exporter of weapons to India - is first largest exporter's country from 2021. Now, India focuses on reducing reliance on Russia for the sake of weapons' export; nevertheless, Russia is not only providing advance military equipment but also ~~controlling maritime~~ controlling maritime and defence controlling system. India, in addition, wants to increase 18 conventional weapons and 6 nuclear-powered submarines in which it had operated the two nuclear-weapon submarine. Moreover, it had made aircraft carriers which carries more than 30 aircraft. India increasing defence power is not only threat to Asian countries but also for Pakistan and China. In fact, ~~the~~ the India-US Coalition in exchange of weaponization has been increasing for several years. The US has given 24 modern aircrafts which has \$2.6 billion worth. In short, modernization of weapons is the sign of threats in the region rather than peace and prosperity for everyone else in the region.