



India - U. S Relations In A Strategic Way

Anjali Ojha

Amity Institute Of International Studies, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, India,
110059

Abstract

The relationship between the United States and India has become even closer. This represents a change resulting from distrust and mistrust in past relations between the two countries. Relations with the United States are at an all-time high and cooperation in business, diplomacy and diplomacy between the two countries has reached an unprecedented level. India and the United States are half a world apart. But today the two countries are closer than ever. India and the United States share a common goal.

Key words : Cooperation, Distrust, Diplomacy

Historical relationship

Today, India and the United States have established a strong partnership. However, this is not a normal situation.

During the Cold War there was a major change in the analysis required to understand their relationship. for you During the interwar period, India had no commercial or economic importance. Since India was a British colony at that time, free trade between India and the USA was not possible. It was Roosevelt who realized that India could play an important role in World War II. Roosevelt believed that India could serve as a bulwark against Japanese aggression in South Asia and provide necessary countermeasures for the war effort. India's II. It is necessary to trust the leadership of India to ensure its participation in World War.

Nationalists held the unique view that India would support the war if Britain granted independence in return.

In this article, Roosevelt discussed the India problem with Churchill. The British were not interested in America. They resented their status and caused a crisis in the American-British alliance. The United States,

on the other hand, believed that the Allies should give up their countries fighting for imperialism while fighting for freedom and self-determination. The key difference between India is best illustrated by looking at America and Britain's Atlantic Charter, a key declaration made during the Second World War.

The charter sets out the ideals of war not to include territorial expansion or territorial change against the will of the people.

Determining and restoring freedom to the disenfranchised, reducing economic barriers, international cooperation to ensure good economic and social conditions for all, freedom from fear and desire, freedom from the seas, and abandonment of control through force and support. The army of the aggressor country. Proponents of the Atlantic Charter signed the United Nations declaration on January 1, 1942, which became the basis of today's United Nations. Section 3 of the Charter defends the idea .

The Atlantic Charter held that all Allied Powers participating in the war should ensure that people living in territories lost after the war received RTSD when the war ended. Churchill's view was that the Atlantic Charter contained in the RTSD was specifically aimed at Nazi territory that had won the war. According to Roosevelt, the Atlantic Charter was an international demand that also applied to the territories under his jurisdiction. Therefore, from the US perspective, India is the legitimate beneficiary of RTSD. With India's independence, the Kashmir issue became a new point of disagreement between India and the USA. Differences also emerge beyond national significance. While the United States advocates overcoming the Soviet Union through military construction, India does not accept the reasons for the restrictions and focuses on trade and international security. Kashmir is a more complex issue.

Kashmir can choose to join India or Pakistan. The region was initially ruled by Hari Singh, who refused to join India or Pakistan and began negotiating a treaty with both countries. Pakistan's acceptance was based on the assumption that the permanent agreement initially meant that the railways, police stations and telephones would belong to Hari Singh, but defense and foreign decisions would be left to Pakistan. Pakistan believes that this arrangement will pave the way for Kashmir to join them. Hari Singh, irritated by Pakistan's intervention, started delaying the agreement. Pakistan thinks Hari Singh is a secret.

While all this was happening, communal riots broke out in Jammu. Pakistan believes that India will take advantage of the conflict and launch an offensive by sending security forces and armed forces disguised as Kashmiri tribesmen for a pre-emptive strike. As the rebel group left, Hari Singh appealed to India for help, and Nehru responded by sending Indian troops to occupy Kashmir on 26 October 1947. At the insistence of the United States, India took the issue to the United Nations. At the same time, India launched a major military operation in Kashmir. When the Indian army entered Kashmir, Pakistan had already occupied two-thirds of Kashmir.

The British gave the Palestine Mandate to the USA at the end of the Second World War. N, this bothers the Arabs. The British thought that the separation of Kashmir would lead to conflicts in the Middle East because Pakistan had become a new Islamic state. Although the British wanted a peaceful and amicable solution to the Kashmir dispute, they refused to delay the matter any further. England decided to ask for help from the USA. The United States is not interested in interfering in Asian affairs and initially refused to do so. However, the United States began to take a similar stance to Great Britain on this issue, out of respect for its cooperation with Great Britain. They also advocated for advocacy and political solutions. The US even warned India that India-US relations may be affected if India does not cooperate. India, on the other hand,

said that it did not need the goodwill of any country and that it could establish good relations with the Soviet Union. India represents the Anglo-American axis and sees the United States as the representative of the United States.

Kashmir is a continuation of the past. As the Cold War deepened, the United States began to understand that India's path was freedom and shared these values with India. They were also aware of India's proximity to China. During this process, when the India-China conflict broke out in 1962, the USA supported India and even decided to provide soldiers and weapons aid to India. But since China has declared conflict, there is no need to supply weapons to the United States. India appreciates America's support but has made it clear that it will not support America or for America. R and will continue its policy of non-controversy. However, it is worth noting that under the leadership of NAM, India was not particularly neutral, opposed America and turned into the Soviet camp. India chose the Soviet Union over the United States for two reasons. The Indian mind is struck by the fact that politics is not something they admire or disapprove of. When India analyzes the past, it creates the perception that America is. The Soviet Union was better than the Western powers and their allies in the United States because it had no political history.

Second, India admires the economic model of the Soviet Union and supports the state-led model, which is different from the American free market model.

At that time, South India had not yet understood the darkness of the oppressive brand of communism led by Stalin or the conditions that the Soviet satellite states faced under his leadership. After 1971, America's concerns intensified. The Soviet Union extended its security zone to India to counter any future military threat.

The Soviet Union was also supplying arms to India. According to India during the Cold War. It is not interested in the US because it has closed trade. India's economy is still weak and it has not been able to build a strong army.

The lack of a strong military means India will not pose a direct threat to US interests. Another factor contributing to the neglect of India-US relations is Pakistan. Pakistan became an ally of the USA. The southern Pakistani region is used by the United States as a military base.

Pakistan's Axis Powers played a major role in India's shrinkage - India United States

The worst fears came true in 1971 when Nixon focused on helping Pakistan resolve the East Pakistan problem transformed. Sent to USS Enterprise. For decades, India has viewed the United States negatively because the United States is India's enemy in war. Failure to reach agreement on non-nuclear proliferation. Thereafter, India-US contacts remained low during the Cold War.

Understanding America First and India's Role in Trump's World

President Trump announced his "America First" policy. First, U.S. power has continued to decline since the end of the Cold War. The irony of today is that America, the land of neoliberalism, is now seeing its own neoliberal problems. Second, Afghanistan is the irony of empire that currently haunts the United States. Afghanistan is a black hole for the United States and its global influence is declining because the United States cannot interpret what it has achieved today through the global war on terror. Third, American society is not united.

Different factions and factions have divided society. This is where Donald Trump comes into play. He said that because of the stupidities of the past, America today is less prosperous, weaker, and less safe because America's culture is outdated and needs to be changed. Trump said that every international organization created today is working against the United States. S and added that climate change is a hoax. Therefore, he said that his policy was aimed at eliminating the damage done to the United States. For him, it's the USA's loss. The United States has become a global power due to its military influence in foreign lands and economic inefficiency. History shows that whenever politicians talk about the loss of state power, the positive narrative often contradicts it and paves the way for extreme nationalism. Trump and his Indian people are modern examples of this phenomenon. Trump has made it clear that he will not allow other countries to lie to the United States.

From the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), NATO, Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Paris Agreement. It has rebuilt the national interests of the United States.

Military security is the foundation of economic security. This is a way of asking American companies to work for American interests. National interests are ahead of international interests. A similar wave has been seen in India since 2014.

India faces a big challenge. India can use this unique window to position itself as a leading power. This can only be possible if the United States gradually withdraws from the current order, as Trump wants the United States to do. India has confirmed that developed countries of the world have opened their doors to India and allowed Indian workers. This is not just the future of the global economy, but also the idea of India making itself a country. There are only four priorities for the Trump administration.

First, protect the national sovereignty of the United States' trade policy. 2. Strictly comply with the laws of the United States. Third, use U.S. leverage to open foreign markets. Fourth, negotiate a trade recovery that will be better than the past and benefit the United States and other partners. He believed that Trump was following Thomas Schelling's statement that economic policy in international relations is nothing more than national policy. For Trump today, social relations are tied to economic relations.

Defence Cooperation Between India and the US

According to the agreement, there will be joint defense between US and Indian forces and a management group will be formed for the army and the army. This was followed by naval exercises Malabar 1, Malabar 2 and Malabar 3. In 1995, the United States and the Indian Department of Defense reached an agreement to expand defense cooperation and military exchanges. In 2005, it was transformed into a new framework for India-US defence trade, which crossed \$9 billion last year. The India-US Counter-Terrorism Partnership was launched in 2010. Its areas of focus include resource development, urban planning, cybersecurity and more. In 2013, the two sides agreed on a Common Policy for Defence Cooperation to ensure the protection of technological exchange and trade. A panel of defence lawyers was constituted to provide guidance on defence cooperation between India and the US. In April 2016, Defense Secretary Ashton Carter visited India to enhance defense cooperation. The US and India agreed on two missions.

Both parties will jointly develop a helmet-mounted digital display and a common chemical detection system. The two sides are cooperating to develop a new generation of protective clothing for military use in nuclear and chemical warfare. The two will also collaborate on hybrid power for mobile electronics and launch microdrones for combat surveillance. India has been pursuing the Defense Technology and Trade Agreement since 2012 and announced the India-US Defense Cooperation Agreement in 2014. When Obama visited India

in 2015, the Indo-US defense framework was discussed as 10. In 2016, the common vision for the Asia-Pacific region and the Indian Ocean region was achieved. DTTI's main topics are defense cooperation, research and development, defense industry and joint production. In January 2015, the Pentagon established the India Rapid Response Team as a special team in the country to cooperate with India. The aim is to bypass the buyer-seller transition and enable technological change. March 2016, USA. - India Defense Technology and USA announced Joint Policy. During Ashton Carter's visit, the two sides explained the principles for understanding the agreement on logistics exchange. The Logistics Exchange Agreement was finally signed during John Kerry's visit to India on 30 August 2016 and the Indian Defense Minister's visit to the USA. Today's security cooperation between India and the United States owes its foundation to the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. This humanitarian intervention is supported by the United States. The same goes for S Navy. The two decided to work together to provide emergency aid following the disaster. The joint venture led to joint security cooperation between the two parties. While the US is proud of the speed of the Indian Navy, India is proud of the expertise and support of the US Navy. This led to bilateral cooperation in maritime diplomacy and humanitarian practices. Consolidating this security cooperation is still an ongoing process.

But we need to identify the reasons why security issues remain a weak point in bilateral relations between India and the United States. A reason for security One area of non-alignment is the parties' perspective on their international roles.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has adopted a program of working together with friends and allies to preserve freedom and intellectual cooperation. But India's global ambitions are rooted in its grand history and its quest for autonomy. At the philosophical level, U. S enjoys a good change towards a good situation.

The first step of defense diplomacy between India and the USA was taken in 1962, during India's conflict with China. At that time, Nehru was calling for the United States in a letter to John F. Kennedy. S army. Indian Secretary of State M. J. Desai made it clear to US Secretary of State for India John Kenneth Galbraith that India would seek military assistance from the US. The point is that the United States does not insist on cooperation. The US reached an agreement as soon as possible for the aircraft to carry military supplies to India. Aid for the Indians was limited and below what they wanted, eventually ending in the war with Pakistan in 1965. For India, the alliance was insignificant compared to India's alliance with the Soviet Union. China-US security cooperation is gradually improving. In India, civil servants with no experience in national security often win, while in the United States, the military wins in military diplomacy. In 1991, US Army Pacific Commander Claude Chicletel approached Indian Army Commander General Sunith Francis Rodriguez. Known as the Kicklighter proposal, it explores bilateral visits, training and talks between India and the US. Because the Kicklighter request must come from the Indian Ministry of Defense.

The licensing process was painfully slow and painful. This showed the US the difference in India's defense approach. The next phase of defense cooperation came in 1995 when an agreement called the Defense Relations Agreement Minutes was reached. This is a new level of cooperation between India and the US.

After repeatedly delaying the collection of information, it was finally created a month before US Secretary of State Perry's visit to China in 1995. The documents are ready when we arrive in India. It envisages cooperation at three broad levels.

While the main goal for the Indian civil bureaucracy is procurement, the goal of the Indian army is to obtain training and equipment. On the other hand, U.S. officials hope to engage in military-to-military cooperation to influence the future. In 2005, the defense relationship was further strengthened with the signing of the framework agreement, which brought the two sides positive and mutual trust for the first time and provided benefits such as freedom, liberty and the rule of law. We decided to make the relationship between the two parties a public character.

The 2005 agreement identified 13 broad projects that the two sides agreed to consider jointly. Missile defense cooperation was also added to the 2005 agreement. After the Modi government came to power in 2014, India and the USA signed a 10-year defense cooperation agreement in 2015. There were many areas of cooperation. The next dimension emerging again. The dispute between the two parties is the protection of trade. In 2013, US Deputy Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter found DTI with India. While India views DTI primarily as a defense technology, for the United States, DTI is more of a defense industry. The initiative eventually became known as DTTI, or Defense Technology and Trade Initiative.

India believes that military diplomacy with foreign countries should assist the Indian defense industry in developing technology in India. For India, self-reliance of the national economy can only be achieved by developing a strong economic defence. For the United States, a defense relationship with India is about establishing a long-term relationship that will enable India and the United States to jointly respond to future crises in the region. India buys defense products from them and uses their equipment, cooperation will improve greatly. For this purpose, the USA prefers to conduct bilateral military interventions to create a cooperative operation. Some Indian officials do not share this view. India has recently begun to position itself as a cybersecurity provider in the Indian Ocean region as a continuation of its quest for regional hegemony. Indian officials believe that any interaction with the United States would be an unnecessary intrusion into Indian airspace. Indians prefer a unilateral agreement rather than a partnership with the US because they still see the US as an unreliable supplier. This is because under US law, the US Congress can pass laws to block or modify the sales contract even before the transaction is completed. For example, after India conducted a nuclear test in 1974. The US stopped oil supplies to the Tarapur facility despite its 30-year concession.

While bilateral defense trade between India and the US does not require licenses anywhere, there is an understanding on the Indian side that the US's arms export policy will be a safeguard burden against supplies in India. For India, all its purchases must be free from corruption, technology transfer, sales protection as standard, non-cooperation against production, offsets and no changes to standard procedures. American officials still have difficulty negotiating prices with Indians. There is no concept of cost of life in India's defense policy.

Before technology procurement tenders began, India tended to do business on a fixed cost basis. American vendors claim to offer expensive equipment but then when it comes to long-term maintenance contracts, prices come down when they see the product through its entire life cycle.

Due to the different types of warfare of the Indian army, India has various equipment. The Israelis and French opponents together were better than their American opponents.

The enactment of the Ashton Charter helped the US become more protectionist towards India. India is included in the country's Licensed Trading Group strategy, which ensures the protection of unlicensed trade

in limited resources. Its focus on maritime and air cooperation has been welcomed by India. In summary, there are several general themes related to India's interests, political culture playing an important role, and the Cold War era in the United States. Continuing with a hangover, India focused on democracy rather than unity, India focused on unity, support of people from foreign countries in domestic production, and India's need for technological change.

India and the USA: A Good Partnership

Since the end of the Cold War, India-US relations have deepened. Three main pillars supporting the union. First, after the end of the Cold War, the global and regional situation changed and the world's environmental philosophy changed. This allows both to explore new depths. Secondly, there is a field of mutual interests called business. At the end of the Cold War, India opened up its trade, forcing American businesses to view India as a trading power. Bilateral trade grew to the extent that India invested \$15 billion in the United States and the United States invested \$15 billion in the United States. S invested US\$20 billion. Third, the three million Indian diaspora forms a bridge between India and the United States.

One of the main reasons for this is the USA. S is always with his friends who are junior partners in the United States. India is trying to deal with the US as an equal partner and is trying to protect its own integrity and freedom of expression, which is a new experience for the US. As more than 60 bilateral meetings show, the rapprochement continues unabated. The increase in 2+2 negotiations is simply a new form of cross-idea cooperation. However, the deepening of the relationship resulted in India purchasing new defense equipment from the United States. The US, on the other hand, believes that an alliance with India means deeper trade cooperation, which India currently refuses to do. These protective products in the United States have their own safety procedures that must be followed. Military contracts are essentially a form of these obligations. There are four United States.

The first is a general security system for military information. India and the US signed an agreement. 2002. Geospatial Cooperation Agreement negotiations started.

India-US 2+2 Dialogue

2+2 Dialogue replaced the strategic and economic dialogue initiated by the Obama administration. Initially, India refused to accept anything of a 2+2 nature because it believed that this format was not conducive to cooperation or cooperation. The "2+2 dialogue" between defense experts and foreign leaders of the two countries is a strategy to promote cooperation in antitrust, defense and security hearings. At the first meeting in 2018, the two sides reached various agreements mentioned in the "Indo-US Opening Joint Statement".

The innovation arm of the US Department of Defense and India's Defense Innovation Organization have signed an agreement.

It has Security Connection Protocol. The agreement will allow the U.S. The Indian government will share classified information to support India's defense industry. Agree to include India in the Counter-Islamic State Financial Group, an international organization aimed at weakening and defeating the Islamic State. This will include cooperation on intelligence sharing, counter-terrorism and cybersecurity. The Indian Intelligence Bureau is a central agency under the US Terrorist Screening Center and managed by the FBI. The first tripartite service between India and the US was operated on the east coast of India in 2019. The first meeting

confirmed that the United States is now willing to cooperate with India in a variety of areas, from defense innovation to trade defense, to broaden the broader discussion. The 2+2 talks indeed ushered in "a new era of defense and cooperation between India and the United States. Since India's peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974, the USA has tried to use the device to deny India. This happened in 2008. - US nuclear deal according to the USA S decided to use equipment. India. President Obama designated India as a "critical defense partner." This places India in a key group of US allies with access to reputable US technology, manufacturing and partnerships. The United States considers two things when exporting dual-use defense technology to a country. The first is national security in the region. Second, and more important, is the so-called "political decision" of the United States to provide technology. The Obama administration conducted a comprehensive review of the U.S. export control system in 2011 to reduce the transfer of dual-use technology and create a more efficient path.

This led to the creation of trade permit-1, trade permit-2 and trade list.

People who declare that they do not belong to this list can apply for a license.

Strategic Trade Permit-2 has government licensing exemption but cannot receive dual-use technology from US India is not included in Strategic Trade Agreement-2 until 2018 when it was upgraded to Strategic Trade Permit-1 still some countries. It is a technology that is not within the scope of Strategic Trade Authorization-1 and Strategic Trade Authorization-2 and is not a high technology of the USA. There are exceptions such as Albania, Israel, the Philippines and Pakistan. Transition from Strategic Trade Authorization-2 to Strategic Trade. Bachelor - 1 is a giant step for India and will enable India to access advanced technology and industry. India has two important advantages.

COMCASA's relationship with India and the United States

Americans believe the agreement will encourage cooperation in defense communications. Although the United States was willing to sign CISMOA.

The mission of CISMOA (now COMCASA) is to provide India with the best communications equipment to facilitate cooperation between Indian and US forces. The communications security equipment used by the United States is used to ensure the security of data connections. If the United States gave this equipment to India, India and the United States could seek cooperation between their militaries and other countries that use the same equipment in the United States. During the Doklam crisis, India had no knowledge of China's military strategy.

India did not know when the soldiers came to see the military border. It is during this period that the Indian society realizes that the importance of American intelligence on the movement of Chinese troops stems from the existence of such a plan. India was using lower security communications equipment, and the United States believed it would be difficult to establish a military relationship with India due to lower security requirements. He believes that the absence of COMCASA will be a hurdle for India as the US has given India a "Major Defense Partner" to sell advanced defense equipment to India. S sold MH-60R multi-role helicopters and 22 MQ-9 Sea Guardian high-endurance drones; India needs them as they are highly dependent on them. Information security and effective communication. The main purpose of the US pressure for India to join COMCASA is to ensure that India's military-grade technology is not transferred to

third parties. India still relies on less secure communications and is unable to share updated information with other friendly countries during humanitarian operations and containment exercises. The contract is valid until 2028 and can be terminated at any time by either party with 6 months' notice. India sees US telecommunications equipment as an obstacle. This violates India's sovereignty because under COMCASA, US inspectors will have the right to inspect Indian bases.

Similar agreement with South Korea, and the agreement with South Korea is quite effective. Therefore, some experts in India believe that India has accepted the foreign demand of American policies. This is not consistent with the 2009 end-user surveillance agreement between India and the US.

What is the status of the End User Agreement and COMCASA?

The government has not clarified anything yet. India also believes that COMCASA equipment will not be compatible with Russian and Indian indigenous forces. India is concerned that if they use the COMCASA tool, the US could monitor India's activities, which could be illegal for India. Therefore, India prefers to establish a system of checks and balances to address Indian concerns. The United States renamed CISMOA to COMCASA and clarified that COMCASA communications only apply to US-supplied weapons. you S will not be able to share Indian data on the Indian platform with other countries and will not be able to access data without permission in the future. The US is still worried because India. Buy the Russian S-400 Triumph air defense system, which is advanced enough to track all planes, drones and missiles - this could interfere with the US, as the S-400 could allow Russia to visit the US S-400 Triumph's radar It is stated that it is a large complex consisting of control systems and missiles. The US has reason to worry because the S-400 could target America's superior F-35 fighter jet. The third concern is that the US has established a COMCASA network in India, whether this will affect and harm the privacy of the Indian army.

This is important for India because it ensures that the US does not close down the COMCASA facility in the future if India has a conflict with another country. The data encryption and decryption code installed in COMCASA will come from the United States. Technically, this means the US can access Indian data. However, Indian negotiators were able to negotiate that the US would not share the information they created on the Indian platform with any other country or organization without India's consent. In fact, India appealed to the USA. S developed encryption and decryption codes specifically for use in India. COMCASA does not include India in any of the US defense policies.

Collaboration is just a byproduct of the process. This does not mean that in case of war the US will fight on behalf of India.

The only advantage of the agreement is that it will facilitate information sharing, which will help both countries in their war efforts. Second, the US will share urgent and sensitive information. Data processing for ground-to-air communications. The arrangement will also give India immediate access to US intelligence and live footage. According to one view, COMCASA's anthem does India justice. This is because U. S always considered COMCASA as an attempt to balance China, forcing India to fall into "anti-Chinaism", which irritated India. But India will now be in a good position to receive immediate intelligence on support of Indian enemy forces, a capability it did not have during the Doklam affair.

India-US Education Diplomacy

In 2009, the Obama-Singh 21st Century Knowledge Initiative was launched. It is now part of the India-US Strategic Partnership Agreement. 2011, India-USA S Education Summit was held. Discussions and field trips were held in 2012 and 2013 to improve cooperation between partner organizations.

The purpose of the Obama-Singer Knowledge Initiative is to support research and development, professional training, and development of elementary teachers. Since 2016, the award has been renamed as India-US 21st Century Knowledge Enterprise Award. India and the United States have had the "All Light Plan" since the 1950s, which was renamed the "Nehru-All Light Plan for Science, Technology and Agriculture" in 2008. India is trying to follow this idea under its new government. Establishing American community colleges to strengthen vocational education and skills development in the country.

India-US Nuclear Diplomacy and Power Politics

The signing of the nuclear agreement in 2008 is not only a sign of diplomatic victory but also a turning point in India-US relations. This agreement marked a major leap forward in relations between the two countries, from Cold War-era suspicion to 21st-century cooperation. The subsequent ratification of the agreement by the US Congress clearly demonstrated the emergence of new India-US relations.

How was the type of violence implemented by Bush not used by Obama? President Obama discussed traditional non-proliferation issues within the framework of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Nuclear Posture Review caused some discomfort in India; not because they are steps towards a world without progress, but because they are North Korea. India denies P.T and C.T.B.T. We need to understand the changing dynamics in Asia at a broader level. Since the end of the Cold War, China has gradually gained economic and military power and influence along the Line of Actual Control between India and China. This increases tension on both sides.

India's psyche is still affected by the defeat in 1962 and doubts about China's intentions remain high. Relations between India and the US are getting closer.

China was unhappy because the purpose of proximity is to limit China's ability to develop. This is not wrong because India and the US truly prefer an open Asian order that is not threatened by hegemony in any region. Any country that prevents an Asian citizen from benefiting from another country. Asian countries will not be seriously harmed by India or the US.

One of the main agenda items of the US-India Agreement is the economic recovery that India has experienced since the end of the Cold War.

India's nuclear test in 1998 had a major impact on the development of relations between the two countries.

The United States is not considering alternatives to non-nuclear development goals but hopes to improve relations with India.

As relations between the two countries continue to improve, the next step in cooperation in the joint venture announced in 2004 announced the laying of a new foundation for the relationship.

Relations between the two countries are successful on all fronts, from trade to naval exercises and the recent logistics contract words.

Resolved major issues regarding the transfer of nuclear energy and high-end technology, enabling India and the US to gain knowledge about nuclear and high-end technology.

International reality has changed since the end of the Cold War.

China, which dominates the Asian region and the world, is taking advantage of the business opportunity.

Scholars do not have a consensus on the political hegemony of the United States.

Scholars believe that the United States is a powerful power, but how long this regime can last is a question.

According to the realist interpretation of the international order, he believes that the international order will be unstable in the post-Cold War period.

Since the conflict between the US and China will destabilize the Asia-Pacific region, both sides have used ways to expand their power. The US's "pivot to Asia" strategy is based on China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative. Changes in the regional balance of power forced the Bush administration to accept reality and change its strategy. As envisioned in the "Pivot to Asia" strategy, the US's strategy is to continue with China and develop the power of China's neighbors. It is against this background that the US decided to reach out to new partners like India in an unprecedented way.

The United States has always viewed Japan as an important partner in Asia. The rise of China and the rapprochement of the USA, India and Japan will increase tensions in the region. The recent India-Japan nuclear deal is likely to strengthen Japan's position in Asia. What India and Japan are trying to achieve through cooperation is to get China to be more cooperative as both sides see China as a military threat. China's recent claims in the South China Sea and China's designation of its territorial waters as important national interests have caused further concern among regional countries. After China refused. After the Supreme Court's decision was adopted in 2016, regional countries believed that China could close the trade routes of the countries by sea. China also did not allow India to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

China's development in Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar is an attempt to stop India's rise as a regional and global power. To solve this challenge, India decided to take a new approach.

By granting India a nuclear agreement, the Bush administration successfully integrated India into the world nuclear order and encouraged India to become a great power in the future. Therefore, the change in the world balance of power has encouraged the USA and India to review their foreign policies, and the nuclear agreement is the most important sign of this new partnership. Previously, Bill Clinton's visit to India in 1990 gave new impetus to the relations between the two countries, and Clinton and Vajpayee prepared a new vision for the 21st century. The mission points to India-U.S.

Sino-American relations were initiated by the next Bush administration, which began to see India as a good friend and refused to look at India from a non-growth-only perspective. In 2005, Rice visited India and encouraged the creation of an unprecedented cooperation framework with India. This surprised India, but the Bush administration eventually announced that it was cooperating with India to build civilian nuclear power to help India become a world power. After 9/11, Bush reiterated America's sense of invulnerability. The idea is that some countries cannot be trusted with nuclear weapons. The political situation in the country is unstable, and a country like India, which implements a policy of limited growth to raise the level of the international system of underdevelopment, voluntarily allows the acquisition of nuclear weapons. The launch of NSSP is considered a game-changer. Bush admitted that marginalizing India would not help the decision to denuclearize because he believed the nature of government was a more important decision than a commitment to change nuclear technology.

A nuclear agreement completed diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan and gave India de facto nuclear-armed state status. The change of administration from Bush to Obama led to conflict in the Indian establishment. While Bush considered India as a new region, Obama did not see India as an actor in the "Return to Asia".

What bothers India even more is that Obama is toying with the G-2 idea, which includes the US and China, giving China the ability to control its own governance in the Asia-Pacific region. It is said that Obama, who further increases the tension, will make efforts to resolve the dispute between Pakistan and India in Beijing during his visit to China. However, Obama tried to allay some concerns by announcing his support for India's bid for the US presidency. N Security Council during its visit to India in November 2010. Leftists joined the government in criticizing the agreement as an abandonment of India's long-standing and contradictory rules on disarmament. The harshest criticism of the proposal came from the scientific community. Ministry of Atomic Energy objected. Civilian Listed Fast Breeders Program. The government is working hard to address and resolve scientific concerns. At the international level, India should oppose Iran when it comes to the deal. The relationship between the US and Iran is not good because the relationship between the US and Iran is not good. S is very concerned about Iran's nuclear program. Although India cannot prevent the development of cooperation with the USA, which has begun to attract Iran, it does not want to damage relations with Iran. In 2006, India voted against Iran in the I.A. E. Vote. India announced that Iran accepted the UN Security Council's approval of the nuclear test when India conducted the nuclear test in 1998. Resolution C demands that India limit its nuclear capabilities and calls on India to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Nuclear Research Ban Treaty. T. There are many things about Iran that bother India. However, India has not taken a strict stance against Iran, saying that Iran is India's best friend, and also supports resolving the Iranian nuclear issue through dialogue. India uses I.A. E. A. and Iran's plans were made to address A. Q. Khan and Pakistan's role as a nuclear developer.

Sponsored by the USA /EU supports the decision and recommends examining Iran on a case-by-case basis. In an attempt to appease the Indian scientific community, then President Manmohan Singh announced in the Indian Parliament that India's high-speed reactors would not be subject to international review by the International Atomic Energy Agency and FBRs would not be part of the public registry. India's fierce competition with the US has been successful. The signing of the 123 Agreement became a milestone in India-US cooperation. India was not mentioned in the agreement. A provision on nuclear weapons tests that could affect the agreement, but under the Atomic Energy Act, the US president is required to request the return of nuclear weapons if India tests nuclear weapons. When the agreement was accepted in India, the Congress had great difficulty in securing the agreement due to opposition from the left wing of the ruling party.

The cabinet managed to secure the support of the Samajwadi Party and thus was able to go ahead with the deal even after the Left parties withdrew their support to the leadership team. The agreement survived but expressed opposition from within the Congress alliance.

The agreement survived but sparked dissent within the Congress alliance.

On the other hand, many in the US Congress do not agree to waive the supply of nuclear weapons to India, even though India is not a signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Many believe the nuclear deal with India would send a message to the world that the United States is not committed to its broader goals. The biggest concern of the US Congress is that India's exemption will cause other countries to develop regulations regarding this technology and will affect the protection of international protection.

There is no indication that N.P.T. signatories will not be able to sell electronic equipment to people other than itself.

CIA was tasked to investigate India's nuclear program. The National Intelligence Council also briefed the US Congress on the same. As the United States tries to resolve domestic disputes.

This agreement will end all international disputes.

The criticism of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee was expressed by Senator Richard Lugar, who started his speech in the Senate by saying that India does not have a nuclear program. He also talked about India's violation of 1974 bilateral agreements.

CIRUS reactor violates the nuclear power plant agreement signed by the US with India in 1956, the US cannot establish a clear link. The US government said it could not find a definitive answer on whether the plutonium was produced in India from heavy water provided by the US for the CIRUS reactor.

President Bush knows that any progress toward agreement within the joint bureaucracy and the U.S. Congress will result in the failure of the initiative. For this reason, Condoleezza Rice used the word "big bang" and compared the agreement with India to Nixon's opening up to China. However, all protests were brought under control as Republicans lost the majority and the Senate signed the nuclear agreement, completing the three-year project. The US will rely on India by focusing on India's unique fashion. On October 8, 2008, the President of the United States signed the "U.S.-India Nuclear Energy Cooperation Approval and Nuclear Nonproliferation Enhancement Act."

Political power and nuclear conflict are two rival countries. The exigencies of US foreign policy made the negotiation of the Indo-US nuclear agreement very difficult. India and the US have a very different approach.

For the Bush administration, the agreement is a bridge towards establishing a partnership with India, and for India, it is a strategy to enter the world's nuclear mainstream and a step towards a great power. However, from our analysis of the nuclear deal, we can clearly see that the India-US nuclear deal is not just a nuclear issue but is also the consequent test of the world's new balance of power, reflecting the great power theory in context. nuclear conflict. President Bush sees the nuclear deal as a way to help India become a global player, so the demands of the non-progressive government are returning to international politics. The main

issue of disagreement on the Indian side is about India's nuclear weapons program. Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh assured Congress that the India-US agreement will not affect India's defense capabilities.

India has made it clear that the main issues to be considered in discussing the 123 Agreement are as follows: consequences of a possible nuclear test of the Agreement, India's independence from renewable energy, independence from nuclear weapons program and checking the integrity of level 3 nuclear energy, defense of indigenous research and development, defense of fast neutron reactors, long-term options that do not stop India's national security.

The United States will meet important issues raised by India so that India can get domestic support for the agreement. After in-depth discussion of these important issues, the summary of 123 agreements was finally adopted. The US has agreed to help India develop oil storage projects and ensure uninterrupted energy supply. India Authorizing the construction of a new facility under I.A.E.A protection for the reprocessing of spent fuel from civilian reactors. Under the US Atomic Energy Act, the US president is also responsible for requesting the return of nuclear materials in case of violation, but the Indo-US agreement does not address this issue.

However, the United States will not interfere or obstruct the development of India's nuclear weapons program. In fact, India is waging an aggressive campaign to ensure that if India tests nuclear weapons, the United States not only abandons oil and technology supplies and demands their return, but also examines the circumstances that led to India's nuclear weapons test. The plan to reserve eight reactors for weapons or military use now allows domestic uranium reserves to be used for separate reactors. This will allow eight reactors to produce the fissile material needed to maintain minimum reliability. The nuclear deal is seen primarily as a tool to change the balance of power in Asia, rather than as a counter-proliferation measure. However, placing the nuclear weapons program under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency has further strengthened the conflicts in the world.

India and the United States - Nuclear Negotiations The origins of the dispute between India and the United States at the nuclear level can be traced back to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. In the 1970s, said that countries that tested nuclear weapons before January 1, 1967 would be called nuclear-weapon states, and other countries would be called non-weapon states. Under the agreement, NWS will not only maintain its arsenal, but will also not assist N.N. W.S developed nuclear weapons. Also N.N.W. S Join.

N. P.T must accept "safety measures". N.N. W.S. will not develop nuclear weapons and will transfer all nuclear material to I.A.E.A. Sending this information to I.A.E.A will be a guarantee for N.N. W.S

Listen to his words. Originally, the High Technology Partnership was created during the administration of George W. Bush. The mission is to agree on principles for expanding U.S. exports. S Industrial. The organization and terms of the agreement were agreed after intensive negotiations led by US Commerce Secretary Kenneth Justice and Indian Foreign Minister Kanwar Sibal.

The agreement clearly demonstrates the potential of the US in dual-use technology exports. For India, in 2003, during further negotiations, the US offered India the next step in strategic partnership. In January 2004, the basic structure of the NSSP was announced. In 2003, Kanwal Sibal's tenure as foreign minister ended. General elections are being held in India. As a result, NSSP negotiations progressed slowly.

India believes that the US has neglected to establish a deep nuclear alliance with India under the NSSP. The arrival time of U.P. The government reintroduced the measure in 2004. J. N Dixit has been appointed as the

new National Security Advisor by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. J. N Dixit hopes for a revolution in the Indo-US region. relationship. He selected three Indian representatives to go with him as missionaries. They are Ronen Sen, IFS, S. Jaishankar, I.F. S and Raminder Jassal, IFS.

India sent a list of thirty questions to the USA for consideration. These issues represent India's desire to push. History of U. S negotiators rejected the list and claimed that for them the NSSP was the basis for approval. Dixit asked Hindi not to return without announcing the talks. Finally, in September 2004, the United States began to select problems from the list and solve them. This ushered in a new phase in India-US relations , diplomatic negotiations. Taking advantage of this progress, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice visited India in March 2005 and agreed to start nuclear negotiations. On March 25, 2005, the White House announced that the United States would help India become a major player in the twentieth century. The two sides agreed to sign the agreement after Manmohan Singh travelled independently to the United States in mid-July 2005. Nuclear cooperation was finally announced during the Indian Prime Minister's visit to the United States in July 2005. To further address the issue, India launched an aggressive media campaign.

Indian MEAs do not allow their officers to participate in direct voting with MPs from other countries.

MEA officials made an exception. The most important thing is that many workers visit each member's constituency to establish direct contact.

Issues with Nuclear Liability Act in India

Once India and the US sign a nuclear agreement and implement it, India should ratify the Supplementary Agreement on Additional Compensation .

Ensure that the Nuclear Liability Act is prepared. Later, India enacted the Nuclear Damage Criminal Procedure Code in 2010. The debt limit is Rs 1,500 crore.

However, CLNDA products raised two questions. The first issue of CLNDA is Chapter 17B.

Question is about clause 46. Now foreign suppliers, He says that the conditions have weakened the sellers and that it is not necessary to drag them to the end of crime and destruction. The seller said that the operator, not the seller, should detect and fix the defects, and if the operator does not do this, the responsibility falls on the customer. Suppliers also said India's CLNDA violates the 1960 Paris Convention and the 1963 Vienna Convention as well as the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage.

In 2015, President Obama visited India. During the visit, the two sides completed management on the implementation of the nuclear agreement. This led to the Indian Prime Minister visiting the US in 2014 and the formation of a negotiating team to implement the agreement.

The insurance company will provide insurance to the sender in accordance with Article 17 of the CLNDA.

Now in financial capital, business owners and sellers will be partners in risk management rather than looking at each other as enemies. The payment amount is SDR 300 million, and the CLNDA limits the operator's maximum liability to 15 billion rupees. If the value of SDR increases and exceeds Rs 1,500 crore,

the government will create the currency. On June 12, 2015, the General Insurance Corporation of India launched the Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool with a capacity of Rs 1,500 billion as reflected in the CLNDA.

Trade Diplomacy between India and the USA

US trade with India increased in the post-Cold War period. In 2005, the two countries established a business forum. This is a business forum and multi-level cooperation. you S exports nuclear reactors, precious stones and electrical machinery to India and imports chemicals, pearls, precious metals and fossil fuels. At the service level, India also exports business and consultancy services. Billions of dollars of foreign direct investment have come from American companies in India such as Microsoft, Dell, Oracle, IBM, Harley-Davidson, Ford and others. you S has repeatedly complained about selective entry as foreign direct investment is not allowed in many industries in India. On a medical level, the right to know is an important issue. While the US wants easy access to intellectual property rights and confidential information, India opposes this. In order to promote economic cooperation, India and the USA formed a partnership in 2003. S High Technology Cooperation Group was established.

The US continues to insist that India does not have the necessary policies, laws and regulatory frameworks to ensure that the technology is not used for rogue countries.

The US believes that GSP aid to India should be withdrawn because India no longer needs it. India has proposed a bilateral investment agreement since 2009 as a step towards a free trade agreement that would secure investment. Free trade agreement negotiations have been suspended as India and the US decided to revise the bilateral investment agreement model. India issued a new declaration of solidarity protesting the resumption of free trade agreements during Obama's visit to India in 2015. When the Indian Prime Minister visited the US in September 2015, he emphasized the early conclusion of the bilateral investment agreement. Problems with the delay also arise from differences between the bilateral investment treaty between India and the US. BITs are mostly used in the United States. There is no MFN status in India's BITs. This means that under international law, American companies will have no recourse if they are discriminated against in India. Additionally, the Indian BIT does not include incidental licenses arising from the agreement. These problems are the main causes of delays. From 1946 to 2012, India received \$16 billion in economic aid from the United States; more than 50% of this was food. But diplomatic relations between India and the US got off to a shaky start. In 1949, Nehru made his first official visit to the United States.

India did not directly request food aid from the US.

But hinted that India was willing to accept the aid. The US expects reasonable demand. Nothing comes here. The peculiar behavior of Indian foreign officials is that they never directly seek assistance, given the expected behavior.

Vijay Lakshmi Pandit requested 2 million tons of rice from the United States. The US has told India that the offer would require government approval. When Congress debated the issue, India referred the matter to the United States. He wanted assurance that no conditions would be placed on the rice supply and that the aid would not affect India's domestic and foreign policy. Additionally, the US will not interfere or encroach on India's sovereign territory. But the US confirmed it would stick to its allocation.

Congress provides long-term loans to India. The next line of defence in the Indo-US conflict came in 1965 when India faced famine and food shortage. India requested 10 million tonnes of food grains under a

two-year food aid programme. During this, President Lyndon Johnson announces "short leash". By law, Johnson said, any food aid sent to India would be subject to his approval. India considers this policy as an attack. The US began to insist on strict agricultural reforms in India. To reach an agreement, Indian Minister of Agriculture C. Subramaniam held a meeting with the US Secretary of Agriculture in Rome. In November 1965, India agreed to a major intervention and reformed its agricultural policy. Although Johnson was pleased with India's reforms and later relaxed grain transportation, India's awareness of this intervention was acute. Although Indira Gandhi was grateful to the United States for its aid and support, she clearly Subramaniam said India would ensure that it would not beg for food from the US. In 2009, India and the US began negotiations on a pact to protect foreign investment from one country to the other. Negotiations progressed slowly as both parties revised the YKT model in 2015 to replace the 2003 model. Investment treaties of both parties protect investors' investments by providing rights in addition to infringement by the host country, thus increasing the confidence of businessmen. It leads to foreign direct investment. According to India's 2003 Bilateral Investment Treaty, the agreement provides fair and equitable treatment to investors based on qualifications and legal processes.

The 2015 Treaty replaced it with international law. Investors' investments should no longer be subject to any measures that violate existing international law. India BIT 2015 provides security and protection to foreign investors and their investments. More importantly, YIT clearly states that the country will not discriminate between foreign investors and citizens. The state should not discriminate against foreign investors.

New YKIT also addresses provisions regarding withdrawals. According to the regulations, all investments must be made in accordance with the necessary procedures, in accordance with the laws of the host country and with appropriate payment. Refunds will be paid in freely convertible currency at market rate. To resolve the dispute, under the new YKIT, investors must halt all existing local treatments in the state for up to five years.

The new bilateral capital agreement, there is no mention of the "most preferred country" requirement as each other's legal label. There is no cap obligation, meaning the parties are not obliged to keep their promises. The absence of an upper limit means that claims cannot be brought to local courts as there is no direct contract. As mentioned earlier, India and the US have been holding YKIT negotiations since 2009. The Modi-based government announced that it needs \$1 trillion in infrastructure investment. If India and the US enter into a GIT, this is an area the US should focus on. Company S will have an advantage over other competitors. A future investment agreement could lead to greater cooperation between India and the US in the trade and services sector.

Research Through Innovation

Environmental problems and hard work at US BITs plague India. So far S has not been able to complete the investment agreement between the two parties. Due to problems with investor-state decisions. As mentioned earlier, India's priority in the new YKIT is that investors must first give up local treatment by the state within 5 years. American companies are not interested in this provision because Indian law has an ugly image and is excessive. India's bilateral trade agreements do not include taxes in its legislation. American companies claim that the absence of these provisions has led to increased taxes at the hands of Indian authorities. Additionally, the Indian BIT does not address licensing issues, and regardless, US companies will not have the right to sue Indian companies for granting permission.

Trade Agreement - Despite compliance with the Intellectual Property Rights Agreement, the two countries have different views on intellectual property rights. In 2014, the US Trade Representative identified India as a priority for surveillance under its "Special 301" report, and the problem is serious. The US says India's intellectual property rights in the information technology, pharmaceutical and publishing industries are adequately protected. Claimed that India is a major source of counterfeit medicines. India is unhappy with the allegations as it is a major drug exporter and these allegations damage the country's global image. Patent disputes have become a serious problem since 2012 as India denies US companies patent rights and trade in greenfields. Evergreen means that the company reflects the changes in its existing patented products and tries to extend the patent life after minor changes. India often refers to Section 3(d) of the Indian Patent Act.

A high-level working group has been formed under the India-US Trade Policy Forum to address technical issues. As negotiations progress, India needs to focus on protecting its national interests. India has something to give. There is room for the doctrine of exclusive domain, where the state can subordinate the intellectual property of private entities to the public interest. The committee should establish a limit on the privileged area regarding health issues.

India-US trade war

Most of the stakes came into force in 1974. By law, the United States exempts from trade many products from approximately 120 countries. It is in its interest not to impose import duties on these products, which means the US economy can often purchase inputs at cheaper prices.

GSP supports the sustainable development of beneficiary countries by helping them increase and diversify trade with the United States. The program also supports thousands of jobs across America. One of the requirements of the GSP for beneficiary countries is the need to evaluate whether fair and reasonable trade will be offered to the United States. United States: This strategy is based on a strong belief in the trade agreements made by the United States, as seen in Trump's trade policies with other countries. The US government has pointed to some specific areas of Indian law that involve violations of access to commerce laws. India announced that it has imposed an upper limit on the prices of stents in order to eliminate the pressure on hospitals and doctors regarding heart diseases made abroad.

The Advanced Medical Technology Association has filed a complaint with the US Trade Representative regarding the cancellation of India's Generalized System of Preferences; because they believe that this system prevents them from entering the Indian market and many people have to make mistakes while selling at low cost. Historically, India has been the largest beneficiary of GSP schemes. However, President Trump announced in a tweet that the USA did this. S was used and published by other countries. A mission to put American workers first. In fact, this is one of the reasons for the ongoing trade war between the USA and China, which started in 2018. Under the Generalized System of Preferences, some 1,900 Indian products such as chemical and engineering products, leather, textiles, gold, household appliances and dairy products can enter U.S. trade duty-free. Although this does not impact supply.

The negative impact this will have on sales and operations of small and medium-sized businesses has no devastating impact. Because the landing cost will be higher, U.S. consumers and businesses will be able to find cheaper products from other countries and thus continue to benefit from GSP. But it's not Indian

just companies that are affected. Gemstones, basmati rice etc. There will be no change in India-specific exports such as exports and the US market will feel the impact well. We trust these imports. Additionally, this will give India the opportunity to consider more products from the US, such as Harley-Davidson, which currently benefits from 50% tariffs, which will be reduced from 100% to 50% after Trump's power cut.

Express the desire to use zero tariffs on these motorcycles. Although dialogue between India and the United States is important and economic and trade issues need to be discussed regarding relations and adequate consultations with the World Trade Organization, the Indian government is committed to protecting the interests of India and America. Small companies will be most affected by the withdrawal of GSP. The Government of India has announced a plan to change operations and explore new markets for India's exports. Additionally, since GST benefits cannot be used to pay for fuel, the government can provide financial benefits to manufacturing companies to pay for future projects.

India - US Visa Related Issues

The US government issues H-1B visas. This is a non-immigrant visa for temporary workers. It is provided for certain selected projects. The problem is that in the United States, if a company such as an IT company cannot find skilled American workers, it can attract skilled workers through the H-1B program. Americans do not believe that most jobs are outsourced, claiming that companies hire workers from abroad to reduce costs because foreign workers are cheap. This hurts jobs in the US. S Citizen. Indian citizens are the largest H-1B users in the United States. Under the law, visa fees would increase and the increase in federal funds would be used to finance Obama's health care and biometric surveillance programs. Price increase will offset India's IT and BPO exports. With Donald Trump becoming the new president of the USA, some problems arose in bilateral diplomacy between India and the USA. The H-1B visa issue has become one of the biggest areas of friction between the two countries.

Employers must apply for H-1B visas for workers through U.S. Immigration and Immigration Services. There is also the L-1 visa, a mass transfer category under which foreign workers can temporarily move to the United States to hold managerial or permanent positions in the office or branches or offices of the same employer. . Donald Trump advocates changing America's immigration system and calls for it to be more effective.

The main point of good immigration is to ensure that immigrants coming to the United States are skilled people and contribute to the US economy. The aim of the new system is to reduce illegal immigration. In March 2017, the Trump administration made a decision. Effective April 3, 2017, the federal government will not process H-1B visa applications for the next six months so that USCIS can review applications from H-1B visa holders to renew their visas in the future. India has always supported the fair and reasonable conduct of visa-related matters. Indian External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar announced this to the USA. S Lawmakers should view the H-1B issue as a jobs and services issue rather than an immigration issue. Private companies in the USA can pay a fee of \$1,225 per application.

Conclusion

Although India-US relations have deepened since the end of the Cold War, there has been little lasting impact between the two countries.

Relations are unequal, India is a successive country and the United States is a peaceful country; There is conflict and high respect. Officials in both countries are often disappointed when short-term goals are not met. Both parties are unhappy with the potential of their business relationship. Unfortunately, so far the two sides have not been able to develop effective and efficient strategies to increase cooperation. Also, to this day, the American people suffer from the symptoms of the elephant's change. Despite India's economic growth, Americans still view India as a land of snake charmers and illiterates. There is no consensus on many issues. India feels the same way at the international level. While the US is the protector of the rich, the US sees India as a sovereign state and representative of the poor. India thinks about America. S failed to realize that India had a mind of its own. A large section of the Indian political community believes US is not a reliable partner.

References

1. Singh, P, 2018, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 2E, McGraw Hill, 507 – 538 p
2. Champakalakshmi, R. , Subrahmanyam, . Sanjay , Calkins, . Philip B. , Allchin, . Frank Raymond , Srivastava, . A.L. , Spear, . T.G. Percival , Raikar, . Sanat Pai , Schwartzberg, . Joseph E. , Alam, . Muzaffar , Thapar, . Romila , Dikshit, . K.R. and Wolpert, . Stanley A. (2024, July 4). India. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/India>
3. Singh, P, September 27, 2022, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

