

**SOS POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION
M.A POLITICAL SCIENCE II SEM
FOREIGN POLICY(203)
UNIT-II**

TOPIC NAME-INDIA'S RELATION WITH THE US

INTRODUCTION

- The U.S.-India partnership has its foundation in common values, including the rule of law and democratic principles. The United States and India have shared interests in promoting global security, stability, and economic prosperity through trade, investment, and connectivity. The United States supports India's emergence as a leading global power and vital partner in efforts to ensure that the Indo-Pacific is a region of peace, stability, and growing prosperity. The strong people-to-people ties between our countries, grounded in shared values, are a tremendous source of strength for the partnership. In 2018, India hosted the inaugural 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue in New Delhi led by the U.S. Secretaries of State and Defense, and the Indian Ministers of External Affairs and Defense, at which both sides affirmed the importance of India's designation as a Major Defense Partner of the United States and agreed to expand defense and security cooperation. The U.S.-India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group, established in 2000, is one of the oldest dialogues between our two governments. The United States will host the next 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue in 2019.

HISTORY

- The United States recognized the Union of India as an independent state on August 15, 1947, when President Harry S. Truman sent a congratulatory message to Lord Louis Mountbatten, Governor General of the Dominion of India. It was on this date that, in accordance with the British Parliament's India Independence Act of July 18, 1947, the Union of India and Pakistan were created from the former "British India" that had been a part of the British Empire
- The formal process that led to Indian independence began with a report that the British government issued on May 16, 1946, which recommended the formation of an interim government in India to devise a constitution as part of a process by which India would achieve independence from Great Britain. An Interim Government of India was formed on September 2, 1946, and this is the government with which the United States established diplomatic relations prior to formal Indian independence

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE US AND INDIA?

- The **U.S.-India** partnership has its foundation in common values, including the rule of law and democratic principles. The **United States and India** have shared interests in promoting global security, stability, and economic prosperity through trade, investment, and connectivity

USAID

- USAID leverages India's growing human and financial resources through partnerships that catalyze innovation and entrepreneurship to solve critical local and global development challenges. In recent years, USAID established 34 public-private partnerships that leverage \$380 million in additional financial resources.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

- The United States seeks an expanded trade relationship that is reciprocal and fair. Bilateral trade in 2018 was \$142 billion, a 12.6 percent increase from 2017. U.S. energy exports are an important area of growth in the trade relationship. In 2018 India purchased 48.2 million barrels of U.S. crude oil, a significant increase from 9.6 million in 2017. Last year, Indian students enrolled at U.S. colleges and universities contributed over \$7 billion to the U.S. economy. The total number of Indian students in the United States has more than doubled over the last decade, from 81,000 in 2008 to a record high of 196,000 in 2018.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- India and the United States cooperate closely at multilateral organizations, including the United Nations, G-20, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization. The United States supports a reformed UN Security Council that includes India as a permanent member. India is an ASEAN dialogue partner, an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development partner, and an observer to the Organization of American States. India is also a member of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), at which the United States is a dialogue partner.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN FEATURES OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE?

- **More Share of GNP:**
- **Less Percentage of World Trade:**
- **Change in Composition of Exports**
- **Change in the Composition of Imports**
- **Dependence on Few Ports**
- **Balance of Trade**
- **Foreign Trade by Government**
- **Export Import Ratio**
- **Dependent Trade**

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA-US RELATIONS

- On 3 August 2018, India became the third Asian nation to be granted Strategic Trade Authorization-1 (STA-1) status by the United States. STA-1 enables the export of high-technology products in civil space and defence from the US to India
- On 8 November 2017, the US announced a grant of nearly US\$500,000 for organisations which can come up with ideas and projects to promote religious freedom in India and Sri Lanka.
- In September 2019, Modi visited Houston and he addressed a large Indian American contingent in the Houston NRG stadium. Along with President Trump, he reaffirmed Indian American ties, with an emphasis on increased military cooperation with the initiation of the Tiger Triumph exercises.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA-US RELATIONS

- In February 2020, US President Donald Trump visited India. In his maiden visit to India, both nations significantly ramp up bilateral relations mainly in strategic ties and defense.
- Trump's first official visit to India has been overshadowed by anti-Citizenship Amendment Act North East Delhi riots, which left more than 40 dead and hundreds injured.
- In wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, President Donald Trump on April 7th, 2020, spoke of "retaliation" if India turned down his request to lift the hold on US orders of an antimalarial drug, hydroxychloroquine which he has touted as a "game-changer" in the fight against the coronavirus despite its untested efficacy.

OVERVIEW OF INDO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

- India-US relations have become increasingly multi-faceted, covering cooperation in areas such as trade, defence and security, education, science and technology, civil nuclear energy, space technology and applications, environment and health.
- Grassroot level interactions between the people of the two nations provide further vitality and strength to this bilateral relationship. There have been regular contacts at political and official levels with a wide-ranging dialogue on bilateral, regional and global issues having taken place.

MAJOR AREAS OF COOPERATION IN INDIA-US RELATIONS

- **India-US relations**
- A “Strategic Dialogue” was established in July 2009 during the visit of US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to India with the objective of strengthening bilateral cooperation across diverse sectors. The first round of the Strategic Dialogue was held in Washington DC in June 2010, followed by the second round in New Delhi in July 2011. The Minister of External Affairs led the Indian delegation for the Dialogue; US Secretary of State led the Dialogue from the US side. The third meeting of the Strategic Dialogue will be held in Washington in June 2012

INDO-US RELATIONS: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

In the past, Indo-US relations were overshadowed by Cold War politics. The Indo-Soviet friendship and the US-Pak alliance were the two major irritants. Though 'aid relations' prevailed during 1950s and 1960s, New Delhi and Washington saw each other on opposite sides of the fence during this period. However, Presidents Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson were in favour of maintaining good relations with India . Recently declassified papers show that Kennedy was more greatly interested in India than Pakistan . The Sino-Indian dispute in 1962 brought about enhanced bilateral cooperation between the two countries. But the 1965 Indo-Pak War undid everything; Washington lost interest in the region. Though President Carter showed some interest, the Afghan war witnessed US political support tilting again towards Islamabad . Reagan literally wrote off India . Later, in the mid-1980s the US strategy was to wean India away from the Soviet Union . Dramatic turn occurred in the 1990s—the Cold War was terminated with the disintegration of the Soviet Union and US-Pak relations nosedived, because of the latter's clandestine nuclear programme

PRESENT

- Presently Indo-US relations are improving leading to several official visits. Though there is the burden of history, the US is no longer looked upon as “interventionist” by India . One reason could be the presence of non-Congress governments in New Delhi . India is viewed as the largest democracy and emerging economic power, despite its numerous domestic problems. India is also seen as a reliable and potential partner in Asia if US relations sour with China . The Bush regime has “rediscovered” India . The Indian Americans’ role is significant in boosting India ’s image in the US from a ‘land of the poor’ to the ‘country of brains’. NRIs are especially admired for their contributions to information technology. They are better organized than before through the India Caucus, which now includes 130 members of the House of Representatives.
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- There is much apprehension in India over the new US-Pak “alliance” after September 11 and a possible reverting to the Cold War years. Despite the return of cordiality towards Pakistan , the US needs India . This is evident from the commencement of high level military-to-military contacts, no objection to the PHALCON radar system being procured from Israel , and optimism on obtaining the GE-404 engines and P3C Orion maritime surveillance aircraft. Scores of mutual visits across the board is proof of improving relations. One has to understand that US interests in Pakistan is basically to prevent it from failing.

FUTURE

- Thus the future is full of optimism. There is a common focus on combating terrorism, especially cyber terrorism. There are no major strategic issues dividing the two countries; above all, there is a strong desire to move ahead in improving bilateral relations. At the economic level, there is a possibility of more trade and investment flows. But, it is for India to tap the potential. Cooperation in the non-military nuclear energy sphere is another greenfield area. At the same time, the US , for its part, should be cautious on two fronts:

IS INDIA A UNITED STATES ALLY?

- Though **India** is not a part of any major military alliance, it has close strategic and military relationship with most **of the** fellow major powers.
- Countries considered **India's** closest include the Russian Federation, Israel, Afghanistan, France, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and the **United States**.

THANK YOU