

Chapter 5

Finding and Conclusion

The trajectory of the relation of India- US was not smooth since the independence of India. Before independence, the USA always support to India that it has to right to decide its internal and external affairs freely. But after independence, India opted the policy of Non-alignment which did not match the USA policy of economic expansion as in the era of cold war he wants to his position of super war, more strong and effective. Nehru gives the idea of Non-alignment, so newly free country can make safe their newly found freedom from economic encroachment and they can use their sovereignty during making their foreign policy. India decided not to allied with either the USA or USSR. In fact at the time of independence India was economically weak and its need help to develop its economic power, so Nehru's intention was to take financial help from both superpowers. If India got alien with anyone power it can be constraints to get help from another side and as India's foreign policy was based on Non-alignment and Panchsheel, it also doesn't want to be part of any military group, like NATO or SEATO etc. At the different point of time, India criticises the US, whenever it found that the USA has worked against the norm of world peace or he violated the sovereignty of any state, whether it was the matter of ceasefire in Korea or Suez crisis but whenever Russia did any thing against any state at that time India use soft voice to criticise USSR. Even india face criticism for it Non-alignment moment as it shown it tilt toward USSR in different time period. The reason to showing tilt toward USSR that because whenever india need support to save it national intrest at world level, USSR also help India.

But still, we can't say that the relations between both countries were entirely based on enmity and conflicts. Even the US was not willing to much to help India, still, Kennedy helps India in tough time. Like the USA helped India under the P.L-480 agreement and he also helps India during the China invasion in 1962. Due to this harsh behaviour of India USA tilts toward Pakistan and Pakistan become a member of NATO in 1949.

In the 1970s, we can saw the downhill in the Indo-US relations due to divergent chemistry and policy orientations between prime minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and President Nixon, the US tilt toward Pakistan during the Bangladesh crisis in 1970-71. In 1977, when Morarji Desai become a prime minister under Janta Party, at that time they show more pro-western and relations

between both took the way of positiveness. But in the general election of 1980, again Mrs Gandhi become prime minister. During the Presidentship of Ronald Regan, leaders of both countries established the series of meeting to improve relations. In 1982, visit of Indira Gandhi to the USA considered as a successful step toward positive relations of both the states. After a tragic death of Indira Gandhi, Mr Rajiv Gandhi becomes the Prime Minister of India. Rajiv Gandhi was a person of progressive thought and free from all ideological prejudice. he visited the USA in 1985 and 1987 and inked some agreement to enhanced civil technology transfer, and economic liberation also committed in this period.

In 1990, the collapse of USSR and end of cold war make a dramatic change in the world scenario. In 1990, after the end of cold war, both countries get a new scope to refine their relationship in in new era of the unipolar world. During 1991, when India made changes in its economic policies and enter into the phase of globalisation, the US saw India as an emerging market and the one who can prod China. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao visited the USA in 1994. But in 1998, when India made its nuclear test Pokharan-II, again tension created in between both countries and the USA impose many bans on India. Those bans have removed in 2000, by 5 days visit of the US President Clinton.

We can see till 1998, both countries seen many ups and downs in their relationships but since 2000, after the visit of President Clinton, we can see a positive change in the relation of both countries. Between 1992 to 1997, the USA has increased its investment from US\$165 million to around \$2.14 billion annually. Two-way trade between both grew affectedly during this period and in 2006 it's reached to almost \$30.6 billion. By 2013, India becomes 18th largest goods market for the USA. Bilateral trade between India-USA has increased almost 600% from 2003 to 2013. During his 10 day visit in September 2000, Prime Minister Vajpayee address a joint session of the congress and was the guest honour at a state dinner. During this visit on 15 September, both leaders signed a joint statement agreeing to cooperate on arm control, terrorism and AIDS.

Observations

In global order, relation between two countries are driven by their national interest more than anything else. Relation between two country can be friendly or unfriendly according to fulfilment or clash in their national interest. No one take guarantee of lifelong friendship or enimities between two state of the world, and this principles of unstability is applicable world wide when we talk about international relation. Same thing we can felt in the relationship

between India and the USA. As already described that from the Independence of India to till 1998, there was lots of ups and downs we can see in the relationship of the both country. The USA, who was always tilt towards Pakistan and was against India, looked toward India with suspicion, because of india's tilt toward Russia. America never understand the relavence of India's Non-alignment Moment. Nehru was a influence with the socialist idealism, but in the post independence situation was not suaitable to impliment communism, so Nehru opted libral-socialism for India.

At the time of india's independence the entire world was divided into two power group due to cold war. In that situation Nehru given the concept of Non-alignment for newly free countary so they can save there newly found independence and sovreignty, and would be able to decide there internal and external affairs according to their own wish and comfart. In the world senerio of that time period, whenever India need help to save its national interst, it got help from USSR, either it was economically or stragical help, and at most of the point india face oppose and criticism from the US.

So when we look in past we can seen USSR as a good friend while we feel the US always want a chance to sapress India, at all front. But after end of cold war as world order has change and cold war got over. India also moved from socialist idea to toward libralism and globlization. As world order change and india made change in its economic policies, we can also see change in behaviour of America toward India. The US who was used to maintaning distance from India from almost last 40 years, who findout india as a emerging market for its goods.

Even during the cold war era US-China came closer, as US has felt that Chaina can prod USSR expention in south asia and it will be helpful for balancing of power in the reagion. That time US use Pakistan as a mediator to establish relation with the China. But after end of cold war and collapuse of USSR, the US feel new machenism for reblancing of power in the region. With all this, economical growth of China and its share in globle trade also came as a point of stress for the US by the time, becouse in economic field China emerge as a comptiter for America which was not totally against the national interst of America. Same as we can see that during the 9/11 atteck America got commitment for counter terroresim but he never took any strong step against pakistan, even than, when America caught master mind of 9/11, Osama Bil Laden in pakistan. Becouse America know that, if he need to eshtablist army base, he can use Pakistani terretory according to need. So to save his national interst America consider Pakistan as a tool.

Now when we focus on the relation between India-US in the changing world senerio, I found a dramatic change in the relation between both countries and I also feel that almost all ‘small & big’ incident, which effect world order they can also effect relation between two countries, may be the amount of effect can variey in defferent part of the world. But end of the cold war has had major impact on the relationship between the both countries

The relations between India and USA is transformed from being a relation between two distant neighbours to strategic partnership and this can be best exemplify in term of cooperation in various sectors rather than limited to selected one.

- In educational field between both countries, many fellowship programs are running, educational summits and seminar conducted by both states, GAIN and many other programs are going on to increase cooperation. In 2010, both leaders of both countries shown their strong commitment to taking action in the field of climate change and to grown cooperation in the field of clean energy. Both have sign agreement to establish a joint research centre for clean energy, which will fund by public and private sector up to \$100 million for five years.
- Now India and USA sharing their strategic policy, with the strategical policy both are creating each other in the field of science and technology, they inked agreement for improving their space technology, both are working together for counter-terrorism after 9/11 attack in America, health sector and clean energy and climate change are also matter of cooperation between both states.
- Cooperation in the field of trade and the economic sector is growing since 2000, and American investment has increased. In 1990, India's GDP was 5.6% which reached 8.4% in 2005. US and India are the less dependent on export for their growth. India-US bilateral trade has grown up to 100 billion USD in 2014. India arises as a one of the most important markets and business partner for the USA.
- Both the countries also tie-up for strategic partnership and both are reviving their science and technology agreement for expanding joint activities in innovation technology. Both countries had planned an ISRO-NASA Mars joint working group under the US-India civil space programme. Both leaders are also agreed to ensure collaboration in hydrology and water studies and monsoon modelling.

The spillover of the close cooperation has a clear impact on the defence cooperation of both the countries.

- Defence relations between both countries is on all time high. India and USA sharing their strategic and defence technology. India got a waiver in NSG in 2008, so India can get cooperation for its peaceful nuclear program. The US also supported India for the membership of NSG. Both are enhancing their global Non-proliferation under agreement 123. In August 2008, IAEA Board of Governors approved the India Safeguards Agreement.
- After 9/11 terrorist attack, India offered help for counterterrorism to the US without any condition. From that, point, both countries are committed to counter-terrorism which is a global problem now. Anti-terrorism assistant training division of USA provided training to 1,630 Indian law enforcement officials. The US treasury department is actively engaged and cooperating with Indian authorities responsible for implementing India's FATF anti-money laundering/ terrorist financing action plan.
- Defence trade between both countries has also increased. India- America signed more than 20 foreign military sales. India and USA sharing a strong defence believe, which shows through their joint army practices like Yudh Abhyas and Malabar.

I starts my dissertation with the three hypothesis:

First, *Cordial relations between India-USA are complimentary to their national interest.* This assumption has been tested on two dimensions-multilateral and bilateral. In the multilateral global order where China is rising as one of the dominant force, menace of terrorism is on rise and more importantly conflict within the nation posing a serious challenge to the nations, strategic partnership between world largest and oldest democracy is a win-win situation for both where they can effectively compliment the national interest of each other. Also both the nations needs a strong partner in the war against terror and therefore cooperation in this sphere is a win-win situation for both. There is an urgent need to check the rising influence of China in the Asian region and it can be only possible when both the nations establish a faith and believe on each other.

Secondly, *both the nation are facing similar kind of challenges especially in security dimensions.* Terrorism in the form of religious fundamentalism and cross border terrorism is a new challenge for liberal democracies and terrorist activities in both the nation pose a serious challenge to the security aspects. In past few year right from intelligence sharing to the joint military exercise exemplifies the increasing level of cooperation among the both. However

there are certain differences in the very definition and its nature especially when India raise its concern about the state sponsored terrorism but the recent past official statements and stand of the American government seems that they are very much acceding to the Indian understanding.

Thirdly, *a strong defence mechanism will help India to maintain better border security which also helps to focus on the different field of development.* Security is a vital national interest and the other interest of a nation can be furthered if only that particular nation is able to protect this vital interest. Both the nations has to positioned herself on a strong footing, both externally as well as in the matter of internal security, so that they can further the other aspects of national interest. Emergence of new threats like terrorism and religious fundamentalism force them to rethink their strategy towards border and internal security. Since the phenomenon is not limited to a particular nation, it need both multilateral and bilateral cooperation among the nations. India and America both are facing similar kind of challenges and threat to their goal of holistic development. Therefore carving out a common border and internal security policy is beneficial for both of them in their goal of holistic development.

Suggestions

- India and USA should work more on the confidence building measures so relation between both countries can be long lasting.
- India- US should be try to remove their differnces on the regional issue like Kashmir conflict between India- Pakistan. Mutual respect for the territorial integrity should be ensured.
- Arms deals between both countries should be more reliable and open.technology transfer
- Relation between the both should not be conditioned by external determinants and should be based on mutual trust and belief. .
- America should stop funding to those country who responsible for promoting terrorism.
- Both countries should be try to tie-up strong cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, and have to share more information.
- Both countries should be work together to prevent use of nuclear weapons by any terrorist group for mass-distraction.
- Both should be try to fulfil their arrms treaty and supply of arms as soon as possible.

- Both should be work together more effecentially to protect enviornment from climate change, and try to convince entire world to cut their carbon emmission.
- Both should be try to use their potential in economic field and try to improve their biletral trade and increase investment for economic development.
- Deligets from the both side should meet frequantly so understanding between both country on different matter can be strong.
- Both should be share their High- technology for the betterment of the citizen of the both countries.
- Cooperation in nuclear sector, specially in the civil nuclear field shold be increase so both countries can be independent in the field of energy.
- Cooperation in the health sector is very important for the both countries, both should be work together to face sudden and unknown deaseas like Ebola. Both should be share more technology in this field so thses thing can be used for the betterment of citizen. Import of medicine should be easy and duty free.