

A Study on Indo- US Relations in Decade

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Abstract – The two big political players in the world are India and the US. The United States, though India is the largest democratic nation in the world and the two main democracies, is required to establish a new world order and balance the promising peace and quiet, especially in both turbulent South China Sea and Asia-Pacific regions. In reality, India is the oldest democratic country in the modern world. It would also aim to sustain worldwide stability.

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INTRODUCTION

There were numerous ups and downs from the establishment process of its relations to the nuclearisation of South Asia in the partnerships between India and the United States. The Indian-US postwar battle. At the onset of extraordinary changes partnerships are. The essence, substance and complexity of the changing partnerships can be shown after the conclusion of the cold war. The ties between the two countries have improved considerably. Both countries' diplomatic initiatives and the growing international geopolitical climate allow the ties grow more than ever before. The two countries have multifaceted relations between themselves, including the fields of governance, economy, economy, policy and defense. In the early 21st century, the significant trends in Indo-US ties started with Clinton's visit to India at end of the 20th century and later Bush's administration during his first visit to India (in Hussain, 2011) the key drivers of the partnership are the convergence in the economic and strategic interests. In order to establish a successful strategic relationship, two states have taken many steps. The new Indo-US rapprochement is dubbed the "Teile Reversible" because it's known as the Strategic Partnership. This strategic relationship involves a wider variety of fields of joint co-operation including finance, commerce, space, energy, missile and security cooperation. Thus, after 9/11 India's strategic ability was granted the focus and significant reassessments of its ties with India were undertaken in the United States. In the post-1991 period, the United States has modified its South Asian policy to address the newer challenges of security and trade and its central and national interests, and has reformulated its approach to reach its goals and re-examines its political, economic, military and defense partnership with India.

INDO-US RELATIONS: PAST TO PRESENT

Since the formation of India, India had a distinctive hot and cold relationship with the US. The Cold War era saw numerous ups and downs in ties between India and the USA. More frequently than not, two countries' ties were not so positive, and the two governments often displayed an iota of distrust. Throughout the Cold-War period, both countries lacked commitment and were unable to reassure each other of the appropriate strategies, despite possessing certain similar mutual principles. The US strategies with respect to Pakistan have been short-sighted and fully disregarded India's economic and security concerns. America was also not ready to accept Pakistan's active involvement in terrorist activities, especially in the country's Jammu and Kashmir region; America still called internal instability a major cause of contention for Pakistan's open addition to and promotion of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, as well as Pakistan's provision of enormous sums in the name of the fight against terrorism. During the Cold War, the US and the former Soviet Union gave rise to two political blocs. India denied to be a member to either coalition, India tried by retaining a reasonable gap between the two blocs to influence to establish a new global order. Nehru has sought to establish a modern global order with these governments, not part of the two political blocs recognized as the non-aligned countries, in the company of foreign leaders like Tito. While India was an unallemate country, America's think tanks could not create confidence and trust. In 1965 India formed a powerful and strategically-based alliance with the Soviet Union, even though it was one of the founding members of the Nonalignment Movement. The only source of distrust between the two countries was the shortsighted Pak centric American approach, which totally disregarded core Indian interests. And the US, too, has often held that the strategies of India have skewed considerably to the former Soviet

Empire. The American Seal Commandos in Abatabad and the assassination in Pakistan of Osama-Bin-Laden proved an eye-opener to American think tanks and pressured them to evaluate their foreign policies and reestablish their goals.

INDO-US STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

During the post-Cold War period there was a gradual change of India-U.S. relations. The strategic relationship of the United States with India does not pursue abrupt trends, but rather is a product of a steady integration of the Soviet Union priorities of New Delhi and Washington in 2009. The first talks and high-level meetings of the two countries on military relations and their mutual objectives took place in the post-Cold War century. The US voiced its concerns at this meeting about the growth of Militant Islam in the area and claimed that India was the only player willing to safeguard US interests in the region. The United States and India also improved and reinforced their ties with a joint steering committee from the two marines which carried out a joint naval exercise in 1992. The Negotiated Minutes on Security Ties was signed in January 1995 with the signature of this agreement between the USA and India which began to receive US military and economic assistance. The US President's visit to South Asia in 2000 demonstrated a change to better security ties between India and the U.S., as well as to India and the U.S (Bukhari, 2011). The Clinton and Vajpayee agreement signed in 2000 makes it apparent that India and the United States are strategic allies in terms of ensuring peace in and outside of South Asia. The visit from Clinton to India has since taken the Latest Delhi-Washington military and economic collaboration to a level that maintains and expands the structure of the strategic relationship with the Bush administration (Fani, 2009). The Joint Statement showed the concrete deepening of the Indian-American relationship. After 9/11, a first significant armament deal was concluded between the USA and India in April 2002, under which 8 Raytheon Co. decided to have a long-range armament to locate \$146 million under radars for India to detect the enemy's long-range mortars and artillery and missile launches. India and the United States entered into a Formal Alliance in 2004. The following move started in 2004, and was the foundation block for deeper bilateral ties, including economic, security, financial and technical trading. In Indo-US relations, the post security and civil agreements have undergone qualitative transformation and the administration of the US reiterated its argument that in the 21st century India will become the biggest world force (Gangly.et.al, 2011). The US / India strategic collaboration includes the extension of cooperation in trinity areas as well as the development of the rocket dialogue, President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee announced in a joint statement in January 2004 (Kronstadt 2006). In October 2004, both the USA and India decided to set up a working group to probably discuss the

framework of nuclear cooperation and of Indian non-proliferation obligations (Bukhari, 2011). On June 2005, the two countries agreed to expand the collaboration between India and the U.S. in the area of military ties. China's rise and convergence of geo political interest, India's rising economic power, the dynamics of the new great game being played in Af-Pak and America's search for new allies, especially after the relative decline of its old European allies are the main drivers of this new partnership and the Indian Diaspora in US in last decades is an important contributor to India – US ties.

INDO-US NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

On 18 July 2005, President George W. Bush and President Manmohan Singh released a Joint Statement to create a U.S.-India global alliance by expanded collaboration on a variety of topics, including complete civil collaboration in nuclear energy. A 10-year security mechanism agreement was signed on 28 June 2005 between India and the United States asking for the extension of mutual relations in a variety of safety-related fields. Many analysts claim that the United States is developing strategic ties with India to counterbalance China's emergence as a global force (Kronstadt, 2005). The US Congress ratified a nuclear security deal between India and the US on 1 October 2008. The 2005 Bilateral Agreement between the United States and India marks a major milestone in the rapid alert of relations between the USA and India. It offers U.S. funding to the India Civil Nuclear Energy Program and extends collaboration between the US and India in electricity and satellite technologies. The US Senate has also ratified a civil nuclear deal on 1 October 2008 that will enable India to buy US nuclear fuel and equipment. On October 8, 2008, United States. George W. Bush, President, signed a U.S.-approved Indo-US nuclear agreement law. Congress now renamed, or in a phrase 123 Deal, the USA-India Recognition and Improvement Act on Nuclear Cooperation and Nonproliferation. The White House, which is firmly approved for, sees this deal as a significant success for the Foreign Policy Agenda of George W. Bush and has been identified by many parliamentarians as a pillar of the two countries' current strategic relationship. The agreement is commonly taken to support India satisfy its increasing demand for energy and to foster a strategic relationship between India and the United States (UK, 2013). In July 2009, New Delhi chooses the two sites for the US firms for its nuclear reactors, but the Indian Parliament's legislation on nuclear liability in August 2010 creates a discrepancy with US nuclear suppliers. The Nuclear Liability Act was enacted. In the other side, law critique includes a strong divergence from universal liability laws, which keep nuclear manufacturers entirely liable for an disaster, in the event of a civil settlement against nuclear suppliers. India also

requires the US to ease some of its technology transfer constraints to India. (India (2014))

Terms of the Deal

India offers to have links to and reference to its commercial nuclear technology for inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA), the UN Nuclear Monitoring party. India agreed to permanently safeguard 14 of its 20 2 power reactors by March 2006. Teresita Schaffer, South Asia program director at the Centre, said that this would involve domestic plants, which India has not historically been able to protect. India also vowed to indefinitely placing IAEA protections on all potential civilian thermal and breeding reactors. Nevertheless, the Indian Premier says New Delhi holds the exclusive right to decide those reactors as civilians." According to him, "This ensures that India is not in any way restricted to build potential civil or military nuclear facilities as our domestic requirements need. (Jayshree Bajoria (2010))

- India undertakes to sign a supplementary agreement for more extensive inspections of its civil structures by the IAEA.
- India continues to implement a nuclear weapons research moratorium.
- India undertakes to improve nuclear arsenal stability.
- India is seeking a deal to prohibit the manufacturing of fissile material for military purposes with the United States to the Fissiles Production Cut off Deal (FMCT). India seeks to stop the export of equipment for enrichment and reprocessing to states which do not own it and endorse foreign attempts at non-proliferation.
- U.S. firms would be approved to construct nuclear plants in India and to supply their civil energy programmer's nuclear fuel. The Nuclear Supplies Group's support for lifting the ban on India has also made it possible for other countries to export nuclear fuel and equipment to India.

Highlights of the Deal

- Agreement not to block or intervene with India's strategic nuclear programme.
- the United States will support India in securing a fuel supply deal with the IAEA for India.
- Washington would help the production of strategic nuclear fuel stocks in New Delhi, to deter potential supply shortages.

- As conflict arises, the United States and China may convene together to involve countries including Russia, France and the United Kingdom in the sense of certain acts in order to regain the flow of petrol.
- All parties consent, in the interests of their respective economies, to promote the nuclear exchange between themselves.
- India and America conclude that nuclear content, non-nuclear content, facilities and parts can be exchanged.
- The nature of the agreement shall include the study, development, design and installation of nuclear reactors, repair and use, and the decommissioning of reactors.
- The USA has the privilege, but would cover the costs resulting from the elimination of nuclear fuel and innovations.
- The US includes the Nuclear Suppliers Community to enable India achieve complete access to the global fuel industry, including secure, unbroken access by businesses in a variety of different countries to their fuel supply.
- The United States is allowed to pursue the restoration of nuclear fuel and technologies
- the States to set up the Civil Nuclear Arrangement Joint Committee and to establish more collaboration in that region.
- After modification to the arrangement, the transition of essential nuclear equipment, nuclear infrastructure and significant critical components will occur.
- India will establish a new national reprocessing facility for safeguarded IAEA nuclear content.

Economic Benefits to India

There is an overwhelming need for money and the only outlet for constructing facilities and industrial bases is America and Europe. But the US and Europe are both pleased to send their money to China at this stage. Former industrial technology had been quite intelligently ignored to provide China with very expensive, high-tech capital products. In 10 years and beyond, India could be identified as a broad association by this segment along with automated components, pharmaceuticals and computer hardware (Paddock 2009). The group was willing, in the end, to share commercial aircraft fabrications, shipbuilding, fabrications of large power stations, stainless steel, mining and drilling

machines, petroleum and petrochemical installations with India (Bandyopadhyay, 2006). About ten years' time, the latter would have ample workers to do all of that. It's fantastic for the USA. Labor costs are still going to be one third our and European costs in India. This renders India an excellent candidate for this transition of technology.

IMPLICATIONS OF INDO- US NUCLEAR DEAL ON INDIA

The deal should not affect India's nuclear energy alone. The deal, however, has some geopolitical ramifications for India. Firstly, it is a result of America's awareness that India is a significant force in the 21st century and plays a crucial role in the Asian geopolitical system evolving. The 21st century is predicated to be the Asian century, with America, China, Russia, Japan, and India becoming the dominant forces of the century. Therefore, a improved and strong partnership with India is strategically essential for the USA. The growing of China, particularly its military modernization, concerns both India and the United States. Second, India's role lies in the Indo-US nuclear deal. The end of nuclear hegemony is indicated. In the last three decades, India has been exposed to this. India is regarded as a nuclear force that is very responsible with Washington's non-proliferation ayatollahs.

Thirdly, India has always refused to sign the NPT because it is an unequal Pact, which in paradoxical terms reinforces West's view of exceptions to its own laws. The agreement also cuts off India's exception to the international non-proliferation law. It's risky. Fourthly, China has been dissatisfied with this arrangement because it has made its foot in the talks of the Community of Nuclear Suppliers visible. China may be ready to make a similar deal with Pakistan's friend, just to not unanswer that US trick. Fourth, if the world community recognizes a timeline that will rid the planet with nuclear weapons, which is highly unlikely, the effect on the settlement and civil nuclear relations will be negligible. A comprehensive disarmament strategy will not impede the nuclear deal and the constitutional dimensions of the nuclear program (Rajagopalan, 2008). Finally, all of India's nuclear power stations ought to be disclosed and 14 of our nuclear power stations decided to be the investigator of the international nuclear power organization. If India does nuclear research, this deal will be broken and the United States will revert to the computers, facilities and technologies shipped to India (Rajagopalan, 2008).

CONCLUSION

There has been an up and down relationship between the two nations. The two countries disagreed on main global concerns. India and the USA are also addressing various regional challenges, particularly radically different, in South Asia, the Middle East and in South-East Asia. India's

security issues and geostrategic presence have often dominated the Indo-US partnership. For more than 40 years, the rivalry of geopolitical interest between the two nations, which started in the Second World War, persisted. Many measures have been taken to strengthen India-US bilateral ties. Two philosophies, that is to say. In the Cold War period, communist and imperialist respectively, shadowed the bilateral ties between Indo and the US. The ties between the two countries were shown in their reasonably friendly countries.

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