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Analytical Study of Diplomatic and Strategic Inter-Relationships between India and America

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Abstract

Confirming the urgency of the problem identified in the title of this research article, first of all, it becomes necessary to pay attention to these important facts that India and America are the largest democracies in the world, which also have a lot of similarities. Since independence, There have been many ups and downs in the relations between the countries. India adopted the policy of non-alignment due to which America India remained angry and America gave importance to Pakistan in its foreign policy. Kept ignoring India. India has always tried its best to make relations with America sweet and friendly, but America has interests are not given priority. The purpose of this paper is to throw light on the analytical study of diplomatic and strategic interrelationships between India and America. Has been inserted. Along with this, the research article has concluded that India should make necessary changes in production and import-export policies under its Make in India.

Keywords: India-America, Democracies, Diplomatic Relations, Strategic Inter-Relations, Foreign Policy, Policy of Non-Alignment.





India-America Democracies



Diplomatic Relations Strategic Inter-Relations



Foreign Policy Policy of Non-Alignment

Analytical study of diplomatic and strategic inter-relationships between India and America

Preface

Analyzing the historical background, it is reflected that both countries have some similarities in the form of a democratic governance system and India has been a victim of British colonialism. And US relations have never been cozier. The main reason for this is India's factionalism and opposition to military organizations. the approach is considered. From the very beginning, the foreign policy of America has been pro-Pakistan and anti-India. Second The aim of America, which emerged as a great power after the world war, was to join India in its group, but India made it clear that it would adopt an independent foreign policy without joining any bloc. The same policy of non-alignment was the result of based on this policy, India tried to establish cordial relations with America as well as other countries. Didn't give priority to cordial relations. The US often attributed India's non-alignment to a pro-Soviet policy. Seen as for this reason, the relations between the two countries remained complicated. Stanley Hoffman wrote, "In all major countries since then, India has been the only country with which the United States has had a troubled relationship. Many scholars have considered Indo-US relations as relations of "unfriendly friends". The main reason for this is also that America gave more importance to its national interests and saw India as a subordinate nation. He never Indian did not understand the perspective and did not give much importance to its national interests and thought of not paying attention to it, giving importance to foreign policy and business profiteering.

Historical background of Indo-USA relations

Looking at the old history of Indo-US relations, it is known that there have been more than 200 years of cooperation between the two countries. Business relations have been going on since time immemorial. Indo-US Relations from India's Independence to 1954 with the opening of a new chapter in India-US diplomatic relations in 1946, it was hoped that after independence Indo-

America proved to be flawless. When India decided to run an independent foreign policy without joining the American bloc. Resolved to America started looking at India from the point of view of the enemy. So in this period, Indo-US relations began on a suspicious note. The main reason for this is international communism in both countries.

There were different attitudes to be found towards col towards. India also does not want to anger the Soviet Union Was. His foreign policy aimed to maintain a friendship with both America and the Soviet Union. While America considered communism sponsored by the Soviet Union to be the biggest threat to him. India towards the Soviet Union As a supporter could not tolerate the adopted foreign policy. Another reason was that India Was a strong opponent of colonialism, on the contrary USA was nurturing imperialism in a new form. This thing Relations between the two countries deteriorated even after India refused to join either of the factions. America accused India of being a semi-communist which is gradually turning its non-alignment towards communism. In this way, a rift was created, between the two countries. India's opposition to military blocs and the end of colonialism the main reason for this was to keep trying to bring the Tritiya Vishal on one platform.

The hope for improvement in Indo-US relations

In Indo-US relations, the Indo-Soviet friendship of NPT, CTBT 1971, Indo-Pak conflict, etc. is often discussed. The tension has been there. In this context, America has taken the side of Pakistan only. But after the cold war, today Adopted a positive attitude by America, and the first chapter of cordial relations has started between the two countries. New Beginning of Relations and Repatriation Treaty of 1990 Support to India by the US in Eradicating Terrorism Exchange of education and culture are such facts that give hope for improvement in Indo-US relations.

Indo-US diplomatic relations from 1972 to 1979

Due to the Indo-Pak war of 1971, the US took the initiative to improve Indo-US relations. In February 1972 President Nixon while speaking in Congress said that “he is desirous of improving relations with India. But this Depends on how this powerful country of South Asia takes an attitude toward its neighbors. In 1972, when America talked about giving military assistance to Pakistan, India strongly opposed it. From this, the hope of improving relations between the two countries seemed to be hopeless. In 1972 the US President visited China and Came back, in a joint release, the withdrawal of the Indian Army from Pakistan territory, and the people of Jammu and Kashmir demanded the right of self-determination of the people of self-Kashmir. After this, in March 1973, when America and India started giving economic and military help to Pakistan, India criticized it. Hind by AmericaIn 1974, Ocean decided to set up its naval base in the British-occupied Diego Garcia.

There was bitterness in Indo-American relations. After that, when the Pokhran nuclear explosion took place in India in 1974, America Criticized it a lot. In February 1975, America offered missiles, bombers, and other weapons to Pakistan. India called it an unfriendly act. To correct its mistake, America was soon sent to India. He was well aware of India's growing tendency towards the Soviet Union. must be an obstacle to the attainment of his interests in Asia. So his

foreign secretary, Henry Kissinger, was sent to New Delhi. Sent. On this occasion, Janata Dal in the gap of bad relations arising out of mistakes of the past and 'mutual mistrust' after the formation of the government, US President Jimmy Carter expressed the hope that now Indo-US relations a new chapter will begin. Jimmy Carter visited India in January 1973 and the economy Assured to increase cooperation. In the same year, in June 1978, Prime Minister of India Morori Desai, President of America Went to America at Carter's invitation. On this occasion, the US agreed to provide fuel to India's Tarapur nuclear power plant and Pledged to cooperate in the nuclear sector. This reduced the tension and suspicion between the two countries. When America In 1979, at the time of the Afghanistan crisis, Pakistan started providing military assistance, and then Indo-American relations were affected due to this. Tension arose. Thus this era was a time of mixed relations, both good and bad.

Some efforts to improve Indo-US diplomatic relations from 1980 till the end of the Cold War

The year 1980 brought hope for change and cooperation in Indo-US relations. Of India by Indira Gandhi this year on resuming power, a new chapter of cordial relations started between the two countries. External Affairs Minister of India in October 1980 Narasimha Rao met US Secretary of State Edmund Muskie on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly and discussed several issues. Had a conversation after that North-South dialogue at the Cancun conference in October 1981, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi Met American President Reagan. After this meeting, there was some change in the outlook of both countries and there is hope for improvement in relations.

Presently both countries have enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear plant. An agreement was reached regarding the supply of in 1982, to improve Indo-US relations, the foreign Secretary-level talks were considered important, and in 1983 self-mutual cooperation in the Indo-US Joint Commission meeting. But there were a lot of discussions. On 15 May 1984, US Vice President George Bush visited India. India this year Commerce Minister Viswanathan Pratap Singh went to Washington. In this way, diplomatic and diplomatic level talks in both countries the cycle continued. After the death of Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi strengthened relations with America at the political level. Started making efforts. Even in 1986, there were some efforts to improve Indo-American relations. Dated 9 October 1987 Due to the supercomputer agreement between India and America, this tension was somewhat relaxed.

Efforts to strengthen Indo-US relations

At the beginning of the year 1988, again efforts were started to strengthen Indo-US relations. Signs of the end of the cold war only in 1989 the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union brought qualitative changes in international relations. Gave hint these events had a positive impact on Indo-US relations in 1993 when Bill Clinton When he became the President, encouraged India to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Treaty, to expand its missile program. Started increasing pressure towards postponing birth and improving alleged human rights in Kashmir and Punjab. But India didn't care about it. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao visited America in May 1995. A cordial atmosphere was created between the two

countries and several agreements were signed in the field of trade and commerce. In 1996 after becoming Foreign Minister and later Prime Minister, Indre Kumar Gujral also talked about improving relations with America. Where did you go?

Conclusion

The most important similarity between India and America is that both are the largest and oldest democratic countries in the world. Both are opposite to each other in terms of strategy power. Relations with America from India's independence to the present an evaluation shows that there have always been ups and downs in the relationship between the two. Sweet between the two there has been a lack of relationships. Over time, there have been many tensions in the changing international politics and Bitterness. India made several efforts to improve relations. A balance was maintained due to which new hopes and new directions of cooperation and friendship have always been found in the regions. But China's increasing influence and aggression in Taiwan, Japan, the South China Sea, Indian Ocean, and keeping an eye on its security, it is necessary for America to make India its strategic partner. Better relations have started to develop.

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