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THE US INTEREST IN INDIA AND NATURE OF INDO-US NEXUS POST 9/11

Umar Hayat

M. Phil Scholar, American Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad

Email: umar.hayat@consultant.com

Muhammad Rehan Zafar

Lecturer, Department of International Relations, National University of Modern Languages, Rawalpindi

Email: mrehan@numl.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

This article aims at assessing the scope of Indo US interaction over the period 9/11 to 2018. It posits that the Indo American Axis has matured due to the Indo American strategic partnership. The US and India have participated in strategic; political and economic, measures aimed at consolidating the partnership. Within this context, India was seen by some members of the new Bush administration as a potential partner in trying to restrain China's assertiveness and maintaining the balance of power in the Indian Ocean region. The Bush administration also saw India as a key factor in securing the maritime routes in the Indian Ocean region, which were critical for trade and oil transportation. Officials from Obama's administration said they have confidence that the relations with India will be stable as the relations were with the former President George W Bush. To promote defense relations, a number of treaties were made that broadened the strategic and security relationship between the US and India, including enhanced integration of the two navies, shared maritime security of the Indian Ocean, and convergence on Afghan theatre and counterterrorism. Much of these treaties were part of an effort by President Obama to seek a genuine strategic partnership with India deepening our military relationship as well as trade and support for democracies. The Trump administration was marked by an active alliance for the purposes of strategic joint security projects and defense pacts. The complexity of Indo-U.S. relations at this time also highlighted both countries' attempts to balance their strategic priorities with the multipolarity of the international system. The article is a very useful contribution to science and unfortunately will have to read for scientists and think tanks.

Keywords: Containment, Counter-Terrorism, Tactical Detection, unmanned aerial vehicle, Manichean perspective

INTRODUCTION

George W. Bush had strategic interests in India, due to which strong strategic partnership was forged between the two countries.ⁱ Many members of the new Bush team perceived India as a potential partner for maintaining stability in the Indian Ocean and in curtailing China's ambitions.ⁱⁱ India became a natural choice for the Bush administration to secure the Suez-Singapore Indian Ocean's sea lanes, which was a route to the flow of enormous oil and trade flows.

The US and India have formed alliances and strengthened diplomatic ties due to a growth in both the US economy and security as well as the Indian economy. US-Indian

economic ties thrived after the liberalization of the Indian economy and the US lifted some barriers placed on the Indian economy, helping strengthen diplomatic relations. The evolution of talks between Singh, the foreign minister of India, and Talbott, the Deputy Secretary of State, enabled a shared sense of security that none had thought possible previously. US President Clinton outlined what he referred to as the vision statement to Prime Minister Vajpayee that would influence the future of Indian and US relations significantly, during his trip to India in 2000. While all these suggested points constituted a good foundation for advance in bilateral between the India and us, non-proliferation remained the sole one that did not foster the strategic advancement of bilateral context. The Anglo-Indian connections were initiated by the Clinton administration which the Bush administration endorsedⁱⁱⁱ.

The new strategic relationship of partnership which is developing between the US and India is about the US expansionist strategy in the Asia Pacific region and managing global terrorism. It appears that the US Interest in development of US Facilitates the growth of the US Interest which more broadly aims at promoting the US Interest in seeking India as an integral part of security and stability in Asia. It has been suggested by the US that India is a country in which has the potential to be a democratic force in the active environment that is characteristic of Asia. According to US information India not only was on the rise, but had in fact, "surfaced" in Asia, and indeed, elsewhere in the world.^{iv}

The building of strong economic and strategic ties with India was as per the Bush Administration's promise, but in light of its own interests. An important place was taken by US Secretary of State Colin Powell on the agenda of the American foreign policy.^v This was the Bush government which incorporated several decades of US policy that sought to position India within its broad strategy, seeing India as a "natural ally. The growing strategic interests of the US in Asia culminated into the Indo US strategy.^{vi} Concerning the perspective on Indo US relations, as Indian scholar 'Anand Giridharadasjan' puts it, one aspect that Bush had to intensely work on was this South Asian partner that was low yield in trade but could be nurtured; Invest in Trade with India's Economy and engage the Indian Government to help in stabilizing the region.^{vii} This article is not available to the public as it is a sought-after article that expresses the viewpoint of countering terrorism, preventing nuclear weapon spread, and keeping China in check.^{viii}

Bush described his policy towards India as "clearly American internationalism" even before he became president. As Governor of Texas, he argued in 1999 that the US had overlooked India in its strategic calculations and that it must provide stability and security in Asia.^{ix}

Bush during the foreign policy speech made on November 19 1999 said, "Often overlooked in our strategic calculations is that great land that rests at the south of Eurasia. This coming century will see democratic India's arrival as a force in the world. A vast population before long the world's most populous nation. A changing economy, in which 3 of its 5 wealthiest citizens are software entrepreneurs. India is now debating its future and strategic path, and the United States must pay it more attention. We

should establish more trade and investment with India as it opens to the world. And we should work with the Indian government, ensuring it is a force for stability and security in Asia. This should not undermine our longstanding relationship with Pakistan, which remains crucial to the peace of the region".^x Similarly the US Secretary of State Colin Powell also highlighted the same remarks. He said, "India has the potential to keep the peace in the vast Indian Ocean area and its periphery. We need to work harder and more consistently to assist India in this endeavor, while not neglecting our friends in Pakistan."^{xi} Richard Boucher, Assistant Secretary of the State for Public Affairs, stated that "the transformation in Indo-US relations, interests and evolution from 'estranged democracies' to 'engaged democracies' was a remarkable change in bilateral relations."^{xii}

A report to the elected president on foreign policy and national security on the important role that India could play, mainly because of its economic and technological capabilities and potential. It said that India is becoming a major Asian power and therefore ensuring increased engagement outside the borders of South Asia.^{xiii} The Washington Post commented that New Delhi is not only an important asset, but also a counterpart to terrorism, which restricted China's spread and containment, adding value.^{xiv} The two countries worked in the areas of mutual defense and security, health and education, trade and investment, cutting-edge technology, cyber security, civil nuclear energy, information technology, and others. The exchange of visits by senior officials has further stimulated bilateral relations with both parties and increased support in both countries. The remarkable change in political economy, trade structure and investment patterns brought new directions between the two nations.^{xv}

At the end of September 2001, President Bush abolished sanctions against the 1994 Nuclear Distribution Prevention Act after India conducted nuclear tests in May 1998.^{xvi} The non-proliferation dialogue launched after the nuclear tests of 1998 has closed many communication gaps between the countries. At a meeting between President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee in November 2001, the two Heads of State and Government expressed bilateral relations between the US and India.^{xvii} The heads of state and government of both countries expressed their satisfaction with the progress made in India and the THE US. Cooperation in the fight against terrorism, including the Joint Counter-Terrorism Working Group set up in January 2000. They reaffirmed their personal commitment and that of the two countries to intensify bilateral cooperation as a crucial element of the global fight against terrorism. They also announced the creation of a Joint Cyber Terrorism Initiative.^{xviii} Vajpayee also conducted meetings on Capitol Hill with members of Congress who guaranteed the Indian leader of his country's role as a resilient American ally.^{xix}

High-level meeting and concrete cooperation between the two countries in 2002. National Security Strategy 2002 What is the lead document for the transformation of US-US relations? American definitions of democracy, human rights, free trade, and good governance, which were also seen as universal values and cornerstones of American foreign policy.^{xx}

In January 2004, the United States and India announced important progress on the Next Steps in Strategic Partnership (NSSP) initiative. The implementation of the NSSP aims to bring significant economic benefits to both countries and improve regional and global security. The United States and India agreed to expand cooperation in three specific areas: civil nuclear activities, civil space programs and high technology trade. In addition, the two countries have agreed to expand our dialogue on missile defense. These areas of collaboration aim to advance a series of mutual steps that build on each other.^{xxi}

In July 2005, President Bush accommodated Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in Washington, DC.^{xxii} The two Heads of State and Government announced the successful completion of the NSSP and other agreements that further enhance cooperation in the areas of civilian nuclear space, civil space and high-tech trade.^{xxiii} Other initiatives broadcasted at this meeting include: an U.S.-India Economic.^{xxiv} President Bush visited India in March 2006, during which the progress of these initiatives was initiated. This helped to improve trade, tourism and business by increasing the number of flights.^{xxv} Air India bought 68 US Boeing aircraft costing \$ 8 billion. In the same year, Manmohan Singh visited the United States and many agreements, including the Civil Nuclear Agreement, were signed. In the 21st century, the US, with \$ 9 billion and 9% of total foreign investment in India, has become India's largest investment partner. There are numerous economic, security and global initiatives between the US and India, including plans for civilian nuclear cooperation. On July 18, 2005, US President George Bush and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan issued a joint statement outlining the reasons for US-India nuclear trade. The agreement on the joint statement marks the beginning of a fundamental change in relations between the US and India, particularly in the areas of nuclear technology and weapons.

The nuclear deal has converted the core of the new Indo-US nexus.^{xxvi} The nuclear agreement between India and the United States was launched in 2005 and is considered a turning point in US relations. It is considered a paradigm shift in US foreign policy.^{xxvii} This milestone contract saw an embedded acknowledgement of India as a nuclear weaponries power.^{xxviii} Underneath the new bond of 'natural allies,' India toughened its case for acquisition collaboration in all sorts of energy needs, predominantly in the area of nuclear energy.^{xxix}

The agreement was part of the Next Steps in Strategic Partnerships (NSSP), announced in January 2004, aimed at strengthening cooperation on civil nuclear activities, civil space programs, high-technology trade and missile defense. Mr. Bush has decisively reversed the course. In making India a strategic ally, Bush set a unique exception to the worldwide nonproliferation regime and suggested that India retain its military supplies even if it gained access to its technologies and fuel for its civilian reactors.^{xxx} In December 2006, the US Congress passed the Hyde Act by Henry J. Hyde, who in US Pat. Law to facilitate civil cooperation with India. In July 2007, the United States and India entered into the 123 agreement, which needed to be approved by the United States. Congress will take effect. Vienna, Austria, approved the India Safeguards Agreement on August 1, 2008. Another important prerequisite for the submission of

the 123 agreement was that Vienna, with the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) consensus decision on September 6, 2008, granted an exemption to its comprehensive security requirements.^{xxxix}

President George W. Bush signed on October 8, 2008, the Legislative Declaration "Law on the Approval of US Nuclear Cooperation and Nuclear Non-Proliferation" on the US Indo-US Nuclear Agreement. The legislation clears the way for India. Nuclear reactors and fuel for civilian purposes.^{xxxix} Some US segments had an interest in hedging against China. The Bush administration wanted to strengthen China's relations with Pakistan. India's growing power for its own geopolitical and economic interests in the region.^{xxxix} US India is a responsible nuclear-weapon state whose doctrine is not used for the first time. In addition, India should be classified in an international relationship with the United States.^{xxxix}

William J. Burns, Under Secretary for Political Affairs; Testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Washington, DC said that, "India committed itself in public, very specifically to a series of actions to which it had not previously committed itself. Actions, which will, in effect, in a de facto sense, have India agreeing to the same measures that most of the NPT states have agreed to."^{xxxix} He further argued that "That will be a tremendous strategic change for us from the relationship we've had with India since 1947, 60 years now, and a great benefit to us, and I think it will be to the Indians".^{xxxix} It provides U.S. support to India's civilian nuclear energy platform, and enlarges U.S.-India collaboration in energy and satellite technology.^{xxxix} In July 2009, New Delhi had designated two sites for US companies to build nuclear reactors in India. The IAEA protects 14 of its 22 nuclear reactors, which has never happened before. The other eight reactors are strategic, meaning they are now used to make fissile material for weapons. In the meantime, the IAEA is therefore encouraging non-proliferation efforts, even if it requires a change in US long-term laws.^{xxxix}

The agreement is of immense importance to India. India would be eligible for purchase. Dual core technology, including materials and equipment that could be used to enrich uranium or recycle plutonium. It would therefore receive imported fuel for its nuclear reactors. US companies that want to build nuclear reactors in India and provide nuclear fuel for their civil energy program.^{xxxix}

Without such a deal India with its scarce uranium deposits would not have been able to maintain its nuclear power plants in the future. This agreement allows India to consider nuclear energy as a viable option as it can now import both reactors and reactor fuel. Fearing inconsistency in nuclear fuel supply, the US and India have agreed to maintain a nuclear fuel reserve that protects India from fuel cut-offs or inconsistencies.^{xl}

Furthermore, by carrying India out of nuclear apartheid and fastening it by rules and IAEA protocols, nonproliferation efforts have been toughened. Subsequently the deal was cleared by the US congress, India signed a nuclear collaboration deal with France, Russia, and Canada.^{xli} The deal ends three decades of nuclear isolation for India. It recognizes India as a nuclear power state and gives it a place in the group of elite

nuclear-weapon countries. India wants nuclear weapons and nuclear waste and does not know what they are doing. and India.^{xlii}

Equivalent to nuclear agreements, both countries have also concluded defense contracts. On June 28, 2005, the US and India signed an agreement entitled "New Framework for Defense Relations between the US and India" (NFDR), which extends further than the next steps in the Strategic Partnership (NSSP). As part of the NFDR, Washington offers a strategic dialogue with India on missile defense and other security initiatives, as well as high-tech cooperation, enhanced economic and energy cooperation, a defense procurement and defense group, and agreements on military research and development cooperation.^{xliii}

This agreement focuses in particular on activities aimed at the building of peace and promoting security in the region and in the world. First steps aim at putting a halt to the US export restrictions on sensitive military technologies and obtaining approval for, Patriot PAC-3 missile^{xliv}. The White House has presumed that the Indo US relationship has been remarkably well over the past eight years of Mr. Bush presidency.^{xlv} Other than the US US civil nuclear cooperation agreement, the two countries entered into several other important treaties over the eight years such as the Open Skies Agreement, the Defense Agreement and signing of a Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement.^{xlvi}

"Among other relations with India, it is said to be amongst the handful of themes in the Bush administration that one can classify as a success. Barbara K. Sheller, a senior educator at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, who managed the South Asia Affairs of the State Department in the first Bush government commented".^{xlvii}

The US strategic Interest in India and Indo-US Nexus during Obama Administration (2008-2012)

The purpose of this section above all is to explain to the reader why India became a US strategic partner which is the reason why Indo-US Nexus strengthened. India is a crucial security provider for the region of Indian Ocean (IOR). According to the American President; 'One of the defining partnerships in the 21st century has turned out to be a priority for us government and the US department of defense.^{xlviii} The officials of Obama administration have almost same expectations with respect to the relations with India as were left by President geor The fourth or global insurance policy zeroes in on times of chill or tense situations between US president Barack Obama and India was another close ally. US secretary of state Hillary Clinton has said address to the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Obama Administration aims to expand that relationship into deeper engagement both politically and economically along with India.^{xlix}

Barely a week into Obama's administration, Secretary of State Mrs. Hillary Clinton as well as India's external affairs minister managed to resolve that the Indo- American bilateral relations were phenomenal and should be further strengthened. Little afterward, Obama made a declaration saying that the friendly relations which are maturing between us and India are advantages, for the whole humanity, and that

Never let it be said that the people of India have no better friend and partner than the people of the USA. During the senate sessions for her confirmation as Secretary of State, Clinton told the Senators that she would strive to ensure that President Obama's promise of a true strategic alliance with India was established, that their military cooperation and trade increased and that democracy of all free countries was promoted. To enhance defense collaboration a number of agreements were signed which expanded the US-India strategic-geopolitical security nexus, ie sea joint controlling of the Indian Ocean region, advancement of both navies coordination and one vision on Afghanistan and international terrorism.

In July 2009, Hillary Clinton managed to complete her trip to India which she labeled as a unique and distinct kind of reverence that she possesses for the world's strongest democracy. She interacted with the Indian minority during her visit in New Delhi demonstrating the US's active role in India's affairs: (1) strategic cooperation; (2) energy and climate change; (3) economy, trade and agriculture; (4) education and development; and (5) science technology and innovation. Through their visit, the US and India initiated strategic dialogue on several matters including education and climate change. It formalized the so-called Strategic Dialogue between the countries.

ⁱ In 2009, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh reinitiated the US- Indian strategic partnership to address challenges that are global in nature. The White House is quite actively working towards strengthening the already existent strategic ties with India as well as expanding it to other spheres as well. Obama stated India as one of the countries defining the 21st century partnership which is seeking to turn into a strategic US partner for investments in Asia Pacific and the global economy.ⁱⁱ

From the start of the relationship, I always found my interest piqued by the mentality and personalities of both presidents, as they seem to be opposite poles. November 2010 saw the Indian Prime Minister visit the US and subsequently during his visit to the White House, US President Obama made his first state visit as well Zhu Xiaozhong. The event promises to be a celebration of President Obama's deep respect for India and its people, setting a right tone for a lasting relationship between nations.ⁱⁱⁱ

President Obama perhaps spoke about the only caring bonds of American people and India which such unreasonable hate to be built over and over again on strong democratic amity in living. The National Security Strategy paper of May 2010 states that an India-US relationship is evolving in which both US and India are working towards a strategic partnership keeping in mind the two biggest democracies interlinking their people's visits as a key factor. In broad sense, India is indeed an active player in countering terrorism and controlling the spread of nuclear weapons and its posts. He is also very much interested to see how South Asia and such other countries maintain sustainable development alongside ecological harmony. They also see the deep military and strategic relations of the two countries as a 'cornerstone' of their defense strategy, counterbalancing the two forces in the Asia-Pacific region.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ

The same view was expressed by his predecessor Robert Gates in June 2010 in Shangri-La Dialogue. Indian ocean region as much as economically valuable and stable nations are concerned with international shipping routes. Over 100% of the world's trade is

served by a fleet of approximately 100 million vessels, which trade around 700 million tons of goods.^{liv} The Pacific Command naval exercise RIMPAC 2014 in which the Indian government made a commitment to as a sign of even greater cooperation and partnerships under President Barack Obama. In his talks with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in Mumbai during his visit to India in 2010, President Obama conveyed a message that I believe will be well understood. This is now a natural global partnership and has relevance even more so in the digital age which also requires more in a world undergoing deep restructuring and widespread turbulence. This partnership's achievement is critical for us in our development process and in the processes of fostering peace and stability and developments across the world."^{lv} President and PM Modi are committed towards strengthening US India initiatives on common climate and clean energy objectives. From our extremely effective PACE US-India collaboration with a focus on Clean Energy Aims. India made progress in the fight against climate change.^{lvi}

As per the foreign relations scholars, the outlook of America over India changed to an extent due to Obama's visit to India. This was later proven when President Obama regarded India, as one of the foremost up and coming powers and as a friend of the US. US President Obama openly supports India's bid for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. It was articulated US President Obama realizes India with the same faith as America understands its most important strategic partners Britain, Australia and Japan.^{lvii}

In the November month of the year 2010, Obama had the privilege of visiting India, becoming the second US President to do so after Richard Nixon, who visited the place during his rule in 1969.^{lviii} On 8th of November, Obama became the 2nd THE US President to address a joint session of the Indian Parliament. In a significant political shift, Obama threw in the lot with India and sought the Security Council seat for India. India-USA call relationship of meaningful partnership in the US. 50000 jobs in the US translate to worth USD 50000 and during this official trip.^{lix}

The Singh visit, the first state visit by the Obama administration, is indicative of India's emerging political and economic significance to the US and the intensifying Washington-New Delhi partnership.^{lx} In 2009 Mr. Singh visits the New York Times announces a new knowledge initiative, launches a US financial and economic partnership etc. In the contours of the new strategic dialogue of Obama's administration, US assistant secretary of state for political affairs William J. Burns during Dr. Singh's visit, more Indo-US in the area of counter terrorism, reconstruction in Afghanistan and nonproliferation and the defense sector.^{lxi}

According to estimates, India has since 2004 acquired from the United States over \$ 10 billion of hardware, equipment and services. This included several expensive possessions like P-8 airplanes, submarine marine surveillance and defense. Apache attack helicopters; CH-47 Chinook, transport helicopter; C-17 and C-130, transport planes and many other systems.

India and the USA established a Counter Terrorism Initiative (CCI) on 23 July 2010 which sought to deepen the cooperation, enhance the capacity and information

sharing, conduct mega city policing and venture into cybersecurity.^{lxii} Even though it was signed in 2005, the US and India made progress in their formal defense ties with the extension of the New Framework for Defense Cooperation for another ten years and the adoption of the US Defense Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI) in 2012^{lxiii}. The 2012 DTTI – restructures the US-India relations in the sense that it broadens the scope of defense relations beyond simply a buyer-seller relationship.^{lxiv} DTTI aims to review and enhance the activities of defense establishment in both US and India regarding strengthening and deepening the partnership in the defense domain.^{lxv} It will also touch on the defense transactions carried out between both countries such as the C-130 purchase and other transactions that led to India receiving other US defense hardware and technology including an aircraft carrier working group towards India's self-defense capability. While the DTTI has expanded India's defense capability but it will incite an arms race in the region.^{lxvi}

DTTI in its scope addresses a number of initiatives, there are six Pathfinders: i) research in regard to a chemical-biological protection force for troops; ii) design mobile hybrid power generation plants; iii) develop a small next generation unmanned aerial vehicle; iv) modules for communication and surveillance for transport aircraft; v) digital displays integrated into helmet.vi) The joint biological tactical detection system and two joint committees on the development of aircraft carrier technologies and engine technologies.^{lxvii} US Congress made it possible for India to become "an important defense partner". The US Senate voted to approve the draft US defense budget in the amount of 618 billion dollars in 2017 year.^{lxviii} The Pentagon has established the India Rapid Reaction Cell (IRRC) designed to structure the deepening politically engagement between the two countries. The IRRC has been established in the past few months in continuation of the bid to tackle all tenets of the DTTI.^{lxix}

Moreover, the US also seeks cooperation with India to develop cooperative arrangements for the protection of defense items, defense services, and associated technologies including effective cyber security and end use controls consistent with US laws and policies on export controls.^{lxx}

President Obama has successfully fortified defense relations. The Obama Administration extended an invitation to Prime Minister Modi to address a joint meeting of Congress in order to present the occasion as a chance to deepen bilateral relations.^{lxxi}

The US Interest in India and Indo-US Nexus during Trump Administration (2015)

This section discusses the US interest in India and the nature of Indo-US Nexus during Trump administration. The election of Donald Trump as US President is one of the most likely developments in American politics in the post-World War II era. Given the reputation and global presence of the United States, it is no wonder that the effects of Trump's rise are widespread. This extends to another big half world. India. India, like the United States, is at a turning point, though of a very different kind.

Trump's decision-making style, temperament and rhetoric both during and after his election raised questions, concerns and uncertainties about various aspects of US politics. Given the reputation and global presence of the United States, it is no wonder

that the effects of Trump's rise are widespread.^{lxxii} It is a support for the signing of India, which is non-partisan in the United States, and it is a rare country among both. Partners and opponents were not associated with a major controversy in connection with Trump's election.^{lxxiii}

As a presidential candidate, Donald Trump said he was a "great Hindu fan" and, if elected, would have sworn to raise Indo-American relations to a new high.^{lxxiv} During the campaign, Trump made only positive comments on India. He said that he loves India and that he chooses "India wants a true friend in the White House". It is expected that bilateral relations will be further strengthened in various areas, including political, strategic, defense and economic aspects.^{lxxv}

The history of the bond can be traced back to the new Trump administration. It is envisaged for the Trump administration to augment efforts in the further strengthening of already robust US-US relations. The Republican Hindu Coalition was able to back and campaign for Donald Trump by giving away a whopping \$ 898,000 to the Trump Victory Fund. The Hindu lobby has its growth and it is very productive.^{lxxvi}

The government of Trump has more than five Indian Americans serving at important positions.^{lxxvii} In his first year as President, Trump has jammed to the promise, hiring for the first time an Indian-American, Nikki Haley, to the cabinet and giving India a "leadership role" in Washington's global strategy throughout a broad geographic strip.^{lxxviii} On the 2016 campaign trail, U.S. President Donald Trump assured an Indian-American audience: "There won't be any relationship more important to us." Secretary of State Mike Pompeo sporadically reminds every one of India's importance to U.S. Asia policy.^{lxxix} Today, political leaders in India are not satisfied with President Donald Trump's foreign policy, but are excited about it. The Indians finally have a partner in Washington who sees China in geopolitical terms. What's more, they look to China for a balance in the region.^{lxxx}

Growing heat over India is one of the few strategies that survive in the administrative world. As India is now the sixth largest economy in the world and Washington's fear of an emerging China is growing, it looks as if New Delhi will, at least in theory, share similar values in the future, such as democracy, the rule of law and entrepreneurship.^{lxxxi}

America's zeal to come to India. High-level security talks have sprung up, such as the so-called 2+2 dialogue between Pompeo, Defense Secretary James Mattis and his Indian counterparts, scheduled for 6 September. In India's honor, the Asia strategy is referred to as the "Indo-Pacific". "We welcome India's emergence as a leading global power and stronger strategic and defense partner," said his national strategy exposed last month, with an opinion to building New Delhi a counter-balance to Beijing in the Indo-Pacific region.

In a recent major development of its partnership, India has been designated by the US Congress as an important defense partner to facilitate defense trade and technology exchange between the two countries. Defense trade serves as an instrument to facilitate military communication, interoperability and geo-situational awareness. Defense technology.^{lxxxii} The Trump Administration's approach in South Asia, especially to Afghanistan, Pakistan and India George W. Bush and Barack Obama, the Trump

administration, have sought a tripartite target in South Asia. A cornerstone is the integration of India into the regional security calculus of the United States to create a "natural balance" for China.^{lxxxiii}

The Trump administration's speech on new measures for South Asia in August 2017 clearly highlights India's changing role and perception especially as far as the Afghan crisis is concerned, as the President understood it quite well, "The danger is more serious because Pakistan and India are two nuclear powers whose strained relations may lead them to war. And that may take place".^{lxxxiv}

India was quick-thinking to react to Trump's new Afghanistan strategy by welcoming his fortitude to augment works to overcome the challenges facing Afghanistan and opposing matters of safe havens and other forms of cross-border support enjoyed.^{lxxxv} On behalf of India, Trump's stress on terrorism, and Pakistan's direct participation in assisting it, was a strategic marking point.^{lxxxvi}

This demonstrates an American ambivalence towards Pakistan's double claim to host terrorist organizations - such as the Haqqani network defined along its Manichean perspective - which is characterized by its rationalization of "good" and "bad" terrorists.^{lxxxvii} Even though the Trump government cites the United States of America as a target, the bilateral trade between India and the US is while the Americans look reflecting the goal set by Obama of \$ billion. As for the Jammu and Kashmir accord and the waivers that supplemented it were signed in March 2016 and that the US India Armed Forces, Canteen: Morarty Elites Hospital is previously developed. The Trump Administration appointed Ellen Le as its second Indian secretary and trumped the former president Bush's post of US Asian Pacific Command or Indo Pacific Command. In regard to Defense Interoperability's cooperation evicting bias trust in New Delhi as well as New Trump's Indo US momentum has been similar to reciprocal. However, this agreement also approved last autumn Russian practices of providing military assistance to U.S. based constraints on the dual use technologies for defense cooperation as a defense agreement.

President Trump and PM Modi met at the White House for a first working lunch. White House visit earlier in June - their earlier phone friendship was now melted with hugs. "The relationship between India and the US has never been stronger, never been better," Trump said. "I have great pleasure in saluting you my dear friend, Prime Minister Modi, and the people of India for all you are achieving together."^{lxxxviii}

In a Joint Press Statement, President Donald Trump claimed to be a 'true friend' of India and stated that they are cooperating to fight back radical Islamic terrorism. It is noted that Trump also praises India for the fastest growing economy, saying that he is eager to see more US energy invested into India. Prime Minister Modi thanked Trump for the appreciation and extended the invitation to him and his visit to India. On Sunday while meeting the CEOs, PM Modi had told them to target such businesses to Invest in India, it is friendly. He turned his attention to the Indian Diaspora at The Ritz Carlton Tysons Corner, Virginia and mentioned about the surgical strikes following the Uri terror attack which took place last year. He noted that he could bear a thread of use for weapon in self defence if circumstances permit.^{lxxxix}

In his national strategy document, Trump said: "We want to deepen our strategic partnership with India and support its leadership in the security of the Indian Ocean and throughout the region." We welcome the rise of India as a leading global power and stronger strategic and defense partner," said his national strategy unveiled last month, with a view to making New Delhi a counter-balance to Beijing in the Indo-Pacific region. We will seek to increase quadrilateral cooperation with Japan, Australia, and India".^{xc}

Conclusion

From the vision of a strategic partnership, it is clear that the Indo-US ties have further strengthened as it has brought the two nations closer removing the dust of decades. The partnership between India and the US has been emphasized and even celebrated at their official level for it has put an end to the era of suspicion and mistrust between the two nations. The exchanges at high level between the governments have revealed the fact of evolving closer cooperation in the economic, security, nuclear technology and foreign policy objectives of the US and India. India is increasingly seen by United States as a 'natural ally' rather than a strategic partner. Where the Indian location has already drawn this allegiance by sitting on the intersections of the major sea-bands, this has further reinforced US designs in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. With its huge market and location, India stands in a central position in international geography as well. With regards to Indo-US relations, it is seen that the changing regional perspective has been a variable in the strengthening of relations between the two countries whilst taking cognizance of the size, markets and location of India to which the two are on the way of best interests.

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