

## **INDO-US RELATIONSHIP LEADING THE WORLD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The U.S.-India relationship, one of the world's most consequential partnerships in the 21st century!

Based on shared democratic values and rising convergence of interests on bilateral, regional, and global concerns, India-US bilateral relations have evolved into a "global strategic partnership."

This bilateral relationship has been cultivated and furnished with continuous momentum through regular exchanges of high-level political visits, robust people-to-people interaction, and support from across the political spectrum in both nations.

The strategic alliance between the United States and India is built on a set of common ideals, including support for democracy and the rule-based order of the world. Through commerce, investment, and connectivity, the United States and India have a common interest in advancing international security, stability, and economic success.

The partnership between the United States and India is built on a common commitment to freedom, democratic ideals, fair treatment for all citizens, human rights, and the rule of law. Through trade, investment, and connectivity, the US and India have a common interest in supporting global security, stability, and economic development. The US supports India's rise as a major global force and important partner in efforts to make the Indo-Pacific an area of peace, stability, and expanding prosperity.

Relationships between the US and India are becoming more and more complex, involving collaboration in fields like trade, security and defence, education, science and technology, civil nuclear energy, space technology and applications, environment, and health. The grassroots

connections between the citizens of the two countries provide this bilateral relationship more energy and vigour. Regular political and official interactions have taken place, and a wide range of bilateral, regional, and global topics have been discussed.

While India may be an important part of America's Indo-Pacific strategy, the US can also assist India in countering China's aggression. Both countries should take initiatives to improve their bilateral relations, such as in the Cyber and Space sectors and defence industry partnership. Both countries should take aggressive initiatives toward the formation of a stable foreign policy.

The relationship between India and the United States is still crucial in establishing the world order in the twenty-first century. To fully realise the potential of their relationship, the two governments must now work to fulfil outstanding agreements and chart a course for a stronger Comprehensive Strategic Global Partnership.

**Survey:** A standard procedure of an Empirical Research Methodology was used to conduct the survey where 4673 respondents from various parts of the globe participated. From the survey, it was concluded that 93.2% of the respondents felt that U.S.-India relationship is leading the world.

**Keywords:** Indo-US; Relationship; Growth; Politics; Mutual Relationship and Agreement

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The U.S.-India relationship, one of the world's most consequential partnerships<sup>i</sup> in the 21st century!

It's a story about natural partners becoming more aligned, with exciting personalities and outstanding organisations at the centre. It's a tale of geopolitics and trade, fresh ideas and scientific advances, as well as ambition, vision, and accomplishment. Cooperation between the United States and India has already improved the lives of millions of people. It now has an even larger potential for increasing global peace and prosperity.

Even after India gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1947, relations with the United States have persisted. They go back to the country's early independence movement. Currently, relations between India and the United States are strong, and they frequently agree on issues like counterterrorism (including worries about Pakistan's involvement), mutual mistrust of Pakistan's nuclear programme, and Chinese influence in the Indo-Pacific.

Pakistan became a Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)<sup>ii</sup> treaty ally of the United States in 1954. To counter the US-Pakistan relationship, India developed military and strategic ties with the Soviet Union. India joined the Non-Aligned Movement as a founding member in 1961 in order to stay out of the Cold War power struggle between the US and the Soviet Union. Relations were impacted by the Nixon administration's backing of Pakistan during the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War up to the Soviet Union's disintegration in 1991. Indian foreign policy adapted to the unipolar world in the 1990s and strengthened ties with the US.

Based on common democratic values and a growing convergence of interests on bilateral, regional, and global concerns, India and the United States have grown their bilateral relations into a "global strategic partnership." The focus on development and good governance by the Indian government has provided an opportunity to strengthen bilateral ties and cooperation under the mottos "Sanjha Prayas, Sab ka Vikas" (Shared Effort, Progress for All) and "Chalein Saath Saath" (Forward Together We Go) adopted during the first two summits of Prime Minister Modi and President Obama in September 2014 and January 2015, respectively. The joint declaration at the summit level from June 2016 referred to India and the United States as "Enduring Global Partners in the 21st Century."

In February 2020, when US President Donald J. Trump and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi met, they emphasised the global effect of our joint progress, naming our relationship a Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership. They understood that the US and India collaborate throughout the full spectrum of human effort, driven by vast people-to-people relationships, common interests, the promise of innovation and progress, similarities as varied democracies, and global leadership responsibilities.

Regular high-level political exchanges have given bilateral cooperation<sup>iii</sup> a sustained boost, and the extensive and increasing dialogue architecture has created a long-term foundation for India-U.S. engagement. The bilateral relationship between the United States and India is now broad-based and cross-cutting, encompassing trade and investment, security and defence, education, science and technology, cyber security, high technology, civil nuclear energy, clean energy, environment, agriculture, and health. Our bilateral relationship is fostered through active interpersonal communication and governmental support in both nations.

## **PERCEPTIONS OF FEW PROFESSIONALS**

- "Both India and USA are global engines of growth. Eliminating terrorism is among the topmost priorities for us." -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- "India, U.S. can lead on standardising privacy frameworks" -Google CEO Sundar Pichai
- "*Trade, commerce and investment are key areas. Technology, innovation and knowledge economy are also areas we are actively looking at.*" -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- "Diaspora has been key pillar of India-US relationship" -Ambassador Taranjit Singh Sandhu, Indian diplomat and current Indian Ambassador to the United States
- "*We consider USA a valued partner in our flagship programmes.*" -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- "India-US trade relationship will continue to grow" -Dilawar Syed, U.S. Department of State Special Representative of United States
- "*We discussed the problems arising due to terrorism and radicalisation.*" -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi

- “Indians and Americans are always striving to be greater, our people are always seeking to be better, and so our nations have become thriving centres of culture and commerce and civilization, giving light and vitality to all of the world.” -Former US President Donald J. Trump
- “*We agreed to work closely on boosting maritime trade and cooperation.*” -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- “India & US should be the world’s largest trade partners who also celebrate democracy.”-Former acting President, US-India Business Council, Diane Farrell
- “*Destroying terrorists and safe havens will be our aim.*” -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- “Together, we can be force multipliers and deliver really good outcomes not only for the people of India and for the Indo-Pacific, but for the entire world.” -U.S. Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo
- “*I laud your commitment towards strong India-USA bilateral relations.*” -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- “America Needs More India Expertise, And Less Of 'South Asia Analysis” -Presidency of George W. Bush
- “*Both President Lincoln and Mahatma Gandhi led from the front, with indomitable courage against the forces of reaction and outmoded beliefs.*” -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- "Relationship between India and United States, the largest democracy in the world, is destined to be stronger closer and together." - President of the US, Joe Biden
- “In 2014 and 2016, I got an opportunity to talk to you. You had shared your vision for Indo-US relations. Today, you are taking initiatives to implement your vision for India-US relations.” -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- “I am confident that now more than ever, the strategic handshake between the United States and India will continue to benefit each of our nations, the Asia-Pacific, and the world. The grasp of two hands is firm.” -Secretary of Defence Ashton B. Carter
- “Seeds that we will be sowing in the first year of the 3rd decade of the 21st century will help grow the Indo-US ties. It will also prove transformative for democracies around the world.” -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi

- “Bringing more Indians and more Americans together is good for our economies, good for our people, and great for our relationship.” -U.S. Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker
- "Technology is becoming a driving force. We have to utilize our talents to leverage technology for the greater global good." -Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi
- “The foundation of the U.S.-India relationship is our people-to-people ties and shared interests in promoting stability and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond. U.S.-India cultural engagement is an important part of this relationship.” -Ambassador Kenneth I. Juster
- “There are partnerships based on principle. There are partnerships based on pragmatism. And fortunately, when it comes to Indo-American relations, both concentrations find a new robust phase of relationship, a multi-faceted relationship which I believe exists in the interests of both our countries.”-Former Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh
- “Relations between India and America should not be seen within the limits of just Delhi and Washington. It’s a much larger sphere. The good thing is that the mood of both Delhi and Washington is in harmony with this understanding. Both sides have played a role in this.”- Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi





## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### *Trade and Economy:*

Bilateral trade<sup>iv</sup> in goods and services between India and the United States increased from \$ 104 billion in 2014 to \$ 114.44 billion in 2016. Trade in goods in both directions totalled \$ 66.7 billion. Of these, India's exports of commodities to the United States were estimated at \$ 46 billion, and imports of Indian commodities from the United States were estimated at \$ 21.7 billion. Trade in services between India and the United States was US \$ 47.2 billion. Of these, India's exports of services to the United States were valued at \$ 26.8 billion, and India's imports of services from the United States were valued at \$ 20.3 billion. The two countries

have pledged to promote the necessary steps to raise bilateral trade to \$ 500 billion. Bilateral trade in commodities showed promising growth in 2017. In the first three months, the bilateral trade in Commodity was \$ 17.2 billion, while the corresponding period in 2016 was \$ 16.2 billion. The United States was US \$ 11.4 billion and India's imports from the US were US \$ 5.844 trillion. The trade deficit from January to March 2017 also decreased from \$ 6.4 billion in 2016 to \$ 5,644 million from January to March 2017.

When the Prime Minister visited the United States in September 2014, both sides set a goal of increasing bilateral trade in goods and services from \$ 4,444 million to \$ 500 billion. In June 2016, Prime Minister Modi and President Obama seek new ways to reduce barriers to the movement of goods and services, support deeper integration into the global supply chain, create jobs and create prosperity in both countries. According to the US Bureau of Economic Analysis<sup>v</sup>, US direct investment in India in 2015 was US \$ 5.283 billion. According to official Indian statistics, the cumulative FDI inflow from the United States from April 2000 to December 2015 was approximately US \$ 17.94 billion, almost 6% of the total FDI of India, and the United States is in India. It is the source of the fifth largest FDI. In recent years, the increase in Indian investment in the United States has become a new feature of 4,444 bilateral relations. According to CII and Grant Thornton survey released in August 2015, 100 Indian companies have made \$ 15 billion worth of tangible investments across 35 states, creating more than 91,000 American jobs. Among large Indian corporations having investments in the U.S. include Reliance Industries Limited, Tata Consultancy Services, Wipro, Essar America, Piramal, Mahindra, Lupin, SunPharma, etc.

The fast growing economic and business ties between India and the United States are a crucial part of their complex connection. India's second-largest trading partner and a significant market for our exports of products and services is the United States. The value of bilateral trade in goods and services in 2019 was US\$ 146 billion. Bilateral hydrocarbon trade between India and the United States has significantly increased, reaching US\$ 9.2 billion in 2019–20.

To strengthen bilateral involvement on economic and trade issues, including the Economic and Financial Partnership (last meeting in Washington, D.C. in April 2016) and the Trade Policy Forum (last meeting in October in New Delhi). There is a bilateral agreement between India and the United States to increase the involvement of the private sector in trade and investment discussions. The CEO's forum, which held its final meeting in New Delhi on August, 2016,



was in line with strategic and commercial dialogue. India and the United States launched a bilateral investment initiative in 2014 with a particular focus on to promote FDI, portfolio investment, capital market development, and infrastructure lending. The US-India Infrastructure Collaboration Platform<sup>vi</sup> was also established to introduce state-of-the-art US technology to meet the needs of India's infrastructure. These two dialogues held meetings in 2015. US companies will be key partners in developing Prayagraj, Ajmer and Visakhapatnam as smart cities. When Prime Minister Modi visited the United States in June 2016, the two leaders welcomed the involvement of US private companies in India's smart city program. USAID acts as a knowledge partner for the Urban India Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Alliance, and is a corporate and civil society (Gates Foundation) to improve access to clean water, sanitation and sanitation in 500 Indian cities.) is supported.

### ***Defence Co-operation:***

With the signing of the "New Framework for India-U.S. Defence Relations"<sup>vii</sup> in 2005 and the ensuing cooperation, the defence connection has become one of the key pillars of the India-U.S. strategic alliance. Intensification of defence trade, cooperative operations, personnel exchanges, and exchanges between the three parties and cooperation in maritime security and counterpiracy services. A revision to the Defence Framework Agreement and a 10-year extension in June 2015.

The "New Framework for India-US Defence Cooperation," which was extended for ten years in 2015, serves as the foundation for India-US defence cooperation. The defence relationship was given a Major designation in 2016. Protection Partnership (MDP). The MDP acknowledges a shared intention to construct a comprehensive, long-lasting, and profitable defence alliance. India was promoted to Tier-1 status in the US Department of Strategic Trade Authorization licence exemption from Commerce.

More bilateral exercises are now carried out between the two nations than they do with any other nation. With an Indian Naval Frigate, India took part in the Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) exercise in July-August 2016 for the second time. Defence Policy Group (DPG), Defence Joint Working Group (DJWG), Defence Procurement and Production Group (DPPG), Senior Technology Security Group (STSG), Joint Technical Group (JTG), Military Cooperation Group (MCG), and Service-to-Service Executive Steering Groups are just a few of the mechanisms for bilateral dialogue in the field of defence (ESGs). The Fuel Exchange

Agreement, the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Association (LEMOA), the Technical Agreement (TA) on Information Sharing on White (commercial) Shipping, and the Information Exchange Annexe were among the agreements signed over the last year (IEA)<sup>viii</sup> on Aircraft Carrier Technologies signed in June 2016.

Over the past ten years, US defence purchases have steadily increased. Since 2008, India has purchased from the US defence products worth approximately US\$ 21 billion. The Defence Production and Procurement Group, whose most recent meeting was in August 2019, oversees the defence procurement activities.

In recent years, a number of defence agreements have been signed. These include the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Association (August 2016), the Memorandum of Intent between the U.S. Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) and the Indian Defense Innovation Organization – Innovation for Defense Excellence (2018, September), the Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (December 2019), and the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (October 2020).

Defence exchanges and bilateral military exercises are crucial components of strengthening military-to-military cooperation. The two nations now engage in more bilateral training with one another than they do with any other nation. In addition to several exercises amongst services, Tiger Triumph, a tri-services exercise, was carried out in November of 2019. RIMPAC, Red Flag, Yudh Abhyas (Army), and Vajra Prahar (Special Forces) are examples of bilateral and regional exercises. The Royal Australian Navy participated in the US, India, and Japan MALABAR Naval Exercise in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal in November 2020. With the US carrier groups in the Indian Ocean Region, both sides have participated in a number of PASSEX exercises.

The total cost of U.S. Defence's acquisitions for the military has surpassed US\$13 billion. A Defence Technology and Trade Initiative<sup>ix</sup> has been created between India and the United States (DTTI)intended to streamline technology transfer procedures and investigate potential co-development opportunities and co-production to add strategic value to the defence relationship. The Working DTTI Group and its Task Force will swiftly assess and make decisions regarding specific projects and technology that could significantly alter bilateral defence relations and bolster the military and defence industries of India. The two parties decided to begin working together on 4 DTTI pathfinder projects and 2 in January 2015. Pioneer

projects, which are now being carried out in various levels. The two sides also discussed potential for bilateral cooperation in the production and design of jet engine components during RM's visit in December 2015. In April 2014, two more G-2-G DTTI projects were added to the list during Secretary Carter's visit. Five new Joint Working Groups on Naval Systems, Air Systems, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance, Chemical and Biological Protection, and Other Systems were established during the DTTI meeting in Delhi in July 2016 in order to expand the group's agenda.

The United States recognised India as a "Major Defence Partner" during the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to the United States in June 2016. This designation requires the United States to facilitate industry collaboration for defence co-production and co-development as well as technology sharing with India at a level comparable to that of its closest allies and partners.

***Counter-terrorism and internal security:***

With intelligence sharing, information exchange, operational collaboration, and counter-terrorism technology and equipment, counter-terrorism cooperation has made significant progress. In 2010, the India-US Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Initiative was signed to expand counter-terrorism cooperation, information sharing, and capacity building. During President Obama's November 2010 visit to India, he announced a Homeland Security Dialogue to expand operational collaboration, counter-terrorism technology transfers, and capacity building. In May 2011 and May 2013, two rounds of this Dialogue were held, with six Sub-Groups guiding cooperation in certain areas. The India-US Police Chiefs Conference on Homeland Security was held in New Delhi in December 2013. In November 2015, police commissioners from India's top four cities paid a research visit to the United States to learn about megacities policing techniques. The two sides have come to an agreement on a coordinated work plan to combat the threat of IEDs (IED)<sup>x</sup>. In June 2016, an agreement was reached between India and the United States to facilitate the exchange of terrorist screening information through authorised contact points, in order to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation between the two countries. The 14th meeting of the India-US Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism was conducted in July 2016 in Washington, DC.

With information sharing, operational coordination, and the sharing of counterterrorism technology and equipment, cooperation in the fight against terrorism has advanced significantly. The increased counterterrorism collaboration is supervised by the India-U.S.

Joint Working Group. In September 2020, the Group's final meeting was conducted virtually. Separately, it was decided to begin a new consultation procedure on domestic and international terrorist designations listing recommendations during the PM's visit to the US in June 2017.

In May 2011, the Home Minister/Homeland Secretary level Homeland Security Dialogue got underway. It contains six Joint Working Groups on topics like cyber security, capacity building, application of science and technology in homeland and internal security, global supply chain of transnational crime, and illicit financing and counterfeiting.

***Education:***

Education cooperation has been incorporated into the strategic alliance between the two countries. In 2008, the Fulbright programme was relaunched with a broader mandate and shared funding to enable more student and scholar exchange scholarships. In the United States, over 130,000 Indian students are pursuing advanced degrees. The Higher Education Dialogue, which has met four times since 2011 (the most recent in November 2014 in New Delhi), outlined a road map for fostering strategic institutional partnerships, deepening research and development collaboration, fostering vocational education partnerships, and focusing on junior faculty development. In order to meet our demand for skill development, India is learning from the community college experience in the United States. To expand the reach of education in India, it has been agreed to partner with US institutions in the areas of Technology Enabled Learning and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)<sup>xi</sup>. Up to 1000 American academics would be invited and sponsored each year to teach in Indian colleges at their leisure under India's Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN). In addition, the two countries are working together to create a new Indian Institute of Technology in Ahmedabad.

An essential component of India-US relations is the education relationship, and both nations have a long history of working together in higher education. After a bilateral agreement on educational exchange was reached between India and the US on February 2, 1950, the United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) was established. India and the US agreed to sponsor the Fulbright Program as equal partners when they inked a new agreement in July 2008. USEFI was changed to USIEF (United States-India Educational Foundation). Since its founding in the 1950s, the USIEF has given out around 20,000 Fulbright and other awards to US and Indian researchers, professionals, and students.

Launched in 2012, the India-U.S. Higher Education Dialogue outlined a plan for advancing strategic institutional alliances, intensifying research and development cooperation, building alliances in vocational education, and emphasising the development of junior faculty. Both India and the U.S. committed US \$ 5 million as part of the "21st Century Knowledge Initiative," which was launched in 2012. This money was used to promote junior faculty development and university links. In order to enable the annual travels of 1000 American teachers to India to teach, it was decided to establish the Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the US in September 2014. GIAN was introduced on November 30, 2015, and it has since been expanded to additional nations. New educational opportunities have arisen as a result of India's National Education Policy 2020.

One of the top countries for Indian students seeking higher education is the US. According to the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP), a division of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement that oversees the non-immigrant student-visa monitoring system in the US, there were 2,07,460 Indian students living in the country in 2020, making up nearly 17% of all international students studying in the country. The bulk of Indian students studying in the United States enrol in master's degree programmes. According to the annual Open Doors report, which was released in November 2020 by the Institute of International Education (IIE) and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the US Department of State, Indian students had an estimated \$7.70 billion in economic impact on the US during the academic year 2019–20.

#### ***Counter-Narcotics Cooperation:***

The Counter-Narcotics Working Group<sup>xii</sup> was established by both nations, and it convened virtually for the first time on November 24, 2020. The second online meeting took place on June 2, 2021. Our group was led by Director General Rakesh Asthana of the Ministry of Home Affairs' Narcotics Control Bureau. The U.S. delegation was co-led by Deputy Assistant Attorney General Jennifer Hodge of the Department of Justice, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Jorgan Andrews, and Assistant Director Kemp Chester of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.



***Cyber Security Cooperation:***

The India-US Cyber Framework signed in September 2016, provides for expanding cooperation in cyber domain. The fourth India-US Cyber Security Dialogue was held in Washington in February 2018. The Indian delegation was led by Deputy NSA and included National Cyber Security Coordinator and Additional Secretary (Cyber Diplomacy) from MEA. The last meeting of the Dialogue was held in a virtual format in September 2020.

***Strategic Energy Partnership/ Climate & Clean Energy Agenda 2030:***

In the area of energy, India and the US have a significant bilateral relationship. The bilateral Energy Dialogue was started in 2010. Energy Dialogue will be replaced by Strategic Energy Partnership in a meeting between then-US Secretary of Energy Mr. Rick Perry and Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Dharmendra Pradhan on April 17, 2018, in New Delhi (SEP). Oil and gas, power and energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable growth are the four main areas of collaboration that form the foundation of the SEP. The creation of the US-India Natural Gas Task Force was announced during the First SEP Ministerial<sup>xiii</sup> to support India's aim for converting to a natural gas-based economy. The two parties also reaffirmed their steadfast dedication to the quick and complete implementation of civil nuclear energy partnership, including the Westinghouse civil nuclear project in Kovvada.

On July 17, 2020, the second Strategic Energy Partnership (SEP) Ministerial Dialogue took place virtually. The signing of an MoU on Strategic Petroleum Reserves for collaboration on Strategic Petroleum Reserves operation and maintenance, including exchange of information and best practises, was among the Dialogue's key accomplishments. In order to scale up technologies that produce hydrogen from sources of renewable energy and fossil fuels and to reduce the cost of deployment for improved energy security and resiliency, a public-private Hydrogen Task Force was established. Along with expanding cooperation in the area of energy efficiency and conservation, collaboration on the deployment and integration of new technologies and renewable energy sources into the grid was also strengthened.

The "U.S.- India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership," which envisions bilateral cooperation on strong actions in the current decade to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, was officially launched by the United States and India at the Leaders' Summit on Climate held on April 22–23, 2021. The Strategic Clean Energy Partnership and the Climate

Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue are the two key directions in which the Partnership will go.

***Science and Technology:***

Under the context of the U.S.-India Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement, which was signed in October 2005, India-US S&T cooperation has been gradually developing. The Science Advisor to the US President and the Indian Minister of Science and Technology co-chair the Indo-US Science and Technology Joint Commission. The United States participated in the Technology Summit 2014 in New Delhi as a partner country. The India-US Research and Technology Forum (IUSSTF)<sup>xiv</sup> was established in 2000 by both governments to foster mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation in science, engineering, and health. The IUSSTF has enabled over 12,000 encounters between Indian and American scientists over the last decade, financed over 250 bilateral workshops, and built over 30 joint research centres. Under the Science and Technology Endowment Board, the US-India Science & Technology Endowment Fund was formed in 2009 to foster commercialization of jointly produced innovative technologies with the potential for beneficial societal impact. The 2008 MOU on Earth Observations and Earth Sciences enhanced collaboration between the Ministry of Earth Sciences and the US National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. At the National Centers for Environmental Prediction in the United States, a "monsoon desk" has been formed. India's \$250 million contribution to the Hawaii Thirty-Meter Telescope Project and the Indian Initiative in Gravitational Observations (IndiGo) with the United States' LIGO Laboratory are examples of bilateral collaboration to build world-class research facilities.

The multifaceted and continuously expanding India-US Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement, which was signed in October 2005 and extended for another ten years in September 2019, is the foundation for this relationship. The Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF), a binational independent organisation founded to promote collaboration in Science, Technology, and Innovation, has continued to play a crucial role in fostering that cooperation. Both India and the US are concentrating on cooperation, notably in health and medical research, in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic epidemic.

***Political Relations:***

Recently, there have been a lot more high-level visits and interactions between India and the U.S. From September 26 to September 30, 2014, Prime Minister Modi paid a visit to the United States. While there, he met with President Obama, members of the U.S. Congress, and political figures, including from different States and American cities, and they interacted with people from President Obama's Cabinet. He also made contact with the leaders of American business and industry, the think tanks, the Indian-American community, and civil society. The visit resulted in the release of a joint statement.

Following the trip, President Obama travelled to India as the chief guest for India's Republic Day from January 25–27, 2015. A Delhi Declaration of Friendship and a Joint Strategic Vision for the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region were both adopted during the visit by the two parties. The Strategic and Commercial Dialogue of Foreign and Commerce<sup>xv</sup>, Ministers was upgraded by both parties from the Strategic Dialogue between their respective Foreign Ministers.

On September 23–28, 2015, Prime Minister Modi paid a second visit to the United States. During that time, he met with President Obama in a private setting, spoke with influential figures in business, the media, academia, local government, and the Indian community, including while visiting Silicon Valley. During the multilateral Nuclear Security Summit that President Obama hosted in Washington, D.C., from March 31 to April 1, 2016, the Prime Minister paid a visit there. A short time later, on June 6–8, the prime minister paid an official working visit to the United States, during which he spoke to a joint session of Congress and conducted bilateral conversations with President Obama. The sixth Indian prime minister to address Congress was Prime Minister Modi.

The presidents of the two nations frequently communicate with one another via phone calls and meetings that take place outside of international gatherings. Since the former's election in November 2016, President Trump and Prime Minister Modi have spoken three times on the phone. Between the Prime Minister's Office and the American White House, a hotline has been set up.

### ***Indo-Pacific Strategy:***

The United States is dedicated to a free and open, connected, economic, secure, and resilient Indo-Pacific<sup>xvi</sup> region. The United States will bolster our own position while bolstering the region as a whole in order to realise that vision. This strategy's defining characteristic is that it cannot be implemented alone due to shifting strategic conditions and historical obstacles, which necessitate unprecedented cooperation with people who share this vision.

### ***Quad:***

India, Japan, the United States, and Australia, the four Quad partners, first established a "Core Group" in 2004 to quickly deploy aid during the coordinated response to the 2004 Tsunami. Quad engagements have grown and gotten more serious since 2017. The inaugural Quad Foreign Ministerial Meeting took place in New York in 2019. (December 2019). The second (held in Tokyo in October 2020) and third (held virtually on February 18, 2021) sessions of the Quad Foreign Ministers were held after that.

Prime Minister took part virtually in the inaugural Quad Leaders' Summit<sup>xvii</sup> on March 12, 2021, which was hosted by President Biden. The Leaders emphasised their shared goal for a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific region in the Joint Statement approved during the Summit. Affordable and equitable Covid 19 vaccination access for the Indo-Pacific, bolstering climate efforts, and essential and emerging technology were the three concrete topics selected for engagement during the Summit.

### ***Strategic Consultations:***

On bilateral, regional, and global concerns, there have been regular meetings at the political and governmental levels. Consultations between India's Foreign Secretary and the US Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs are an important aspect of the dialogue system. The most recent session of Foreign Office Consultations took place in April 2015 in New Delhi. In September 2015, a new High-Level Consultation between India's Foreign Secretary and the United States' Deputy Secretary of State was formed, and it has met twice since then, in December 2015 in New Delhi and July 2016 in Washington, D.C. In September 2015, the two sides began a Policy Planning Dialogue. On bilateral, regional, and global concerns, there have been regular discussions between politicians and officials. Consultations between the Foreign Secretaries of India and the United States are an important aspect of the dialogue structure. In

April of 2015, the most recent round of Foreign Office Consultations took place in New Delhi. In September 2015, a new High-Level Consultation between India's Foreign Secretary and the United States' Deputy Secretary of State was established, and it has convened twice since then, in December 2015 in New Delhi and July 2016 in Washington, D.C. In September 2015, the two sides launched a Policy Planning Dialogue.

***Space:***

A bilateral Joint Working Group on Civil Space Cooperation<sup>xviii</sup> provides a forum for discussion on joint activities in space, such as I scientist exchange; (ii) OCM2, INSAT3D collaboration; (iii) Mars mission collaboration; (iv) nano-satellites; (v) carbon/ecosystem monitoring and modelling; and (vi) feasibility of collaboration in radio occultation: viii) International Space Station; ix) Global Navigation Satellite Systems; x) L&S band SAR; xi) Space Exploration Cooperation; xii) Space Debris Mediation. The JWG's most recent meeting was conducted in Bengaluru in September 2015. For India's Mars Orbiter Mission with a dual-band Synthetic Aperture Radar, NASA and ISRO are working (NISAR). ISRO successfully launched a record-breaking 20 satellites onboard a PSLV rocket in June 2016, including 13 US spacecraft.

In the fields of Earth observation, satellite navigation, space science, and exploration, India and the U.S. have a long history of collaboration. With the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US Geological Survey (USGS), and academic institutions, the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has been aggressively pursuing civilian space cooperation. A Joint Working Group on Civil Space Cooperation (Indo-US CJWG) was established by India and the US to examine the state of cooperation and identify novel avenues for expanding it.

On September 28, 2020, a virtual meeting was held to assess the continuing ISRO-NSA collaborative activities between the Scientific Secretary of the Indian Space Research Organization and the Associate Administrator of the U.S. National Aeronautical and Space Administration.

The ISRO and NASA are collaborating to develop the NASAISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar, a cooperative microwave remote sensing satellite for Earth observation (NISAR). L-band radar will be provided by NASA/JPL, while S-band radar will come from ISRO. The satellite and



launch vehicle are expected to be completed in time for a 2022–2023 launch. In March 2021, ISRO sent the S-band SAR to JPL. S-SAR and L-SAR are working together on integration projects. On August 18, 2020, the NISAR Joint Steering Group met remotely.

For the missions Chandrayaan-1, Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), and Chandrayaan-2, ISRO used NASA/Deep JPL's Space Network Antenna. Currently, both parties are looking into the prospect of providing comparable support for the Chandrayaan-3 satellite. Under a framework signed in April 2017, ISRO and NASA have effectively launched the Scientific Personnel Exchange Program in earth observation applications. In terms of business, ISRO has co-launched more than 200 satellites from the US using the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).

### ***Energy and Climate change:***

The US-India Energy Dialogue<sup>xix</sup> was established in May 2005 to encourage energy trade and investment, and its most recent conference took place in September 2015 in Washington, DC. The Energy Dialogue is divided into six working groups: oil and gas, coal, power and energy efficiency, new technologies & renewable energy, civil nuclear cooperation, and sustainable development. Indian businesses such as Reliance, Essar, and GAIL are investing in the US natural gas market, ushering in a new era of India-US energy cooperation. The US Department of Energy has approved the export of LNG from seven US liquefaction terminals to countries with which the US does not have a free trade agreement (FTA) - with two of these five terminals, the Indian public sector entity Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has offtake agreements totalling nearly 6 million metric tonnes per annum (MTPA). By late 2016/early 2017, these terminals should be completed and ready to export cargoes. The US Department of Energy (DOE) and the Government of India have established the Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre (JCERDC) as a priority initiative under the PACE (Partnership to Advance Clean Energy), which is designed to promote clean energy innovations by teams of scientists from both countries, with a total joint committed funding of US\$ 50 million from both governments. A high-level Climate Change Working Group and a Joint Working Group on Hydrofluorocarbons are improving collaboration and dialogue on climate change between India and the United States. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in November 2014 between the US EXIM Bank and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) to offer US\$ 1 billion in finance for India's transition to a low-

carbon economy. A new US-India Partnership for Climate Resilience, as well as a new US-India Climate Fellowship Program, have been agreed upon to develop capacity for climate adaptation planning and to strengthen long-term capacity to address climate change-related concerns. In June 2016, the two sides announced the completion of a package to provide concessional finance to keep clean energy projects on track, to coordinate US government efforts on clean energy investment in India with leading Indian financial institutions, and to provide liquidity to small scale renewable energy investors in order to further collaboration in the areas of clean energy and climate change.

***Civil Nuclear Co-operation:***

The bilateral civil nuclear cooperation agreement was signed in October 2008 after being agreed in July 2007. During Prime Minister Modi's September 2014 visit to the United States, the two countries established a Contact Group to expedite the complete and timely implementation of the India-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement<sup>xx</sup>, as well as to settle outstanding issues. The two parties have begun preliminary work on site in India for six AP 1000 reactors to be built by Westinghouse, capping a decade of civil nuclear cooperation. The project would be one of the largest of its kind once completed. Westinghouse and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd are in talks to finalise the contractual arrangements and resolve other concerns.

***Health:***

Four working groups in the areas of Non-Communicable Diseases, Infectious Diseases, Strengthening Health Systems and Services, and Maternal and Child Health have been formed as part of the 2010 US-India Health Initiative. The Global Disease Detection-India Centre was founded in 2010 to improve disease monitoring and epidemiology capabilities in India, and an Epidemic Intelligence Service programme was launched in October 2012. In the biomedical and behavioural health sciences, research on HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, eye disease, hearing disorders, mental health, and low-cost medical technologies, the US National Institutes of Health, the Indian Council of Medical Research, and India's Department of Biotechnology have developed a strong partnership. Both sides agreed to engage institutionally in the new areas of mental health and regulatory and capacity building components of conventional medicine during the Health Dialogue's first meeting in September 2015 in Washington, DC.

India and the US have long worked together in the field of health. In various programmes, scientists from the two nations have collaborated to better understand major diseases at the basic and clinical levels. In many of these programmes, the development of novel medicines and diagnostics has been the main focus. The ROTAVAC® vaccine was created as a consequence of the collaboration under the Vaccine Action Program (VAP), which protects against the rotavirus, which causes severe diarrhoea in children. An inexpensive vaccine was created by an Indian business. The Expanded Program on Immunization now offers the vaccine, which has been commercialised. Numerous other vaccines, including those for TB, influenza, and chikungunya, are currently being developed as part of VAP<sup>xxi</sup>.

In addition, approximately 200 NIH-funded projects are currently underway in India involving 20 NIH network institutions and other up-and-coming Indian institutions working in a variety of scientific fields to provide healthcare solutions. Indian institutions have also been working together on joint research, teaching, and training initiatives to advance ayurveda.

Public health cooperation is governed by the India-US Health Dialogue, which is led by the Indian Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the US Department of Health and Human Services. On May 7, 2021, the US Secretary of Health & Human Services and the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare engaged in digital communication.

#### ***Cooperation in combating Covid-19 pandemic:***

Both nations have found strength in their long-standing healthcare sector cooperation as they face the many challenges posed by the COVID-19<sup>xxii</sup> pandemic. Together, the two parties strengthened the supply chains for necessities like pharmaceuticals, shared best practises for managing COVID-19, and increased collaboration on the creation of treatments and vaccines to combat COVID-19. India replied to the US request for medications, personal protective equipment (PPE), masks, and other crucial medical supplies last year (2020). The U.S. Government, the Congress, the States, the private sector, and the American people expanded their support in India's attempts to combat the COVID infections as the second wave of the epidemic struck that country in April 2021.

In a conversation with Prime Minister Modi on April 26, 2021, President Biden said that the US would "stand shoulder to shoulder with India" and support India's efforts by swiftly allocating resources, much as India had assisted the US in its challenging situation the previous

year. In addition to oxygen-related supplies, vaccine raw materials, medicines, and locating sources of raw materials to be made accessible for the development of vaccinations in India, President Biden promised to deliver emergency help to that country.

By May 17, 2021, a total of seven aircraft from the US Government delivering emergency supplies had arrived in India, beginning with two airlifting flights on April 28.

### ***Cultural Co-operation:***

The cultural cooperation<sup>xxiii</sup> between India and the United States is extensive and manifests itself in a variety of ways. Many private institutes teach Indian cultural arts in addition to India-focused educational programmes at universities and educational institutions. Reading India Series (featuring events related to Indian authors and writings), Performing Indian Series (featuring music, dance, and theatre), Beholding India Series (film screenings, art and photo exhibitions), Understanding India Series (featuring lectures on comprehensive and cross-sectional views of India), and Young India Series (featuring lectures on comprehensive and cross-sectional views of India) are the cultural activities organised by the Embassy (cultural events catering specifically to younger audience). During the Prime Minister's visit to the United States in June 2016, the two countries also declared their intention to commemorate 2017 as the Year of Travel and Tourism Partnership.

### ***High Level Exchanges:***

The increased bilateral cooperation has included frequent exchanges at the leadership level. The results of these trips have played a crucial role in further solidifying the intricate relations between the two nations. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has made several trips to the United States since taking office in May 2014 (September 2014, September 2015, March–April 2016, June 2016, June 2017, and September 2019). During his state visit to India in January 2015, President Obama attended the Republic Day festivities as the Chief Guest. The 24th and 25th of February 2020 saw President Donald J. Trump travel to India on a state visit. On September 8 and 9, 2018, Hon. Vice President of India Shri Venkaiah Naidu visited the US and spoke at the 2nd World Hindu Conference held in Chicago.

On November 17, 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi telephoned U.S. President-elect Joe Biden to express his congratulations on winning the presidential race. Over February 8, 2021, they spoke on the phone and reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening their bilateral

strategic cooperation. On April 26, 2021, the two leaders also spoke on the phone and agreed to collaborate closely in the fight against COVID19. In June 2021, PM Modi spoke with Kamala Harris, the vice president. PM Modi took part in the April 22–23 Leaders' Summit on Climate, organised by President Biden, and the Quad Leaders' Virtual Summit on March 12, 2021.

EAM In September and October of 2019 and again in December for the 2+2 Dialogue, Dr. S. Jaishankar visited the United States. In June 2019, US Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo visited India. Stephen Biegun, a former US deputy secretary of state, visited India during October 12–14, 2020. For the third 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue, the US's then-Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Defence Secretary Mark T. Esper travelled to India in late October 2020. EAM On January 29, 2021, Dr. Jaishankar met with Antony J. Blinken, the new secretary of state of the United States, to express his congratulations. On January 27, 2021, NSA Shri Ajit Doval called Jake Sullivan, the nation's national security adviser, to congratulate him on his new position. Kshatriya Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh spoke with U.S. Secretary Lloyd J. Austin III on 27 January 2021 to congratulate on his appointment and to discuss issues of mutual interest.

From March 19–21, 2021, US Secretary of Defence Lloyd J. Austin was in India. Secretary Austin had meetings with Raksha Mantri Rajnath Singh, NSA, EAM, and other high-ranking members of the Indian government during his visit. John Kerry, a special presidential envoy for climate change, visited India from April 6 to 8, 2021. From May 23 to May 28, 2021, EAM Dr. S. Jaishankar visited the US and spoke with Secretary of State Blinken, other political and Congressional figures, and business leaders. On July 27 and 28, 2021, Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken visited New Delhi, met with NSA Ajit Doval and EAM Dr. S. Jaishankar, and paid a visit to Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

### ***Bilateral Dialogue Mechanisms:***

Despite the COVID-19 epidemic, India and the United States continued to cooperate closely in a variety of fields, including defence, security, health, trade, economics, science & technology, energy, and inter-personal relations.

The India-U.S. 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue<sup>xxiv</sup> examines bilateral ties in the defence, strategic, and security domains as well as crucial regional and international concerns, and is presided



over by the chiefs of the Indian and American foreign and defence ministries. The first India-U.S. Ministerial 2+2 Dialogue took place in New Delhi on September 6, 2018. In order to speak with EAM Late Sushma Swaraj and Minister of Defense/Raksha Mantri Nirmala Sitharaman, then US Secretaries of State Michael R. Pompeo and James N. Mattis travelled to India. The Dialogue has so far had three rounds, in September 2018, December 2019, and October 2020.

***Parliamentary Exchanges:***

Parliamentary exchanges<sup>xxv</sup> have been held on a regular basis to deepen friendships and collaboration. Congressmen George Holding (R-NC), Ami Bera (D-CA), James Sensenbrenner (R-WI), Joe Wilson (R-SC), and Congresswomen Lois Frankel (D-FL), Julia Brownley, and Senators Bob Menendez (D-NJ), the current Chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Ted Cruz (R-TX), Chris Van Hollen (D-MD), Maggie Hassan (D-NH), visited India in 2019 and early (D-CA).

In the US Congress, there is considerable bipartisan support for India-US relations. The Senate Indian Caucus and the House Caucus on India and Indian Americans together make up the largest single nation Caucus in the US Congress, with more than 150 members.

The House of Representatives' India Caucus is led by Congressmen Brad Sherman (D-CA), Steve Chabot (R-OH), Ro Khanna (D-CA), and Michael Waltz, while the Senate's India Caucus is chaired by Senators Mark Warner (D-VA) and John Cornyn (R-TX) (R-FL). The Caucus meets frequently to address significant matters pertaining to US-India ties, and it recently spearheaded a House of Representatives resolution titled "Urging the Administration to enable assistance in response to the terrible impact of COVID-19 in India." This bipartisan resolution was passed in the House of Representatives in a unanimous vote reflecting the strong support for India on both sides of the aisle.

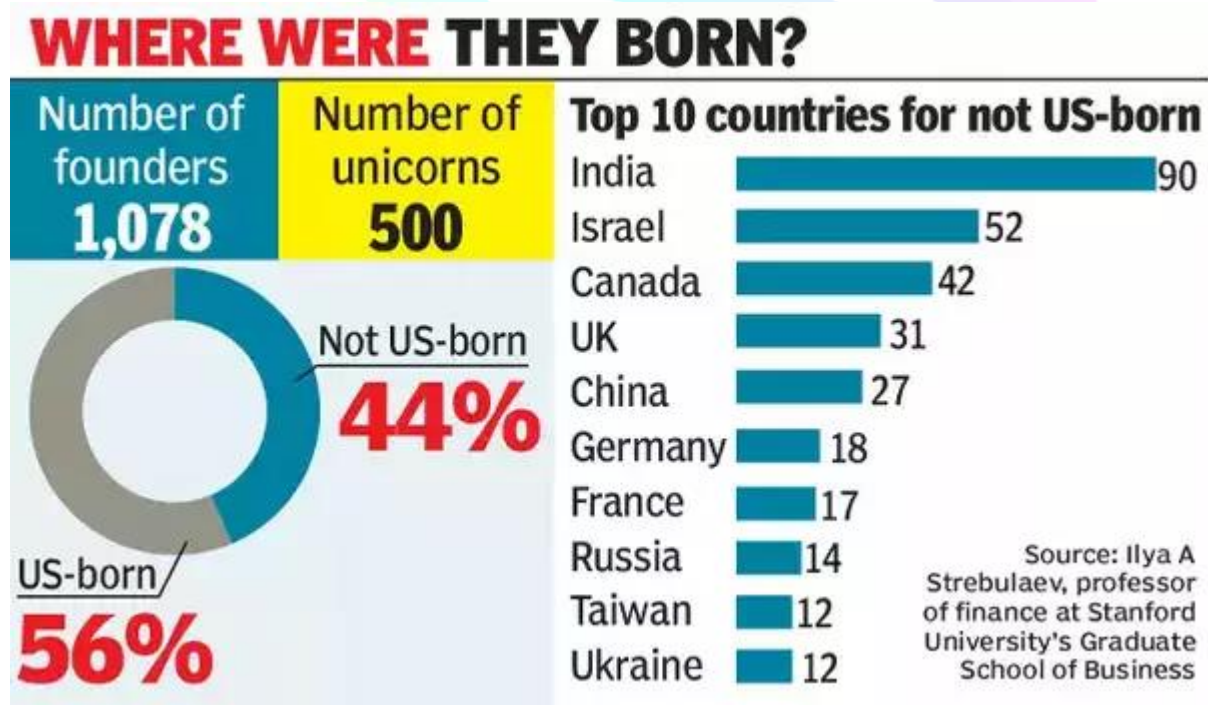
***Media:***

PTI, IANS, Times of India, The Hindu, The Hindustan Times, Outlook, Pioneer, and other Indian media organisations are well-represented in the United States, with correspondents posted in Washington, D.C., and other major cities. NDTV, Times Now, CNN-IBN, and Asia TV are among the TV channels available in the United States. Correspondents from websites like Rediff.com and Firstpost.com stationed here also cover India-US ties, demonstrating the growing importance of Internet-based information transmission.

**People to people ties:**

The Indian American community<sup>xxvi</sup>, which numbers over 3.5 million people and makes up around 1% of the country's total population, is a significant ethnic minority in the United States. The Indian American community contains a considerable number of professionals, business owners, and educators who are gaining societal clout. The Indian Diaspora has assimilated into their adoptive country and is functioning as a catalyst to develop closer and stronger relations between India and the United States, with two Indian Americans serving as Governors and several people's representatives. The two countries have been cooperating to make travel easier for its nationals, and an MOU was struck in June 2016 to support India's participation in the Global Entry Program for expedited immigration for eligible Indian citizens at U.S. airports.

In the US, there are about 4.2 million persons of Indian descent. 3.18 million Indian Americans make up the third-largest Asian ethnic community in the US. Both community-based organisations for Indian Americans and professional associations for Indian Americans exist. One of the most prosperous immigrant communities in the US, Indian Americans are excelling in a variety of disciplines, including politics. Intensifying ties between India and the U.S. has been facilitated by the Indian diaspora.



***State Visits by counterparts (2014 onwards)<sup>xxvii</sup>:***

- **Modi's visit to America, 2014:**

There was widespread doubt about the future of the India-US strategic relationship during the 2014 Indian general election run-off. Because of his alleged involvement in the 2002 Gujarat riots, Narendra Modi had his US visa cancelled while he was the chief minister of Gujarat. As a result, US officials had boycotted him for almost ten years. However, US Ambassador Nancy Powell had contacted Modi before the election since she had predicted that he would win. Additionally, President Obama called him to congratulate him on becoming Prime Minister of India in 2014 and extended an invitation for him to visit the US. On August 1, US Secretary of State John Kerry travelled to New Delhi to set the stage for Modi's first visit to the US as prime minister.

Days before visiting the US in September 2014, Modi told CNN's Fareed Zakaria that although there had been "ups and downs" in relations, "India and the United States are bonded together, by history and culture." From September 27 to September 30, 2014, Modi visited the US. He began his trip with his first speech to the UN General Assembly, then attended a grand public reception hosted by the Indian American community in New York City's Madison Square Garden before travelling to Washington, D.C., for his bilateral meeting with Obama. In an effort to turn India into a manufacturing hub, Modi also met with numerous American business leaders while he was there and extended an invitation to them to join his ambitious Make in India programme.

- **Obama's visit to India, 2015:**

On January 26, 2015, President Barack Obama made history by becoming the first US president to attend as the chief guest of India's 66th Republic Day celebrations. As part of the "Delhi Declaration of Friendship," which fortifies and deepens the two nations' ties as part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, India and the US had their first-ever bilateral debate on the UN and international issues.

Political commentators in both nations highlighted the confidence-building components of the visit as a result of the visit's conspicuous lack of major announcements, which was a crucial indicator of the state of US relations with the host nation.

- **Modi's visit to America, 2015:**

To support the Make in India effort of the NDA administration, Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Silicon Valley and spoke with entrepreneurs, some of whom are of Indian descent, who are working in successful microelectronics, digital communications, and biotechnology start-ups. In order to attend the 2015 UN General Assembly, Modi departed the American West Coast and travelled to New York, where he met with US President Barack Obama in private.

- **Modi's visit to America, 2016:**

While in the United States, Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke before a joint session of Congress and emphasised the shared characteristics of both democracies and the strong friendship between the two nations. In a speech that lasted over 45 minutes, Mr. Modi drew comparisons between the two nations and discussed a number of problems on which the two nations had previously collaborated as well as where the future course of action would lie.

- **Modi's visit to America, 2017:**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited the US on June 26 and had a meeting with President Donald Trump. On November 8, 2017, the US announced a grant of around \$500,000. This money will go to organisations who have ideas and projects to advance religious freedom in Sri Lanka and India.

- **Modi's visit to America, 2019:**

Modi visited Houston in September 2019 and spoke to a sizable Indian American crowd at the Houston NRG stadium. He reaffirmed Indian American ties with President Trump, putting an emphasis on increasing military cooperation with the start of the Tiger Triumph drills.

- **Trump's visit to India, 2020:**

Trump travelled to Ahmedabad, Gujarat, on February 24, 2020, to give a speech to a sizable Indian audience. The "Namaste Trump" event was a response to the "Howdy Modi" gathering that took place in 2019. Over 100,000 people were said to have attended. The occasion gave the American president and the Indian prime minister a chance to highlight their cordial friendship.

On the same day, Trump also travelled to Agra, Uttar Pradesh, and the Taj Mahal. The President and First Lady were greeted by Yogi Adityanath, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, at Agra. 3000 cultural artists from diverse locations displayed their art, culture, and music. However, political analysts claim that the 2020 North East Delhi riots overshadowed Trump's first official visit to India.

- **Modi's visit to America, 2021:**

From September 22 to September 25, 2021, Modi visited the US. He began his trip with his first speech to the UN general assembly before travelling to Washington, D.C., for a meeting with President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris. Modi attended the Quad Leaders' Summit there as well.

Some of the American politicians of Indian descent are: Thomas Abraham, Kiran Ahuja, Dimple Ajmera, Abbas Akhil, Saqib Ali, Arif Alikhan, Vishal Amin, Harry Anand, Niraj Antani, Sam Arora, Preeta D. Bansal, Sandy Baruah, Kumar P. Barve, Ami Bera, Nandita Berry, Raj Bhakta, Ravinder Bhalla, Nisha Desai Biswal, Amit Bose (government official), Raj Bothra, Saikat Chakrabarti, Neil Chatterjee, Swadesh Chatterjee, Arun Chaudhary, Satveer Chaudhary, Jay Chaudhuri, Joy Cherian, Upendra J. Chivukula, Aneesh Chopra, Rohit Chopra, Jeremy Cooney, Swati Dandekar, Mona Das, Raj Date, Harmeet Dhillon, Manka Dhingra, Shefali Razdan Duggal, Mervyn Dymally, Vijaya Lakshmi Emani, Radhika Fox, Jay C. Gandhi, Shanti Gandhi, Manju Ganeriwala, Sara Gideon, Kashmir Gill, Sim Gill, Jay Goyal, Raj Goyle, Gurbir Grewal, Deepak Gupta (attorney), Nikki Haley, Mohammed Hameeduddin, Har Dayal, Kamala Harris, Maya Harris, Ghazala Hashmi, Satish Hiremath, William Hogan (New York politician), Faz Husain, Rashad Hussain, Avinash Iragavarapu, Pramila Jayapal, Susheela Jayapal, Bobby Jindal, Janak Joshi, Ash Kalra, Neel Kashkari, Josh Kaul, Gopal Khanna, Ro Khanna, Kris Kolluri, Raja Krishnamoorthi, Shekar Krishnan, Nima Kulkarni, Sri Preston Kulkarni, Sabi "Doc" Kumar, Vivek Kundra, Padma Kuppa, Zohran Mamdani, Nimi McConigley, Aruna Miller, Mujtaba A. Mohammed, Sohail Mohammed, Raj Mukherji, Devi Nampiaparampil, Yadav Nathwani, Ron Nirenberg, Ajit Pai, Farah Pandith, Prachi Patankar, Abhay Patel, Kash Patel, Suraj Patel, Rachel Paulose and many more.



***Indians are the second largest stakeholders in USA in IT, Health Care, Education etc.***

In the past ten years, immigration from India have been a significant driver in the development of new engineering and technology firms in the US. According to a survey, 26% of the 7,300 or so US technology businesses started by immigrants have Indian founders, CEOs, presidents, or chief researchers. In the fields of technology and communications, many gifted Indians have achieved discoveries, pushed limits, and occupied powerful positions. The founders of the USB and technology blogging are only two examples of the many prominent US technology enterprises that employ people of Indian ancestry. Here are few Indians who are making it big in the US: Satya Nadella, CEO Microsoft; Sabeer Bhatia, Co-founder Hotmail; Sundar Pichai, CEO Google; Vinod Khosla, Indian-American Businessman; Padmasree Warrior, Chief Technology officer Cisco; Shantanu Narayen, CEO of Adobe Systems; and many more.

Coming to other fields like business, academics, media, politics, literature, science and many more, these are some of the highly successful Indian American personalities: Sunita Williams, an Indian-origin NASA astronaut; Indra Nooyi, an Indian-origin American executive, the current Chairman and CEO of PepsiCo; Bobby Jindal, the current Governor of Louisiana, one of the most powerful politicians in the whole of America; Preet Bharara, the U.S. Attorney for the southern district of New York; Nikki Haley, the current Governor of South Carolina; Soumitra Dutta, the dean of the Samuel Curtis Graduate School of Management at Cornell University; Romesh Wadhvani, the founder and chairman of Symphony Technology Group; Ajit, the leader of the multi-billion dollar Berkshire Hathaway Reinsurance Group; Kamala Harris, the current attorney General of California; Sanjay Gupta, the chief medical correspondent for CNN; Shyamalan, the most successful Indian-born American director, screen writer and producer; Sanjay, the former CEO of Motorola mobility; Sant Singh Chatwal, a famous hotelier and businessman, the owner of the Bombay Palace chain of restaurants; Kalpen Suresh Modi, a Hollywood film and TV actor; Pradeep K. Khosla, the chancellor of University of California; Jagdish Natwarlal Bhagwati, an Indian-American economist and professor of economics and law at Columbia University; Nitin, the dean of Harvard Business School (HBS); Dipak C. Jain, the current dean of INSEAD and the former dean of the Kellogg School of Management at North western University; Sudhir M Parikh, an allergy specialist (center for Asthma and Allergy, New Jersey), philanthropist and publisher; Balamurali Ambati, a Tamil-origin ophthalmologist, educator, and researcher; Deepa Mehta, an Indian-born

Canadian film director and screenwriter; Nikesh, the Senior Vice President and Chief Business Officer of Google; Aziz Ansari, an Indian-origin American writer and stand-up comedian; Rachel Roy, an Indian-American fashion designer of Bengali and Dutch descent; Amit Singhal, a top ranking software engineer in Google; Rakesh Sachdev, the former president and CEO of Sigma-Aldrich Corp; Renu Khator, the Chancellor and President of University of Houston; Bharat Desai, the co-founder and Chairman of Syntel; Bibhu Mohapatra, a New York settled Indian fashion designer; Raju Narisetti, the Managing Editor of Wall Street Journal's digital network; Dattatreya Nori, a renowned Radiation oncologist; Dr. Daniel Mascarenhas, cardiologist and Associate Professor of Medicine at Drexel University in Philadelphia; Bharati Mukherjee, a nonfiction-writer and journalist who currently works as a professor in the department of English at the University of California, Berkeley; Rajiv Shah, the highest ranking Indian appointee in Obama administration; Fareed Zakaria, the editor-at-large and columnist for TIME magazine; Raj Goyle, a democratic politician; and many more.

This is a tale of growing compatibility between natural allies, starring inspiring people and outstanding institutions. It is a tale of geopolitics and commerce, fresh perspectives and scientific discoveries, aspiration, vision, and success. Millions of people's lives have already been enhanced by US-India cooperation. It now has an even larger potential to promote world peace and prosperity.

When Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and American President Donald J. Trump met in February 2020, they emphasised the influence of our shared progress on the world and dubbed our alliance a Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership. As a result, they realised that the US and India cooperate in every sphere of human activity, motivated by extensive interpersonal links, shared interests, the potential for innovation and progress, similarities as diverse democracies, and the duty of global leadership. Today, the United States and India are working together to address global challenges, better the lives of billions of people, set an example for other nations to follow, and join forces with other like-minded nations to maintain the international system of laws.

Despite this development, there is still more to be done. By utilising our complementary skills and interests, we may reach our relationship's full potential and contribute to the definition of the twenty-first century. Our thriving economy, vibrant cultures, active civil societies, diplomatic influence, and military might all contribute to our capacity for global leadership.

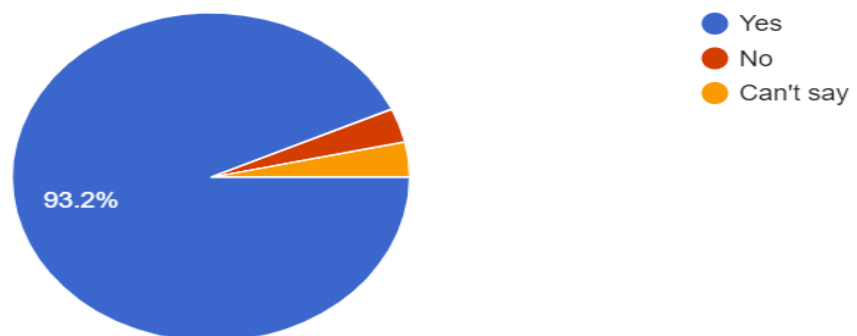
The U.S.-India relationship aims to fully utilise our cutting-edge scientific and technological capabilities as well as the talents of our people to promote prosperity and global growth. Our shared identities as Indo-Pacific nations—a region that is predicted to be the hub of power and economic growth in the twenty-first century—give rise to our shared goal. Importantly, all of the major political parties in our individual nations as well as the overwhelming backing of our citizenry underpin our aim.

India and the United States have a broad worldwide strategic alliance that touches practically every sector of life like Trade, Economy, Defence, Counter Terrorism, Internal Security, Education, Counter Narcotics, Cyber Security, Energy, Climate, Science and Technology, Politics, Indo-Pacific Strategy, Quad, Space, Civil Nuclear, Health, Covid-19, Culture, Bilateral Dialogue Mechanisms, Parliamentary Exchanges, Media, People-To-People ties, and many more, which, i.e. the relationship between two huge and powerful countries of the world—the India and the US, is helping to lead the world in all the sectors of life.

## LITERATURE SURVEY

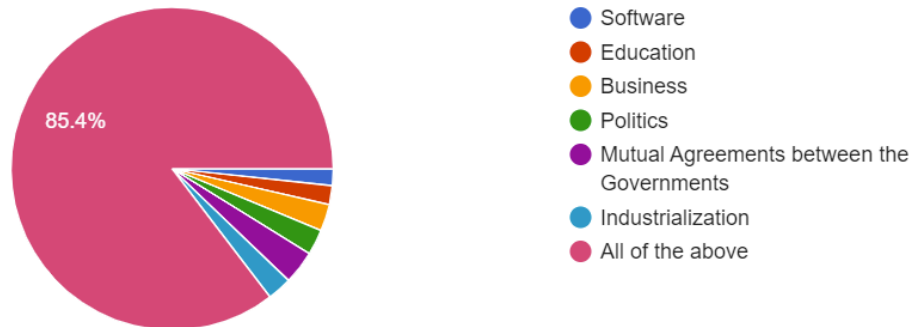
A standard procedure an Empirical Research Methodology was used to conduct the survey on the chosen topic. Demographically, the total number of respondents were 4673 among which 3137 were Male and 1563 were Female of all the age groups above 15. The tools used in performing this survey were: Direct Interaction, Emailing, social media, etc. The respondents were from various parts of the globe like India, USA, UK, China, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand etc. The survey reports were as follows:

**Question 1:** Do you agree that Indo-US relationship is leading the world?



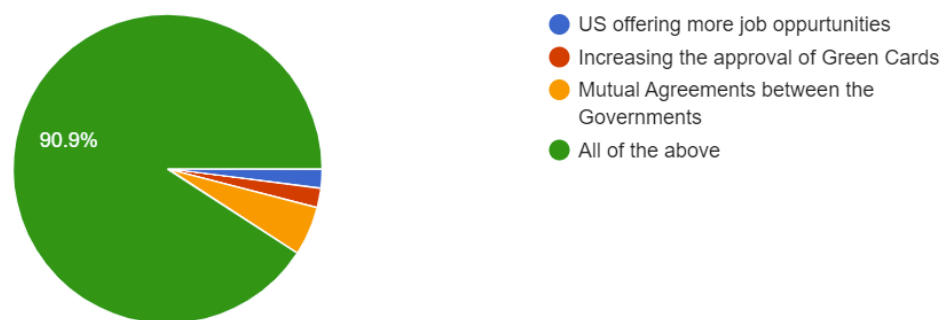
The above pie chart indicates the result of the survey for the first question, which states that 93.2% of the respondents agree that Indo-US relationship is leading the World while 3.3% of the respondents did not agree and 3.5% could not conclude on this statement.

**Question 2:** If so, what are the fields that emphasize such a relationship?



The above pie chart illustrates the survey result for the second question, which states that 1.7% of the respondents felt that Software, 1.9% of the respondents felt that Education, 2.7% of the respondents felt that Business, 2.6% of the respondents felt that Politics, 3.3% of the respondents felt that Mutual agreements between the governments, 2.5% of the respondents felt that Industrialisation, are the fields that emphasize such relationships while 85.4% of the respondents felt that the emphasis is due to all the above mentioned factors.

**Question 3:** What helps in strengthening such a relationship?



The above pie chart exhibits the survey result for the third question that states that 2% of the respondents agree that US offering more job opportunities, 2% of the respondents agree that increasing the approval of green cards, 5.1% of the respondents agree that mutual agreements between the governments help in strengthening such a relationship while 90.9% of the respondents agree that the all of the above things help in strengthening such a relationship.

## **CONCLUSION**

Despite political mistrust and disagreements in the past, US-India ties have managed to overcome all obstacles, including non-proliferation and Pakistan-related issues. Regardless of policy disputes, both countries understand the strategic importance of US-India relations. Both countries must keep the big picture in mind while dealing with minor trade concerns in order to avoid jeopardising common national interests during negotiations.

The relationship between India and the United States is still crucial in establishing the world order in the twenty-first century. To fully realise the potential of their relationship, the two governments must now work to fulfil outstanding agreements and chart a course for a stronger Comprehensive Strategic Global Partnership.

According to a Morning Consult survey conducted in August 2021 following the fall of Afghanistan, 79 percent of Indians had a favourable opinion of the United States, compared to 10 percent who had a negative opinion. This was the highest percentage among the 15 major nations surveyed and was even more positive than how most Americans felt about the United States.

Trade in products and services between the two countries increased by 9.8% in 2017 to reach US\$126,100,000,000. India's exports to the US totalled US\$76,700,000,000, while the US exported US\$49,400,000,000 to India.

Driven by similar democratic principles, agreement on a number of issues, and active people-to-people exchanges, India and the United States have a comprehensive global strategic partnership that almost all facets of human endeavour.

A wide range of topics are covered by the India-US bilateral partnership today, including the response to CoViD-19, post-pandemic economic recovery, the climate crisis and sustainable development, critical and emerging technologies, supply chain resilience, education, the diaspora, and defence and security.

The breadth and depth of Indo-US relations continue to be unrivalled, and the factors fostering this alliance have been expanding at a never-before-seen pace. Since both the strategic elite and the interpersonal level are involved in the relationship, it continues to be special. Even though India and the US have had mostly divergent reactions to the Russia-Ukraine conflict,



the two leaders of the world's two most powerful democracies recently indicated their willingness to bridge their differences in order to reach amicable solutions.

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## ENDNOTES

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