



THE DYNAMICS OF INDIA – USA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP IN THE CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL WORLD

Dr.Chakali Bramhayya

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science & Human Rights, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh.

"The United States and India are working together on so many of the most important challenges of our time and ones that are having a profound impact on the lives of our citizens. The partnership between the United States and India is vital, it's strong, and it's increasingly productive."

– Secretary Antony J. Blinken, 28th May 2021(US Department of State, 2021)

Abstract

India - USA relations have been elevated into "global strategic partnership" based on global issues, regional, bilateral relations, and democratic values. The dynamic foreign policy of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has led to innovative developments and strong ties between India – USA. The slogans "Chalein Saath Saath (Forward Together We Go)" and "SanjhaPrayas, Sab ka Vikas (Shared Effort, Progress for All)" had been adopted during two summits of Prime Minister Modi and President Obama in September 2014 and January 2015, respectively. The 2016 summit has defined India – USA relations as "Enduring Global Partners in the 21st Century". Dialogue architecture and high-level political visits have provided a solid basis to bilateral between India and the USA. Contemporary India-U.S. strategic partnership is multi-sectoral and has signed vital agreements related to defence, education, agriculture, civil nuclear energy, health, environment, cybersecurity, science and technology, trade and investment. People-to-people interaction, political developments in India, politics of Asia, various multilateral engagements and organisations have played a vital role in designing the nature of India – USA. Strategic partnership. Indian Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has greeted the USA and President of the U.S.A., Joe Biden, on the auspicious occasion of 245th Independence Day of the United States on 04th July 2021, stated that India's bilateral relations with the United States have a "truly global significance" Both India and the USA are vibrant democratic countries. They are sharing the values of liberty and freedom(The Hindu, 04th July 2021). Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the U.S.A. President Joe Biden have participated in the Quadrilateral Leadership Summit on 12th March 2021. Both leaders have emphasised the significance of democratic values and multilateralism in the contemporary global world (Bhattacharjee, The Hindu, 04th July 2021).

Keywords: *Strategic partnership, defence cooperation, 2+2 dialogue, Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, Indo – Pacific region, multipolar world order.*

Introduction

Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of the United States, visited New Delhi during July 27-28, and he has emphasised strengthening the strategic partnership. Secretary Blinken met Prime Minister Narendra Modi and External Affairs Minister Dr. Jaishankar and extensively discussed various regional security concerns, global climate crisis COVID-19 response efforts, and democratic values (US State Department 2021).



The India – USA strategic partnership is based on shared democratic values and commitment towards the Indo-Pacific region. The United States has supported India's aspirations for the emergence of global power and ensure the Indo-Pacific region with stability, economic inclusion, peace and growing prosperity (US. State Department (2021)). India and the United States have been cooperating on various aspects of security, diplomatic and economic issues related to economic and security issues, trade and investment, science and technology, oceans, counter-terrorism, space, energy, regional cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, climate change, agriculture, non-proliferation and strategic defence cooperation. India and the USA signed an agreement in 2008 on funding and governance of the Fulbright Program. This programme has led to innovative academic exchange programmes. As a result, India has emerged as one of the highest Fulbright Scholar (faculty) programs in the contemporary global world. Fulbright Scholar program has provided opportunities for 66 Indian Scholars, 55 Indian students, 61 US Scholars, 29 English Teaching Assistants and 13 Foreign Language Teaching Assistants(US State Department (2021)). The United States has supported and welcomes India's joining of the United Nations' security council in January 2021 for two years. India hosted a 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue at New Delhi in October 2020. India and the USA have been working jointly in various multilateral forums to address contemporary global issues (US. State Department (2021)).

The USA has recognised India as a leading global power, and both are strategic partners in the Indo-Pacific region. Indian Prime Minister Modi, the USA. President Biden has joined with Australian and Japanese counterparts and has extensively discussed various issues related to the Indo- Pacific region: combat the global climate crisis, quality infrastructure investment, counter-terrorism, maritime security, the repercussions of COVID-19, cyber-space security issues and critical technologies(US. State Department (2021)). India – USA defence cooperation has reached the pinnacle, conducted military exercises in the Malabar region, and signed key defence communication agreements, i.e. Communication, information, on security Memorandum of Agreement (COMCASA); Communication Interoperability and Security Memorandum Agreements (CISMOA). The USA has supplied defence equipment to India worth \$ 20 billion. U.S.-India Defense Technology and Trade Initiative has played a vital role in the joint ventures and production and development of defence equipment. Both have been addressing various regional security issues, including Afghanistan. The United States has extended its support to India to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. The United States has contributed \$200 million to deal with the COVID-19 in India.

Further, the USA has contributed \$50 million towards emergency supplies (US. State Department (2021)). The USA has trained 218,000 frontline health workers to combat the COVID -19 pandemic. India and the USA have also renewed the MoU on International Center of Excellence in Research, which extensively focuses on COVID-19, emerging threats, and infectious diseases and ensures global supply chains. Indian pharmaceutical companies have immensely benefitted from the US pharmaceutical companies to manufacture COVID -19 vaccines, conducting clinical trials and therapies (US. State Department (2021)).

India and the USA have been effectively addressing the global climate crisis. It has been reflected in the recent visit of John Kerry, U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, in April 2021. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the U.S.-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership to meet the Paris agreement and clean energy goals. It has led to the Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue and Clean Energy Partnership. Both countries have been working together to combat and address global climate issues at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow, UK, in November (US. State Department (2021)).



The evolution of India – USA. Strategic partnership

Since the US Strategic framework for the Indo-Pacific of National Security Council's (NSC) has been declassified and the transition of power from Donald J. Trump to Joe Biden, India – USA relations have occupied much prominence in the US security policy. Joe Biden will likely continue the policies of Barack Obama and George W Bush. India has emerged as a major defence partner during the Obama times. Indo–Pacific collaborations and strategy towards containing China are new policies that will likely continue under the Biden administration. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden, Has extensively conducted interviews with South Asia experts, politicians, US military officials and nuclear experts to identify the factors responsible for India – USA nuclear and security engagement.

Continuity

The officials of the Biden administration have stated that the USA will continue the strict approach of Donald J.Trump's policy towards assertive and aggressive China. Antony Blinken has elucidated that India – USA relations are a bipartisan success story and advocated the significance of strategic partnership in the Indo – Pacific region. Kurt Campbell, Coordinator for Indo-Pacific affairs at the National Security Council, has played a vital role in the Obama administration in designing the USA's foreign policy towards India. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Burns, has also supported rising India and various alliances in the Indo-Pacific region. Bush- and Obama-era policies have immensely contributed to Indo- US civil nuclear cooperation and nuclear security (Saalman, SIPRI 2021). Biden administration will also give importance to India – USA. Strategic partnership.

Intelligence and acquisitions

India and the USA have established various mechanisms to strengthen intelligence and acquisitions. 2+2 Ministerial dialogue took place in 2014 between US Secretaries of Defence and State, India's Ministers for Defence and External Affairs and has immensely contributed to the bilateral security, strategic, and defence cooperation. India and the USA have signed Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA), which have provided India to access US geospatial intelligence. Further, it led to unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) targeting and navigation and accuracy of missiles in the maritime domain and borders (Saalman, SIPRI 2021).BECA has played a vital role in strategic stability, surveillance. The USA has designed the Missile Technology Control Regime Policies policies to supply unmanned vehicles and armed unmanned aerial vehicles (AUAVs). Thus, India could easily procure Sea Guardian UAVs and Predators. These technologies have been beneficial for India to analyse the situation at the Line of Actual Control (LAC) at the Indian ocean and with China(Saalman, SIPRI 2021).

Communications and interoperability

India and the USA have signed the Communications, Compatibility and Security Agreement in 2018, which has led to the sharing of encrypted and highly secured communication equipment. Obama era policy of Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement has facilitated the USA to supply spare parts; access supplied and refuels at each other military bases. In this connection, the USA has supplied P-8I aircraft, C-17 aircraft, C-130J aircraft, Sea Guardian UAV to India. Industrial Security Annex has also played a vital role in information sharing India–USA (Saalman, SIPRI 2021). This decision has been taken at the 2+2 dialogue in the year 2019. General Security of Military Information Agreement of Bush ear has contributed to sharing military information related to armed industries and Government entitles. Indian Defence Innovation Organization and US Defense Innovation Unit in 2020



have expanded the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI) of Obama era agreement. These agreements have finally led to the joint development and manufacture of weapons between India and the USA. The Indian and USA intelligence agencies have played a vital role in the defence cooperation (Saalman, SIPRI 2021).

High-level Exchanges and Political visits to the USA

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, has visited the USA 06 times since assuming the office of Prime Minister in May 2014. Prime Minister has made two unique bilateral visits in June 2016 and June 2017. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met Donald J. Trump in June 2017 and extensively discussed various issues related to strategic cooperation, counter-terrorism, security, and defence cooperation. In this connection, the prime minister has attended "Howdy Modi", hosted by the Indian Diaspora on 22nd September 2017. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Vice President of India, also visited the USA in September 2018. Dr. Jaya Shanker, External Affairs Minister, visited September-October 2019 and also the month of December 2019. Defence Minister Shri Rajnath Singh also visited the USA IN November 2019 and October 2020. President Donald Trump, accompanied by First Lady Melania Trump, visited India during 24-25 February 2020. In this connection, he has participated in the "Namaste Trump at Ahmadabad. Modi and Trump have signed two key agreements related to promoting mental health and medical products. The then USA president, Barack Obama, had visited India as the Chief Guest of the 66th Republic Day Celebrations in January 2015. Michael R. Pompeo, the then Secretary of State, also visited India in June 2019. Wilbur Ross, the then US Secretary of Commerce, visited India in May 2019 and October 2019 (Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy 2021).

Mutual visits have taken place between India the USA at the leadership level. It has led to the strengthening of strategic partnerships in the contemporary global world. **Indian** Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi spoke to President Biden on 17th November 2020 to congratulate him on the auspicious occasion of assuming the office of the President of the USA. Both leaders had a telephonic call on 08th February to discuss various climate-change issues, shared democratic priorities, and regional issues (Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy 2021). Dr. Jaya Shankar, Minister of External Affairs, has spoken to his counterpart U.S. Antony J. Blinken, US Secretary of State, to congratulate him on his appointment on 29th January 2021, and then on 09th February 2021. Both have extensively discussed various bilateral and multilateral issues significant to India – USA strategic partnership.

Multilateral Events and bilateral exchanges

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and U.S.A. President met Manila (13th November 2017), Osaka (28th June 2019), and Biarritz (26 August 2019). During the COVID-19 pandemic, both the leaders have extensively discussed various issues related to combating Covid -19. PM met then-Vice President Michael R. Pence on 14th November 2018 at the Esat Asian summit of Singapore. Indian Defence Minister also has talked with Secretary Esper at the ASEAN defence ministers summit in Bangkok in November 2019. 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue took place at New Delhi in October 2020; External Affairs Minister met the then Secretary Pompeo at ASEAN Regional Forum on 2 August 2019 at Bangkok, and also he attended Munich Security Conference on 15th February 2020; QUAD Foreign Ministers Meeting held in Tokyo on 06th October 2020, and 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue in October 2020. India and the USA have more than 50 bilateral inter-governmental dialogue mechanisms at the ministerial level, including "**India-U.S. 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue; India-U.S. Commercial Dialogue; India –**



US Economic and Financial Partnership; India-U.S. Trade Policy Forum; India – US Economic and Financial Partnership; India-U.S. Strategic Energy Partnership: India-U.S. Commercial Dialogue; India-U.S. Homeland Security Dialogue (HSD): Dialogue mechanisms for defence cooperation, Counter-terrorism and Internal Security and Cybersecurity" (Indian Embassy, Washington DC, 2021).

India-U.S. 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue: Foreign and the Defence Ministers of India and the USA have participated in the 2+2 Annual Ministerial Dialogue. So far, three rounds have been organised at New Delhi and Washington DC, respectively. The third 2+2 Ministerial was held at New Delhi on 27th October 2020, with US Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo and Secretary of Defense Mark T. Esper (Ministry of External Affairs 2021).

Civil Nuclear Cooperation: The bilateral civil nuclear cooperation agreement has been signed in October 2008. India and the US have been working on Civil Nuclear Energy Working group, R&D activities and R&D collaboration. A US company - Westinghouse and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), have been developing six AP 1000 reactors at Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh (Ministry of External Affairs 2021).

Science & Technology: India-U.S. Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement have been signed in October 2005. The Indo-U.S. Science & Technology Forum (IUSSTF) has been established in the year 2000, and it has been playing a vital role in the promotion of innovation, technology and science. It has played a significant role during Covid -19 pandemic. Both India and the USA have cooperated in space science, exploration, and satellite navigation earth observation (Ministry of External Affairs 2021). The India-U.S Joint Working Group on Civil Space Cooperation has coordinated with NASA to carry out Mars exploration. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and US National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) have been working together to develop a microwave remote sensing satellite for Earth observation, named NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR). This joint mission will be launched in early 2023. (Ministry of External Affairs 2021).

Indian Diaspora & Education: 4 million Indian Americans and Indians have been working in the USA. Educationists, many professionals, entrepreneurs have been working on US polity, society and economy. Indians have become the most significant stakeholders in India-U.S. strategic partnership. Both the countries have strong collaboration in higher education and research at Universities (Ministry of External Affairs 2021). The USA has become one of the favourite destinations for Indian students to pursue their higher education. Enrolled Indian Students at US Universities and colleges have contributed \$8 billion to the US economy.

India – the USA. Defence Cooperation (2010 -2021)

The Indian embassy in Washington has stated that India – USA defence cooperation has been strengthened and stood at \$21 billion. Military and bilateral relations have been strengthened. Taranjit Singh Sandhu, India's ambassador to the US, has stipulated that the USA has recognised India as a major defence partner and the status of Strategic Trade Authorisation-1. Four foundational agreements with the USA have led to military-to-military cooperation and stronger India – USA defence ties. India has signed "*Industrial Security Annex and the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA); Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA), the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement" (LEMOA)*" (The Hindu, 11th February 2021). These agreements have



further strengthened India – United States security and defence ties. Defence exercises in plurilateral and bilateral formats have broadened the scope of defence cooperation (The Hindu 2021). Malabar exercises with Australia, Japan has become a milestone in the India - USA bilateral relations. India and United States have been jointly working to produce and develop defence equipment under the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative scheme, initiated by the then US President Barack Obama'. Innovators and industries have been jointly working on manufacturing next-generation defence technology to undertake joint research and development. Further, both countries are working together in the Indo–Pacific region to strengthen security and defense strategic partnership. India is heavily imploring weapons from India, which has been increased to \$18 billion(The Hindu 2021).

Defence Production and Procurement Group (DPPG) has played a vital role in the USA's defence procurement. Both countries have various military platforms. DPPG has convened its meeting during 7 -9, 2018. Brookings Institute has stated that the Quadrilateral security dialogue in the Indo–Pacific region and India – USA defence cooperation has been significant in Biden's administration (The Hindu, February 2021). Further, United States can immensely help India in various security aspects : (i) Support India to emerge as a significant global leader and counterbalancing China (ii) limiting China's ability to coerce India and other States in the South Asian region (iii) de-escalation and mitigating India – China and India – Pakistan conflicts(The Bookings Report, The Hindu 2021). Former Director for India in the Office of the Secretary of Defence - Benjamin Schwartz, former US President Donald Trump has launched various defenc schemes to strengthen India – United States defence cooperation. Nevertheless, due to some unavoidable circumstances, it has not been succeeded. Joe Biden's team has also been working to extend support to India to deal with the COVID -19 situation. India - USA defence cooperation has great significance in the contemporary global world and South Asia in particular. Both countries have been involved in developing sensitive military technologies(The Hindu, February 2021).

US Secretary of Defense General (Retd.) Lloyd James Austin III has stated that India – USA strategic partnership is a "*Central Pillar of U .S policy for India – Pacific*". India has resolved to further strategic defence cooperation with the US Central Command in Florida and US commands in the Indo-Pacific region (The Hindu, 20th March 2021). Both India's defence Minister Shri Rajnath Singh and US Secretary of Defense General (Retd.) Lloyd James Austin III have extensively reviewed multilateral and bilateral issues discussed various issues related to LEMOA, BECA, COMCASA in order to strengthen India - USA strategic partnership. Austin has given the following statement related to India – USA strategic partnership: "*India, in particular, is an increasingly important partner among today's rapidly shifting international dynamics. I reaffirm our commitment to a comprehensive and forward-looking defence partnership with India as a central pillar to our approach to the region*" (The Hindi 2021, Austin 2021). Since China is increasing its military activities in the South China region, India – United States have to work strategically to contain the military aggression of China in the Himalayan region.

Further, Austin has given one more statement related to strategic partnership: "*The relationship is a stronghold of a free and open Indo-Pacific region. PM Modi has stated that India stands for freedom of navigation and overflight, unimpeded lawful commerce and adherence to international law. This is a resounding affirmation of our shared vision for regional security in the Indo-Pacific*" (The Hindu 2021, Austin 2021). Indian Defence Minister Shri Rajnath Singh has stated that India and United States have to work together to ensure an inclusive, free, open Indo – Pacific region. They have extensively



discussed various non - traditional security challenges in the Indo- Pacific region, including drug trafficking, oil spills, Unregulated (IUU) fishing, ecological disasters, oil spills and environmental disasters(The Hindu 2021).

Table 1: India – USA Defence Cooperation: Export of military equipment from the USA to India(2010 to 2020)

"No. Ordered	Designation	Weapon Description	Years of weapon Ordered	Year of Delivery/ No. Delivered	No. Comments
LM-2500	Gas turbine	Gas turbine	(2004)		For 1 Vikrant (IAC or Project-71) aircraft carrier produced in India; from the Italian production line
14	LM-2500	Gas turbine	(2017)		For 7 Project-17A (Nilgiri) frigates produced in India; possibly from the Italian production line
(112)	TPE-331	Turboprop	1983	1986-2011(112)	For 56 Do-228 MP aircraft from FRG; incl production in India
8	P-8A Poseidon	ASW aircraft	2009	2013-2016(28)	For 14 Do-228MP MP aircraft from FRG
(28)	TPE-331	Turboprop	(2012)	2013-2016(28)	For 14 Do-228MP MPaircraft fromFRG
6	C-130J-30 Hercules	Transport aircraft	2013	2017 (6)	2017 (6) Probably \$1.1 b deal (30% offsets including production in India of components for all future C-130J); for special forces
22	AH-64E Apache	Combat helicopter	2015	2019-2020(22),	\$1.2-1.4 b deal (incl production of components in India; part of\$2.4 b deal)
4	P-8A Poseidon	ASW aircraft	2016	2020(1),	\$1 - 1.1 b deal; delivery planned020021
6	AH-64E Apache	Combat helicopter	2020		\$800 m deal; incl production of components in India; delivery planned from 2023
(70)	TPE-331	Turboprop	(2020)		For 70 HTT-40 trainer aircraft produced in India; incl production under licence in India
6	LM-2500	Gas turbine	(1999)	2010-2012(6),	For 3 Shivalik (Project-17) frigates produced in India; ; possibly from the Italian productionline
24	F404	Turbofan	2007	24	\$100 m deal; F404-IN20 version for 20 Tejas Mk-1 (LCA) combat aircraft produced in India (incl 4 spare engines)
(4)	AE-3007	Turbofan	2008		4, For 2 ERJ-145 transport aircraft from Brazil Modified in India to AEW&C aircraft
6	C-130J-30 Hercules	Transport aircraft	2008	2010-2011(6),	\$962 m deal (incl \$596 m for aircraft and rest for special equipment; 30% offsets incl production in India of components for all future C-130J); for special forces
512	CBU-97 SFW	Guided bomb	2010	2013-2017(512),	\$258-311 m deal; CBU-10version
(20)	Harpoon Block-2	Anti-ship missile/SSM	2010	2013(20)	, \$170 m deal; AGM-84L version for Jaguar Combat Aircraft
10	C-17A Globemaster-3	Heavy transport ac	2011	2013-2014(10),	\$4.1 b deal (offsets \$1.1 b)



(32)	Mk-54 MAKO 324mm	ASW torpedo	(2011)	2013-2016 (32),	\$86 m deal; for P-8I ASW aircraft
99	F414	Turbofan	(2012)		\$800-900 m deal; for Tejas Mk-1A (LCA) combat aircraft produced in India; most assembled in India; selected 2012 but not yet ordered by end-2020
(21)	Harpoon Block-2	Anti-ship missile/SSM	2012	2014 21	\$200 m deal; AGM-84L version for P-8I ASW aircraft
(245)	FIM-92 Stinger	Portable SAM	(2013)	2019-2020(245)	FIM-92 Block-1 version; for AH-64 combat helicopters
(542)	AGM-114K HELLFIRE	Anti-tank missile	2015	2019-2020(542)	AGM-114R-3 version; for AH-64 combat helicopters
(812)	AGM-114L HELLFIRE	Anti-tank missile	2015	2019-2020 (812)	AGM-114L-3 version; for AH-64 combat helicopters
15	CH-47F Chinook	Transport helicopter	2015	2019-2020 (15)	\$1 b deal (part of \$2.4 b deal); CH-47F(I) version
(6)	T-700	Turboshaft	(2015	2019-2020 (6)	Spares for AH-64 combat helicopters
12	APG-78 Longbow	Combat heli radar	2016		For AH-64E combat helicopters
(20)	F404	Turbofan	(2016)	2019-2020(12)	F404-IN20 version for 20 Tejas Mk-1A) co combat aircraft Produced in India.
12	Harpoon Block-2	Anti-ship missile/SSM	2016	2018 12	Part of \$82 m deal; UGM-84L version for Type-209 submarines
24)	TPE-331	Turboprop	(2016)	2019-2020(16)	For 12 Do-228 MP aircraft from Germany
1	C-17A Globemaster-3	Heavy transport ac	2017	2019 1	\$262 m deal
1	C-130J-30 Hercules	Transport aircraft	(2018)	2019 1	
	M-982 Excalibur	Guided shell	2019	2019	
(600)	M-982 Excalibur	Guided shell	2019	2019	
	MPQ-64 Sentinel	Air search radar	(2019)		For use with NASAMS SAM system from N Norway
	AGM-114A HELLFIRE	Anti-tank missile	(2020		
24	MH-60R Seahawk	ASW helicopter	2020	2021-2024	\$2.6 b 'N-MRH' programme; delivery lanned
6	P-8A Poseidon	ASW aircraft	(2020)		Selected but not yet ordered by end-2020
2	RQ-1 Predator	UAV	2020		2 1-year lease”

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, http://armstrade.sipri.org/armstrade/page/trade_register.php
 Accessed on 12th August 2021



The table mentioned above illustrates that the United States has supplied the following qualitative weapons to India from 2010 to 2020: C-130J-30 Hercules Transport aircraft, MH-60R Seahawk ASW helicopter, AGM-114A HELLFIRE Anti-tank missile, Harpoon Block-2 Anti-ship missile/S.S.M., APG-78 Longbow Combat helicopters, CH-47F Chinook Transport helicopter, AGM-114L HELLFIRE - Anti-tank missile; Harpoon Block-2 Anti-ship missile/S.S.M.; F404 Turbofan; AH-64E Apache Combat helicopter; P-8A Poseidon ASW aircraft; LM-2500 Gas turbine; TPE-331 Turboprop.

Table 2: Arms exports to India from global countries from 2010-2020

"Name of the Country	Year												Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	
Australia	17	17											33
Brazil								10		10			21
Canada				15	13	90							118
France	24	27	32	59	62	123	117	411	192	712	1013		2771
Germany	50	34	9	20	28	59	40	33	5	71	74		423
Israel	113	158	163	119	157	377	736	688	108	133	107		2858
Italy	12	306	12	6	11	6	3	3			3		360
Kyrgyzstan						4	5	5					14
Netherlands	20	1	1		10	10	10						51
Poland				11									11
Russia	2294	2483	3798	3853	1719	1961	1887	1411	1102	1182	969		22658
South Africa		4	31	31				11	11	16	15		119
South Korea									26	190	216		432
Switzerland				38	31	25							94
Ukraine		17	48	106	48	48	34	14	14				329
United Kingdom	120	140	160	140	150	150	130	71	4	13	10		1088
United States	53	202	139	984	1119	265	42	252	23	748	392		4219
Uzbekistan	209	209											418
Total		2911	3598	4392	5381	3347	3117	3003	2909	1485	3075	2799	36016"

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, https://armstrade.sipri.org/armstrade/html/export_values.php, Accessed on 13th August 2021. SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) have been expressed in millions.

The above table depicts that India has imported weapons from the United States worth US \$ 4219 million during 2010 -2020; Russia has supplied weapons worth US \$22,658 million. Israel has supplied military equipment worth US\$2858 million; France has supplied weapons worth US\$ 2771 million; and the United Kingdom with the worth of US \$ 1088 million. According to this database, the USA has emerged as India's second-largest arms supplier during 2010 – 2020.



Table 3 : Arms exports from the top 10 largest exporters, 2010-2020

"Rank 2010-2020"	Rank 2009-2019	Supplier	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2020
1	1	United States	8062	8940	9056	7485	9604	9937	9868	12070	9895	10788	9372	105078
2	2	Russia	6214	8676	8180	7919	5469	5922	6790	6088	6753	5226	3203	70440
3	3	France	870	1735	1029	1493	1656	2043	2088	2359	1784	3269	1995	20321
4	4	Germany	2666	1311	750	791	1790	1763	2506	1944	1070	978	1232	16802
5	5	China	1475	1271	1526	2067	1212	1780	2410	1438	1169	1472	760	16580
6	6	United Kingdom	1157	1055	929	1608	1651	1180	1393	1237	703	907	429	12248
7	7	Spain	262	1428	545	733	1051	1162	471	820	1025	989	1201	9686
8	9	Italy	538	963	741	861	672	676	618	791	535	321	806	7523
9	8	Israel	640	546	458	419	399	790	1464	1268	704	363	345	7395
10	10	Netherlands	370	546	858	374	631	461	471	1050	448	238	488	5936
		Others	3503	3573	3922	3422	2941	2924	3357	2697	2942	2554	2999	34834
		Total	25757	30043	27995	27174	27073	28638	31438	31762	27028	27105	22831	306843"

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, https://armstrade.sipri.org/armstrade/html/export_values.php, Accessed on 13th August 2021. SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) have been expressed in millions.

The above table depicts that the USA has emerged as the world's largest arms supplier by exporting military weapons worth US \$105078 million during 2010- 2020. Russia has emerged as the second-largest arms supplier with a worth of US \$ 70440 million; France stood at third place with the US \$ 20321 million; Germany has emerged as the 4th largest arms supplier to the world with a worth of US \$16802, and China stood at fifth place with the US \$16580 millions.



Table 4: Arms imports to the top 10 largest importers, 2010-2020

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database,

"Rank 2010-2020"	Rank 2009-2019	Recipient	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2020
1	1	India	2911	3598	4392	5381	3347	3117	3003	2909	1485	3075	2799	36016
2	2	Saudi Arabia	1083	1222	1033	1614	2740	3377	2961	3931	3315	3419	2466	27160
3	3	China	981	1055	1571	1289	1077	1262	1139	1338	1962	1347	811	13831
4	4	Australia	1513	1557	867	245	906	1464	1026	1653	1557	1184	1658	13630
5	7	Egypt	686	630	281	673	420	1436	1690	2395	1677	1046	1311	12245
6	5	UAE	644	1235	1154	2306	768	1224	956	966	1196	691	432	11570
7	9	South Korea	1299	1570	1078	191	723	254	1058	1052	1100	1480	1317	11121
8	6	Pakistan	2205	1128	1014	1095	828	779	837	837	799	521	759	10802
9	8	Algeria	835	1125	661	362	620	898	2903	1128	1284	164	549	10527
10	10	United States	1091	1012	1207	791	590	513	451	516	380	866	687	8103
		Others	12510	15911	14737	13228	15056	14315	15415	15037	12275	13312	10041	151838
		Total	25757	30043	27995	27174	27073	28638	31438	31762	27028	27105	22831	306843"

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, https://armstrade.sipri.org/armstrade/html/import_values.php, Accessed on 13th August 2021. SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) have been expressed in millions.

The above table illustrates that India has emerged as the world's largest arms importer in the contemporary global world with US\$36016 during 2010 – 2020. Saudi Arabia has emerged as the second arms importer with a worth of US \$27160. China has imported weapons with the worth of US \$ 13831 and stood at third place; Australia with the US \$ 13630 million and Egypt has emerged as the fifth largest arms importer in the world with a worth of US\$12245 during 2010 – 2020.

Political Relations:

2+2 Ministerial Dialogue will be taking place in December 2021 in Washington DC. External Affairs Minister Dr S Jaishankar and Defence Minister Rajnath Singh be visiting the USA to attend the 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue. Anthony Blinken has attained much significance in the Foreign Ministerial Quad talks held at the end of 2021. It indicates the significance of India - USA strategic partnership and global stability (Siddiqui 2021). The US Secretary of State and Indian authorities have extensively discussed various international security issues and bilateral defence cooperation. Military-to-military engagement, mutual logistics support, information sharing have been the dynamic aspects of the India – USA defence strategic partnership. India and the USA have agreed to extend cooperation with US Indo-Pacific Command. The foundational agreements of COMCASA, BECA, and LEMOA have played a pivotal role in India – USA defence cooperation (Siddiqui 2021). USA has agreed to supply 30 Sea Guardian unmanned aircraft worth USD 3 billion for the Indian Army, the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy. It shows the significance of the India - USA strategic partnership (Siddiqui 2021). The



United States had referenced Sea Guardian drones in 2017 when Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited the USA. The Indian Navy has leased two Sea Guardian drones from US Company General Atomic during the standoff between India and China armed forces. Indian Navy vice Chief Vice Admiral G Ashok Kumar, the outgoing Indian Navy vice Chief Vice Admiral has stated that MQ-9 Sea Guardians will help the Indian Navy to have keen observation on vessel interest operation in the Indian ocean. Recently, India has received Lockheed Martin-Sikorsky MH60R multi-role helicopters (MRH) from San Diego, California. These have been inducted into the Indian Navy (Siddiqui 2021).

India, the United States, Australia, and Japan have actively participated in the Quadrilateral security dialogue in the Indo-Pacific region. Dr Vivek Lall, US India Business Council Board member, has played a vital role in developing India – USA military trade. Sea Guardian Drones, P8I, MH-60R helicopters have been procured for the Indian Navy as part of this mission. Dr Vivek Lall has extensively contributed to bilateral economic growth and investment (Siddiqui 2021). The QUAD countries have been mutually exchanging critical technologies to develop the Indo-Pacific region as inclusive and innovative for the region's holistic development. The Quad members have already been operating MH-60R, P-8I helicopters and Sea Guardian drones (Siddiqui 2021).

US aerospace company has supplied P-8I helicopter to Indian Navy to carry out surveillance and anti-submarine warfare. Sea Guardians drones will further strengthen the maritime capabilities of the Indian Navy. It will further strengthen the surveillance of coastal assets and boundaries. Sea Guardian Drones with MH60R and P8I helicopters will strengthen the Indian Navy. Negotiations have been going on to procure BAE Systems Naval Guns, the Sea Guardian Drones, National Advanced Surface to Air Missile System-II from the United States. Donald Trump offered Patriot Advanced Capability (PAC-3) missile defence systems to India (Siddiqui 2021).

India – USA Bilateral Trade and Investment

Commercial linkages and trade have constituted essential components of the India – USA strategic partnership. Total bilateral trade (goods and services) between India and the US has increased from \$20 billion in 2000 to \$142 billion in 2018. During this period, service trade has been accelerated by 13.4%. Goods trade contributed to 61.6%; trade in services contributed to 38.4% by the end of 2018 out of the total India-US bilateral trade of \$142 billion (Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy, Washington 2021).

Goods Trade: Bilateral trade in goods increased from \$14 billion in 2000 to \$87.5 billion in 2018. The United States has emerged as the second-largest trading partner of India. India has imported \$33.12 billion from the US and exported with the worth of \$54.4 billion. Trade-in goods have been increased to \$87.53 billion in the year 2018. Trade-in goods have been increased from \$ 73.8 billion to \$ 77.5 billion during January –October 2019. (Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy, Washington 2021).

Trade-in Services: Bilateral trade in services has been increased from \$6 Billion in 2000 to \$54.6 billion by the end of 2018. India's export of services to the US was worth \$28.8 billion, and India's imports from the US stood at \$25.8 billion. Trade-in services have been increased from US \$ 51.9 billion to \$ 54.56 billion. Trade-in services have been developed from \$ 40.85 billion to 41.47 billion by the end of January – September 2019 (Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy, Washington 2021).



Table 5: India US Trade in Goods (\$ Billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
“India’s export to US	41.8	45.4	44.8	46.0	48.6	54.4
% Change	3.2	8.5	-1.2	2.8	5.7	11.9
India’s imports from US	21.8	21.5	21.5	21.7	25.7	33.1
% Change	-1.3	-1.4	-0.2	0.9	18.7	28.9
India – US Trade in Goods	63.6	66.9	66.3	67.7	74.3	87.5
% Change	1.6	5.2	-0.9	2.1	9.8	17.8”

Source: US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau and US Bureau of Economic Analysis, <https://www.indianembassyusa.gov.in/pages/MzQ>, Accessed on 18th August 2021

The above table depicts that India has exported goods to the US with a worth of \$41.8 billion in The USA has exported goods worth \$21.8 billion in 2013, and it has been increased to 33.1 billion at the end of 2018. Thus, India – US trade in goods has increased from US \$ 63.6 billion in 2013 to \$ 87.5 billion in 2021.

Table 6: India - US Trade in Services (\$ Billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
“India’s export to US	20.4	22.4	24.6	25.8	28.1	28.8
% Change	8.5	9.8	9.8	4.9	8.9	2.2
India’s imports from US	13.3	15.2	18.4	20.6	23.7	25.8
% Change	8.1	14.3	21.0	12.0	15	8.6
India – US Trade in Goods	33.7	37.6	43.0	46.4	51.9	54.6
% Change	8.4	11.6	14.4	8.0	11.6	5.2”

Source: US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau and US Bureau of Economic Analysis, <https://www.indianembassyusa.gov.in/pages/MzQ>, Accessed on 18th August 2021

The above table illustrates that India's exports to the US have increased from US \$20.4 billion in 2013 to US \$ 28.8 billion by 2018. USA's supplies to India have been increased from US \$13.3 billion to US \$25.8 billion during 2013 -2018. Similarly, India – US trade in goods increased from US \$33.7 billion to US \$54.6 billion during 2013 -2018.

Table 7: India – US Total Bilateral Trade (\$ Billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
India’s export to US	62.2	67.8	69.4	71.8	77.3	83.17
% Change	4.9	9.0	2.4	3.5	7.7	7.6
India’s imports from US	35.1	36.7	39.6	42.2	48.8	58.92
% Change	2.0	4.6	7.9	6.6	15.6	20.7
India – US Trade in Goods	97.3	104.5	109.0	114.0	126.1	142.09
% Change	3.8	7.4	4.6	8.0	10.6	12.7”

Source: US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau and US Bureau of Economic Analysis, <https://www.indianembassyusa.gov.in/pages/MzQ>, Accessed on 18th August 2021

The above table depicts that India's export to the US has been increased from US \$ 62.2 billion to US \$83.17 billion by the end of 2018. India's import from the USA has been increased from US\$ 35.1



billion to US\$ 58.92 billion. Similarly, India – US trade in goods has been increased from US\$ 97.3 billion to 142.09 billion by the end of 2018. It shows the significance of India – USA bilateral trade in the contemporary global world.

The significance of US Secretary of State- Antony Blinken's visit to India

Antony Blinken's visit to New Delhi has attained much significance on the diplomatic front. It was the third visit of the Biden administration officials to prepare the programme for the next meetings of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the US President Joe Biden at Washington related to Quad Summit, U.S.-India "2+2" of Foreign and Defence Ministers. External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar and US Secretary State Antony Blinken have extensively discussed various issues related to the Quadrilateral Security dialogue in the Indo-Pacific region and the state of human rights and democracy. India and Afghanistan have more convergence issues than divergence issues with particular reference to Afghanistan. Both have agreed that a military solution is not viable to resolve the conflict in Afghanistan. The withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan has led to military conflict between Afghan military and Taliban forces. Finally, it has violated human rights in Afghanistan and left Afghanistan and South Asia into a less secure zone.

Further, United States is not making Pakistan responsible for the emergence of Taliban militancy in Afghanistan. India is also silent on the USA's new Quad initiatives with Uzbekistan – Afghanistan, and Pakistan. It has become worrisome for India (The Hindu 2021).

Secretary of State Antony J Blinken met with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi on 29th July 2021 and discussed strengthening the "*India – USA Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership*". Further, they have extensively discussed various issues related to bilateral ties, Quadrilateral security dialogue, regional security, COVID-19 response efforts, Indian Diaspora, climate change and democratic values to strengthen the strategic partnership. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Ned Price, US State Department Spokesperson, have discussed further US-India Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership. Modi has welcomed the "*strong commitment of President Joe Biden to strengthen the India-US strategic partnership*". Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has tweeted, "*Good to meet US Secretary of State @SecBlinken today. I welcome President Biden's strong commitment to strengthening the India-US Strategic Partnership, which is anchored in our shared democratic values and is a force for global good*" (*Prime Minister of India 2021, PTI 2021*). Prime Minister Modi has stipulated that India and the USA firmly commit to freedom, liberty, democracy. Indian Diaspora in the United States has also immensely contributed to the development of bilateral ties. Modi has conveyed his greetings to President Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris for their support to deal with COVID 19 pandemic and Quadrilateral security dialogue(PTI 2021, Financial Express 2021). Prime Minister Modi has stated that India – USA's strategic partnership will have strategic significance in global climate change, COVID -19 and economic recovery. Secretary Blinken has appreciated the initiatives of both India and the USA towards various multilateral and bilateral issues, strengthening commitment towards strategic cooperation. US Secretary Blinken has also conveyed the greetings of President Biden and Vice President Harris to the Indian Prime Minister. It shows the significance of the India – USA strategic partnership. National Security Adviser Ajit Doval, Affairs Minister S Jaishankar, has also discussed various strategic issues related to maritime security, science and technology, climate change, defence cooperation. After Joe Biden assuming the office of the President of the USA, three important US officials have visited India. Lloyd Austin, US Defence Secretary, has visited India in March 2021; US Special Envoy on Climate Change John Kerry in April



2021; Antony J Blinken, US Secretary of State in July, visited India respectively to discuss various issues related to India – USA. Strategic partnership (PTI 2021, Financial Express 2021).

The implications of Collapse of Democratic Government of Afghanistan for India – USA. Strategic partnership: The security and political dynamics have been changing in south Asia with the aggressive behaviour of China and the collapse of democratic Governance in Afghanistan. These issues have become a challenge to the Biden Administration. The USA has realised that it is pertinent to develop relations with the allies to contain the belligerence behaviour of the Taliban in Afghanistan and China in the Himalayan region. The USA has realised that India and Kuwait will be helping the USA to pursue its strategic interests in the region. Antony J. Blinken's visit to the US Secretary of State was a landmark in this context. Blinken's visit to India occupied much significance in developing the bilateral partnership between the two democratic countries. As a leading global power, the USA has to play a vital role in the South Asian region. Anthony Blinken has focused on four aspects: Covid-19 response and Cooperation; The Afghanistan Dilemma; The Quadrilateral Security dialogue in the Indo-Pacific region; and Human Rights and Democratic Freedom (Rashi 2021).

India and the USA reaffirmed their fight against Covid -19 pandemic through strategic partnership and Quad vaccine partnership. The United States has extended the support of 200 million dollars to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. Blinken has offered another 25 million dollars to improve vaccination facilities and develop supply chain logistics and health workers. Both countries have extensively discussed the implications of Covid -19. S. Jaishankar and Blinken have extensively discussed vaccine manufacturing facilities to meet the global requirements and domestic needs.

The Afghanistan Crisis

Containing the belligerence behaviour of China and dealing with Covid 19 pandemic have occupied great significance in the Indo – US diplomatic partnership. The replacement of Afghanistan democratic government with the Taliban on 16th August has posed a significant challenge to both India and the US to continue their strategic cooperation with Afghanistan. India and the USA have strategic convergence interests in Afghanistan. USA and NATO military forces have been withdrawn from Afghanistan from May 2021- June 2021. Since Biden's administration's priorities have been shifted, the US has provided military support to the Afghan armed forces. Biden has stated that "*Our mission in Afghanistan was never supposed to have been nation-building. It was never supposed to be creating a unified, centralised democracy*" (Biden 2021).

Foreign policy analysts have predicted that the withdrawal of the US forces from Afghanistan will lead to the development of extremist terrorist groups in Afghanistan, supported by Pakistan and again, it will become safe havens for the extremist forces. India has also extensively contributed to developing Afghanistan in various infrastructure projects worth \$3 billion related to dams, roads, and trade infrastructure. The 2011 India-Afghanistan Strategic Partnership Agreement has played a vital role in the development of Afghanistan. India has assured that it will contribute to the development of educational institutions, infrastructure, provide duty-free access to the Indian market technical assistance for capacity-building. India – Afghanistan bilateral trade stood at \$1 billion (Subramanian 2021),

External Affairs Minister Dr.S.Jaishankar has stipulated that "*no part of Afghanistan today is untouched by the 400-plus projects that India has undertaken in all 34 of Afghanistan's provinces*".



India has contributed immensely to constructing hydropower and irrigation project, the 42MW Salma Dam in Herat province, and it is also known as Afghan-India Friendship Dam. The Border Roads Organization (BRO) has constructed 218-km Zaranj-Delaram highway. The \$150-million highway has been construed along the lines of Khash Rud river to Delaram, which will be connecting Zaranj, Kandahar, Ghazni and Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif Herat in the west.

Further, India has exported 75,000 tonnes of wheat through Chabahar to Afghanistan during the Covid 19 pandemic. India has constructed parliament in Kabul worth \$90 million, inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2015 and stated that it was attributed to democracy. Further, India has contributed to the development of a 220kV DC transmission line from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul. India had also constructed Indira Gandhi Institute for Child Health in 1985; 'Indian Medical Missions' have conducted various medical camps to provide health facilities; India has gifted 400 buses, 105 utility vehicles for municipalities, ten ambulances for public hospitals, 285 military vehicles for the Afghan National Army, 200 mini-buses for urban transportation, three Air India aircraft to Ariana, the Afghan national carrier to start their airlines (Subramanian 2021). In this connection, India has to adopt an innovative strategy to deal with the aggressive behaviour of China in the Himalayan region and the emergence of the Taliban military regime IN Afghanistan, supported by Pakistan. Various foreign policy analysts have argued that It will be having tremendous implications for south Asian security in general and Indian security in particular.

Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD)

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) will have great significance in the Indo-Pacific region with the political instability in Afghanistan and the belligerence of China in the Asian region. The Quadrilateral security dialogue will play a vital role in the Indo-Pacific region to deal with extremist terrorist forces in the South Asian region. Quad nations have supported each other during Covid -19 pandemic. The shifting of priorities of the US from Afghanistan to the Indo-Pacific region indicates the significance of the Quadrilateral security dialogue. QUAD will emerge as a multilateral forum to contain the aggressive behaviour of China and domination in the South Asian region. The USA also strongly supports the shared democratic values of India based on liberty, freedom and equality. Four major nations, two seas are involved in the Quadrilateral security dialogue of the Indo- Pacific region. The presence of Quad is required to ensure territorial connectivity, freedom of navigation and maritime security in the Indo- pacific region (Rashi 2021). Since there are global threats to international freedom and democracy, India and the USA have been strongly advocating democratic freedom and human rights values. Both countries believe in the principles of democracy

Blinken's visit to Kuwait in the wake of the Afghanistan crisis:

Antony Blinken has visited Kuwait on 60 years of diplomatic ties between the USA and Kuwait. The USA has been supporting Kuwait since 1991 to liberate Saddam Hussein' occupation. Bilateral relations have been strengthened between the USA and Kuwait to establish regional security in the middle east, and nearly 13,000 American troops are based at Arifjan of South of Kuwait city (Rashi 2021).

Since the US military troops have been withdrawn from Afghanistan, the democratic Afghan Government was replaced by the military regime of the Taliban on 16th August 2021. Biden administration is under tremendous pressure to evacuate many people, i.e. embassy officials, Immigrant Visa applicants, Afghan civilians and translators, who helped the USA for nearly more than 20 years in



various aspects to deal with the Taliban forces in Afghanistan. Afghan people have been evacuated through airlift under “*Operation Allies Refuge*” to help risk-driven Afghans. Blinken visited Kuwait to accommodate Afghans and their families in Kuwait. Biden's administration has to contain the Chinese aggression in the South Asian region, and also it should not lose its control in Afghanistan; otherwise, it will weaken the dominance of the USA in the South Asian region (Rashi 2021). India is the leading global power in the South Asian region, and Kuwait has also emerged as one of the important oil-producing countries in the middle east. India has proximity towards China as well as Kuwait has proximity towards Afghanistan. Thus, both India and Kuwait will be playing a vital role in South Asia and the Middle East, respectively. Both are important to the USA's actions in the region to deal with the political instability in Afghanistan and the belligerence behaviour of China in the Himalayan region. Hence, both India and Kuwait will benefit from the strategic partnerships with the USA (Rashi 2021)

Conclusion

The foreign policy concepts of George W. Bush, Barack Obama and Donald J. Trump have immensely contributed to India – USA strategic partnership. China has remained a critical aspect of the US Indo-Pacific strategy during all regimes from Bush to Trump. Recent India - China military standoff at Galwan valley, Line of Actual Control (LAC) and the presence of China in the South China Sea, and the tensions at the Indian ocean have contributed for India – USA. Strategic partnership. India's access to data links, geospatial intelligence, and capable weapon platforms have immensely contributed to India – USA's strategic partnership and have increased India's ability at the borders and the Indian ocean (Saalman, SIPRI 2021). There are reports that the Biden administration may impose sanctions on India on purchasing the S-400 air defence system from Russia. These all developments will strengthen India – USA strategic partnership. The intelligence, platforms, and communications will impact the strategic stability dynamics with China, Indo – Pacific region, and Pakistan. In this connection, the USA has to streamline its strategic partnership with India to avoid lacunas regarding nuclear agreements and nuclear issues. It will strengthen the long term strategic cooperation and bilateral relations between India and the USA. China will remain a catalyst factor in the Indo- US strategic partnership. Enhanced engagement on nuclear technologies, postures will reduce the gaps between India – USA security cooperation. Dialogues and mechanisms will resolve the obstacles between India – USA strategic partnership (Saalman, SIPRI 2021).

India and the USA have worked together on various global multilateral issues, regional issues, development and security issues. Further, India and the USA have been firmly dealing with cybersecurity issues also in the global world. The US has strongly advocated the permanent seat for India in the United Nation's security council and entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). India and the USA have also been developing a mechanism to ensure peace, harmony, stability, and security in the Indo-Pacific region. Both the countries have effectively dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic. The USA has supplied raw materials for manufacturing vaccines, therapeutics and pharmaceuticals. Indian vaccine companies have been working with US companies to produce the vaccines. India has supplied hydroxychloroquine worth 35.82 lakh and nine metric tons of pharmaceutical ingredients to the US during the first wave of COVID-19. The US Government has also donated the 200 ventilators to India through the US Agency for International Development (USAID). Thus, India and the USA have been playing a pivotal role in the contemporary multipolar world order.



References

1. Bajpai, K. (2008), "India and the United States: Grand Strategic Partnership for a Better World", *South Asian Survey*, 15(1), 33–47.
2. Bava, Ummu Salma(2017), "India and the Global Order: Negotiating between the Old and New Order", *International Studies*, vol. 54, no. 1–4, Jan. 2017, pp. 22–41.
3. Bhattacharjee, Kallol(2021), "India - USA Strategic Partnership has a genuinely global significance: PM Modi", *The Hindu*, 04th July 2021, accessed on 12th August 2021, URL: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-us-strategic-partnership-has-a-truly-global-significance-pm-modi/article35132198.ece>.
4. Chandra, V. (2017), "Modi Government and Changing Patterns in Indian Foreign Policy", *Jadavpur Journal of International Relations*, 21(2), 98–117.
5. David Scott (2009), "India's "Extended Neighborhood" Concept: Power Projection for a Rising Power", *India Review*, 8:2, 107-143
6. Financial Express(2021), "US Secretary of State Antony Blinken and PM Modi discuss efforts to deepen US-India global partnership", *Financial Express*, PTI, 29th July 2021, URL: <https://www.financialexpress.com/defence/us-secretary-of-state-antony-and-pm-modi-discuss-efforts-to-deepen-us-india-global-partnership/2299871/>, Accessed on 17th July 2021
7. Hall, Ian (2015), " Is a 'Modi doctrine' emerging in Indian foreign policy?", *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 69:3, 247-252,
8. Ian Hall (2016), " Multialignment and Indian Foreign Policy under Narendra Modi", *The Round Table*, 105:3, 271-286,
9. Joshi, Yogesh(2015), "Between 'Concern' and 'Opportunity': US Pivot to Asia and Foreign Policy Debate in India", *Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs*, vol. 2, no. 3, Dec. 2015, pp.
10. Joshy Paul (2019), "US and India: Emerging offshore balancing in Asia", *India Review*, 18:3, 221-242
11. Leonard Weiss (2007), "U.S.-India Nuclear Cooperation", *The Nonproliferation Review*, 14:3, 429-457
12. Maya Chadda (2019), "Explaining India's foreign policy: theoretical explorations", *India Review*, 18:5, 485-502
13. Ministry of External Affairs, Embassy of India(2021), "India – US Trade and Investment", Washinton DC, USA, accessed on 18th August 2021, Website: <https://www.indianembassyusa.gov.in/pages/MzQ>,
14. Nicolas Blarel & Avinash Paliwal (2019,) "Opening the black box – The making of India's foreign policy", *India Review*, 18:5, 457-470
15. Mukherjee Rohan (2020), " Chaos as an opportunity: the United States and world order in India's grand strategy", *Contemporary Politics*, 26:4, 420-438,
16. Ollapally, Deepa(2011), "India: The Ambivalent Power in Asia." *International Studies*, vol. 48, no. 3–4, July 2011, pp. 201–222,
17. Pant, Harsh V. (2007), "The US–India nuclear deal: the beginning of a beautiful relationship", *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 20:3, 455-472
18. Pant, Harsh V. (2014), "Modi's Unexpected Boost to India-U.S. Relations", *The Washington Quarterly*, 37:3, 93-112, DOI: 10.1080/0163660X.2014.978438
19. Pant, Harsh V. (2019), "The US-India-China' Strategic triangle': theoretical, historical and contemporary dimensions", *India Review*, 18:4, 343-347



20. Pant, Harsh V. (2012), "China and India: Great Power Rivals and The Eagle and the Elephant: Strategic Aspects of US-India Economic Engagement, *Asian Affairs*", 43:2, 313-316
21. Paul T.V & Erik Underwood (2019), " Theorizing India–US-China strategic triangle," *India Review*, 18:4, 348-367
22. Raj, Christopher S., and Chintamani Mahapatra(2004), "US Strategic Response to Emerging Problems in Asia." *International Studies*, vol. 41, no. 3, Aug. 2004, pp. 279–298.
23. Randev Rashi(2021), Enhancing Bilateral Synergies: Blinkens' Diplomacy Concord with India and Kuwait, *Financial Express*, Accessed on 17th August 2021, URL: <https://www.financialexpress.com/defence/enhancing-bilateral-synergies-blinkens-diplomacy-concord-with-india-and-kuwait/2311987/>
24. Rashi Randev (2021), "Enhancing Bilateral Synergies: Blinkens' Diplomacy Concord with India and Kuwait," *Financial Express*, 16th August 2021, Accessed on 17th August 2021, URL: <https://www.financialexpress.com/defence/enhancing-bilateral-synergies-blinkens-diplomacy-concord-with-india-and-kuwait/2311987>
25. Saalman Lora (2021), "USA–India strategic continuity in the Biden administration transition", *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute*, Sweden, URL: <https://sipri.org/commentary/blog/2021/usa-india-strategic-continuity-biden-administration-transition>, accessed on 12th August 2021.
26. Siddiqui Huma (2021), "India US Military Cooperation is important in bilateral ties", *Financial Express*, 27th July 2021, Accessed on 17th July 2021, URL: <https://www.financialexpress.com/defence/india-us-military-cooperation-is-important-in-bilateral-ties/2298782/>
27. Stephen Blank (2007), " The Geostrategic Implications of the Indo-American Strategic Partnership", *India Review*, 6:1, 1-24
28. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute(2021), SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, http://armstrade.sipri.org/armstrade/page/trade_register.php Accessed on 12th August 2021
29. Stone, D. L. A. (2003), "Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy and the Indo-US Strategic Partnership." *Jadavpur Journal of International Relations*, 7(1), 87–111.
30. Subramanian Nirupama(2021), "Explained: A look at India's investments in Afghanistan", *Indian Express*, 16th July 2021, Accessed on 17th August 2021, URL: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-indias-afghan-investment-7406795/>
31. Tandon, Aakriti (2016), "India's Foreign Policy Priorities and the Emergence of a Modi Doctrine", *Strategic Analysis*, 40:5, 349-356
32. The Hindu (2021), "On Shared Values: On India and the USA", *The Hindu*, 30th July 2021, URL: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/shared-values-the-hindu-editorial-on-india-us-ties-after-secretary-of-state-antony-blinkens-visit/article35616251.ece>
33. The Hindu (2021), "India - US defence and security ties stronger than ever before: Ambassador Sandhu," *PTI, The Hindu*, Washington, 21st February 2021, accessed on 14th August 2021, URL: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/india-us-defence-and-security-ties-stronger-than-ever-before-ambassador-sandhu/article33808151.ece>,
34. The Hindu (2021), "India, U.S resolve to deepen strategic cooperation", *The Hindu*, 20th March 2021, Accessed on 14th August 2021 URL: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/rajnath-singh-holds-talks-with-us-def-secretary-austin/article34115821.ece>
35. Thorsten Wojczewski (2019), "Identity and world order in India's post-Cold War foreign policy discourse", *Third World Quarterly*, 40:1, 180-198



36. US State Department (2021), "The United States and India: Deepening our Strategic partnership," *US State Department*, URL: <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-and-india-deepening-our-strategic-partnership/>, accessed on 12th August 2021.
37. US State Department (2021), "The United States and India: Deepening our Strategic partnership," *US State Department*, URL: <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-and-india-deepening-our-strategic-partnership/>, accessed on 12th August 2021.
38. Vijayalakshmi, K. P. (2017), "India–US Strategic Partnership: Shifting American Perspectives on Engaging India", *International Studies*, 54(1–4), 42–61.