



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 12, Issue, 10, pp. 14421-14430, October, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.39970.10.2020>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESSING INDO-US RELATIONS IN THE MODI'S ADMINISTRATION: EMERGENCE OF A NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

*Mukti Sahu

Lecturer in Political Science, Boudh Panchayat College, Boudh, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 20th July, 2020
Received in revised form
04th August, 2020
Accepted 19th September, 2020
Published online 30th October, 2020

Key Words:

Foreign Policy, Global Power, India-USA Relations, Narendra Modi, Diplomacy, Strategy Partnership].

ABSTRACT

This current paper is an attempt to explore & makes an assessment of the new dimensions of Indo-US foreign policy and to advocate India's influential role in international politics under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modi. However, since 2014, after perceiving official designation, Modi vehemently has sought to transform India's queries to be an outstanding global leader in terms of versatility and by profound active initiatives. As yet, the reform of Indian foreign policy ground-work after Nehru is extensively based on Modified doctrine to project and make India's foreign policy as a superlative. The orientation of 'political capital' is as much as a new paradigm to bridge with other foreign countries under the Narendra Modi. Similarly, the Indo-US proximity is much finest to address and underling the various understanding in between their foreign relations. From day one of Modi's administration, continual reflection during the Indo-US connectivity has deeply relied on Modi's diplomatic strategy to adhere to Obama and Trump administration. In the march of new foreign policy engineering with superpower USA, India could turn to be more effective after taking some emerging trends which is more effective in bolstering Indo-US strategic partnership. It can be acknowledged that the new multi-dimensional order and institutional reaching in between Indo-US joint-ship outline some recent developmental foreshadow that make congruence strategic partnership unilaterally. In the sphere of the political handshake between USA and India, Forward together we go, strategic improvement of the knot, tour for digital transformation, declaration of major defence partnership, 2+2 dialogue initiatives, prosperity through partnership, Mega event of Howdy Modi and Namaste Trump are some of the space for opportunity to visualize a new strategic road in between the world largest and oldest democracy. Nevertheless, the past decade of India's civil nuclear deal with US made much premium the widespread possibilities for consolidation and guaranteed ties between Indo-US partnerships in the long race. However, Modi's understands of power and interests on account of bilateral and multilateral agreements with US counterparts underscore the changing outlook of Indian foreign policy. In this paper, the author tries to examine the trajectory of Indo-US relations and its connotations to the international environment.

Copyright © 2020, Mukti Sahu. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Mukti Sahu. 2020. "Assessing indo-us relations in the Modi's administration: emergence of a new strategic partnership", *International Journal of Current Research*, 12, (10), 14421-14430.

INTRODUCTION

Since India's independence, the political relationship between India and US are always placed high concerning with their cooperation in the account of the economic, strategic, and diplomatic level. The former President of the United States of America, George W Bush once expound that, "India and the United States are separated by half of a globe. Yet today our two nations are closer than ever before" (Roberts, 2005). This statement of the Bush clearly pointed out towards the growing future relationship between two countries with having as an important strategic partner.

*Corresponding author: Mukti Sahu,

Lecturer in Political Science, Boudh Panchayat College, Boudh, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.

While previously Nehru had already been suggested in a speech to the US Congress in 1949 that, "Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries are....natural" (Embassy of India, Washington DC, 1949). The gradual development of Indo-US proximity can be displayed by including the three broader areas of cooperation significantly touching of the structural, domestic and individual leadership aspect that consequently transformed Indo-US relations into a new outlook since seven decades. To meet the structural partnership as an effect of the cold war, the Indian nationalist leader gave a pragmatic inclusion with US administration. At the same time, India's domestic relation with the US mostly attached in term of economic guaranteed principles. While at the individual level the political leaders of India and US correspondingly invented some quick political capital to bring an atmosphere in which Indo-US partnership could take a

realistic shape (Kapur, 2010). These three levels of overview between India and US form a new trend in their foreign policy perspectives from the cold war period to the Modi era. It is evident from the fact that Indo-US bilateral relations particularly in the 21st century has shifted their stance into the Global Strategic Partnership primarily based on collective democratic values and growing the convergence of bilateral, regional and global matter (The White House of the Press Secretary, USA, 2015). To achieve this strategic partnership, the political elite of India particularly since 2014 after the BJP led NDA Modi Government came into power, the focused has been underwent drastically on the favour of the development and good governance with the USA administration. More precisely create an opportunity for reinforcement of both bilateral ties and enhancement cooperative motto on the assumption of – ‘Forward Together We Go in to action’ through “Shared efforts and progress of all”. This is the productive result that place in the political spectrum adopted during the institutional engagement from both countries in September 2014 and January 2015 respectively (ibid.:i). For re-engaging new political handshake with USA, Modi's administration frequent exchange the high profile political visits of both countries that have been provided sustain momentum to their bilateral cooperation and wide-ranging dialogue architecture. Today, the India-US bilateral cooperation is broadly based and Multi-Sectoral rapprochement covering trade and investment, civil nuclear energy and space technology, defense and security, science and technology, clean energy etc. For the first time in Modi's Government reorganized the new vision to transform India focusing on development priorities and opportunities for forging stronger Indo-US economic ties, regional and global stability and global economic growth. Within this framework, President Obama reiterated the United States' readiness to partner with India in this transformation (ibid.: ii).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: Being a democratic country both USA and India, the Foreign policy perspective is more significant than the rest of any country in the world. The USA is acknowledged as the oldest democratic country in terms of power whereas India is remark as the largest democratic country in terms of populations in the modern world (Singh, 2017). After the Republic of India came into force, Jawaharlal Nehru stated to his fellow parliamentarians that “*India not only stood for progressive democracy in our own country but also in other countries ... it has consistently been part of our policy in distant quarters of the world*” (Singh, 2018: 10). This statement of Nehru indeed had a greater prominence on India's identity as Democracy. He had an ambition to use this identity with the rest of the world as a foreign policy priority. Like that in 2000, US President William Bill Clinton assured in the Indian Parliament that the term ‘virtues of Democracy’ is an ideational value which united both India and USA (Scott, ed. 2011). This is clear from the fact that Democratic norms of both countries have a positive role not only in making a new outlook of foreign policy for seven decades but also their positive attitudes and cooperation towards each other's is bound to create a new world order and balance by promising peace and tranquility especially in South Asia and Asia Pacific region. The Indo-USA relation have moulded from the very beginning to situate over three important parameters like ideology, strategy and values. Accordingly, the foreign policy initiative of India has had altered interchangeably on her domestic, regional and international structure domain. On the basis of this parameter, Indian foreign policy created a space

for the common interest and shared political values between the USA and India after 70 years of the strategic handshake. However, the Indo-USA partnership at various levels can be broadly analyzed through different periods where India frequently tried its level to make Indian foreign policy a superior one to maintain a relationship in different angel with the rest of the country (ibid.: 243).

Indo-US Relations (1947-2000): The Indo-USA proximity is much traditional basically uprooted deepening on verities source of similarities as well as dissimilarities in their togetherness. However, India's presence in the world since Nehru's time is quietly explaining the fine bonding with the USA. This has been often shown in their relationship through many fold ups and down. As an independent country, India's foreign policy and entry into the world community can be traced back to the period of the cold war. Almost a by-product of World War II that led to emerged USA and USSR as a two superpower in the world politics. This would be a response of ideological manipulation and a wide range of military competition, technically known as the cold war. The USA led capitalist ideology and USSR communist ideology one over others. But Nehru did not want to join any power bloc and decided to remain in isolation by engineering an independent foreign policy called as Non-Alignment Movement (NAM). At the midst of cold war tension particularly Indo-USA Relation had taken a new shape during Indo-China First Border War (1962). It was the USA diplomatic strategy to give support in favour of India in the Asia-pacific region against China (Hoffmann, 1990: 196-200).

In the early part of 1964 for the first time China had tested its nuclear weapons and significantly inclines the weight of power in the zone of Asia subcontinent. During such a critical period, India was needed guaranteed support and thereby put an immediate appeal to near of other permanent members namely United States, England and the Soviet Union for assistance to secure her national security first. This is somehow forces the possibilities of India dilemma toward the USA and particularly for china was increased subsequently (Malone, 2011) Furthermore, after 1967 the ideological contradiction in between USA and India turned into consistency on the regional dispute and global strategic endeavour's much way. In such a way, by the unitary policy of NAM, the US met another strategic challenge and retains a possibilities entry in South-Asia in hostility to Soviet and Chinese hinder. However, later of Nehru demise, the inning of India foreign policy underwent by some realistic posture to determine the future role of India under enabling leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This is mainly an inconsistency to monitor the power politics in its regions. Even denial to the access of 1967 ASEAN and NPT (proposed by world-leading nuclear power) in 1968 is a quarreled area with the USA and also rising strategic disparity in between two countries (ibid.: 158-160). To strengthen India at the strategic level, the Soviet Union had provided some important crucial protection against the ongoing regional antagonist. As a consequence, in 1971 the ‘Indo-Soviet Friendship for peace and cooperation’ was officially signed whereby two countries exchange their resolution to give aid each other so as to take over the military risk. Thereafter, India openly carried out several international supports in favour of the Soviet Union to make free as from any form of controversial juncture. But in 1971 Bangladesh war, the US president Nixon frankly took aside of Pakistan and more importantly given technological assistance that to aircraft and

other war devices. This unwilling increasingly continued as an intimate connection between the USA and Pakistan on one hand and ultimately had formed a negative impact on Indo-US spilt on the other hand. In 1974 India had successfully conducted its first series of peaceful nuclear weapon test at the Pokhran range. However, the US has inherited something different perspective in focusing south-Asian for non-proliferation efforts. As Josan Kirk set out that, in India's eyes the nuclear claim of P-5 groups in west is highly discriminatory and India to maintain its zone free from any outside threat was not considerable (Kapur, 2010: 258-259).

Nevertheless, after the breakout of the cold war, India's foreign policy took a new stance to revise its national interest not only in world politics but also significantly remained as a witnessed for quick rampant changing in indo-US relations. Subsequently, there had been seen widely two major corresponding developments such as- to overcome the west ideological dominance and irrelevant role of NAM in superpower rivalry. Under the Prime Ministership of P.V Rao, India effort a series of reform to liberalize the Indian economy having the ambition to reopen its limited economy dimension into a macro payment method for accumulation of more western capital after the recommendation of Monahan Singh, then the finance minister of India (Malone, 2010: 164-165). After the length of 24 years, India another time in May 1998 tested her second round of nuclear test by exploring five underground nuclear tests at Pokhran range and declared herself having a nuclear weapon state. This event no longer keeps India away as from a global platform particularly, to USA administration. As a result, President Clinton and his administration immediately imposed an economic sanction over India. Under such a tense situation, there had been talking place many high level of bilateral talks to change the Indo-America discourse from ruthless to usual. In the words of C. Raja Mohan that 'India's second nuclear test of 1998 were brought about came into an end of India's international aloofness.' They given the very basis for reunion with any form of global nuclear order and refined our partnership with United Nations (The Economic Times, 2018).

In March 2000, US president Clinton tripped to India was a re-surrounding success and landmark in the ongoing transformation of Indo-US relations. In the wake of the 21st century, both Clinton and Vajpayee's administration assigned a commitment to set up a future vision programme to bring about Indo-US bilateral relations through using a means of share efforts of peace, prosperity, democracy, and freedom. This incremental step forward can be described as 'vision for 21st century'. When they felt that, in their togetherness, there could be accomplished much exceptional and undesirable action plan. In their discourse, they had agreed that now India and the US are two paramount of democracy and working on their respective field in order to facilitate the bilateral and multilateral initiatives. However, the regular linkage of Indo-US will drastically facilitate trade; exploit investment opportunities in the field of the economic sector, information technology, infrastructure, biotechnology and services. Along with this, both governments have decided to set up Joint Consultative Group on Clean Energy and Environment which primarily concerned with the development of mutual projects, developing clean energy technologies, priority to a mixed economy, climate change and other environmental issues (US Department of States, 2000).

Indo-US Relations (2001-2014): In 2001, the Indo-US relation had received an unfolding impetuous soon after the taking place of two major critical incidents virtually the terrorist attack at World Trade Centre of USA (9/11) as well as at the Indian Parliament (13/12). As a consequence, the Indo-US relation immediately got stabilizes with a view to establishing a joint-action plan against fundamental terrorism. This historical insurgence badly affected the role of government machinery and even took a challenge in declining security capacity system unexpectedly. After a short duration, the Bush Administration advocates his declaration on 'War against Terror' which relies upon to take measure against of terrorism'. This is a collective responsibility to fight for collective security and other mass killing phenomenon that leads to the suffering of common people and thereby developing urgent need (US Department of States, 2001). In this regard, the US government put up much force on Pakistan to stop the cross border terrorism at India's boundary line aftermath of the terrorist attack at Indian parliament on 13 December 2001. The year 2004 can be delineating in term of bolstering of the Indo-US strategic partnership. In the early month of January, both USA and India combine formulated a plan for the Next Steps in Strategic Partnership (NSSP). This basically stands for the civil nuclear programme, civilian space partnership, and sophisticated trade deal techniques along with the expansion of dialogue on the missile defence system. The Bush and Monmohan Singh administration positively referred that the Indo-US strategic partnership now comes into the picture of reality. This will be compelled to look forward to greater cooperation on strategic, energy security and economic matters. In this strategic partnership, both parties are also held to the formation of the nation-building and thereby working hopefully for the tremendous growth of long term relationship (Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 2005).

Similarly, on July 18 2005, Monahan Singh tripped to the US was another significant development in between India and US relation particularly entitled as 'Indo-US Nuclear Agreement'. The aims of this agreement was to laid down a civil and nuclear agenda from the side of India and subscribes a civil-nuclear cooperation by the US which was suspended earlier as a reaction of India's nuclear explosion in 1974. Though, barely most confusing part of this agreement was the statement of Bush administrations where he shares his declaration on 'work with friend and allies that to achieve a full nuclear collaboration with India'. Specifically, this agreement spells out some key areas such as (a) Separation of civilian and military nuclear facility and programmes, (b) Promotion of additional protocol with respects to a civilian nuclear facility, (c) Work with the USA for the conclusion of a multilateral fissile material cut off the treaty (Khanna & Kumar, 2018: 270-271). Following the aforesaid orientation, it can be certainly assumed that probably India achieved a greater potential along with equal status as a consequential to the agreement.

However, a year later in 2006, Bush administration declared that now India is well prepared to be count as a country of having power and capability to show the world in term of developing her international obligation and sought to handle all sort of imbalance or impediment (Malone, 2011: 173). On 27th July 2007, India and the US signed another kind of nuclear trade agreement popularly known as '123 Agreement' that safeguards the civil nuclear plant for India.

India- USA Relations under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modi (From 2014 Ahead)

SL NO.	INDO-US RELATIONSHIP IN THE MODI'S ADMINISTRATION	PROGRAMME / BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH USA	YEAR
1	Modi's First Visit to USA	A Joint conclave on vision for making "Chalein Saath Saath or Forward Together We Go"	2014
2	President Barack Obama Trip to India	A Shift for Improving Indo-US Strategic Tie	2015
3	Modi's Second Visit to USA	Tour for Digital Transformation and Technology Tie	2015
4	Modi's Third Visit to USA	Fourth Nuclear Summit	2016
5	Modi's Fourth Visit USA	USA speak out India as a Major Defence Partner	2016
6	Modi's Fifth Visit to America	First Meeting between Modi and Trump	2017
7	First Indo-US 2+2 Dialogue	Focused on Defence and Strategic Cooperation issues	2018
8	Modi's Sixth Visit to USA	Howdy Modi Event : Shared Dreams and Bright Futures	2019
9	Second Indo-US 2+2 Dialogue	Rebuilding enduring Defence Partnership for 21 st Century	2019
10	President Donald Trump Tour to India	Namaste Trump Programme: A Mega event for exchanging Bilateral Dimensions	2020

This agreement was suggested by IAEA on first august 2008. In the same year, for the first time, India attained an influential claim constituted by in a meeting of 48 nation bloc whose member is ensured to continue the wide range of exchange of trade and nuclear accessories with India. In particular, in 2008 the civil nuclear deal of India with the USA was carried out which in later fulfill the required eligibility criteria of India in successfully submitting his membership application at NSG (Sahu, 2020). Additionally, the Indo-US joint conclave also signed to look out in the field of education, IT and communication around various time. But, during the mentorship of Monmohan Singh and in his visit to Washington in 2009 came into force the 'Obama-Singh 21st Century Knowledge Initiative' in a real-time. This is aimed to develop the faculty development programme around various universities between two democracies. With the beginning of Obama office, the Indo-US strategic handshake manual took a recent momentum both defining the national security and strategic dialogue on June 1- 4 2010 in their sign. This articulation got primacy to reinforce the commitment of broad-based partnership, covering a scale of ties including non-proliferation (Ghos, 2018: 425).

MODI'S ADMINISTRATION WITH USA: A CHANGING ATTITUDE OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY:

After the end of 1984 General election in India, in 2014 election once again a single-handed government was established without any coalition partner at the Centre. Narendra Modi was elected as the Fourteen Prime Minister of India on 26th May 2014 as the leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Unlike others, the political campaign of Modi was unique basically focused on three specific areas such as standardise Indian economy, looking out the living standard of the common man and to make India as a corruption free country. But, at the same time, he also tries to influence little bit to the external relations of India particularly foreign relations with the rest countries of the world. Even after his historic electoral victory, he tried his level best to make friendly relation with neighbourhoods and many countries of the world. Under his active leadership, India's foreign policy took a new shape that is from ordinary to an extraordinary diplomatic coverage across the continent and hemisphere covering small, medium and big nations (Malhotra, 2019). In other words, it can be said that after becoming the parliament leader of India, Modi has given single brainpower attention to the foreign policy of India and extent considerable energy and time on foreign affairs. Even during his one year in power the people of the Indian origins, his supporters and government

spokespersons have insisted that the Prime Minister Modi now is infusing new liveliness and giving a new route to India's affairs with the world (Economic and Political Weekly, 2016). Apart from, social media and the regime of political order, Modi's foreign outreach literally has to be acclaimed as much as dignified as to his domestic ground. At the outset, Modi's direction to conduct India's foreign relation with others may likely to be placed at the interior from the media and public inspection sight. With later to his practice in term of action as mainly advertised in the interface of media that possibly more vocal on the ideas of political capital. As Modi's already been wave out in a new form to the world relating with his style of attitude and tactics certainly in making Modi's brand foreign policy (ibid). In this scenario, India's foreign policy has been shifted into a great extent under the Modi's Mantra's of 'Shining India' for acquiring great power status in the international system. Moreover, Modi's pro-active approach to foreign policy reproduces India's expanding diplomatic cloud, engaging the support of allies and refreshing economic policy not only at the domestic and regional level but also at international one (Shujahi & Hussein, 2016: 617-636).

Modi's arrival in the segment of foreign trips was primarily considered India's inner thrust of connectivity with the outer world. During his historic visit from the day one to other countries such as meeting with the American President Barack Obama and make an address to UNGA, participate in the BRICS summit in Brazil, ASEAN Summits in Myanmar, G20 Summit in Australia are some of the milestones by which India's foreign affairs would have been referred into 'Shining India'. With such initiatives of Modi, some has considered about whether is 'Modi doctrine' really emerging Indian foreign policy (Hall, 2015). Modi's directed foreign policy has reflected from his domestic political priorities which outlined three priorities areas of action Firstly, Strengthening India's international bond with key states especially in the East-Asia for the economic development of the country, Secondly, Reinforcing India's security challenges with regard to both Pakistan and China, Lastly, Supporting India's soft-power status in the West and the developing world to increase from New Delhi to global reputation and influence (ibid.: 1-6).

It is fascinating to note that Modi in his foreign policy doctrine has put economics as first with an ambition of seeking better connections with India's skilled, innovative and capital-rich Diaspora communities in spaces like Australia and the USA. Modi administration after completing six months of tenure, gave rise on three priorities areas in the context of India's

foreign policy. (1) A strict policy on external security especially in dealing with Pakistan, (2) Active economic engagement with potential investors such as Japan, China and EU and (3) A closer strategic co-operation with the USA and Japan to balance China in this region. He also convinced the foreign countries to invest FDI in the self-building programme like 'Make in India' as a manufacturing centre for multinational companies and corporations, and seeking growth of their product by brought up different technology and industry to India. The domestic reforms indeed help India in trading partner with the South Asian counties to build better economic ties and improve connectivity in what remains the world's least integrated region (Kumar, 2014: 101). Perhaps, Modi administration has tried to use his political handshake with the USA taking a new shape both consolidation and enhancement their engagement more considerably in bi-lateral and multi-lateral talk. The diagram state formally about the India-US strategic partnership in the Modi's Administration

Modi's First Visit to the US: A Joint conclave on vision for making "Chalein Saath Saath or Forward Together We Go": After becoming the Prime Minister of India, Modi for the first time visited a 7 days trip to the USA to meet with American counterpart Barack Obama on 24th September 2014. In their combination, both leaders have elaborately disclosed a joint roadmap for India-US knot by issuing a vision statement-making "Chalein Saath Saath or Forward together we go". Now, India's reaching in the US mainly discourses about on multi-dimensional aspect and peculiarly on new emerging issues in their relationship. Both Modi and Obama had agreed to sign a strategic partnership to deal with various areas of cooperation. Peace and prosperity are their first concerns of Indo-US partnership at the same time both leaders shared their viewpoint on technology, security, counter-terrorism and wish to project universal verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament. This commitment further forces a new journey in their foreign exchange onwards till the recent days. At the midst, from the side of India, Narendra Modi met with some important high profile business leader of US and influences them all to invest more FDI in the soil of India and vice-versa (The White House Press Secretary, USA, 2014). In another hand, they both simultaneously tried to renew a tight intimacy and desire to promote cooperation and equality in the way of persuasion of democratic faith, values and conversion of interest on bilateral, regional and global issues. At Washington, Modi and Obama signed a MoU between the Export-Import Bank and Indian Energy Agency. Indeed, this initial trip of Modi with Obama administration concentrates over the transformative relationship as a trusted partner in the 21st century by sharing a common vision.

President Obama's Trip to India - A Shift for Improving Indo-US strategic Tie: In the special occasion of India's 66th Republic Day, Modi Government keenly invited US President Obama as a chief guest to India. During his three days of the landmark visit from 25th- 27th January 2015, the Indo-US relation took an important turning point in both describing the Indo-US bilateral relations in one hand and particularly frame a strategic partnerships in other. The official engagement of these two leaders was inevitably based on to activate a formal diplomatic tie and more acceptably dealing with their prime areas of agenda. At the meeting of both, the substantive key aspects coming under their discussion which laid down a broader view to make progress and clearly identify the conflict areas in order to easily move faster. From all duly recognition

and respect of Indo-US can be called as 'Game-Changing Phenomenon'. This is how they see to rearm as "elevate the nature of the relationship". Similarly, Reiner viewed that-"The Indo-US creates an opportunity to promote both administrations forward' (Namaste Potus, 2015).

The Obama is also legitimately said that "the incredibility of Indo-US combination not only refresh US national interest but also very crucial about of the people and their people leader". Again Reiner infused that this can be highlighted as a framework of "Going forward, we have a very robust agenda" (India Today, 2015). However, Obama's this visit seen as a 'Strategic improvement of the knot' which overall focused on major key aspects of talk such as Nuclear Power Plants, Energy, Defence, Climate Change, Counter-Terrorism & Investment. Moreover, this bilateral engagement between Indo-US continued as the latest journey that mainly rearm their commitment to ensuring a new joint venture for 21st century as two major democratic countries of the world (Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 2015). During this tour, both India and US signed a pact on "US-India joint the strategic vision for Asia Specific and the Indian Ocean", a comprehensive enunciation of a combined approach to regional security issues. Indeed, this bilateral engagement is a new strategic acquisition in the whole of Asia and its future balance of power. This is the re-balancing strategy of Modi's government in which India ready to become a partner of USA (The White House Office of the Press Secretary, USA, 2015).

Modi's Second Visit to USA: Tour for Digital Transformation and Technology Tie: After a year later, Modi cultivated another trip to the US to attend the 70th Annual Meeting of UNGA. During by this visit, Modi had discussed around with other three major powerful countries leader such as Brazil, Japan and Germany who are popularly known as G-4 countries. The leader of these four countries asserted that there has not been taken any sorts of substantial reform about UNSC since 2005. However, many efforts were undertaken to conduct the UNSC successful restructuring. In this meeting, the leaders of the G-4 countries claimed the legitimate candidature for UNSC by contributing the fulfillment purpose and principles of UN charter (Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 2015). Along with this, Modi's administration has also focused on the 'Digital Transformation and Technology Tie' with the US. 'The Silicon Valley' forum for Modi was a challenging event which drives the attention of India's digital market efficiency to deal with outreach world. Here, Modi communicated with the CEOs of America namely, Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg, Tesla's Elon Musk and Google's Sundar Pichai to bring up the importance and opportunities of India's huge market sector. His attention in this forum was to share a purpose of digitalized and creativity India's order to facilitate granting support in the account of predictable, transparent and accountable governance. Moreover, they have also elaborated the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors for investment availability in India and vice-versa (Hindustan Times, 2016).

Modi's and Nuclear Security Summit: A Safeguard for National Security Initiative: It is clear from the fact that during the Modi's first visit to the US in September 2014, the two countries were agreed to set up a Contract Group to address 'all implementation issues, including administrative issues, liability, technical issues and licensing to facilitate the establishment of the nuclear industry in India. 'This Contract

Group is generally advancing the full and judicious execution of the 'Indo-US Civil Nuclear Co-operation Agreement' (Pant & Joshi, 2017:138). Once more on 31st March 2016, Modi started a high-voltage visit to the US to participate in fourth Nuclear Security Summit held at Washington. In this summit, Modi for the first time was presented with 52 head of state government which is basically focused to share their appraisal of the threat from nuclear weapons and materials. However, this Summit began operational since 2010 in-between of every 2 years (Milan, et al., 2016). According to Gill, 'India has much expected to give rise high-level awareness among nation including with threat of nuclear terrorism and international consolidation to fight against terrorist as well as nuclear trafficker (The Times of India, 2016). The major call of this negotiation was to channelize the leader level attention to the global threat posed by nuclear terrorism. Leaders were also instrumentally directed their outlook to the enhancement of planned oriented initiatives and rebuilding up nuclear Security at the international level. At the same time put into effect on prevention of terrorism as well as the vulnerable use of nuclear arsenal.

The Indo-US Strategic Convergence: From General to Major Defence Partner: Although the defence co-operation between India and the USA had never ever been attracted much importance since earlier. It stayed as usual like other ties which were formally conducted during many soft joint exercises, frequent high-level bilateral talk and hard defence sales. This is mainly due to the unhealthy understanding of each other with regard to the defence matter. While, the USA is much credited by its hybrid and efficient defence system technology. But in this matter, India has been cautious in its approach to expand defence cooperation partnership with the USA. However, a closer defence system has been marked since 2005 while two states had agreed on a 10- year framework of defence co-operation. However, during the first two years of the Modi government Defence co-operation was re-emerged as a key factor in India's bilateral engagement. In India, the Ministry of Defence (MOD) has become a dynamic player in perusing faster teamwork with the United State (Pant & Joshi, 2017:139). However, again the Indo-US Joint agreement was negotiated on 7th June 2016 particularly giving stress on their common interest of emerging issues such as nuclear energy, national security & climate change. But, in their vibrant concerning focused areas was the defence agreement in which the US remarked India as a 'Major Defence Partner' and the US unanimously working toward India by facilitating technological help to being as a closest allies and partner. This is the noteworthy development so far as the Indo-US defence relations are concerned in which India treated herself at par with America's intimate partner in term of defence-related deal and technology transfer. Subsequently, both Obama and Modi assured that the Indo-US defence aligned can be an anchor of stability and would be a gradual development for bolstering cooperation in the defence sector (NDTV, 2016). Now, we shall be behaving as to like of intimate friend or collaborator of the US which allowed in turn of better, productive, quick technological opening on the defensive section and also normatively additional access to the conflictual side", says India's foreign secretary J. Jaishankar. The fruitful upshot of this bilateral assertion is that India achieves a new opportunity in renovating its licence to get an ample space to use US defence technologies. These facilities would help India further expansion of bilateral defence cooperation in practical ways. As rightly John Earnest stated

that-"There was a significant improvement on the concluding of defence logistic, sharing of maritime information and moreover US aircraft conformity in India (George, 2016).

Modi's Fifth Visit to USA: An Upward for Prosperity through Partnership: Subsequently, Donald Trump earnest plea to India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi, on 25th June 2017 Modi went an Official state visit to the US. Perhaps, this was the first historical formal meeting of Modi's with US counterpart Donald Trump. In their joining, at the onset, both leaders had talked with each other including their own priorities concerns. They set out some major common areas of issues like combating terrorist threat, increasing free and fair trade, reinforcing energy linkage, defence partnership, law enforcement and global cooperation are some of prominent, as said by Sean Spicer (White House Press Secretary). Similarly, promotion of the peace, stability and the security in the 'Indo-Specific Region' is another sensitive matter that needs more attention for immediate settlement. Apart from that, the 'prosperity through partnership' is the most vibrant key theme in rebuilding and development of global height, said both leader (India Today, 2017).

First Indo-US 2+2 Dialogue: A Comprehensive Conversation for Bolstering Foreign and Defence Policy issues: At last year of June 2017, for the first time the Indo-US 2+2 Dialogue was proposed at the Washington Summit. Subsequently, on 6th & 7th September 2018, India organized as its first Indo-US 2+2 dialogues as a convener. As from the side of India, Shusama Swaraj and Nirmala Sitaraman, Indian Defence Minister & Foreign Minister met with American counterpart of Michael Pompe and James Mattis as US Secretary of States and Secretary Defence respectively. This is the two high-profile ministerial level of meeting that could be brought up to reside the comprehensive developmental issues mainly on security, strategy, defence, economy, trade and especially regarding the import of Iranian oil (Mallick, 2018). As a consequence, the Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) was virtually being operational with a view to revitalizing of India's advance military status. The CISMOA that is Communications and Information Security Memorandums of Agreement was also signed, as a law to export military tools of US (ibid.:8) The notable discussion chiefly focused on the conclusion of a memorandum of intent between the US defence innovation units and Indian defence innovation organization-innovation for defence, excellence (DIO-iDEX) - new conformity on defence innovation. It also drew attention to an exchange of agreement between the US Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT) and the Indian Navy as a part of enlarging maritime cooperation in the Western Indian Ocean. The aforesaid agreement will facilitate both India and USA in their naval cooperation across Asia especially in the light of the UNO and India's very different conception of how they explain in the Indo-Specific region (ibid.:30).

As stated by Nirmala Sitaraman, the Defence Minister of India that the 2+2 meeting is a new development in the defence alliance of India with the USA which strongly confirms the Modi's vision that "India's relation with the US has overcome the indecision over the history". However, this is clear from the fact that the real alignment in the period of cold war with erstwhile USSR and US authorization against India was generally due to India's nuclear programme. The common reaching of both bilateral engagements is that Indo-US have

adhered to their efforts to promote regional stability, national security interests which is the landmark events in the defence sector so far as the Indo-US relation is concerned (Weitz, 2018).

Modi's Sixth Tour to USA: A Mega Event 'Howdy Modi' for Shared Dreams and Bright Futures: India Prime Minister Narendra Modi and US President Donald Trump addressed a historic mega event with a crowd of approximately 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) at the NRG Stadium in Houston on 22nd September 2019. This landmark event is a community summit hosted by the Texas India Forum (TIF).

It is marked as a defining moment in which both leaders stand for ever-strengthening partnership. This mega event is an event for the Indo-American community's which identifies their remarkable contribution to the cultural, intellectual and social backdrop of the United States. It also cultivates the organizational activities of Indo-American community specifically shared the democratic values, inclusive economic development and mutual respect for each other (Ananda, 2019). At Houston, Modi in front of huge crowd openly affirmed that today India perusing the biggest mantra that is 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikash' which adequately represents the vision of New India (Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 2019). Again, Stephanie Grisham, White House Press Secretary expounds that "This togetherness of Modi and Trump (Howdy Modi Programme) will be a grand space for opportunity to emphasize a linkage between the people of USA and India, confirmation of new strategic handshake between the world's oldest and largest democracies, a right path for bolstering energy and trade partnership." This occasion is also crucially put much emphasis on the value and importance of global peace, prosperity, and human progress that genuinely convey the idea of 'Shared Dreams with Bright Futures' (Hindustan Times, 2019). This unique solidarity between India-US unavoidably provides a new dimension to the world politics in the contemporary era by flourishing of their share agreement through a collective manner.

Second 2+2 Indo-US Dialogue: Rebuilding of Enduring Defense Partnership for 21st Century: After the end of the first 2+2 ministerial-level meeting between India-USA in 2017, the second round of dialogue recently held on December 18th 2019 at Washington D.C. In the second 2+2 meeting, the Indian Minister of External Affairs S. Jaishankar along with Defence Minister Rajnath Singh met with U.S. Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo and Secretary of Defense Mark T. Esper. The discourse reaffirmed the upward strategic partnership between the United States and India. Once more, the dialogue also conceptualises some of the key engagement areas such as democratic values, strong people-to-people ties, and a common commitment to the citizen's prosperity, trade policy, counter-terrorism and role in India pacific region. The secretary and his counterpart in a way forward have discussed to accelerate their common vision toward the 21st century with regard to defence partnership. The four ministers in term of hopefulness review the emerging partnership between India and the United States which seek to be grounded through mutual trust and friendship. They have similarly by in their active willingness and dedication signed Tri-service facilities in defence mechanism. Along with this greater information sharing, expansion of defence trade and promotion of defence collaboration are some of the range of activities and initiatives to strengthen the new framework of Indo-US defence

partnership (US Department of States, 2019). Looking ahead, to achieve bilateral relation in the defence side and to alter it as major defence partner framework by both US-India will be worked out on par under a joint sitting in the early 21st century. Furthermore, this ministerial-level engagement undertakes some loud step to feasibly set up an ongoing unprecedented future defence relation for their earlier day.

Trump's Visit to India: A Grand event 'Namaste Trump' for strengthening Indo-US Relations: The US President Donald Trump started a two days state visit to India to attend 'Namaste Trump' grand event, on February 24th and 25th 2020, after Modi's cordial invitation. The Namaste Trump was a mega programme that hosted at the Motera Stadium (World largest Cricket Stadium), Ahmadabad. With the front of huge numbers of the audience and high profile dignitaries, Modi in his opening remarks that "Trump as a man who 'thinks big'. He is a man of hard work with the ambition to realize the dreams of the Americans, which is evident to the whole world" (Times of India, 2020). Moreover, Modi also cordially affirmed that the friendship of India-USA has been revitalized under President Donald Trump leadership and his historic visit to Indian soil'. This will be much evidence to reopen a new chapter in between both Indo-US bilateral relationships. It was also correspondingly begun from the side of Trump that- the relationship between India and the US equally shared on the principles of unity in diversity and diversity in unity. In spite of their shared values, the statue of liberty, lasting peace, science, innovation, opportunities and obstacle both had to stand up equal place being apart from two different subcontinents, said by Trump. The war against radical fundamentalism and Islamic terrorism is being the most important area along with making Indo- specific region free from outside restraints inevitably becoming our priorities concerns (Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 2020).

Addressing 'Namaste Trump' Mega-event, US president Trump announced a defence deal with India to sales attack helicopters and anti-submarine warfare technology that worth is approximately \$3 billion. Earlier, USA defence sector carried out amount of 18 billion dollar since the 2008 with the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Further, the Indo-US bilateral relationships shifted into a comprehensive global strategic partnership that indicates a tight alignment to remain China separate from the Indo pacific interest. Thus, this official trip of Trump seemed to be more significant that paved the way for better friendship and to strengthening Indo-US partnership (Ladwig, 2020). It is clear from the fact that the Trump administration bears continuity with respect to India, especially on matters pertaining to mounting defence interoperability and security mutual aid in the Indio-Pacific. This is the remarkable contribution of Trump government to India so far as the India-US relations under the administration of both Modi and Trump respectively are a concerned.

Conclusion

From the above discussion, it can be said that under the enigmatic leadership of Narendra Modi the Indo-US strategy partnership got a new momentum in order to revise, revitalized and restructuring India's foreign policy during the contemporary time. The hallmark of Modi's rise in the global scenario is vitally dominated by India's diplomatic strategy, internal caliber and much of his friendly approach with many

global leaders. However, in the case of Indo-US proximity neither there would be always a healthy foreign affair nor even adverse without having manifold ups and down. Despite this, the Indo-US foreign policy takes a new height since the Modi stewardship. Moreover, the Indo-US relation can be examined much better way after Modi assigning his official designation as a Prime Minister. There are set of variable that tries to look after how India's foreign policies gain vibrancy so far as the Indo-US relations are concerned. At the outset, since independence, India's relation with the USA can be successfully taking places as the oldest and the largest democracy of the world altogether. Hence, their relations primarily showed up to transform the democratic norms and values, unity and diversities and vice-versa in and outer of the world. But in reference to Modi's foreign tie with the USA, there can be two major issues are witnessed that underwent a serious concern in their connections. Firstly, to focus on resolving the outstanding of bilateral question on nuclear liability and defence deal with the United States. Secondly, to triumph over America's decade long visa ban on Narendra Modi. The bilateral talk between India and the USA on the sharing of vision 21st century is one of the distinguishing tenets of India's foreign policy that rightly emphasized on enhancing not only relation with the USA but also a bit of continuity with neighbourhood countries. On the contrary, the neighbourhood's policy of Modi is another benchmark both in improving India's engagement in the Indo-Asia Pacific region and with regard to west Asia. Even if, during the Covid-19 pandemic, India's initiative to organize the high-level talk with SAARC countries is the latest development in the fulcrum of her foreign policy. It is generally recognized as the formative approach to convey in the positive attitude of India. Again, Trump's administration open support to India for becoming a member of G-11 is another recent development in between India and USA strategic relationship.

Under the Prime Minister of Narendra Modi, Indo-US strategic appointments have witnessed a qualitative shift with their compound agreements. The character and tenor of Modi's diplomacy likewise added a new flavour to the bilateral relationships particularly with Obama and Trump administration. In the recent Indo-US relationship, the role of bilateral and multi-lateral commitment more focally highlighted the habitual action plan of numerous strategic consultations, inclusive defence, counter terrorism, homeland security, cyber security, intelligence cooperation, energy, education, science and technology, public health and culture. After Nehru, Modi's leadership and his personality certainty with the USA administrations significantly expanded scale and scope of their mutual engagement in order to stipulate the changing balance of power in South Asia. The strategic partnership between Washington and New Delhi appears to be more significant in their fiscal and trade reform after the termination of the Indo-USA business council.

The economy of both countries opens the new door for foreign direct investment. This is unquestionably a major step forward, but it residue incomplete only if the US exports to India still remain limited by regulation and policy. The 2+2 talk ministerial level summit between USA and India is the new initiatives to reinforce the Defence sector of both countries. In the wake of 21st century, the substantial strategic relationship between India and USA does not reflect on the basis of democratic keystone but expanded indispensable characteristics. In this pursuit, Obama's administration stated

that the USA government has really focused on continuity in their bilateral relationship by recognizing their democratic values, self-evident economic strength and a potential role in the context of balancing south Asia. But, two paradigm developments such as Howdy Modi event and Namaste trump are contributing a sharing approach to influence the new emerging global affairs. Along with India's monetary power, cultural rich and political sway assume a dominant role in the global affairs after the Narendra Modi chosen of as India's parliamentary leader. Similarly Indo-US defence convergence is one of the new stances of their bilateral engagement chiefly recasting, renamed and acknowledged India as the largest defence partner of USA.

REFERENCES

1. Embassy of India, Washington, DC (2005, July 19). Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh' Address to Joint Session of the Congress. <https://www.indianembassyusa.gov.in/ArchivesDetails?id=566>
2. Roberts, Roxanne. (2005, July 19). A Bush Dinner as Rare as a Pink Elephant: President Hosts India's leader at First Such Event in Two Years. *Washington Post*.
3. Embassy of India, Washington, DC. (1949, October 13). Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's speech in the US House of Representatives and the Senate. www.indianembassy.org/indusrel/india_us/nehru_congress_Oct_13_1949.html
4. Kapur, S. Paul. (2010). 'India and the United States from World War II to the present: A relationship Transformed' In Ganguly Sumit (Eds.), *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect's and Prospects*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (pp.260-66).
5. The White House Office of the Press Secretary. (2015, January 25). US-India Joint Statement Shared Effort Progress for All. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/01/25/us-india-joint-statement-shared-effort-progress-all>.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Singh, Balwinder. (2017). Indo-US Relations: Past to Present. *International Journal of Research-Granthaalayah*, Vol.5, Issue.6, June 2017. https://zenodo.org/record/821112/files/38_IJRG17_A06_389
9. Singh, Zorawar Daulet. (2018, June 30). Democracy and India's Foreign Policy. *Economic and Political Weekly*. VOL LIII NOS 26 & 27.(p.10). <https://www.cprindia.org/articles/democracy-and-indias-foreign-policy>
10. Scott, David (Ed). (2011). *Handbook of India's International Relations*. London: Routledge International Handbooks. (p.243)
11. Hoffmann, Steven A. (1990). *India and the China Crisis*. Berkeley: University of California Press. (pp.196-200).
12. Malone, David M. (2011). *Does the Elephant Dance ? : Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Pp.158-160).
13. Kapur, S. Paul. (2010). 'India and the United States from World War II to the present: A relationship Transformed' In Ganguly Sumit (Eds.), *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect's and Prospects*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (pp.258-59).

14. Malone, David M. (2011). *Does the Elephant Dance ? : Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (pp 164-165).
15. How 1998 Pokhran tests changed India's image. (2018, May 12). *The Economic Times*. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/how-1998-pokhran-tests-changed-indias-image/a-sudden-decision/slideshow/64135032.cms>
16. US Department of States. (2000, March 21). U.S.-India Relations: A Vision for the 21st Century. https://19972001.state.gov/global/human_rights/democracy/fs_000321_us_india.html
17. US Department of States. (2001, January 20). The Global War on Terrorism: The First 100 Days. <https://2001-2009.state.gov/s/ct/rls/wh/6947.htm>
18. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2005, July 18). India and United States Successfully Complete Next Steps in Strategic Partnership. <https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateraldocuments.htm?dtl/6789/India+and+United+States+Successfully+Complete+Next+Steps+in+Strategic+Partnership>
19. Khanna, V N. & Kumar Leslie K. (2018). *Foreign Policy of India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. (7th Edn). (p.270-71)
20. Malone, David M. (2011). *Does the Elephant Dance ? : Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.(p. 173)
21. Sahu, Mukti. (2020). Revisiting India's Nuclear Policy: Process, Strategy and Programme. *Mukt Shabd Journal*, Volume IX Issue VI, JUNE/2020 (.p.2360)
22. Ghosh, Peu. (2018). *International Relations*, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. (4th Edn). (p.425)
23. Malhotra, Achal. (2019, July 22). India's Foreign Policy: 2014-19: Landmarks, Achievement and Challenges Ahead. Distinguished Lectures, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. <https://www.mea.gov.in/distinguished-lectures-detail.htm?833>
24. Foreign Policy Fizzles Out. (2016, June 25). *Economy and Political Weekly*, Vol, LI, Nos 26 & 27. <https://www.epw.in/journal/2016/26-27>
25. Ibid.
26. Shujahi, Farhat Konain & Hussein, Nazir. (2016). "Evaluating Modi's Foreign Policy Continuity or Change", *Journal of Political Studies*, Vol 23, Issue 2. (pp. 617-636)
27. Hall, Ian. (2015). Is a Modi Doctrine Emerging in India Foreign Policy? *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, February, (pp.1-6).
28. Ibid.
29. Kumar, Rajan. (2014). India's Foreign Policy under Modi Government. *Marmara Universitesi Siyasal Bilimler Dergisi*, Cilt 2, Sayı 2, Eylül 2014,(p.101).
30. The White House Office of the Press Secretary. (2014, September 29). Vision Statement for the U.S.-India Strategic Partnership - "Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go". <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/09/29/vision-statement-us-India-strategic-partnership-chalein-saath-saath-forw>
31. Barack Obama Visit to 'Elevate' India-US Relationship: White House. (2015, January 24). *Namaste Potus*. <https://special.ndtv.com/obama-india-visit-2/news-detail/barack-obama-visit-to-elevate-india-us-relationship-white-house-731651/3>
32. Obama visit to elevate India-US relationship, says White House. (2015 January 24). *India Today*. <https://www.indiatoday.in/obama-in-india/story/obama-in-india-republic-day-obama-modi-meet-indo-us-ties-237252-2015-01-24>.
33. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2015, January 25). Joint Statement during the visit of President of USA to India- "Shared Effort; Progress for All". https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/24726/Joint_Statement_during
34. The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. (2015, January 25). US-India Joint Strategic Vision for Asia Pacific and the Indian Ocean. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/01/25/us-india-joint-strategic-vision-asia-pacific-and-indian-ocean-region>
35. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2015, September 25). Joint Press Statement at the Meeting of Leaders of the G-4 countries- Brazil, Germany, India and Japan - on United Nations Security Council Reform. <https://mea.gov.in/outgoing-visit-detail.htm?25849/Joint+Press+Statement+at+the+Meeting+of+Leaders+of+the+G4+countries+Brazil+Germany+India+and+Japan++on+United+Nations+Security+Council+Reform>
36. Modi's Silicon Valley visit in WikiLeaks Mails. (2016, October 11). *Hindustan Times*. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/modi-s-silicon-valley-visit-in-wikileaks-mails/story-pXPkrs7SK5wS1Kmr6XFcmK.html>
37. Pant Harsh V & Joshi Yogesh. (2017). Indo-US Relation under Modi: The Strategic Logic Underling the Embrace. *The Royal Institute of International Affairs*. 93:1, (p.138)
38. Mian, Zia et al. (2016, April 19). The road not taken. *The Hindu*. <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/The-road-not-taken/article14245947.ece>
39. PM Modi arrives in US to attend Nuclear Security Summit. (2016, March 31). *The Times of India*. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/PM-Modi-arrives-in-US-to-attend-Nuclear-Security-Summit/articleshow/51628084.cms>
40. Pant Harsh V & Joshi Yogesh. (2017). Indo-US Relation under Modi: The Strategic Logic Underling the Embrace. *The Royal Institute of International Affairs*. 93:1, p.139
41. NDTV. (2016, June 8). United States Names India as Major Defence Partner. <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/us-names-india-as-major-defence-partner-1416807>
42. George, K Verghese. (2016, June 8). Defence, Asia-Pacific Focus of Indo-US Cooperation. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/Defence-Asia-Pacific-focus-of-Indo-US-cooperation/article14391823.ece>
43. Narendra Modi arrives in US ahead of meeting with Trump, top CEOs. (2017, June 25). *India Today*. <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/narendra-modi-in-us-donald-trump-984600-2017-06-25>
44. Mallick, P K. (2018). 2+2 Dialogue and Indo U.S. Relations. *Vivekananda International Foundation, Paper October*. p.3. <https://www.vifindia.org/sites/default/files/Two-Plus-Two-Dialogue-and-Indo-US-Relations.pdf>
45. Ibid.(p.8)
46. Ibid.(p.30)
47. Weitz, Richard. (2018, November 8). The Indian-US Defense Partnership: New Steps Forward. *Second Line of*

- Defence Delivery capacity to the war fighter.* <https://sldinfo.com/2018/09/the-indian-us-defense-partnership-new-steps-forward/>
48. Anand, S. (2019). A Brief Analysis of- How Do You Do (Howdy) Program at Texas. *International Journal of Advance Research and Innovative Ideas in Education*, Vol-5, Issue-5.
 49. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2019, September 22). Translation of Prime Minister's address to Indian Community in Houston, Texas. <https://www.mea.gov.in/outgoing-visitdetail.htm?31845/Translation+of+Prime+Ministers+address+to+Indian+Community+in+Houston+Texas>
 50. Unprecedented: Indian envoys on Modi-Trump meet at 'Howdy, Modi!' Event in Houston. (2019, June 30). *HindustanTimes*. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/donald-trump-to-join-pm-narendra-modi-in-houston-to-address-50-000-indian-americans-white-house/story-QG0hdYqEbQwDqIOu5JC66O.html>
 51. US Department of States. (2019, December 18). Highlights of 2019 US-Indo 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue. <https://www.state.gov/highlights-of-2019-u-s-india-22-ministerial-dialogue/>
 52. How Modi Namaste Speech embraced the Trump Parivar. (2020, February 20). *The Times of India*. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/how-modis-namaste-speech-embraced-the-trump-parivar/articleshow/74293719.cms>
 53. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2020 February 24). Translation of Opening remarks by Prime Minister at the Namaste Trump Event, Ahmadabad. <https://www.mea.gov.in/incoming-visitdetail.htm?32412/Translation+of+Opening+remarks+by+Prime+Minister+at+the+Namaste+Trump+Event+Ahmedabad>
 54. Ladwig, Walter C. (2020). Assessing the US- India Strategic Partnership in the wake of the Trump Visit. *RUSI News brief*. Vol.40, No. 3, (p.2).
