

U.S. - INDIA Relations: Current Scenario

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ABSTRACT

Both their respective home attempts to achieve their respective domestic climate targets and the remotivated global efforts to boost climate ambition were shared by India and the United States. Both parties reiterated their promise to the crucial role of multilateral cooperation in addressing these global macroeconomic challenges as they discussed the current challenges to the global macroeconomic outlook in the context of the conflict in Ukraine, such as rising commodity and energy prices as well as supply constraints. They both reaffirmed their commitment to stepping up their efforts to put the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatment into effect in a realistic, timely, organised, and coordinated way.

Keywords- India, United States, Relations, Economic, Global.

I. INTRODUCTION

The strategic alliance between the United States and India is built on a set of common ideals, including support for democracy and the rule-based order of the world. Through commerce, investment, and networking, the United States and India have a common interest in advancing international security, stability, and economic success. In two face-to-face discussions, President Biden and Prime Minister Modi reiterated their dedication to a strong, rule-based international order that protects sovereignty and territorial integrity, maintains democratic ideals, and fosters peace and prosperity for all. Both President Biden and Prime Minister Modi have taken part in a number of meetings with Japan and Australia as part of the Quad Leaders arrangement.

They both committed to raise USD 100 billion per year until 2025 from both public and private sources for poor nations, as long as there are significant mitigating measures in place and that the implementation process is transparent. The governments also talked about cooperating in information sharing to combat offshore tax evasion.

In its efforts to preserve the Indo-Pacific as an area of peace, stability, and burgeoning wealth, the United States supports India's growth as a major global

power and a crucial ally. A major source of strength for the strategic partnership is the strong people-to-people ties between our nations, which are exemplified by the four million-strong Indian American diaspora and the active educational interchange between the two nations. The primary ongoing dialogue platform between the United States and India is the 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue involving the U.S. Secretaries of State and Defense and their Indian counterparts. The fourth 2+2 Dialogue was held in the United States in April 2022. The United States and India collaborated in dozens of bilateral dialogues and working groups, in addition to the 2+2 Dialogue, that covered every facet of human endeavour, from space and health cooperation to energy and high technology trade. The Strategic Clean Energy Partnership, Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue, Cyber Dialogue, Civil Space Working Group, Education and Skills Development Working Group, Trade Policy Forum, Defense Policy Group, and Counternarcotics Working Group are a few of them. It was founded in 2000.

II. ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Overall bilateral commerce in goods and services between the United States and India hit a record

\$157 billion in 2021. India's top export destination and commercial partner is the United States. Numerous American businesses have increased their operations in India because they see it as a crucial market. At the end of 2020, Indian investment in the United States totaled \$12.7 billion, supporting over 70,000 American jobs. Indian businesses are also looking to expand into U.S. markets. The almost 200,000 Indian students studying in the United States give the American economy an annual boost of \$7.7 billion.

III. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

With regard to multilateral organisations, such as the United Nations, G-20, ASEAN Regional Forum, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization, India and the United States work closely together. The United States supported a restructured UN Security Council that includes India as a permanent member and welcomed India's two-year membership in 2021. India is a participant in ASEAN discussion, an observer in the Organization of American States, and a partner in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The United States, Japan, Australia, and India come together as the Quad to advance a free and open Indo-Pacific and bring concrete advantages to the area. The Quad countries completed the hiring process for the first class of Quad Fellows in June 2022, giving 100 students—25 from each of Australia, India, Japan, and the United States—the chance to study for a master's or doctoral degree in STEM in the country. India is one of the twelve nations working with the United States on the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) to improve the connectivity, resilience, cleanliness, and fairness of our economies. The United States is a discussion partner at the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), where India is a member. The United States joined the International Solar Alliance, which has its headquarters in India, in 2021. In 2022, Samantha Power, the administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), was elected co-chair of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), whose permanent co-chair is India.

IV. PRIORITIES IN THE NEXT DECADE

The India-United States (US) cooperation, which is essential to upholding worldwide security and order, has the potential to be the one that defines this century. India's most all-encompassing strategic partner is the US, with which it cooperates in a wide range of fields, including commerce, defence, multilateralism, intelligence, cybersecurity, civil nuclear energy, education, and healthcare. The two countries must develop a new agenda for collaboration in the Indo-

Pacific region, which they are both committed to preserving free and open, as they enter a new decade.

The connection has recently been shifted to a forward-looking analysis of regional and global geopolitics due to exigencies like the COVID-19 pandemic. New technologies, national security and defence cooperation, counterterrorism, and commerce are the areas that will be crucial in determining the trajectory of a solid Indo-US partnership in the years to come.

Even the more optimistic projections that were made a couple of decades ago have been surpassed by current levels of bilateral defence cooperation. While some of the most difficult tasks have already been completed, there is still work to be done in simplifying processes, removing administrative roadblocks, launching new military drills, and reviving the Defense Trade and Technology Initiative.

Beyond defence ties, the relationship has started to broaden in scope from the bilateral to the multilateral while embracing a wider range of issues, such as civilian nuclear cooperation and nuclear non-proliferation, infrastructure financing, the production and delivery of COVID-19 vaccines, humanitarian aid and disaster relief, peacekeeping and education, space and cyber security, countering terrorism and extremism, ocean governance, and promoting a free and open world.

In the meanwhile, the West Asian Quad or I2U2 (consisting of Israel, India, United Arab Emirates, and the US) and the Quad grouping (of India, Australia, Japan, and the US), which was relaunched in 2017, have both gained popularity in recent years. While the West Asian Quad's emphasis on technological cooperation has special promise, the Quad has emerged as a preeminent forum for India and the US to pursue focused multilateral collaboration with like-minded governments. The US and India's cooperation in the fight against terrorism is likely to grow further now that their reliance on Pakistan for supply routes has decreased as a result of America's military withdrawal from Afghanistan. This will likely include multilateral efforts to put pressure on Pakistan's military-intelligence complex to stop funding terrorist organisations. To address the critical need for infrastructure investments in the Indo-Pacific and the rising demand among regional capitals for higher-quality, more dependable alternatives to China's Belt and Road Initiative, India and the US must work together as well as with other like-minded partners.

Key Recommendations

Enhance collaboration in the fields of artificial intelligence (AI) and future technologies as privacy protection, information sharing, and data regulation become more and more critical national security challenges.

The prioritisation of two multilateral strategic forums that have gained popularity recently—the Quad and the West Asian Quad, or I2U2—will strengthen collaboration on multilateral and global concerns.

Increase counterterrorism cooperation by leading multilateral initiatives to put pressure on Pakistan's military and intelligence establishment to stop supporting terrorist organisations like the Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and Kashmir-focused organisations like Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-e-Taiba.

FDI in each other's economies may be used to boost bilateral commerce, integrate GVCs, and encourage multinational businesses to take part in these projects.

Increased collaboration across line ministries working on cybersecurity is desired; in particular, suitable counterparts for particular challenges should be identified.

Include security and defense-related challenges in their emerging technology agenda, concentrating, for example, on defining common tenets for AI defence applications.

V. EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND NATIONAL SECURITY

The strength of India-US technological cooperation has increased over the past few years, and only in 2021, the two countries signed a number of new accords. The US India Artificial Intelligence (USIAI) Initiative was introduced in March 2021 by the Indo-US Science and Technology Forum with a focus on AI cooperation, including cross-border research and development, workforce development, and domain-specific AI research areas in healthcare, smart cities, materials, agriculture, energy, and manufacturing. President Joe Biden and Prime Minister Narendra Modi discussed extending ties in the fields of blockchain, 5G, 6G, semiconductors, AI, cyber, health security, and space in September 2021. Additionally, they agreed to cooperate in addressing cyberspace vulnerabilities and dangers by having conversations, holding meetings together, receiving training, and exchanging best practises.

VI. CONCLUSION

Finally, as India and the US work to improve global value chains (GVCs), they must increase two-way FDI and give the private sector incentives to invest in ways that support integrated GVCs that benefit both nations' economic and national security objectives.

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