PREFACE
The subject matter of this study is Indo-U.S. relations from 1966 to 1971. The study, however, does not give a historical development of Indo-U.S. relations between 1966 and 1971; on the contrary, some important issues in Indo-U.S. relations have been selected and the nature of relations has been sought to be studied in the context of the attitude of India and the United States towards those issues.

The period covered in this study is six years, i.e., from 1966 to 1971. During the period under study, some important and dramatic changes took place in the arena of International Politics which had an impact on Indo-U.S. relations. The study on Indo-U.S. relations would, therefore, be an interesting one.

The year 1966 has another significance - in January 1966 Mrs. Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India. Naturally, the nature of Indo-U.S. relations after this development becomes an interesting matter for study. The terminal year of this study has been selected as 1971 because of the Bangladesh crisis in 1971 which had significant repercussions on these relations.

The purpose of the study is to show the points of differences between India and the United States on the issues covered in the work. Despite the differences between them on these issues they did not lead their relations to a breaking point; they sought to maintain their friendly relations between themselves. Neither India nor the United States wanted that their mutual relations should deteriorate to the point of severing of times.
owing to their differences on a particular issue.

This thesis has been divided into six chapters. The introductory chapter gives a brief account of Indo-U.S. relations from 1947 to 1965 for the purpose of an assessment of the Indo-U.S. relations from 1966 to 1971. An attempt has been made in the second chapter to show that during the first quarter of 1966 both these two countries felt the need to come closer. The main emphasis of the third chapter is to highlight that between 1966 and 1971 the People's Republic of China was a factor in Indo-U.S. relations. India's attitude towards the United States depended to a considerable extent upon the U.S. attitude towards China. It has been shown in the chapter that though India did not openly indicate her reservations, she did not welcome the U.S. policy to normalize relations with China. The U.S. arms aid policy with regard to Pakistan has been a major irritant in Indo-U.S. relations and, therefore, has been vitiating the relations between these two countries. The U.S. arms aid to Pakistan between 1966 and 1971 has been discussed as an issue in itself in the fourth chapter. The main thrust of this chapter is to reveal that the United States could never withhold arms aid to Pakistan in her own global security interest; the U.S. global security interests, in India's view, adversely affected India's interests in maintaining peace and security in the Indian sub-continent. So, India's reactions to the U.S. arms aid policy with regard to Pakistan is also an important discussion of this chapter. In
1971 Indo-U.S. relations became very strained on the question of the Bangladesh Crisis. By virtue of its importance, Bangladesh crisis as a factor of Indo-U.S. relations has been discussed as a separate issue. Hence, by the fifth chapter an attempt has been made to show the Indo-U.S. differences in the attitude towards, and perception of the Bangladesh crisis. The conclusions of the work have been drawn in the sixth chapter.

In preparing this work reliance has primarily been placed on published official documents, like Parliamentary Debates of India, the published documents of the External Affairs Ministry of India, the U.S. Congressional Records, the U.S. Department of State Bulletin, the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, and other published documents of these two countries. The United Nations Documents have also been utilized. Books and articles relating to Indo-U.S. relations have also been made use of. Certain newspapers published in India, the United States, the United Kingdom and Pakistan have also been valuable sources of information.

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Tanmay Kanjilal
Tanmay Kanjilal