PREFACE
India and United States, two giant democracies located at opposite ends of the globe, have crossed swords more often than they have sought to build bridges. The roller coaster ride in the bilateral relations is plagued with too much history and has never ceased to record new lows. Indeed, finding reasons to cross and critics each other has come so naturally to them that it has become an integral part of the bilateral relations. The trend continues albeit with modifications. But several recent developments in the current dedicate provide both hope and opportunity for the two largest democracies to overcome the emotional baggage and burden of history that his straddled Indo-U.S. Relations.

It would thus be essential to go into the history of Indo-U.S. relations. While that in itself is a large subject beyond the scope of this study.
Indo-U.S. relations since India's independence have faced many 'ups' and 'downs'; with probably more 'downs' than 'ups'. Disagreements between India and United States in the past were the preliminarily outcome of the differences in their perspective of the world politics and the clash of their national interest. Soon after independence, India developed very friendly relation's with USA; but, the decision of India to follow the policy of non-alignment did not find favour with the US leader's and they considered it as an unfriendly posture towards USA. Besides this various other international issues also contributed in increasing the tension between the two countries. On the other hand. The American support to Pakistan on Kashmir issue and the grant of military aid to Pakistan with a view to meet the communist threats were quite irritating to the Indian leaders and were factors which deteriorated the relations between the two countries.

India's relations with USA became more intimate after the Sino-Indian conflict of 1962, but
in the war of 1971, USA once again adopted a pietism stand and supported Pakistan. It was not until the carter administration in 1977 that US-Pak relations slide to their lowest ebb. Citing Pakistani nuclear research and alleged human rights abuses, the President Carter cut off all development and military aid to Pakistan.

The relations between India and United States showed a definite improvement after the formation of ‘Janta Government’ in 1977 in India and the assumption of power by Jimmy Carter in USA. But before much progress could be made Mrs. Gandhi staged a come back to power in 1979. Thus upsetting the healthy relation between the two largest democracies of the world. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 and the fall of the pro-US Shah’s government in Iran, Pakistan became the new factor of significance for US. While the Afghanistan crisis resulted in a new cold war, besides a change in the balance of power in the region of South Asia.
When the Reagan administration came into the office in 1981. It made the offer of the renewal of the security relationship to Pakistan in the wake of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. However, there was little sympathy with India’s concern about regional implications of arming Pakistan because of what Washington saw as New Delhi equivocation, in the face of the super powers intervention in the follow Non-alignment countries. Mrs. Gandhi visualizing the adverse impact on India went on a peace and good will visit to United States in 1982. Washington ignored Mrs. Gandhi’s request to refrain from giving from more weapon to Islamabad as that would be useless in fighting a war in the mountainous region bordering Afghanistan, but would be useful to fight a war on India’s border. Negotiation also took place for a major defence purchase by India from the US, but failed largely because of United States, concern about Moscow getting the technical support from India. Despite the above irritations, the leader of the two countries showed keenness to improve relations. The nuclear
exchange of the two countries was clear proof of their intention to improve relations. After the visit by the high level officials of the two countries. In 1985, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi paid a visit to USA, and tried to repair the badly strained relations with USA. The United States on its part also responded favorably and agreed to the transfer of high technology (including the sale of high speed computer) and offered advanced military technology and weaponry to India. As a follow up action of several agreements reached between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Reagan on 5 November, 1987, the two countries signed an agreement on cooperation in high technology. Despite these developments, the relations between the two countries continued to be far from friendly. On account of the induction of the sophisticated arms into Pakistan and the Washington decision not to be allowed the transfer of the super computer to India.

In addition to the above factors a number of other factors contributed to the straining of relations
between the two countries. These included denials of nuclear fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Station. On the plea that India had not signed the NPT (Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty) and had refuse to accept its safeguards. Growing military presence of USA in the Indian ocean and India’s demand for dismantle of the US base in ‘Diego Garcia’ and its return to Mauritius’, India’s strong advocacy of NIEO (New International Economic Order), the restructuring of international monetary institutions, the presence of the feeling in India. That the USA was trying to disrupt its unity and stability by encouraging angulations in Assam, Punjab, Kashmir, were some of the issues which affected and strained the relations between the two nations. Despite the above irritations, the leaders of the two countries should keenness to improve relations.

In the early 1990’s they faced differences on the issues to like the use of so much force in Iraq, the Denial of refueling facilities for American Air Craft in India during the gulf war, India’s rice export to
Cuba, North south dialogue, principles of Bio-diversity, India's Missile programme, India’s refusal to accept and implement Pakistani proposal of nuclear free zone in South Asia, human rights, international property rights, patents and copy right laws of all the above mentioned issues, between India and United State the issue of the N.P.T. was the most Serious problem and irritant in the Indo-U.S. Relation.

But the subsequent collapse of the Communist system in the Eastern Europe and the disintegration of the Soviet Union Changed the Situation dramatically. Hence the U.S. policy towards South-Asia “Marked by a gradual emergence of new kind of Indo-U.S. relationship and sowing distance between the U.S. and Pakistan which has class strategic alliances and relationship in the past. As the result of this sowing relationship both India and U.S. had join, Naval exercises and cooperation in the field of defence.
In the new strategic environment, we see that U.S. needs India's active support in her fishing against Islamic fundamentalism, for containment of China, and achieving regional stability, as we need her's for the same reasons, not with standing others area of cooperation. There is much hope in the progress of Indo-U.S. Relation's, but one thing should be understood that relations between the friendly countries are not perfect and everlasting and will change immediately whenever the national interest of my country changes. However. One thing is clear and it is a known fact that relations between India and OSA will continue to improve the fact that both these two largest democracies of the world are fighting and combating the threats of Islamic fundamentalism, besides International terrorism.

Diagnosis of Indo U.S. Relations has been presented in this thesis. I hope it will certainly aid to the efforts, imitated in this direction.