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TWO PRESIDENTS AND A RUINED NATION Mikhail Gorbachev presided over the dismantling of the socialist system in the Soviet Union and the eventual disintegration of the multinational state, paving the way for the rise of the United States as the policeman of a unipolar world. The last-ditch attempt by a section of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in August 1991 to save the first socialist state in the world from Gorbachev’s historical folly of throwing the baby out with the bathwater was thwarted by his one-time comrade Boris Yeltsin, who eventually led the country into the crudest form of capitalism and utter chaos.

— BORIS YURCHENKO/AP
U.S. PRESIDENT GEORGE W. Bush reviews the progress of the Iraq war with members of the War Council on April 2, 2003. Pictured with the President are [from left to right] Vice-President Dick Cheney, Chief of Staff Andy Card, and Secretary of Defence Donald Rumsfeld. The Kuala Lumpur Tribunal has ruled that Bush, Cheney and Rumsfeld are guilty of war crimes.
APRIL 15, 1994: At the signing of the Uruguay Round Final Act in Marrakesh in Morocco. The Uruguay Round preceded the setting up of the WTO.
SMART GUY! FANTASTIC SOLUTION! IM NEVER OCCURRED TO US!

THE GRAND VISION
RESPECT LDC
RENEW TALKS
REDUCE TENSION
END VIOLENCE
REFORMS

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Suppose you are the Secretary of State in the US (their equivalent of our Minister of External Affairs). How would you react in a press conference to these cartoons?
HOW NEOCOLONIALISM WORKS

NOW THAT WE'VE DESTROYED YOUR COUNTRY, YOU CAN PAY US TO REBUILD IT.

WE ACCEPT NATURAL RESOURCES, LIKE OIL, AS PAYMENT.
NEW DELHI: Noting that Indo-US ties are in a "transition mode", Foreign Secretary S Jaishankar today said there is a "conceptual problem" that has to be overcome as he emphasized the need to move away from the post-World War II political order.

Mr Jaishankar said there are some real issues between India and the US and both the countries will have to be "innovative and bolder" about looking at possibilities.

Describing the first 50 years of bilateral ties as that of "limited convergence", the Foreign Secretary said both the countries are in "transition mode". "We are moving into a phase of substantial shared interest but it is happening in a step by step manner," he said, addressing a seminar at the Vivekananda International Foundation.

He laid emphasis on the importance of symbolism and said the Bill Clinton Administration's stand on Kargil war and his subsequent visit, besides the George W Bush Administration's position on the nuclear deal was a "welcome departure" from the past.

Contending that he cannot overstate the symbolic significance of President Barack Obama's visit to participate in the Republic Day celebrations, Mr Jaishankar cautioned against the dangers ahead. "If we are overtly anchored on the past, then we are not going to see the opportunities and possibilities in this relationship... At the same time, if we overstep the progress and raise expectations then I think we would fall short in many respect and it creates its own backlash," he said.

Both the countries need to be careful in terms of progressing the ties and positioning it, he added.

He said there are some real issues between India and US, "There is a conceptional problem that we still have to overcome and it is a fact that the post second second World War political order is still very much alive," he said.

The top diplomat said because it is alive in the people's mind, it is expressed in terms of deference to some powers, constraints on some and hostility to others, and "sometimes companionship to ideologies which may not be palatable to average American or that matter Indian citizens".

Noting that both the countries will have to be careful, he said, "We need to have a different way, different concept of the world around us and where we fit into that world. And until we get that conceptual sense right, it would be a bit of a struggle". Talking about bilateral business ties, he said at times there are business demands that are "unrealistic" and do not really take into account the abilities of the partner.

"We saw some of that expressed in the Special 301 Report in Section 332 hearing we
had last year. I think these are today's real issues," he said.

The Special 301 Report is prepared annually by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and it identifies trade barriers to US companies and products due to intellectual property laws such as copyright, patents and trademarks in other countries.

Mr Jaishankar said on the bilateral business front, both the countries have entered into a "new era" and the way forward is to move together on commonalities and to work on differences.

He said much depends on how India promotes the climate of doing business but made it clear that there should not be an expectation that there would be a carve out for foreign firms.

Talking about bilateral opportunities, he said the Indo-Pacific region is an area where both countries can easily express commonalities and act on them.

He said defence cooperation was broadly moving in right direction. He admitted that India needs more economic muscle.

"As a diplomatic posture point... I think if the American trumpet was more certain in this region, it would be helpful," he said.

Talking about the issues in the west of India, he said developments taking place in the Af-Pak region is certainly of interest to India.

He also spoke about the US and Iran ties and said there is no doubt that the strained relationship has impacted India very negatively.

"Moving closer home, I think we still have some gaps on how the US and India perceive the centrality of the military and its implications on democratic politics," he said, with taking the name of Pakistan.

He also flagged the responses to political extremism in Bangladesh and said that "perhaps, our pages could come a little closer".

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On the civil nuclear agreement with the US, he said India was determined to carry forward the breakthroughs made during President Obama's visit.

On the climate change issue, the Foreign Secretary said, "The big negotiation for this year will be Paris (climate talks). If we wish India to change the narrative from a negative narrative of emission capping to a more positive narrative on a cleaner and efficient energy, I think nuclear (energy) has a very important contribution to make."
Photos are taken from Frontline, India Today, NCERT (Contemporary World Politics).

Speech was delivered by India’s Foreign Secretary, S. Jayashankar at Vivekananda International Centre, New Delhi. DainikJagran.com