

## **G-21 and Bharat Foreign Policy**

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**Abstract:** India, officially the Republic of India, has full diplomatic relations with 201 states, including Palestine, the Holy See, and Niue. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) is the government agency responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India. With the world's third largest military expenditure, second largest armed force, fifth largest economy by GDP nominal rates and third largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, India is a prominent regional power and a rising superpower.[2][3]

**Keywords:** Bharat, SAARC, economy, look-east, Russio-Ukrainian, war, G21, foreign, policy.

### **INTRODUCTION**

India is a member of several intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations, the Asian Development Bank, BRICS, and the G-21. which is widely considered the main economic locus of emerging and developed nations.[5] India exerts a salient influence as the founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement.[6] India has also played an important and influential role in other international organisations, such as the East Asia Summit,[7] World Trade Organization,[8] International Monetary Fund (IMF),[9] G8+5[10] and IBSA Dialogue Forum.[11] India is also a member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

India's growing economy, strategic location, a mix of friendly and diplomatic foreign policy and large and vibrant diaspora has won it more allies than enemies.<sup>[56]</sup> India has friendly relations with several countries in the developing world. Though India is not a part of any major military alliance, it has a close strategic and military relationship with most of its fellow major powers.

The Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Deputy Supreme Commander of U.A.E. Armed Forces, General Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan being received by the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi

Countries considered India's closest include the United Arab Emirates,[57] Russian Federation,[58] Israel,[59] Afghanistan,[60] France,[61] Bhutan,[62] Bangladesh,[63] and the United States. Russia is the largest supplier of military equipment to India, followed by Israel and France.[64] According to some analysts, Israel is set to overtake Russia as India's largest military and strategic partner.[65] The two countries also collaborate extensively in the sphere of counter-terrorism and space technology.[66] India also enjoys strong military relations with several other countries, including the United Kingdom, the United States,[67] Japan,[68] Singapore, Brazil, South Africa and Italy.[69] In addition, India operates an airbase in

Tajikistan,[70] signed a landmark defence accord with Qatar in 2008,[71] and has leased out Assumption Island from Seychelles to build a naval base in 2015.[72]

India has also forged relationships with developing countries, especially South Africa, Brazil,[73] and Mexico.[74] These countries often represent the interests of developing countries through economic forums such as the G8+5, IBSA and WTO. India was seen as one of the standard bearers of the developing world and claimed to speak for a collection of more than 30 other developing nations at the Doha Development Round.[75][76] Indian Look East policy has helped it develop greater economic and strategic partnerships with Southeast Asian countries, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. India also enjoys friendly relations with the Persian Gulf countries and most members of the African Union.

The Foundation for National Security Research in New Delhi published India's Strategic Partners: A Comparative Assessment and ranked India's top strategic partners with a score out of 90 points: Russia comes out on top with 62, followed by the United States (58), France (51), UK (41), Germany (37), and Japan (34).[77] One of the outcomes of the 2022 G20 summit is a transportation project that would facilitate Indian trade to the Middle East and Europe.[78]

Currently, India is taking steps towards establishing strategic partnerships with Canada[110] and Argentina.[111] Although India has not signed any formal strategic partnership agreements with Bhutan and Qatar, its foreign ministry often describes relations with these countries as 'strategic'.[112][113]

## DISCUSSION

Modern Egypt-India relations go back to the contacts between Saad Zaghloul and Mohandas Gandhi on the common goals of their respective movements of independence.[122] In 1955, Egypt under Gamal Abdul Nasser and India under Jawaharlal Nehru became the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. During the 1956 War, Nehru stood supporting Egypt to the point of threatening to withdraw his country from the Commonwealth of Nations. In 1967, following the Arab-Israeli conflict, India supported Egypt and the Arabs. In 1977, New Delhi described the visit of President Anwar al-Sadat to Jerusalem as a "brave" move and considered the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel a primary step on the path of a just settlement of the Middle East problem. Major Egyptian exports to India include raw cotton, raw and manufactured fertilisers, oil and oil products, organic and non-organic chemicals, and leather and iron products. Major imports into Egypt from India are cotton yarn, sesame, coffee, herbs, tobacco, lentils, pharmaceutical products and transport equipment. The Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum is also currently negotiating the establishment of a natural gas-operated fertiliser plant with another Indian company. In 2004 the Gas Authority of India Limited bought 15% of Egypt's Nat Gas distribution and marketing company. In 2008 Egyptian investment in India was worth some 750 million dollars, according to the Egyptian ambassador.[123] After the Arab Spring of 2011, with ousting of Hosni Mubarak, Egypt asked for the help of India in conducting nationwide elections.

### Gabon

Gabon maintains an embassy in New Delhi. The Embassy of India in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo is jointly accredited to Gabon.[124]

### Ghana

Relations between Ghana and India are generally close and cordial mixed with economic and cultural connections. Trade between India and Ghana amounted to US\$818 million in 2010–11 and is expected to be worth US\$1 billion by 2013.[125] Ghana imports automobiles and buses from India and companies like Tata Motors and Ashok Leyland have a significant presence in the country.[126][127] Ghanaian exports to India consist of gold, cocoa and timber while Indian exports to Ghana comprise pharmaceuticals, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, plastics, steel and cement.[128]

The Government of India has extended \$228 million in lines of credit to Ghana which has been used for projects in sectors like agro-processing, fish processing, waste management, rural electrification and the expansion of Ghana's railways.<sup>[129]</sup> India has also offered to set up an India-Africa Institute of Information Technology (IAIIT) and a Food Processing Business Incubation Centre in Ghana under the India–Africa Forum Summit.<sup>[128]</sup>

India is among the largest foreign investors in Ghana's economy. At the end of 2011, Indian investments in Ghana amounted to \$550 million covering some 548 projects.<sup>[129]</sup> Indian investments are primarily in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors of Ghana while Ghanaian companies manufacture drugs in collaboration with Indian companies. The IT sector in Ghana too has a significant Indian presence in it. India and Ghana also have a Bilateral Investment Protection Agreement between them.<sup>[130]</sup> India's Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers is in the process of setting up a fertiliser plant in Ghana at Nyankrom in the Shama District of the Western Region of Ghana. The project entails an investment of US\$1.3 billion and the plant would have an annual production capacity of 1.1 million tones, the bulk of which would be exported to India.<sup>[131][132]</sup> There are also plans to develop a sugar processing plant entailing an investment of US\$36 million.<sup>[133]</sup> Bank of Baroda, Bharti Airtel, Tata Motors and Tech Mahindra are amongst the major Indian companies in Ghana.<sup>[134]</sup>

There are about seven to eight thousand Indians and Persons of Indian Origin living in Ghana today with some of them having been there for over 70 years.<sup>[128]</sup> Ghana is home to a growing indigenous Hindu population that today numbers 3000 families. Hinduism first came to Ghana only in the late 1940s with the Sindhi traders who migrated here following India's Partition. It has been growing in Ghana and neighbouring Togo since the mid-1970s when an African Hindu monastery was established in Accra.<sup>[135][136]</sup>

#### Ivory Coast

The bilateral relations between India and Ivory Coast have expanded considerably in recent years as India seeks to develop an extensive commercial and strategic partnership in the West African region. The Indian diplomatic mission in Abidjan was opened in 1979. Ivory Coast opened its resident mission in New Delhi in September 2004.<sup>[137]</sup> Both nations are currently fostering efforts to increase trade, investments and economic cooperation.<sup>[138]</sup>



The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi presenting a guide for Indian Businesses: "Doing Business in Kenya" to the President of Kenya, Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, at the India-Kenya Business Forum, at Nairobi, Kenya on July 11, 2016.

#### Kenya

Both countries established diplomatic relations on 14 December 1963<sup>[139]</sup>

As littoral states of the Indian Ocean, trade links and commercial ties between India and Kenya go back several centuries. Kenya has a large minority of Indians and Persons of Indian Origin living there who are descendants of labourers who were brought in by the British to construct the Uganda Railway and Gujarati merchants.<sup>[140]</sup> India and Kenya have growing trade and commercial ties. Bilateral trade amounted to \$2.4 billion in 2010–2011 but with Kenyan imports from India accounting for \$2.3 billion, the balance of trade was heavily in India's favour.

India is Kenya's sixth-largest trading partner and the largest exporter to Kenya. Indian exports to Kenya include pharmaceuticals, steel, machinery and automobiles while Kenyan exports to India are primary commodities such as soda ash, vegetables and tea. Indian companies have a significant presence in Kenya with Indian corporates like the Tata Group, Essar Group, Reliance Industries and Bharti Airtel operating there.

#### Lesotho

India operates a High Commission in Pretoria which serves Lesotho and Lesotho operates a residential mission in India. Lesotho and India have strong ties. Lesotho has backed India's bid for a Permanent UN seat and has also recognized Jammu and Kashmir as a part of India. India exported US\$11 Million to Lesotho in the 2010–2011 year while only importing US\$1 Million in goods from Lesotho. Since 2001, an Indian Army Training Team has trained several soldiers in the LDF.

#### Liberia

The bilateral relations between the Republic of India and the Republic of Liberia have expanded on growing bilateral trade and strategic cooperation. India is represented in Liberia through its embassy in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and an active honorary consulate in Monrovia since 1984. Liberia was represented in India through its resident mission in New Delhi which subsequently closed due to budgetary constraints.<sup>[141]</sup>

#### Libya

#### Malawi

Both countries established diplomatic relations on 19 October 1964 when has been accredited Acting High Commissioner of India to Malawi Mr. Dileep S. Kamtekar.<sup>[142]</sup>

#### Mauritania

India is represented in Mauritania by its embassy in Bamako, Mali.<sup>[143][144]</sup> India also has an honorary consulate in Nouakchott.<sup>[145]</sup>

#### Mauritius



Admiral RK Dhowan inspecting guard of honour in Mauritius

The relations between India and Mauritius existed since 1730, diplomatic relations were established in 1948 before Mauritius became an independent state.<sup>[146]</sup> The relationship is very cordial due to cultural affinities and long historical ties that exist between the two nations. More than 68% of the Mauritian population are of Indian origin, most known as Indo-Mauritian. The economic and commercial corporation has been increasing over the years. India has become Mauritius' largest source of imports since 2007 and Mauritius imported US\$816 million worth of goods in the April 2010 – March 2011 financial year. Mauritius has remained the largest source of FDI for India for more than a decade with FDI equity inflows totalling US\$55.2 billion in the period April 2000 to April 2011. India and Mauritius co-operate in combating piracy which has emerged as a major threat in the Indian Ocean region and support India's stand against terrorism.<sup>[147]</sup>

The relationship between Mauritius and India date back to the early 1730s, when artisans were brought from Puducherry and Tamil Nadu.<sup>[146]</sup> Diplomatic relations between India and Mauritius were established in 1948. Mauritius maintained contacts with India through successive Dutch, French and British rule. From the 1820s, Indian workers started coming to Mauritius to work on sugar plantations. From 1833 when slavery was abolished by Parliament, large numbers of Indian workers began to be brought into Mauritius as indentured labourers. On 2 November 1834, the ship named 'Atlas' docked in Mauritius carrying the first batch of Indian indentured labourers.

#### Morocco

Morocco has an embassy in New Delhi. It also has an Honorary Consul based in Mumbai. India operates an embassy in Rabat. Both nations are part of the Non-Aligned Movement.<sup>[148]</sup>

In the United Nations, India supported the decolonisation of Morocco and the Moroccan freedom movement. India recognised Morocco on 20 June 1956 and established relations in 1957.<sup>[149]</sup> The Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India states that "India and Morocco have enjoyed cordial and friendly relations and over the years bilateral relations have witnessed significant depth and growth."<sup>[150]</sup>

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations promotes Indian culture in Morocco.<sup>[151]</sup> Morocco seeks to increase its trade ties with India and is seeking Indian investment in various sectors<sup>[152]</sup> The bilateral relations between India and Morocco strengthened after the Moroccan Ambassador to India spent a week in Srinagar, the capital city of Jammu and Kashmir. This showed Moroccan solidarity with India regarding Kashmir.<sup>[152]</sup>

#### Mozambique

India has a high commissioner in Maputo<sup>[153]</sup> and Mozambique has a high commissioner in New Delhi.

#### Namibia

Relations between India and Namibia are warm and cordial.<sup>[154]</sup>

India was one of SWAPO's earliest supporters during the Namibian liberation movement. The first SWAPO embassy was established in India in 1986. India's observer mission was converted to a full High Commissioner on Namibia's Independence Day of 21 March 1990.<sup>[154]</sup> India has helped train the Namibian Air Force since its creation in 1995. The two countries work closely in mutual multilateral organisations such as the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth of Nations. Namibia supports the expansion of the United Nations Security Council to include a permanent seat for India.<sup>[154]</sup>

In 2008–09, trade between the two countries stood at approximately US\$80 million. Namibia's main imports from India were drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, agricultural machinery, automobile and automobile parts, glass and glassware, and plastic and linoleum products. India primarily imported nonferrous metals, ores, and metal scraps. Indian products are also exported to neighbouring South Africa and re-imported to Namibia as South African imports. Namibian diamonds are often exported to European diamond markets before being again imported to India. In 2009, the first direct sale of Namibian diamonds to India took place.<sup>[154]</sup> In 2008, two Indian companies won a US\$105 million contract from NamPower to lay a high-voltage direct current bi-polar line from Katima Mulilo to Otjiwarongo.<sup>[154]</sup> Namibia is a beneficiary of the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme for telecommunications professionals from developing countries.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi meeting the President of Rwanda, Mr. Paul Kagame, at Kigali, Rwanda on July 23, 2018

## Rwanda

Indo-Rwandan relations are the foreign relations between the Republic of India and the Republic of Rwanda. India is represented in Rwanda through its honorary consulate in Kigali. Rwanda has been operating its Embassy in New Delhi since 1998 and appointed its first resident Ambassador in 2001.<sup>[158]</sup>

## Seychelles

India–Seychelles relations are bilateral relations between the Republic of India and the Republic of Seychelles. India has a High Commission in Victoria while Seychelles maintains a High Commission in New Delhi.<sup>[159]</sup>

## South Africa

India and South Africa, have always had strong relations even though India revoked diplomatic relations in protest of the apartheid regime in the mid-20th century. The history of British rule connects both lands. There is a large group of Indian South Africans. Mahatma Gandhi, spent many years in South Africa, during which time, he fought for the rights of the ethnic Indians. Nelson Mandela was inspired by Gandhi. After India's independence, India strongly condemned apartheid and refused diplomatic relations while apartheid was conducted as state policy in South Africa.



Mahatma Gandhi (middle row centre) with the leaders of the non-violent resistance movement in South Africa.

The two countries, now have close economic, political, and sports relations. Trade between the two countries grew from \$3 million in 1992–1993 to \$4 billion in 2005–2006, and aim to reach trade of \$12 billion by 2010. One-third of India's imports from South Africa is gold bar. Diamonds, that are mined from South Africa, are polished in India. Nelson Mandela was awarded the Gandhi Peace Prize. The two countries are also members of the IBSA Dialogue Forum, with Brazil. India hopes to get large amounts of uranium, from resource-rich South Africa, for India's growing civilian nuclear energy sector.

## South Sudan

India recognised South Sudan on 10 July 2011, a day after South Sudan became an independent state. Right now, relations are economic. Pramit Pal Chaudhuri wrote in the Hindustan Times that South Sudan "has other attractions. As the Indian Foreign Ministry's literature notes, South Sudan is reported to have "some of the largest oil reserves in Africa outside Nigeria and Angola".<sup>[160]</sup> An article in The Telegraph reported that South Sudan is "one of the poorest [countries] in the world, [but] is oil rich. Foreign ministry officials said New Delhi has [a] keen interest in increasing its investments in the oil fields in South Sudan, which now owns over two-thirds of erstwhile united Sudan's oil fields."<sup>[161]</sup>

In return for the oil resources that can be provided by South Sudan, India said it was willing to assist in developing infrastructure, training officials in health, education, and rural development. "We have compiled a definite road map using [sic] which India can help South Sudan."<sup>[161]</sup>

## Sudan

Both countries established diplomatic relations on 7 May 1956.<sup>[162]</sup>



INS Tarkash sailing with Sudan Navy ships Almazz (PC 411) & Nimer (PC 413) as part of Maritime Partnership Exercise.

Indo-Sudanese relations have always been characterised as longstanding, close, and friendly, even since the early development stages of their countries. At the time of Indian independence, Sudan had contributed 70,000 pounds, which was used to build part of the National Defence Academy in Pune. The main building of NDA is called Sudan Block. The two nations established diplomatic relations shortly after India became known as one of the first Asian countries to recognise the newly independent African country. India and Sudan also share geographic and historical similarities, as well as economic interests. Both countries are former British colonies, and remotely border Saudi Arabia using a body of water. India and Sudan continue to have cordial relations, despite issues such as India's close relationship with Israel, India's solidarity with Egypt over border issues with Sudan, and Sudan's intimate bonds with Pakistan and Bangladesh. India had also contributed some troops as United Nations peacekeeping force in Darfur.

## Togo

Togo opened its embassy in New Delhi in October 2010. The High Commission of India in Accra, Ghana is concurrently accredited to Togo. Togolese President Gnassingbé Eyadéma made an official state visit to India in September 1994. During the visit, the two countries agreed to establish Joint Commission.<sup>[163]</sup>

## Uganda

India and Uganda established diplomatic relations in 1965 and each maintains a High Commissioner in the other's capital. The Indian High Commission in Kampala has concurrent accreditation to Burundi and Rwanda. Uganda hosts a large Indian community and India-Uganda relations cover a broad range of sectors including political, economic, commercial, cultural, and scientific cooperation.<sup>[164]</sup>

Relations between India and Uganda began with the arrival of over 30,000 Indians in Uganda in the 19th century who were brought there to construct the Mombasa-Kampala railway line. Ugandan independence activists were inspired in their struggle for Ugandan independence by the success of the Indian independence movement and were also supported in their struggle by the Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru.<sup>[165][166]</sup> Indo-Ugandan relations have been good since Uganda's independence except during the regime of Idi Amin. Amin in 1972 expelled over 55,000 people of Indian origin and 5,000 Indians who had formed the commercial and economic backbone of the country accusing them of exploiting native Ugandans.<sup>[166][167]</sup> Since the mid-1980s when President Yoweri Museveni came to power, relations have steadily improved. Today some 20,000 Indians and PIOs live or work in Uganda.<sup>[166]</sup> Ethnic tensions between Indians and Ugandans have been a recurring issue in bilateral relations given the role of Indians in the



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi meeting Barbadian Prime Minister Mia Mottley at COP26 in Glasgow, Scotland; November 2021

Both countries have established diplomatic relations and have an Extradition Arrangement.[174][175]

#### Barbados

India and Barbados established diplomatic relations on 30 November 1966 (the date of Barbados' national independence).<sup>[176]</sup> On that date, the government of India gifted Barbados the throne in Barbados' national House of Assembly.<sup>[177]</sup> India is represented in Barbados through its embassy in Suriname<sup>[178][179][180]</sup> and an Indian consulate in Holetown, St. James.<sup>[181]</sup> In 2011–12 the Indian-based firm Era's Lucknow Medical College and Hospital, established the American University of Barbados (AUB), as the island's first Medical School for international students. In 2015 the governments of Barbados and India signed a joint Open Skies Agreement.<sup>[182]</sup> Today around 3,000 persons from India call Barbados home. Two-thirds are from India's Surat district of Gujarat known as Suratis. Most of the Suratis are involved in trading. The rest are of Sindhis ancestry.

#### Belize

India has an Honorary Consulate in Belize City and Belize has an Honorary Consulate in New Delhi. Bilateral trade stood at US\$45.3 Million in 2014 and has steadily increased since. Belize and India have engaged in dialogue in Central American Integration System (SICA) discussing anti-terrorism, climate change and food security. India signed a Tax Information Exchange Agreement in 2013 with Belize. India also provides Belize with US\$30 Million as part of its foreign aid commitment to SICA countries. Citizens of Belize are eligible for scholarships in Indian universities under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

The two nations share a close cultural link due to Belize's large East Indian Population, estimated at 4% of the total population.

#### Canada

Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau receiving a welcome ceremony in Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, with PM Narendra Modi along with his family. (2018)

Indo-Canadian relations are the longstanding bilateral relations between India and Canada, which are built upon a "mutual commitment to democracy", "pluralism", and "people-to-people links", according to the government of Canada. In 2004, bilateral trade between India and Canada was at about C\$2.45 billion. However, the botched handling of the Air India investigation and the case, in general, suffered a setback to Indo-Canadian relations. India's Smiling Buddha nuclear test led to connections between the two countries being frozen, with allegations that India broke the terms of the Colombo Plan. Although Jean Chrétien and Roméo

LeBlanc both visited India in the late 1990s, relations were again halted after the Pokhran-II tests.

Canada-India relations have been on an upward trajectory since 2005. Governments at all levels, private-sector organisations, academic institutes in two countries, and people-to-people contacts—especially diaspora networks—have contributed through individual and concerted efforts to significant improvements in the bilateral relationship.



Stamp of India - 2017 - Diwali - Joint Issue With Canada

The two governments have agreed on important policy frameworks to advance the bilateral relationship. In particular, the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement (signed in June 2010) and the current successful negotiations of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) constitute a watershed in Canada-India relations.

Cuba has an embassy in New Delhi, the Indian capital.<sup>[187]</sup>

#### Jamaica

Relations between India and Jamaica are generally cordial and close. There are many cultural and political connections inherited from British colonial rule, such as membership in the Commonwealth of Nations, parliamentary democracy, the English language and cricket.<sup>[188][189]</sup>

Both nations are members of the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations and the Commonwealth, and Jamaica supports India's candidacy for permanent membership in a reformed UN Security Council.

During the British era, Indians voluntarily went to jobs in Jamaica and the West Indies. This has created a considerable population of people of Indian origin in Jamaica. India has a High Commission in Kingston,<sup>[188]</sup> whilst Jamaica has a consulate in New Delhi<sup>[190]</sup> and plans to upgrade it to a High Commission soon.

#### Mexico



Indians in Mexico City

Mexico is a very important and major economic partner of India. Nobel Prize laureate and ambassador to India Octavio Paz wrote his book *In Light of India* which is an analysis of Indian history and culture.<sup>[191]</sup> Both nations are regional powers and members of the G-20 major economies.

✓ India has an embassy in Mexico City.<sup>[192]</sup>

- ✓ Mexico has an embassy in New Delhi and a consulate in Mumbai.<sup>[193]</sup>

#### Nicaragua

Bilateral relations between India and Nicaragua have been limited to SICA dialogue and visits by Nicaraguan Ministers to India. India maintains an honorary consul general in Nicaragua,<sup>[194]</sup> concurrently accredited to the Indian embassy in Panama City and Nicaragua used to maintain an embassy in India but was reduced to an honorary consulate general in New Delhi.<sup>[195]</sup> the current Foreign minister Samuel Santos López visited India in 2008 for the SICA-India Foreign ministers' meeting and in 2013<sup>[196]</sup> for high-level talks with the then External Affairs Minister Salman Khurshid which also expanded bilateral trade with the two countries reaching a total of US\$60.12 million during 2012–13.

#### Panama

The Vice President, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu being bid farewell by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Luis Miguel Hincapie, on his departure, in Panama on May 10, 2018



US President Richard Nixon and Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi in 1971. They had a deep personal antipathy that coloured bilateral relations.

Before and during the Second World War, the United States under President Roosevelt gave strong support to the Indian independence movement despite being allies to Britain.<sup>[200][201]</sup> Relations between India and the United States were lukewarm following Indian independence, as India took a leading position in the Non-Aligned Movement, and received support from the Soviet Union. The US provided support to India in 1962 during its war with China. For most of the Cold War, the USA tended to have warmer relations with Pakistan, primarily as a way to contain Soviet-friendly India and to use Pakistan to back the Afghan Mujahideen against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. An Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed in 1971, also positioned India against the USA.

After the Sino-Indian War and the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965, India made considerable changes to its foreign policy. It developed a close relationship with the Soviet Union and started receiving massive military equipment and financial assistance from the USSR. This harmed the Indo-US relationship. The United States saw Pakistan as a counterweight to pro-Soviet India and started giving the former military assistance. This created an atmosphere of suspicion between India and the US. The Indo-US relationship suffered a considerable setback when the Soviets took over Afghanistan and India overtly supported the Soviet Union.

Relations between India and the United States came to an all-time low during the early 1970s. Despite reports of atrocities in East Pakistan, and being told, most notably in the Blood telegram, of genocidal activities being perpetrated by Pakistani forces, the US. Secretary of State Henry

Kissinger and US President Richard Nixon did nothing to discourage then-Pakistani President Yahya Khan and the Pakistan Army. Kissinger was particularly concerned about Soviet expansion into South Asia as a result of a treaty of friendship that had recently been signed between India and the Soviet Union and sought to demonstrate to the People's Republic of China the value of a tacit alliance with the United States.<sup>[202]</sup> During the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, Indian Armed Forces, along with the Mukti Bahini, succeeded in liberating East Pakistan which soon declared independence. Nixon feared that an Indian invasion of West Pakistan would mean total Soviet domination of the region and that it would seriously undermine the global position of the United States and the regional position of America's new tacit ally, China. To demonstrate to China the bona fides of the United States as an ally, and in direct violation of the Congress-imposed sanctions on Pakistan, Nixon sent military supplies to Pakistan, routing them through Jordan and Iran,<sup>[203]</sup> while also encouraging China to increase its arms supplies to Pakistan.

When Pakistan's defeat in the eastern sector seemed certain, Nixon sent the USS Enterprise to the Bay of Bengal, a move deemed by the Indians as a nuclear threat. The Enterprise arrived at the station on 11 December 1971. On 6 and 13 December, the Soviet Navy dispatched two groups of ships, armed with nuclear missiles, from Vladivostok; they trailed US Task Force 74 into the Indian Ocean from 18 December 1971 until 7 January 1972. The Soviets also sent nuclear submarines to ward off the threat posed by USS Enterprise in the Indian Ocean.<sup>[204]</sup>



Kamala Harris is the 49th Vice President of the United States. She is the first female, the first person of colour, as well as the first Indian American vice president.

Though American efforts had no effect in turning the tide of the war, the incident involving USS Enterprise is viewed as the trigger for India's subsequent interest in developing nuclear weapons.<sup>[205]</sup> American policy towards the end of the war was dictated primarily by a need to restrict the escalation of the war on the Western sector to prevent the 'dismemberment' of West Pakistan.<sup>[206]</sup> Years after the war, many American writers criticised the White House policies during the war as being badly flawed and ill-serving to the interests of the United States.<sup>[207]</sup> India carried out nuclear tests a few years later resulting in sanctions being imposed by the United States, further drifting the two countries apart. In recent years, Kissinger came under fire for comments made during the Indo-Pakistan War in which he described Indians as "bastards".<sup>[208]</sup> Kissinger has since expressed his regret over the comments.<sup>[209]</sup>

#### After the Cold War

Since the end of the Cold War, India-USA relations have improved dramatically. This has been fostered by the fact that the United States and India are both democracies and have a large and growing trade relationship. During the Gulf War, the economy of India went through an extremely difficult phase. The Government of India adopted liberalised economic systems. After the break-up of the Soviet Union, India improved diplomatic relations with the members

of NATO, particularly Canada, France, and Germany. In 1992, India established formal diplomatic relations with Israel.

In recent years, India-United States relations have still improved significantly during the Premiership of Narendra Modi since 2014.<sup>[210]</sup>

Prime Minister Narendra Modi in a bilateral meeting with U.S. President Joe Biden, at the White House

#### Pokhran tests reaction

In 1998, India tested nuclear weapons which resulted in several US, Japanese and European sanctions on India. India's then defence minister, George Fernandes, said that India's nuclear programme was necessary as it provided a deterrence to some potential nuclear threats. Most of the sanctions imposed on India were removed by 2001. India has categorically stated that it will never use weapons first but will defend itself if attacked.

The economic sanctions imposed by the United States in response to India's nuclear tests in May 1998 appeared, at least initially, to seriously damage Indo-American relations. President Bill Clinton imposed wide-ranging sanctions according to the 1994 Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act. US sanctions on Indian entities involved in the nuclear industry and opposition to international financial institution loans for non-humanitarian assistance projects in India. The United States encouraged India to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) immediately and without condition. The United States also called for restraint in missile and nuclear testing and deployment by both India and Pakistan. The non-proliferation dialogue initiated after the 1998 nuclear tests has bridged many of the gaps in understanding between the countries.



Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore and Argentine writer Victoria Ocampo on the grounds of Villa Ocampo

South

Argentina

Formal relations between both countries were first established in 1949. India has an embassy in Buenos Aires and Argentina has an embassy in New Delhi. The current Indian Ambassador to Argentina (concurrently accredited to Uruguay and Paraguay) is R Viswanathan.

According to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India, "Under the 1968 Visa agreement, (Argentine) fees for transit and tourist visas have been abolished. Under the new visa agreement signed during the Argentine Presidential visit in October 2009, it has been agreed that five-year multi-entry business visas would be given free of cost. The Embassy of India in Buenos Aires gives Cafe Con Visa (coffee with visa) to Argentine visitors. The applicants are invited for coffee and a visa is given immediately. This has been praised by the Argentine media, public and the Foreign Minister himself."<sup>[211]</sup>

### Brazil

Relations between Brazil and India have been extended to diverse areas such as science and technology, pharmaceuticals and space as both are member nations of BRICS. The two-way trade in 2007 nearly tripled to US\$3.12 billion from US\$1.2 billion in 2004. India attaches tremendous importance to its relationship with this Latin American giant and hopes to see the areas of cooperation expand in the coming years.

Both countries want the participation of developing countries in the UNSC permanent membership since the underlying philosophy for both of them are: UNSC should be more democratic, legitimate and representative – the G4 is a novel grouping for this realization.

The President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee receiving the Chief Guest, the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil Mr. Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva on Republic Day Parade-2004

Brazil and India are deeply committed to IBSA (South-South cooperation) initiatives and attach utmost importance to this trilateral cooperation between the three large, multi-ethnic, multi-racial and multi-religious developing countries, which are bound by the common principle of pluralism and democracy.

### Colombia

Both countries established diplomatic ties on 19 January 1959. Since then, the relationship between the two countries has been gradually increasing with more frequent diplomatic visits to promote political, commercial cultural and academic exchanges. Colombia is currently the commercial point of entry into Latin America for Indian companies.<sup>[212]</sup>

## RESULTS

Justin Trudeau without stating proof accused Narendra Modi's government of killing a Sikh separatist in Canada. This Sikh is too young to have bombed Air India Flight 182 but Canadians, understandably, as a whole, in social media anyway, don't seem to have any great love for Sikh terrorists.<sup>88</sup> "There should never be forgiveness for Flight 182" say people who remember. Also it should be remembered that India is the country that repurposed for military use the Canadian CANDU nuclear power reactors, which in their intended use are a certain cure for the climate crisis if the world is to stop burning fossil fuels 100% (and fighting like fools over the South China Sea's worthless oil and gas). Comment: Without stating proof of murder but making an accusation is not the work of a world leader but the flailings of a failing PM seeking a distraction, one might think. More likely it is a diversion from Trudeau's difficult polling. No need. Apart from so-called Conservatives who sound like their policy notes fell out of Donald Trump's butt, there is no other choice besides PM Justin Trudeau. None. He needs to find his confidence again. And after 20 years of digging and spending 125 million dollars and not finding who are the Sikhs who murdered 300 of our countrymen from Toronto to Montreal, including 90 children! on Air India Flight 182, STFU about maybe we know who killed this terrorist until you have a something solid—like a video confession. At the recent G21 Summit in India (Bharat), Justin Trudeau and the Canadian delegation were nearly invisible. Mainstream media reports suggest 'Trudeau wandered around looking for someone to talk to and there were no takers', but that is unfair because it always happens that way —to everyone at one point or another, or they

are looking for someone in particular and awaiting their scheduled sideline hookup. Media-jabberwockey is nothing new either<sup>89</sup>. The mood was anti-Ukraine-war-fighting. Trudeau did not fit that. Zelenskyy didn't fit either and was unwanted as were his angry demands unwanted for more money and more weapons from everyone. According to various India officials and commentators in aggregate, PM Modi stands encouraged by Canada's words in the matter of the Khalistan Referendum which was an unofficial plebiscite organized by the Sikhs for Justice in Brampton, Ontario on 19 September 2022, to support the need for a separate country for Sikhs.

This is a severe threat to India's sovereignty and a complex problem in the context of people's rights to self-determination for which Canada has a staccato record. What folks are forgetting here is that the territorial demands of a religious group of people do not trump the safety and security of everyone else. Turning a country into a dysfunctional jigsaw puzzle because of one religious group's desire for isolationism and independence is not only unreasonable, it is not doable. Another solution is needed or, just getting along with each other would be best. Some 20% of the adult Sikh population in Canada (110,000 Sikhs), cast ballots in Brampton to favour an independent Sikh state known as Khalistan to be created by chopping up the territory of India and some say Pakistan too. The matter between India and Canada has been controvorted for years with India urging Canada to take strict action against separatist gatherings.

That has not happened. Modi is nevertheless encouraged, we are told, that Canada has publicly stated that it respects India's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Nobody actually sees how the Sikhs could ever achieve what they say they seek in a peaceful way. Trudeau was isolated at the G21 in New Delhi & he seems miffed. "Blaming India for a murder with Zero evidence will screw up the case, and infuriate India for no good reason," say lawyers who were interviewed.

This factor that isolated Justin Trudeau was a detectable tension and undercurrent of anger. It related to the 18 June 2022, shooting murder of Hardeep Singh Nijjar (45) near a Sikh temple in the massively Sikh populated Surrey BC. Already Canada had been making innuendo that India had murdered this separatist leader. Now it's a bold-faced accusation without proof and Modi is going ballistic and the two countries are dismissing each other's diplomats. Gurpatwant Singh Pannun, a U.S.-based spokesman for the group Sikhs for Justice and a person close to Mr. Nijjar, says Mr. Nijjar had asked CSIS whether he should wear a bulletproof vest in the weeks before he was gunned down. CSIS said it could not give him one. Apparently Nijjar according to a source in New Delhi who knows these men was telling CSIS that the India government was plotting to kill him, but the source says it was more likely the Pakistan government because Nijjar may have been financially supported by Pakistan but failed to deliver hence Pakistan sought to send a message to other of its assets. Allegedly, Pakistan is supporting Sikhs for Justice but is not happy with its investment. Within India (Bharat), Mr. Nijjar was a notorious terrorist with the Khalistan movement as is believed by a few hundred million people in India who are not approving of the Sikh Khalistanis aim to destroy their country.<sup>90</sup>

It's an aggressive series of amputations to India and Pakistan that the Khalistan movement has been trying to attain by stirring up support in Canadian Sikh communities from coast to coast and in other nations around the world among the Sikh diaspora. How does Canada's position on Khalistan compare to the separatists under attack in the Ukraine War? Is Canada consistent? The split of India and Pakistan that the Khalistan movement wants is far worse than the goal of ethnic Russians who got fed up with Ukraine in the tiny Luhansk PR and Donetsk PR regions of the Donbass near Ukraine (once a part of Russia), where Canada has been working with the USA, killing ethnic Russians for a decade in an effort to draw Russia into their little war by coming to the aid of the ethnic Russians NATO has now largely dwindled in numbers, sending thousands to cemeteries more thousands fleeing to places around the world, as if the world needed more migrants. Anyone trying to understand how Canada became so involved in killing separatists in eastern Europe has thus far got their heads spinning while looking at Canada trying to help the Khalistan separatist movement seriously tear India apart. India has already made the unofficial suggestion: 'how would you jerks like India to come along and boost your Quebec separatist

movement'. Even the eastern Europe war maestro, Joe Biden ignored his top supporter at the G21. This did not seem deliberate according to correspondents who attended. It just worked out that way in the hustle and bustle of everyone trying to seek out a member of the African Union which was adjoined to the G20 as a massive collegiate of states not unlike the European Union, but much larger. "G21"<sup>95</sup> became a popular idea in a summit that had more drive toward important human interests and crucial global values than any which has happened before. The Heat had already begun and everyone at the G21 knew this to be true. Hardeep Singh Nijjar 45, was shot dead outside a Sikh temple on last 18 June in Surrey, a Vancouver Sikh suburb three years after India had designated Nijjar as a "terrorist". India's PM Narendra Modi had made some pointed remarks to Trudeau at the G21 about the gatherings of the Khalistan separatist movement in Canada. But now things are getting very nasty. This will seriously hurt Canada because the incompetent law enforcement agencies that kidnapped Meng Wanzhou, a Chinese princess and heir to the Huawei Technologies giant, can't find who killed Nijjar after all this time and lots of video, so they blame India and as in the past will likely never get a conviction if the Air India disaster is any type of example of Canadian investigative competence.<sup>97</sup>

No Canadian can be happy with the 1985 incompetence of the work done by Canadian law enforcement which had plenty of witnesses but allowed them to become killed or disappeared. The Sikhs who did this most massive air disaster walked free with the exception of One Person. On 23 June 1985, Air India flight 182, a.k.a. "Emperor Kanishka" was a Boeing 747-237B registered as VT-EFO. Following an internal bomb detonation the aircraft disintegrated at 10,000 meters while heading from Montreal to London, on an Atlantic Ocean Victor Airway. Flight 182 suspect Ripudaman Singh Malik, 75, acquitted in the 1985 Air India downing in a 2005 Duncan BC Court, was one of the accused in the 1985 bombing of Air India's Flight 182 that killed 331 people, mostly folks from Toronto and Vancouver areas. Ripudaman Singh Malik was murdered in mid July 2022. Malik was also gunned down in Surrey BC. Local cops caught and charged two suspects a few days later in Abbotsford and New Westminister without incident. The Khalistan movement is a separatist movement seeking to create a homeland for Sikhs by establishing an ethno-religious sovereign state called Khalistan ('land of the Khalsa') in the Punjab region which has a Sikh-majority population. This has been going on for a long time. Operation Blue Star was a bizarre Indian Armed Forces operation between 1 and 10 June 1984, a prelude to the Air India Flight 182 bombing, to remove Sikh militant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and other Sikh separatists from the buildings of the Golden Temple, a site of Sikhism. "A long-standing movement advocating for greater political rights for the Sikh community had previously existed in the Indian state of Punjab, and in 1973, Sikh activists presented the Indian government with the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, a list of demands for greater autonomy for Punjab. The resolution was rejected by the Indian government. In July 1982, Harchand Singh Longowal,<sup>98</sup> the president of the Sikh political party Shiromani Akali Dal, invited Bhindranwale, who was wanted by authorities, to take up residence in the Golden Temple to evade arrest. On 1 June 1984, after negotiations with the militants failed, the prime minister of India Indira Gandhi ordered the army to launch Operation Blue Star, attacking the Golden Temple and scores of other Sikh temples and sites across Punjab," writes Wikipedia Authors. Did India kill the Khalistan movement extremists in Canada? Who blew up Flight 182 and killed some 300 Canadians including nearly 90 children? Canada is no match for the secret services of India. Their background is indigenous as well as British and the ability to select from the best and the brightest spans a resource base of well over a billion people. Canada's incompetence in this Sikh violence matter is now legendary.

Look how long it took to reveal the horrific mass murders of children at the Residential schools hidden and probably perpetrated by the RCMP. The case of the horrific Air India Flight 182 Catastrophe which killed some 90 children and over 200 Canadian adults was an epic fail on the part of law enforcement but lasted some 2 decades at a cost some say was as high as \$125

million, others say higher, in then-year dollars. Bumbling beyond words. And the anger just does not go away.<sup>99</sup>

These same CSIS morons, rejects from the RCMP rapist club, told FBI friends this writer was a suspected Russian spy for talking to the Russian Embassy public relations folks in 1986 getting both sides of the story as a Maclean Hunter journalist in Ottawa, aiming to get a picture of a Hind E helicopter sporting the AT6-Spiral anti-tank missile for a (big) story, and for a friend running the Canadian LLADs project. CSIS are morons or in the alternative sick f\*cks who try to control the elite of the Canadian media surreptitiously. Colonel Dave Hampson (PMO LLAD), a very close and dear friend, was quite amazed when I told him that the Russian Hind-E/AT-6 Missile combination had a 6-kilometer fire-and-forget radius of attack action and the NATO close combat zone was fixed with a 4-kilometer range for its air/tank defence. The Russian helicopters only needed to stand off while terrain-masking at 5-6Km then slice and dice in the Close Combat Zone. As a result of the digging and the story, the Americans bought much better FAAD-LoS (Forward Area Air Defence Line of Sight) systems. It all worked out perfectly—the Soviets were forced to spend, spend, spend until like a dandelion poisoned, it grew itself out of the ground trying to keep up with the West and we learned how terribly incompetent the FVEY really are and why America has lost every war it ever started. The intel always sucks. Should have asked a journo like Dave did. An important lesson.

## CONCLUSION

We have seen and reject the statement of the Canadian Prime Minister in their Parliament, as also the statement by their Foreign Minister. Allegations of Government of India's involvement in any act of violence in Canada is absurd and motivated. Similar allegations were made by the Canadian Prime Minister to our Prime Minister, and were completely rejected. We are a democratic polity with a strong commitment to rule of law. Such unsubstantiated allegations seek to shift the focus from Khalistani terrorists and extremists, who have been provided shelter in Canada and continue to threaten India's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The inaction of the Canadian Government on this matter has been a long-standing and continuing concern. That Canadian political figures have openly expressed sympathy for such [Khalistani] elements remains a matter of deep concern. The space given in Canada to a range of illegal activities including murders, human trafficking and organised crime is not new. We reject any attempts to connect Government of India to such developments. We urge the Government of Canada to take prompt and effective legal action against all anti-India elements operating from their soil.<sup>100</sup>

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