

ROLE OF DIASPORA IN STRENGTHENING INDIA-US RELATIONS

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Abstract

The Indian Diaspora has developed in three stages. In the first, Indians were abducted by colonial powers and brought to labor on plantations. In the second phase, many Indians left their homeland in quest of better possibilities in the US, Canada, and several European nations. In the third phase, they traveled as skilled and semi-skilled laborers, particularly in the Gulf countries in the twenty-first century. The Indian diaspora today serves as both an instrument and an agent of India's soft power, and it has a significant influence on the dynamics of developed nations. Despite having a tiny population, the Indian diaspora is one of the wealthier minorities in many developed nations, which has enabled them to advocate for favorable conditions pertaining to India's interests. The wealthy Indian diaspora not only improves Indo-US relations but also aids India in influencing Americans' perceptions of India. 2.8 million Indians may make up just 1% of the US population, but they are the wealthiest and most educated minority in the country, according to a 2013 Pew survey. The Indian diaspora is contributing significantly to the improvement of ties between India and the United States, both culturally and economically. The study investigates how the diaspora might improve ties between the US and India.

Keywords: *Role of Diaspora, Migrants, Indo-US Relation, Culture, Achievements, Soft Power.*

1. INTRODUCTION

India and the US are not precisely foes or partners. From India's impartial NAM position to the two countries' unique courses all through the Virus Battle to the ongoing time of vital combination, the relationship between the two has consistently changed. India is significant as far as we're concerned international relations and worldwide methodology in the twenty-first 100 years. It is feasible to see this creating organization as "One of the Characterizing Organizations of the 21st Hundred years" between the two popularity-based countries. India's developing soft power in the US further hardens this coalition. As John Arquilla accurately noted, in the ongoing globalized society, the victor fundamentally lays on whose story reverberates more than whose military wins. Joseph Nye further referred to this case in 1990 in his book "Bound to Lead: The Difficult Idea of American Power," where he discussed the possibility of "Soft Power." In the domain of foreign relations, soft power alludes to a country's ability to achieve wanted results on issues of state through temptation and collaboration as opposed to compel, which is a significant reality. International strategy, political standards, and social influence are the items that make up soft power. Along these lines, the developing effect of the Indian diaspora in America addresses India's soft power.

Because of their profound family line in India, Americans of Indian plummet are known as "Indo-Americans." In 1980, the US Census Department made the expression "Asian Indian" as a substitute to try not to misconstrue with Local Americans. The Luce-Basement Demonstration of 1946, which enabled Indians to acquire naturalization honors, flagged their appearance. As per the US Census of 2010, there are 4.4 million Asian Indians in the nation, developing at a speed of 69.37%, out of an all out populace of 308,745,538. In view of this measurement, Asian Indians rank third concerning movement to the US, behind Chinese and Mexicans, and are among the quickest developing ethnic networks in North America.

The fundamental ways that the Indian diaspora has entered the nation are through understudy affirmation programs, H-1B visa recipients, family-based inclination, and brief specialist visa programs. These days, a huge part of ongoing Indian settlers are young, very taught, and fruitful in the STEM fields (science, innovation, designing, and math). The second-biggest gathering of

abroad understudies signed up for American colleges is comprised of Indian understudies. In spite of the fact that there are Indians living in each state in the association, most of them are in California (22%), New Jersey (12%), Texas (10%), New York (9%), and Illinois (6%).

1.1.Objectives of the Study

- To investigate US-Indian ties based on the Indian diaspora.
- To comprehend what the soft power of ID has meant for the two-sided ties between the US and India.
- To explore the role that traditional and cultural diplomacy plays in advancing Indo-US relations

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Chatterjee, A. (2014) outlined how the India-US partnership has reached a degree of maturity and strength in the post-Cold War era that was unthinkable in the Cold War era. The signing of the Civil Nuclear Agreement and official trips by all-American presidents to India since 2000 are just two examples of this developed relationship during the post-Cold War era. After the Cold War, Indian Americans played a critical role in fostering closer ties between India and the US. The Indian diaspora in the US had a significant part in fostering good connections, even if a number of other factors also played a role in the strengthening of bilateral relations. However, there aren't many scholarly discussions that focus on the diaspora of Indian Americans' vital contribution to the current strengthening of US-Indian ties. This essay, however, tries to emphasize the contribution that Indian Americans have made to improving ties between the US and India rather than trying to cover any gaps.

Ahmed, S. N. (2019) investigated how, in the wake of the Kennedy-Johnson immigration laws of 1965, the Indian diaspora in the United States of America has developed and transformed itself. This study aims to investigate the impact of the third largest immigrant group's soft power and the role they play in the political and economic landscapes of both countries. The goal of the article is to examine the history of the nation's Indian diaspora, which is one of the most significant political advocacy groups. Furthermore, this group included the "twice-migrant" Indians who left the area in the 1970s under the Idi Amin government. Aside from the \$55 billion in annual remittances

paid to India, the Overseas Citizens of India Card program represents efforts by the Indian political establishment to be more welcoming to this highly esteemed group. However, following the Pokhran-II nuclear device test in India, ties between the two nations soured, only to be restored in 2008 when they worked together to finalize the US-India nuclear agreement.

Chenrui, C. (2018) finished the Indian diaspora, one of the largest in the world, has soft power over how Indian foreign policy affects business and commerce. South East Asia offers several economic potentials to global investors. India must now improve relations with this region. Southeast Asia is rich in Indian heritage. Many stories abound of adventurers, traders, and preachers who crossed the ocean and "Indianized" the eastern region in social, cultural, religious, and other ways. However, government-sponsored migrations of laborers, administrators, and service providers led to permanent colonies during the colonial era. A diasporic consciousness developed as settlers-maintained ties to their country while becoming integral to the receiving societies' political and economic life. The migration of highly skilled professionals and businesses and India's opening to Southeast Asia have given the Indian community in the region a new identity and face. Thus, this study examines how India's diaspora policy affects Southeast Asian Indians. This study examines how India might use its diaspora to influence South East Asia through foreign policy.

Janardhanan (2013) focused on Asian Indian political commitment to the US and its advancement and coherence since mass relocation started in the twentieth 100 years. For north of 50 years (until 1965), migration changes and citizenship regulations kept the local area from arriving at a segment minimum amount, which is important to partake in US legislative issues, and the local area's reaction to these limitations. This exposition looks at Indian Americans' political movement before India's autonomy in 1947 and shows how the local area might be an illustration of transnational activism and significant distance patriotism before these ideas became unmistakable in scholarly world. Indian American associations' gathering pledges for past races and making of legislative caucuses show how a diasporic ethnic local area looked to be heard in constituent governmental issues in spite of being mathematically unimportant, representing 2.8 million in the 2010 census, or 0.9% of the complete populace. The people group's campaigning of

US Congress is inside the setting of diasporic intercessions in global relations, a developing scholarly subject. The paper wraps up by evaluating Indian political activism.

Dhaliwal, S. (Ed.). (2021) viewed the relationship among India and the US since the turn of the hundred years. The reciprocal relations between two of the greatest majority rules systems on the planet have changed after some time, from the strained discussions that followed atomic testing to the ongoing fellowship. The expositions in the volume cover a scope of new and arising issues, for example, environmental change and natural security, vital participation and sea organization, and the role of Indian diaspora in the US economy. They likewise incorporate points of view from political specialists, policymakers, and specialists in essential examinations that re-establish discussions on Indo-US joint efforts and exchanges on an assortment of customary international strategy issues, like security, mediation, arms, and psychological warfare. Worldwide relations and political theory scholastics and specialists will view the volume as very intriguing. Professional administrators, government think tanks, and experts of foreign relations and discretion will likewise think that it is useful.

3. U.S.-INDIA RELATIONS

Shared values, like a commitment to a vote-based system and keeping up with the guidelines based global framework, structure the premise of the essential partnership between the US and India. Through exchange, speculation, and network, the US and India desire to progress worldwide security, solidness, and monetary success. During their two in-person gatherings, President Biden and Top state leader Modi reaffirmed their obligation to a robust, decides based global request that safeguards public power and regional uprightness, maintains majority rule values, and cultivates flourishing and harmony for all. Both Head of the state Modi and President Biden have partaken in a few Quad Pioneers gatherings with Australia and Japan. The Indo-Pacific region is a wellspring of harmony, dependability, and expanding riches. The US is focused on supporting India's ascent to noticeable quality as a significant worldwide power.

The essential participation is significantly fortified by the resilient individuals to-individuals ties that exist between our two countries, as seen by the dynamic instructive trade and the 4,000,000 in number Indian American diasporas. The essential occasional discussion instrument between the

US and India is the 2+2 Pastoral discussion between the Secretaries of State and Protection of the US and their Indian reciprocals. In April 2022, the US played host to the fourth 2+2 Discourse. Aside from the 2+2 Exchange, the US and India teamed up in numerous two-sided discussions and working gatherings covering many points connected with human undertakings, including energy and trend setting innovation trade, space investigation, and wellbeing participation. These incorporate the U.S.- India Counterterrorism Joint Working Gathering (framed in 2000), the Essential Clean Energy Association, the Exchange Strategy Discussion, the Training and Abilities Advancement Working Gathering, the Environment Activity and Money Assembly Discourse, the Digital Exchange, the Common Space Working Gathering, and the Counternarcotic Working Gathering.

➤ **Economic Relations**

Generally two-sided trade in labor and products between the US and India hit a record \$157 billion of every 2021. India's greatest commodity market and business accomplice is the US. Numerous American businesses have broadened their tasks in India because they consider it to be a fundamental market. Like this, Indian businesses intend to venture into American business sectors. As of the finish of 2020, \$12.7 billion in Indian speculations have been made in the US, supporting more than 70,000 American work. The yearly financial effect of the right around 200,000 Indian understudies concentrating on in the nation is \$7.7 billion.

➤ **International Cooperation**

In worldwide foundations like the Unified Countries, World Exchange Association, World Bank, ASEAN Territorial Discussion, Worldwide Financial Asset, and G-20, India and the US work together intently. The US upholds a changed UN Security Chamber that incorporates India as an extremely durable part and invited India's two-year residency as a part in 2021. India is a spectator at the Association of American Expresses, an accomplice in the Association for Financial Collaboration and Improvement, and a discussion accomplice of ASEAN. The US, India, Australia, and Japan structure the Quad to propel an open and free Indo-Pacific and offer genuine advantages to the area. The primary Quad Colleagues program, which offers 100 understudies — 25 from every one of Australia, India, Japan, and the US — the opportunity to seek after expert's

or doctoral certifications in STEM in the US, finished its enrolling in June 2022. As a feature of the Indo-Pacific Financial Structure for Success (IPEF), twelve countries, including India, are teaming up with the US to work on the interconnectedness, versatility, tidiness, and value of our economies. The US is a discussion accomplice of the Indian Sea Edge Affiliation (IORA), of which India is a part. The US joined the India-based Worldwide Sun oriented Union in 2021, and USAID Executive Samantha Power was named Co-Seat of the Overseeing Chamber of the Alliance for Catastrophe Strong Foundation (CDRI) in 2022. India is a long-lasting co-seat of the CDRI.

4. THE INDIAN DIASPORA IN USA

The historical backdrop of Indian migration to the US goes back north of 100 years, when a little gathering of Sikh workers showed up to work in the tremendous horticultural fields of California and the wood plants in Washington. The general belief was that these folks were dirty, uneducated, and hence unwanted. These Sikhs, often known as Hindus, experienced racial discrimination and were unable to integrate into society in the United States. Actually, they belonged to a larger Asian group that was ineligible to apply for US citizenship. Later on, Indians were permitted to apply for naturalization because of political effort by individuals like J. J. Singh. These abuses are now a thing of the past for the Indian community in the US. They are now, in reality, a formidable force. Actually, in an attempt to imitate the success of the Chinese diaspora, Indian governments have attempted to profit from their presence. Programs like Pravasi Bharti were one example. Here are some notable characteristics of the Indian community living abroad in the US:

- According to median income, the Indian population is one of the highest paid groups in the United States. They have succeeded in breaking into nearly every specialized industry, including biotechnology, medicine and other sciences, computer technology, pharmacy, economics, and agriculture.
- In Silicon Valley, there is a noticeable presence of Indians. One field in which Indians continue to rule is information technology. This community has shown its strength on numerous times. For example, Indian immigrants pressed the US government to demand a swift settlement of the Kargil conflict. This was also seen in the aftermath of the Gujarat earthquake, when Indians were able to quickly raise a substantial amount of money.

Although the strength of the NRI population in the US is undeniable, there are several issues that prevent Americans from fully embracing the Indian community. Among them are a few of them:

- Sikhs attempted to identify as Aryans in order to set themselves apart from other "Blacks" or Afro Americans, even as they attempted to defend themselves against racist insults. Despite gaining civil rights, the Indian community persisted in its position. This idea is really still widely held today, as Indians want to remove themselves from the "colored" population and please the "white community."
- They are often accused of being indifferent to the attitudes that are common in their chosen nation. For example, a lot of Indian-owned companies decline to close on July Fourth. Additionally, an effort is being made to institutionalize Indian symbolisms. As an example, a school in Jersey bears Mahatma Gandhi's name. In the same location, there's a street bearing Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's name. Another concern is the growing impact of Hindu extremism in the nation.

5. ACHIEVEMENTS OF INDIAN DIASPORA IN US

" We owe an incredible arrangement to the Indians for showing us how to count, since without it, no critical logical headway might have been accomplished " - Albert Einstein

S.N.	Persons Name	Achievement of them in U.S.
1.	Indra Nooyi	CEO of PepsiCo.
2.	Satya Nadela	CEO of Microsoft
3.	Shantanu Narayen	Head of Adobe Systems
4.	Ajaypal Singh Banga	CEO of MasterCard
5.	Vinod Khosla	Co-founder of Sun Microsoft company
6.	Vinod Dham	Creator of Pentium chip
7.	Sunder Pichai	Creator of Google Chrome Browser

8.	Ruchi Sanghvi	First female engineer at Facebook and launcher of Facebook's News feed
9.	Vivek Gundotraman	Designer of Google+
10.	Francisco D'souza	CEO of Cognizant
11.	Sabeer Bhatia	Founder and creator of Hotmail

- In the US, 36% of NASA scientists are Indian.
- 34% of Microsoft's US labor force is Indian in plunge.
- In the USA, 12% of researchers are Indian.
- Among XEROX's labor force, 13% are Indians.
- Indian descent makes about 28% of IBM's workforce.
- In the USA, 38% of doctors are Indian.
- Indian scientists make up 17% of INTEL.

6. EFFECT OF ID'S SOFT POWER ON THE TWO-SIDED RELATIONSHIP AMONG INDIA AND THE U.S.

Rebuilding the relationship between the two nations is being aided by the Indian diaspora in the United States. For two reasons, India acknowledges the rise of Indian-Americans as a distinguished group.

Indian Americans have emerged as a major voting bloc in US elections, above all others. Second, Indian Americans are highly rich and well-educated. The issues of India have become more prominent in the Indian American lobby's emphasis due to increases in both population and economic strength. For instance, in terms of immigration law, the ID significantly influenced the 1965 U.S. immigration policy in favor of the regulations pertaining to Indians.

In this way, the Public Alliance of Indian American Affiliation focused for the most part on campaigning Congress to ease U.S. sanctions against India. Thus, the US suggested the evacuation

of the assents that the NSG had forced on India following its atomic expansion in 1998. During his visit to India, previous US President Bill Clinton referenced areas of strength for the Indian diaspora was putting on the country to facilitate the assents. Another model is the ID's huge impact in getting the Indo-US Common Atomic Participation Arrangement finished. With the affirmation of this "123 understanding" in July 2007 and its marking in October 2008, India had the option to exploit all the Peace Arrangement's arrangements.

India has key objectives as a top priority when it uses soft power in the US. By using techniques like tension and battling, Indian Americans can help with seeking better and sympathetic treatment from US government officials. How much FDI rolling in from the USA is lacking and misses the mark concerning what could be required. Thus, the ID's powerful campaigning is fundamental to getting adequate FDI from America. Because of the previous top state leader Manmohan Singh's endorsement of "The Unfamiliar Training Suppliers Bill, 2010," the Indian diaspora is likewise assisting India with connecting the instructive hole. The foundation of American college campuses in India is one way that the Indian Diaspora campaign can impact the US government to cooperate. India also has a wide range of national and international goals, all of which call for significant foreign funding and recognition.

7. THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL AND CULTURAL DIPLOMACY IN ADVANCING INDO-US RELATIONS

It is widely acknowledged that India has made a substantial contribution to the world through the use of its soft power, which it derives from its long history of culture and civilization. One of the earliest ideas of global citizenship as it is known now, "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," or the idea that all people have a common responsibility to one another and to their shared future, was this one. It serves as the cornerstone of UNESCO's continuous intercultural and interreligious interaction. In the unsure worldwide scene of today, India's soft power — addressed by her rich social and civilizational legacy and by her diaspora scattered across the globe — fills in as a strong update that the nation's qualities — secularism, resistance, inclusivity, and cross-fertilization of cultures — which are crucial to our progress. Thusly, one of the vital parts of a country's soft power is social discretion. Soft power was first felt on a worldwide scale by India well before the term

turned out to be generally used in the 21st 100 years. For a very long time, individuals from everywhere the world have been attracted to Indian mysticism, craftsmanship, and culture. The objective of the ongoing organization is to use new soft power parts to realign Indian discretion. Samman (pride), Samvaad (exchange), Samriddhi (shared flourishing), Suruksha (territorial and worldwide security), and Sanskritievam Sabhayata (social and civilizational linkages) are the five vital mainstays of this soft power. These are associated with India's bigger political and monetary targets.

Building social ties is one procedure for turning away debates and propelling harmony. The Indian Committee for Social associations (ICCR), a famous institutional construction of the MEA that was established in 1950 fully intent on rejuvenating and working on India's social associations with the remainder of the world, fills in as the foundation for India's quest for social tact and soft power. This change in our international strategy course was important and fundamental for an international strategy drive to succeed, with our neighbors as well as with our new exchange accomplices in Africa and Latin America and with our essential partners. Indian otherworldliness has for some time been polished all over the planet. The enormous number of yoga focuses that are scattered over the globe today is one of its critical appearances. June 21 was assigned as the Worldwide Day of Yoga by the UN General Get together on PM Modi's own proposition not long after his political decision in 2014. Since June 21, 2015, individuals generally all through the world have celebrated it on that day.

Soft power and social discretion are significant apparatuses for provincial and worldwide cooperation, and they are particularly relevant to our locale — South Asia. The capacity to interface, produce two-sided ties, and retouch the injuries caused by legislative issues and history has been ascribed to culture and social strategy. Such a cycle could carve out opportunity to create because a portion of our neighbors are as yet careful about social fusion across lines and states. For India's situation, in any case, the cycle is progressing and will proceed. Cross-line social linkage has been worked with by the web, long range interpersonal communication locales, TV stations, Indian film, especially Bollywood, and the visiting presence of regarded theatre and musical troupes. India's material and immaterial social heritage is a vital part of soft power.

Customs or live indications that have been passed down from our progenitors to our relatives, like performing expressions, religious and social celebrations, oral practices, and customary specialties, are viewed as a feature of our elusive legacy. This contains Kathakali (dance show) and Vedic reciting.

8. CONCLUSION

The diaspora of Indians is contributing more and more to the improvement of US-Indian relations, which is happening daily. These two countries are strengthening their partnership through trade and technology. The US decisively changed its strategy in the twenty-first hundred years, especially following the psychological militant attack on the World Exchange Community 2001, and made India an essential accomplice in the Indo-Pacific region. We witnessed the first of its kind huge events, Howdy Modi and Namastey Trump, during the Trump administration. It demonstrates the Indian diaspora's deep links and rich cultural heritage in the US. The pioneering, illiterate, and unskilled Punjabi farmers have surely traveled a great distance to become the highly competent, over three million-strong population that is the Diaspora today. Indian Americans constitute the wealthiest, most educated, law-abiding, and "model minority" ethnic group in the United States, with household incomes nearly double that of the ordinary American. Also, the community is quite well-organized. A sizable fraction frequently travels to India, and many of them send money home as remittances. Considering that the two countries recognize the Indian Diaspora as advantageous to both, the rich civilization and social ethos of Indian Americans have woven themselves into the texture of American culture. Through non-legislative public negotiators and social representatives, ID has an impact in country marking while likewise advancing Indian culture. The Indian diaspora demonstrates their love for their homeland by upholding our customs and culture wherever they are and by fostering closer ties between the two nations.

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