

Indian's Foreign Policy – At Present

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Abstract – “A throughout course of action for achieving objectives in Foreign relations as dedicated by the Ideology of National Interest”

- Foreign Policy

This definition of Foreign Policy is given by Prof. Mahendra Kumar, According to him, Foreign Policy includes (i) The Policy Makers (ii) Interest and objectives (iii) Principles of Foreign Policy (iv) Means of Foreign Policy – In the future section, we will mention all these paints in detail with references to our country foreign policy, therefore means deciding on certain goals and making efforts to regulate behavior of other adjusting their own activities i.e. National Interest to the International environment.

“Now, we will study the Present Foreign Policy of India made an regulated by our Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi.”

MODI'S BACKGROUND AS THE CM OF GUJARAT

While chief minister of Gujrat, Modi made several foreign trips to faster his business links with major Asain Economic powers. This included meeting Japanese Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe twice in 2007 and 2012 and building a personal report. He also reached out for investment deals with China and Israel who bought to increase economic ties beyond defense and agriculture, according to outgoing Israil Ambassador Alon Ushpiz. He was widely appreciated for his endeavor to organize vibrant Gujarat Bi-Annual International summit, to welcome investment in his home state which also helped build a Pro-development and business Friendly image.

Thus we saw that Modi, as the CM, had made so many efforts in order to make Gujarat develop. But, Now he has the Responsibility of the whole nation. Therefore, in the following report we will study what he has done to maintain our Foreign Relations with others.

SH. NARENDER MODI

Though, Modi made no major foreign policy speeches during the general election campaign in 2014 except calling out China's potential aggression “Illegal Immigration” from Bangladesh an election issue especially during the latter part of his campaign in eastern states like Assam and West Bengal. He also asserted that Hindus outside. The country would be able to seek Asylum in India should they require it. But time and again he had emphasized the fact that he would going to the first Post-independence

born Prime Minister therefore it would be natural to expect a shift in the World view from his Predecessors. He also pledged to have a “Strong” Foreign Policy, including engaging with China. He has asked for external affairs Ministry to focus more trade deal instead of other Geographical Initiatives.

Modi's Foreign Policy outlook were revealed during the run up for the Prime Ministerial Candidate in his party in 2013 when he in a network 18 Program Called “ Think India, dialogue Forum” had outlined the following points.

- ▶ Improving relations with immediate neighbours would be his Priority as peace and tranquility in south Asia is essential for realizing his development agenda.
- ▶ Significantly, he pledged to introduce the concept of Para diplomacy in India where each states and cities would have liberty to force special nations with countries on Federal states or even cities of their interest.
- ▶ Bilateral trade going to dominate the Relations with most countries except few Important Global powers with which India shares a strategic Partnership.

Modi further responded to the many congratulatory messages and phone calls from most world leader that he received in the aftermath of his historic election victory.

APPROACH OF P₅ NATIONS

Soon after the new government took over the office important world leader expressed their willingness to work with Modi Govt. to strengthen their relations with India as it provides them a big market. All 5 permanent member state of United Nations security council sent their envoy with to India with the first 100 days from in an inauguration which is significant given India's long standing bid to get a permanent membership at UNSC.

- ▶ To take the largely movers advantage China was first to send its envoy to India after Modi Govt. came into power Chinese foreign minister "Wang Yi" visited New Delhi on 8 June and he bilateral talks in with his counterpart and also called on PM Modi. In other reactions, China indicated a willingness to reach a final settlement over the contested border disputes.
- ▶ Russian Deputy Chairman Dmitry Rogozin visited on 18-19 June 2014 to reach out the New govt. led by Narendra Modi. Where the two sides discussed the co-operation in joint defense production which is one of Modi's top agenda later Modi met President "Vladimir Putin" in July on the side lines of 6th BRICS summit in Brazil.
- ▶ French Foreign Minister "Laurent Fabius" made an official visit to India from 29th June to 2nd July and held high level talks with both External Affairs minister and Prime Minister strategic and defence co-operation was top on his agenda and he expressed hope of speed completion of 'Dassault Rafale Jet' deal as part of the much delayed Indian "MMRCA" Project under the New govt.
- ▶ British Foreign Secretary 'William Hague' visited India on 7-8th July. During his meeting with Modi he lobbied hard again for Euro fighter Typhoon as a last minute alternative for 'Dassault Rafale' which is yet to be signed.
- ▶ Prior to his India trip US Secretary of State John Kerry emphasized the importance of US India in twenty five countries and interestingly he borrowed "Saab-ka-sath, Saab Ka-Vikaas", a Hindi Slogan from Modi's campaign meaning together with all, development for all and said America shared this goal and willing to work in full co-operation with the new Govt. realix it.

EAST ASIA POLICY (ASEAN)

From the very beginning the Modi led govt. made it clear that India would focus more on improving

relations with ASEAN and other east Asian Countries as per India "Look East Policy" which was formulated during Narsimha Rao's govt. in 1992 for better economic engagement with its eastern neighbors. East Asia being the major focus are of his Foreign Policy, Modi and his foreign minister choose several Asian countries for their initial bilateral visits. He had made state visits to Bhutan & Nepal and Japan within the first 100 days of his govt. followed by visits of Myanmar & Australia and also hosted Asian leaders.

ASEAN-INDIAN SUMMIT

At the 12th India-ASEAN summit, which was Modi's first appearance in an ASEAN meet, he called for greater connectivity with the Southeast Asian countries and mentioned that 'India and ASEAN' can be great partners. Stressing on the importance of ASEAN commands in India's foreign policy, Modi has repeatedly remarked that his Govt. has in the last 6 months made retain with ASEAN a top Priority and turned India's Two-decaded old "Look East Policy" into "Act East Policy" which reflects a renewed momentum in India's approach towards ASEAN Nations.

SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

Relations with the immediate neighbors in South-Asia, which had allegedly long been neglected by previous governments, become a Priority feature in Modi's foreign policy. He started with by inviting all the heads of states/governments of the Neighboring countries at his inauguration and then pushed for an early summit to encourage. Co-operation in many regional issues like trade, connectivity, infrastructure, transits facility among the member states. In this maiden SAARC summit in Nepalese capital Kathmandu, he had focused on greater people-to-people contacts, better connectivity, commercial linkages within the region.

LIN WEST POLICY

In an attempt to strengthen ties with India's western neighbors specially the gulf countries. Modi proposed this policy to complement his Act East Concerning East Asia. Although it is called "Link West" (Most of India) which gives it a better Geographical connection, it is most likely to focus on the middle-east and some of the India's strategic thinkers are calling it as Modi's Middle East policy.

RELATION WITH AMERICA

Sensing Modi's inevitable victory well before the election, the US Ambassador Nancy Powell had reached out to him as part of Greater Re-approachment from the west—moreover, following his 2014 election as the PM of India President

Obama Congratulated him over telephone and invited him to visit the US in Sept. 2014, days before visiting the US in an Interview the CNN's Farred Zakira, Modi said that "India and the United States are bound together, by history and culture" but acknowledge that there have been "Ups and downs" in Relations. Modi travelled to US from 27-30 Sept. 2014, beginning with his maiden address in the United Nations General Assembly followed by attending a Gala Public reception by the Indian American Community in New York's Madison Square Gader before heading Washington DC for the bilateral talk with Obama. While there, modi also met several American Business leaders and invited them to join his ambitions. Make in India Program in bid to make India a Manufacturing hub. Later President Obama greeted modi by called him a "Mass of Action" during their brief interaction at the Gala dinner hosted by Myanmaar's President on the evening of 9th East Asia summit this was their second meeting since obama hosted a rare dinner for modi at the White House on 29 Sept. 2014 on 9th Dec 2014 Verma as the US Ambassador to India, The first Indian American to hold the office, signaling the Obama administration will elevate the Relation with India to a newer height. He assumed office the US Embassy in New Delhi on 19th Dec. 2014.

2015 REPUBLIC DAY GUEST

Modi invited President Obama to be the first US President to grace the 66th Republic celebrated as chief guest an honour typically reserved for India's close totally. President Obama will be first US President to visit India twice in office and the two leaders now scheduled to held back to back summits within 6 months. Which is being repressed as modi's diplomat coup at the media.

"This Republic day, we hope to have a friend ever, invited President Obama to be the 1st US President to grace the ocassin as Chief Guest". –Modi tweeted."

INDIA FRANCE

Modi met President francois Hollande in Brisbane, at the sidelines of G-20, where the two sides discussed bilateral issues including strategic space and defence collaboration. They also committed on global co-operation against terrorism. Following the gunman attack in Paris, modi called Hollande and conveyed condolences on behalf of people of India and expressed solidarity minister Laurent Fabius made several visits to New Delhi hoping to break the dead lock over the stalled US \$20 billion deals for 126 "Dassault Rafale" fighters for Indian Air Force. Now Modi is expected to visit France during the European trip in April 2015 where he going actively promote his Make in India campaign bore foreign French Industries to set up ship in India.

INDIA-UK

UK Prime Minister 'David Cameron' was one of the first world leaders to congragulate Modi soon his landslide victory in the election. The two leaders in met for the first time on 14th Nov, 2014 in the slide lines of G20 leaders' summit in Brisbane, where the British Prime Minister said improving relations with India in the "Top Priority of UK foreign policy. He also invited Modi to visit his country at earliest.

INDIA-UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Modi delivered his maiden speech in the sixty ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly on 27 Sept. 2014, Where he called for reform and expansion of United National Security Council including India's long standing demand of permanent membership. He expressed his concerns over the relevance of a 20th Country set up in 21st Century and the need to evaluate UN's performance in the past 70 years.

ASSESSMENT OF MODI'S WORK/POLICY

Modi started his foreign policy as maintaining friendly relations with all nations. He also visited nations all over the world, so as to place our country in the list of developed nations. He wants to develop India as a Nuclear Power. He also wants to establish India as the biggest centre for trade. Thus, we can say that Sh. Narendra Modi has very diplomatic as well as good foreign policy.

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