



FOREIGN POLICY OF THE NARENDRA MODI

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When Narendra Modi assumed office as Prime Minister of India on 26 May 2014 is responsible for carrying out the foreign policy of India. Modi's foreign policy is currently focused on improving relations with neighboring countries in South Asia, engaging the extended neighborhood in Southeast Asia and the major global powers. He wants to keep good relation with neighboring countries as well as powerful countries like USA UK France and Russia. He has made official visits to Bhutan, Nepal and Japan within the first 100 days of his government, followed by the United States, Myanmar, Australia, and Fiji. He wants to build strong foreign policy of India to make a India as a powerful country in the world and to solve many regional as well as international problems. He believe that definitely India will become a powerful country in the world with the support from neighboring countries as well as powerful strong countries and hope that India will get permanent membership in the UN permanent council with the support from many Asian and African countries. S. Jaishankar India's foreign secretary is the chief architect of the Narendra Modi's foreign policy played very important role in negotiating India's civil nuclear agreement with United States, stand up between India and China at Doklam, Modi visit to U S A in September 2014 and former president of U S A Barack Obama visit to India as a chief guest of Republic Day. When Modi visit to many countries held meeting with government and CEO'S of the big MNC'S companies to invest in India and establish companies in India to create employment and boost the economy of the country. He never discriminate any country whether it is rich or poor and big or small because many countries facing many regional problems like Palestine Israel conflict, North and South Korea conflict, political turmoil at Maldives but Modi always raise hand for justice. Modi's foreign vision is to integrated with domestic agenda, focus on development, modernization, startup India, make in India, skill India and digital India. Foreign policy is one area where the Modi government has performed reasonably well. Modi was pursuing foreign policy with great vigour and enthusiasm has upped India's profile in global affairs.

Narendra Modi's Foreign Policy Can Be Studied Under Following Sub Topics

Act East Policy

Modi government mainly focusing on look into improve the relations with ASEAN and East Asian Countries that is called "Look East Policy" which was formulated during Narasimha Rao's government in 1992 for better economic growth and Security Co-operation with these countries. India's foreign minister Sushma Swaraj stressed on "Act East Policy" instead of Look East Policy for eradicate poverty, unemployment, drug trafficking, human trafficking and to help to improve the political stability of the East Asian Countries and emphasizing proactive role of the India in this region.

Neighborhood First Policy

Another major policy of the Modi's government is "Neighborhood First policy" Modi's government has given first priority to improve the relation with immediate neighbors so that he started to invite heads of the government of the South Asian Countries because these countries facing river

disputes, border disputes, cross border violation and people illegally crossing international border. Recently according to this policy India cedes its territory in favor of Bangladesh and Bangladesh cede its territory in favor of India. Nearly 14,000 people living in the former Bangladeshi enclaves became Indian citizens, while about 36,000 people living in the former Indian enclaves became Bangladeshi citizens. So that to solve many regional problems bilateral talks and agreement done by modi government which was called as mini SAARC Summit.

India Stand Against ISIS

Islamic state of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) is banned terrorist organization by the United Nations which is operating in Iraq and Syria both the countries under control of the terrorist organization people who were residing in these countries crossed the Mediterranean sea became refugees of the western European countries and many. India on 26 February 2015 declared ISIS as international terrorist organization and India raise hand for establish people's government in these countries, secure the people life of these countries and fulfill basic necessities of refugees. Indian government supported United Nation to declare war against ISIS terrorist organization to free these countries from terrorist rule.

United States

When he was a chief minister of Gujarat U S visa denied to him during Bush administration because poor human rights records later, Modi's inevitable victory in the 2014 general elections president Obama congratulated him over telephone and invited him to visit the U S. Modi travelled to US on 27 September 2014 beginning with his address in the United Nations general assembly followed by Indian American community Madison Square Garden speech by Modi before heading Washington D. C for bilateral talk with Barack Obama. During his visit to US he call for meeting with CEO's of MNC's companies, Indian American Business leaders and American Business leaders to invest in India make India as a manufacture hub and to join his ambitious program 'Make in India'. Modi invited former president of U.S.A Barack Obama to grace the 66th Republic Day celebration as chief guest. President Obama to be the first U S president to grace the occasion as chief guest.

Again on 26 June 2017 Modi visited Washington D.C met with Donald Trump both the leaders discussed trade, natural gas and terrorism. Both the leaders said that two nations have agreed to work on counter terrorism operations. President Donald Trump described U S as a 'True friend' to India and both the countries working towards eradicating radical Islamic terrorism. Trump also congratulated Modi for fastest growing economy and said that he looks forward to invest more U S energy in India.

Brazil

Narendra Modi attended 6th BRICS summit in Brasilia Brazil in July 2014 where he met the Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff. Modi noted that these two democracies are major emerging economies and he described Brazil as global partner for India to strengthen co operation, security and economic

development both the leaders discussed many issues. The two leaders also agreed to take steps to strengthen further expand their trade and investment on many issues like science, agriculture, space, research and applications, renewable energy, defense and environment conservation bilateral agreement done by them.

Canada

Bilateral relations between Canada and India based on a 'mutual commitment to democracy'. In 2009 bilateral trade between Canada and India was at about \$ 4.14 billion and Canada is the biggest producer of uranium. In April 2015 Modi visited Canada and nuclear power bilateral agreement done between Modi and Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper. Cameco signed a \$ 280 million this is five year deal to supply uranium to Indian nuclear reactors. Modi held bilateral talk with Stephen Harper and signed various memorandum of understandings such areas like skill development, railways, cyber security and civil aviation.

In Feb 2018 present Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau visited India aimed at enhancing business ties between both the countries and both the leaders focused on many areas including civil nuclear cooperation, space, defense, energy and education.

France

France is another strategic partner of India in Western Europe. Both countries invested many areas like political, cultural, economic, social, technological and military. Modi visited France in 2014 to attend G-20 summit in Brisbane where he met France president Francois Hollande both the leaders discussed bilateral strategic space and defence issues besides commuting to global cooperation against terrorism. In January 2015 'Charlie Hebdo' terrorist attack in Paris, Modi government condemned the terrorist attack and called president Hollande conveyed his condolences and expressed solidarity with the people of France.

In April 2015 Modi had done bilateral talk with France as part of 'west link policy'. Modi government resulted in to deal with 'Dassault Rafale' fighter aircraft for Indian air force. India and France signed an initial agreement between Nuclear Power Corporation of India and Areva regarding setting up of 9900MW Jaitapur nuclear power plant.

The twenty first session of the conference of parties (COP) and the eleven session conference of the parties serving as a meeting of the parties to Kyoto protocol took place 30 November to 11 December 2015 in Paris, France. On November 2015 Narendra Modi travelled to France to attend the COP 21 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris. Both leaders called world leaders to join InSPA (International agency for Solar Policy and Application) it is a global initiative to promote low carbon renewable solar energy technology. India is expected to reach the production of 1 GW or 1 MW of solar energy by 2022 with an approximate investment of 6 lakh crore rupees.

United Kingdom

UK prime minister David Cameron and Modi met for the first time on 14 November 2014 G20 leaders summit in Brisbane and David Cameron invited Modi to visit to UK as soon as possible and Cameron said improving relations with India was top priority of UK foreign policy. Modi visited UK late 2015 met queen Elizabeth - II and David Cameron discussed many issues with them and improve the relations with United Kingdom and Modi had given grand speech at the new Wembley stadium London. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the UK managed to radically reshape the contours of the India-UK partnership. India signed 9 billion worth bilateral agreement with UK which deals with energy, finance, IT, education and health sectors and UK is the largest European investor in India, and India is the second largest investor in the UK.

Russia

Russia is one of the long standing strategic partner of India and both leaders Putin and Modi have strong image at their home country. During the 20th 'India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation' (IRIGC-TEC) held on 5 November 2014 in New Delhi Modi met the Russian deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin. The annual commission meetings have identified new areas of cooperation including the International North South Corridor Project (INSTC), start negotiating on a Free Trade Agreement between India and the Eurasian customs union, focusing on enhancing economic partnership in areas like energy, civil aviation and diamond trade along with Russian participation in Modi's smart city project.

When Modi assumed his office as a prime minister of India Russian president Putin visited India on December 2014 to attend annual summit. Both the leaders done bilateral talk on trade and energy co-operation they set a target of US\$ 30 billion trade by 2025. Both leaders signed 16 agreements and memorandum of understanding on various fields including ONGC Videsh and Essar Oil of India and Russia's Rosneft, Dasporm. Putin also said that installing 10 more nuclear reactors in next 20 years and adding more units Kundakulam plant.

India has a strong military co-operation with Russia and Russia will continue to remain its top most defence partner with India. Russian built INS Vikramaditya carrier as an example of military co-operation and two nations agreed on joint production of 'Mil Mi-17' and 'Kamov Ka - 226' helicopters with Russian technology in India according to Modi wishes Make in India programme.

India And United Nations

On 27 September 2014 Modi delivered his speech in the 69th session of the United Nation General Assembly where Modi called for reform and expansion of United Nation Security Council. India's long standing permanent membership of the Security Council from Asian continent. Japan from Asian continent, South Africa from African continent, Brazil from South American continent fighting for permanent membership of the Security Council.

Modi talked about climate change and use of clean energy and Modi called world leaders and United Nations to observe 'International Yoga Day' on 21 June every year for promotion of global health, harmony and peace.

South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation

Modi government wants to keep strong foreign policy with SAARC countries. Modi started inviting heads of the states and governments actively participate and push for an early summit to encourage co-operation in many regional issues like connectivity, infrastructure, transit facility and trade among the member states. In his SAARC Summit Nepal capital Kathmandu Modi focused on people to people contact, better connectivity and commercial linkages within the region.

Here, I focused on some of the important topics of Modi foreign policy but, Modi visited many more countries and bilateral talks and agreements done by him. Over all Modi's foreign policy focusing on to seek good relation with neighboring countries to come from their regional problems. On the other hand it wants to keep strong bilateral relation with powerful countries to become politically, economically and militarily strongest country in the world.

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