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India's Foreign Policy During the Era of Narender Modi : An Overview

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Introduction

In the year of 1996 when progressed of collision governments has to be formed government in centre. Within that trend of co-partners the regional political parties were high swing consequently, Bhartiya Junta Party sworn National Democratic Alliance Government on the Prime Minister ship of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee successively in the year 1998 to 2004. Beside that after 2004 to 2014 period there is the democratic upheaval. The people of India mandated for BJP government sworn in the dynamic leadership of Shri Narender Modi. May 2014. ¹ The government desperately envisioned for her foreign policy enormously.

As for as Narender Modi vision for India's foreign policy specified in the BJP election manifesto 2014:

BJP believe Resurgent India must get its rightful place in the comity of nations and international institutions. "The vision is to fundamentally reboot and reorient the foreign policy goals, content and process in a manner that locates India's global strategic engagements in a new paradigm and on a wider canvass, that is not just limited to political diplomacy, but also includes our economic, scientific, cultural, political and security interests, both regional and global, on the principles of equality and mutuality, so that it leads to an economically stronger India, and its voice is heard in the international fora".²

Neighbourhood First Policy

Firstly adopted neighbourhood first policy in the year 1996 onward prime minister of India Shri I.K. Gujral further he gave the solution for challenges faced by our immediate neighbours which is being termed as neighbourhood first policy consequently, adopted the policy called 'Gujral Doctrine' very

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elegantly. Further the progresses of foreign policy gradually, (emphasis added)

According to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Remarks of foreign policy of India that we change our friends and rival but not change our neighbours. Whereas all visionary prime ministers can't denied the importance of neighbourhood with a policy framework its implementation long term short term period. (Emphasis added)

Therefore, the major work in the domain of Neighbourhood First Policy adopted by head of the government Shri Narendra Modi and took the initiative in Swearing in Ceremony to invite all the member of South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation's (SAARC). Next steps he adopted his first foreign visit from peaceful country like Bhutan subsequently his journey to Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and put forward the bilateral relation in interregional, intraregional level connectivity and sought out the pending issues and challenges on priority basis.

He further links with his neighbourhood policy with extended neighbourhood also called South East and East Asia region. In that area his affords on converting LEP to AEP real action oriented. Because of civilisation, historical ties and recently more focus, vision and plan of action in the whole Indo Pacific Ocean in Asia region and its implication in the strategic, political and economic interlink ages with that extended neighbourhood. All efforts, plan of action, memorandum of understanding, foreign direct investment, foreign institutional investments and finely the policy execution eloquently and effectively.³

Model of Economic Developments

Development is a vital phenomenon. This phenomenon is varying nation to nation. In initially beginning of our country process of development we have adopted the mixed economic model for projection of growth. Holistically, In India lots of plans and policies of execution are to be implemented for the benefits of the common masses of the nation time to time.

Before the adoption of LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation) Model of Growth and subsequently with that LPG model the growth was not touch marginalized section of society sector to sector. In the post-cold war period there is boom in services sector and its growth and share. But we analyse especially the period of NDA- II to her second terms led by the Modi government and her plans, execution of policies and their short term long term outcome. The first constructive steps has to take by the central government to abolish Planning Commission (1st five year plan to 12th five year plan 1951 to 2014) and emergence of 'NITI Aayog' in wider sense of

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execution not only planning but also successive implementation of projects
plans, execution really decentralisation of resource allocation equally & it
effectively for the need of time & situation.

Further the positive outcome in this area the government of India has
vision in the manufacturing sector has a hub in domestic and global
level. The mission mode for 'Make in India' Campaign (25th September
2014) in 25 sector has to be covered. Within the pace of growth for India
economy, and conversion an investors hub for all sporting nation. The
whole vision related toward holistic and sustainable developments
in connection with that campaign by Japan \$ 35 billion investment
further by China visit in bilateral \$ 20 billion investment, investment
from United State of America and rest of the sound economy of the
world. Financial year 2015-16 subsequently received US 60 billion FDI
2016-17. Local initiative are i.e. making in Odessa, Tamil Nadu Global
Investments Meet, Vibrant Gujarat, Happening Haryana, Magnetic
Maharashtra, recently 2019 Rising, Himachal Global Investment Meet
2019 etc. Are the e.g. for economic development of Narendra Modi
government in the outcome for clear mandates by Indian citizen. For
smoothly progress to adopt model of growth, investment, inclusive
development of every section of society, all sectors of economy can
be strengthen at bottom up top down level approach effectively
implementing by centre government.⁴

Cultural Diplomacy

As we are acquainted with that every nation's deals with diplomacy
to control the existing relations by breaking or by making in new
direction. With in that direction India has also articulate her foreign
policy with proactive on diplomatic level. Present practice of
diplomacy effective manner. But the present dynamic nature of India's
foreign policy and international relations are surprisingly. Within that
ambit of positive direction by onward prime minister Shri Narendra
Modi and all predecessors as well.

Within that existing gamut of diplomacy in terms of ideological
commencements comprehensively Asia, Europe and super powerful
countries in the world especially, implication of cultural diplomacy
articulation in peak level, Presenting by central government
appropriately. For example cultural relations with 'Neighbour First
Policy', Japan engagements Kyoto-Varanasi (Ganga Arties regularly
affinity with Myanmar Buddhism, Nepal exploration of Hinduism,
Hindu realism Delhi to Janakpur (Kathmandu), further connector
with globally adaptation of spiritualism and Yoga in the form of 21st
June World Yoga Day function globally adopted, cultural affinities

with Thailand, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar with successive cultural diplomacy. Another affords are to be continuously projecting in presently the positive directions. All these pertinent efforts must be useful in sphere of India's better position in soft power in Asia as well rest of the world in the upcoming period of time. Hence the effective diplomacy capabilities by the leadership of PM of India through the present principle of nationalism (a feeling of oneness) and monologist approach (in the study of human mind especially human nature and state of nature the effects of dynamic nature of human kind) to deals with global affairs very eloquently.⁵

Look East to Act East Policy

As for as India's Look East /Act East Policy is concerned, basically in the post-cold war period (1991-1992) it was the initiative by India's onward Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao look east policy formulation in the visit of Singapore Lecture 1995. Further proceeded by External Affairs Minister Shri Y.K. Sinha "*Resurgence India In Asia*" in cultural, political, historical and strategic dimensions in further in his remark in Foreign Policy Documents in the Prime Minister ship of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee time period especially revisit and rediscovered India's the foreign policy for South East and East Asia regions. Instead of all that affords also positive push of India's foreign policy in the leadership of Dr. Man Mohan Singh 2004 to 2014 more engagements and ties towards South East Asia regions. As Mr M.S.N. Menon remarks on his article and stats that, "*We are part of Asia, South East Asia was called an extension of India. And the Chinese called India the "Western Haven". It was a heaven and heaven for All Asians.*" He further remarks on South East Asia that the problems of terrorism collectively and the issues of multiculturalism are to be beneficial for India in action for smooth and constructive co-operations as well as engagements in dynamic economy of South East Asia region. Further states jointly cooperation and go together in the coming period of time. (Emphasis Supplied),⁶

Whereas the look east policy implementation. There were lots of constraints in the success of her engagements in domestically as well South East Asia region. Therefore on word dynamic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ruling and taking the new shaped and aspirations of dynamics for India's foreign policy in connection with positive initiative and conversance of India's LEP in to 'Act East Policy' in actual realist point of view and persistence of India's National interest of South and South Asia region. Further all that initiative has to be performed in the 12th India ASEAN Summit in 2014 held in Myanmar in the Vision of 4c's cultural, commerce, connectivity's and

challenges and converting opportunities, constructive suggestions, finely outcome and initiative driving in positive direction with political will power for internal as well external world scaling by our country ultimately.

Notes and References

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2. Anirban Ganguly, Vijay Chauthaiwale, Sinha Uttam Kumar (2016), (ed.) *The Modi Doctrine : New Paradigms in India's Foreign Policy*, Wisdom Tree Publication, New Delhi, pp 210. Quotation cited from foreign policy in the BJP Manifesto 2014 *The Diplomat*, <https://thediplomat.com/2014/04/foreign-policy-in-the-2014-BJP-manifesto/>(Accessed on 25/05/2020)
3. The 'Gujral Doctrine' is a set of five principles to guide the conduct of foreign relations with India Immediate Neighbours, excluded Pakistan and spelt out by him. The doctrine was later termed as such by Journalist B. S. Gupta in his article *India in the Twenty First Century in International Affairs* comprehensive analysis on India in International Affairs. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/i.k._Gujral, further see former PM of India Famous Quote<Quoted hear, <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.newstate.com/amp/india/news/former-pm-atal-bihari-vajpayee-5-famous-quotes-60542.html>.(Accessed on 19/ 05/ 2020) Modi Neighbour First, <https://www.google.com/amp/s/theprint.in/opinion/modis-neighbourhood-first-push-is-being-pulled-down-by-decades-of-policy-stagnation/365895/%3famp> (Accessed on 19/05/2020)
4. For more clarification see the budget 1991-192 Speech of Shri Manmohan Singh Minister Fainance 24th July 191 Part A, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, www.indiabudget.gov.in (Accessed from internet dated 21/05/2020.), Economic Survey 2014-15 to 2018-19, "In this present (2019-20) economic survey build on India's aspiration of #economy @5 trillion with its theme of #wealth creation. This survey provides evidence to show that ethical wealth creation in an important national service. Those who create wealth are India's wealth! It integrates our old and rich tradition with contemporary evidence to emphasise that ethical wealth creation is a Nobel human pursuit. The survey identified two key pillars for furthering wealth creation in the economy – the visible hand of markets supported by the hand of trust- and makes specific suggestions for job creation and wealth generation in the economy. I strongly recommended everyone to read the survey and benefits from its ideas." Quoted Statement given by Present Finance Minister of India, – Nirmala Sitharaman, *Economic Survey*, <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economic-survey/index.php>(Accessed on Dated 21/ 05 /2020)

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