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New paradigm in Indian foreign policy: Modi principle

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Abstract

The above research discusses changes in Indian foreign policy and has many aspects in terms of stability. New developments in Indian foreign policy in general also came in the context of new developments in global politics such as The Brexit Events, Donald Trump's Victory, and growing opposition to globalization around the world. After the formation of a government inspired by nationalist ideals, discussions began to establish new concepts and criteria in foreign policy in the academic field. How our domestic politics has influenced India's foreign policy towards West Asia has also been mentioned. Under which strengthening Israeli relations on the Palestinian issue at the United Nations. Similar dimensions like make in India a cultural diplomacy space diplomacy and desire to become superpower are discussed. In addition, elements such as prioritizing BIMSTEC on the option of an organization like SAARC in the South Asia continent reflect a realistic and social structural approach in Indian foreign policy.

Keywords: India foreign policy, foreign relation, globalisation

Introduction

Post-Cold War concepts such as world regimes globalisation, privatisation, liberalisation have increased. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, a unitary system led by the United States emerged. Traditional concepts of power in the global scene, limited only to state-centric military power, brought about a new shift in the concept of human security. ABA power is defined as multifunctional, including economic, cultural, geopolitical, and geostrategic elements. Cohen and Joseph Nye, scholars of international politics, advocated the concept of complex dependency. In addition, Joseph Chelam expounded the notion of soft power. In this context, it seems impossible to ignore an emerging economy like India and a nation with a glorious tradition of peaceful coexistence. The nature of Indian foreign policy took the form of a closed economy inspired by idealistic Nehruvian principles from 1991 to independence. During that time, the financial crisis was encountered. As a result, the Indian economy, led by the Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, was opened to the world economies, drastic changes were made by enacting laws like the new economy policy. Later, during Atal Bihari Vajpayee's prime ministership, India created a nuclear power state which enhanced India's identity and stature internationally. The government led by Manmohan Singh launched a coalition for 10 years.

The BJP government was formed with absolute majority under the leadership of Narendra Modi. Consequently, a new paradigm was established in the new Indian foreign policy, known as the Modi principle. Inaugurating the swearing-in ceremony, the heads of governance of countries in South Asia were summoned which signal the emergence of India as a regional power. Progressive policies of new consciousness were introduced in trends such as long-term inertia prevalent in Indian foreign policy and session system. The formation of Make in India and NITI Aayog in the internal factors of foreign policy reflects the tendency to promote collaborative federalism.

Unique features of foreign policy of governments led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi

Now that you have got a comprehensive picture of the changing dynamics of India's foreign policy after 1991, we can conclude this lecture by looking at the main elements of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's foreign policy from May 2014.

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The BJP had a vision in its 2014 election manifesto and I am saying: "This process has been fundamentally restarted and the purpose, content and processes of foreign policy are re-established which are new to India's global strategic instincts and a larger issue. On a basis. There's an example. Canvas... "The goal is to make India a political diploma based on the principles of equality and income, to make india an economic ally in the interest of regional and global economic, scientific, cultural and security. Its voice can be strengthened and confirmed in the international arena.

Special elements of Prime Minister Modi's tenure, which are different from the previous administration:

- **Neighborhood First Policy:** The presence of all SAARC leaders at the 2014 swearing in ceremony and BIMSTEC leaders in 2019; SAARC satellite; Act East Policy;
- Continuously advancing Make in India, which contributes to trade, FDI and India's economic growth and development;
- Globally, rather than just a 'balancing force', India's dominant role as a "pole" on its own strength,
- A major role of military and defense diplomacy - Willingness to participate in the global arms market as a supplier rather than just a major buyer,
- Three 'C' of connectivity, commercial relations and cultural engagement are the mantras of Modii's foreign policy - The huge growth in relations with migrants is unprecedented;
- According to Modi ji, three 'D' i.e. Democracy, Demography and Demand are the bearers of India's relations with countries around the world;
- The large role of personal friendship and relations, underlined by the 'Modi embrace', and despite very harsh comments from some sections, we have seen it repeatedly; And
- Since 2014, the establishment of a separate 'State Division' in the Ministry of External Affairs has seen an active role of states in the formulation and practice of foreign policy in India.

International Scenarios

On the international scene, Prime Minister Modi made significant changes in India's foreign policy. Usa Australiaa emphasizes Delhi's close ties with Japan and other major Western powers. India unveils the country's more pragmatic interest-oriented foreign policy to create a self-reliant economic power with social stability and possibly safeguarding the security apparatus. However, in recent times, the United States has been driven in its favour on all unspecified issues, changes in Indian foreign policy that have not been completed in a long time so that Pakistan-sponsored terrorism exports are halted. New Delhi diplomatic efforts between Beijing and Islamabad sitting in permanent seat for India on UN Security Council.

The result of the trilateral agreement with Afghanistan and Iran to balance China's growing influence was commendable. The Indian External Affairs Ministry has been very active in strengthening relations with 150 countries. The decision-making process in the Prime Minister's Office is in the light of pragmatism in current events. As part of this, it subscribed to the missile technology control regime and got a new edge in the old-fashioned way with nations such as the United States and Israel. Adopted a realistic approach which is a new success

in the culmination of Indian foreign policy, progress and diplomatic successes, emerging military, and strategic alliances. Strong relations with Russia have long been maintained as tested friends. In addition, Sh. Lodgejam Sh. was approved in the case of nuclear fuel with countries such as Canada and Australia. The uranium-related agreement with Canada reached the final position and at the same time supplies to Indian reactors started. Supplies with Australia are also likely to start soon.

Some Member States of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation have responded appropriately to our response, whether it is understanding automotive or providing a multidisciplinary approach at BIMSTEC level. India has been successful in talks with Bangladesha Bhutan and Myanmar in trade, technology, and anti-terror operations. Strategic cooperation is to be established through road, rail, maritime and gas pipeline links along with trade cooperation. The political arena has witnessed the success of this Modi doctrine, such as a large degree of success in establishing large or small new relationships by visiting nations based on mutual trust and dependence than ever before and hopefully the future economic scenario will also benefit. In the cultural sector, yoga began to be known through the United Nations and the role of soft power in India's foreign policy intensified. Which gives a multi-faceted form to the principles and objectives of Indian foreign policy. External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj un general assembly; Went beyond the address addressed speech at Ungadha. Surgical strikes in India unprecedented in the past given the policy of strategic restraint and indeed it was a firm decision. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's remarks on the Balochistan issue are a change in India's foreign policy. It seems that our foreign policy has now become active and practical. Which currently establishes a new dimension on india-Pakistan relations.

In India.US bilateral relations, the US President called the century-defining partnership with the logic of the Indo.US bilateral cynicism. India and the US states will learn and learn each other's cultures with discretion. The name of the policy was changed to The Act East. It gained new dynamism and vitality. India has emerged as Japan in India's policy calculations. Global approval gained as nuclear power for membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Asia continent at many levels

After the URI attack, India launched a new paradigm of physical security, advancing India's policy of tolerance to terrorism by demolishing the terrorists' camp by cross-border surgical strikes. The policy of isolating Pakistan internationally after the URI attack was very successful. In this direction, India has put Pakistan's human rights record on the Baluchistan issue to the fore, which has called for India's diplomatic victory. Strengthened internal security in Myanmar by destroying kilos of officials and separatists. Following realistic approach angles in West Asia, he took a balanced stance on the issue of Palestine. India's absence at the United Nations was justified in resolving human rights violations brought against Israel. The weather project intensified the cultural affinity of Indian Ocean countries. Promoted cultural diplomacy with South Eastern countries.

Internal Security

Buddhism had deep roots in naxalism and separatist activities through radical initiatives like extremism in the

context of the interior, which was contained by elements of state-of-the-art technologies like the solution to the issue of naxalism, which came from the view of Indian internal security. Important.

Is moving towards equipping the western border with modern technology which is in the interest of long-term India's prosperity. The above discussion clearly shows that The Indian foreign policy will keep the dynamism and dimensions in Narendra Modi's governments. Try to effectively implement the policies that have taken place. To achieve the goal of making India a world guru again. The above discussion clearly shows that The Indian foreign policy will keep the dynamism and dimensions in Narendra Modi's governments. Try to effectively implement the policies that have taken place. To achieve the goal of making India a world guru again. In general, new developments in global politics, such as the victory of Brexit and the growing opposition to the entire world globalization, also brought about a new transformation in Indian foreign policy. After the formation of a government inspired by nationalist ideals, discussions began to establish new concepts and norms in foreign policy in the academic field. How our domestic politics has maintained India's foreign policy towards West Asia. Similar dimensions like make in India a cultural diplomacy space diplomacy and desire to become superpower are discussed. Moreover, elements such as prioritizing BIMSTEC on the option of an organization like SAARC in the South Asia continent reflect a realistic and social structural approach in Indian foreign policy.

The conclusion

We now have a comprehensive picture of the development of India's foreign policy in three historical stages. This policy has evolved over the last seventy years, usually at a steady pace, but sometimes to respond to a rapidly changing global or regional landscape. Fortunately, there is more consensus on foreign policy throughout the Indian political scene. Therefore, it has become easier to mold and change than the internal policy on which the then governments have faced opposition.

Foreign policy can only go so far and diplomacy can be effective to the extent of political, social and economic health of a country. India has been enjoying good growth and prosperity for the last three decades. Diplomacy has greatly benefited India's foreign policy, and has allowed us to allocate more resources to conduct diplomacy, including strengthening and strengthening our diplomatic presence around the world.

Under the current government, India has clearly demonstrated its will to play a leading role in the global arena and, is counted as the 'Dhruva'. Continuous stability and prosperity in the country, political consensus on broad parameters of foreign policy, will help India reach this goal. Thank you all for your patience. It is not necessary that the views expressed in this lecture should be of the Ministry of External Affairs or Government of India.

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