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India's foreign policy under Modi Government

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Abstract:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's administration has implemented a vigorous and an active foreign policy characterized by a combination of strategic pragmatism and economic diplomacy, and cultural engagement. Under Modi, India has prioritized a multi-aligned strategy. Pursuing enhanced relations with global powers while preserving strategic independence.

Local Priority Policy: Modi has prioritized connections with South Asian neighbors, emphasizing regional collaboration. Connectivity, commerce, and security collaboration. Initiatives such as the SAARC satellite and development assistance to Nepal and Sri Lanka, and engagement with Bangladesh about water-sharing and border issues Concerns underscore this methodology.

Act East Policy: India has intensified its engagements with ASEAN and Japan, building on the "Look East" policy. Australia and to enhance economic, connectivity, and defense relations. The Quad coalition (India, The United States, Japan, and Australia have gained importance in fighting China's expansion. Influence in the Indo-Pacific region.

Strategic Alliances with Global Powers: United States: Modi has enhanced collaboration in military, trade, and technology with the United States, resulting in significant accords like as BECA, COMCASA, and essential defense Partnerships Russia: Notwithstanding India's increasing affiliations with the west, relations with Russia persist robustly. Particularly in the defense and energy sectors. China: Diplomatic relations have deteriorated owing to border tensions, especially with the events of 2020. Galwan Valley confrontation. Nevertheless, economic relations persist, but with a prudent strategy.

Economic Diplomacy and International Trade: Modi's administration has proactively pursued foreign investments via initiatives such as Make in India. India and Self-Reliant India. India's involvement with multilateral organizations such as BRICS, G20, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) exemplify its aspirations as an ascendant global economic force. Soft Power and

Cultural Diplomacy: India has utilized its cultural history, yoga diplomacy, and the strength of its diaspora to enhance worldwide impact. The International Day of Yoga, advocated by Modi at the United Nations, has been a Notable achievement in advancing India's soft power. Defense and Strategic Independence: Modi has underscored military modernization, enhanced defense exports, and a more decisive position on national security. India's surgical strikes in Pakistan (2016) and the The Balakot airstrikes of 2019 exemplified a proactive defense strategy.

Keywords: Strategic Independence, Neighborhood First Policy, Economic Diplomacy, Indo-Pacific Strategy, Diplomacy of Soft Power

Introduction:

India's Foreign Policy During the Modi Administration India's foreign policy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi has experienced a notable transformation. Transition characterized by a more proactive, realistic, and globally ambitious strategy. Since taking power in 2014, Modi has redefined India's diplomatic priorities, concentrating on economic expansion, national defense, and strategic independence while reinforcing alliances with significant international stakeholders. His administration has deviated from conventional transitioning from a non-alignment to a multi-alignment strategy, ensuring that India interacts with various authority without relinquishing its sovereignty. A fundamental aspect of Modi's foreign policy is the "Neighborhood First" concept, which seeks to boost regional collaboration with South Asian countries via connectivity and trade. Collaborative security alliances.

The "Act East Policy" has reinforced India's relationships. In collaboration with ASEAN nations, Japan, and Australia, specifically within the Indo-Pacific area. India's interactions with significant global powers have experienced remarkable progress. Connections Relations with the United States have intensified, particularly in defense and technology, while connections Relations with Russia remain robust despite India's increasing convergence with the West. Nonetheless, Relations with China have deteriorated, especially with the Galwan Valley confrontation in 2020. Guiding India to embrace a prudent yet resolute position in its interactions with Beijing. Relations with Pakistan remains tense due to cross-border terrorism and the abrogation of Article 370. In Jammu and Kashmir, which are significant grounds of dispute. Economic diplomacy has been a fundamental component of Modi's international interactions, featuring several initiatives. Initiatives such as "Make in India" and "atma nirbhar Bharat" are designed to attract foreign investments. India's current engagement in multinational entities such as the G20, BRICS, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) signifies its expanding ambitions as a worldwide economic entity Political authority.

Furthermore, Modi's focus on soft power via cultural diplomacy Initiatives such as International Yoga Day have enhanced India's global influence. A crucial element of Modi's foreign policy is the upgrading of defense and strategic initiatives. Independence. India has adopted a more assertive stance on security, as evidenced by the 2016 surgical strikes and the 2019 Balakot airstrikes targeting Pakistan-based terrorist sites. Furthermore, India has boosted its defense manufacturing and exports, diminishing dependence on international vendors. India has emerged as a significant participant in climate diplomacy on the world scale. Efforts such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and promoting Sustainability Advancement. The government has actively participated in humanitarian assistance. Disaster relief operations, bolstering India's reputation as a responsible global participant. Modi's foreign policy has established India as a self-assured, proactive, and

globally engaged nation. Involved nation. Although difficulties persist, especially in handling relations with China India's strategic strategy has expanded its influence in global geopolitics, particularly concerning Pakistan. The forthcoming years will challenge India's capacity to reconcile its regional and global aspirations while preserving equilibrium and advancement.

Research deficit:

Insufficient Research on India's Foreign Policy During the Modi Administration Not with standing much scholarly and policy-oriented discourse over India's foreign policy under the Prime Minister Minister Narendra Modi, significant research deficiencies persist in various critical domains. While the The government's actions and diplomatic engagements are thoroughly documented, although a more profound Analysis is required about policy effectiveness, long-term ramifications, and regional considerations.

1. Insufficient Comprehensive Data Regarding Policy Outcomes India's foreign policy under Modi is frequently lauded for its proactive and assertive nature. There is a paucity of empirical studies regarding its actual impact. For instance, the The Neighborhood First Policy has Encountered challenges due to deteriorating relations with nations such as Nepal. Sri Lanka. Nevertheless, comprehensive analyses of the efficacy of India's regional strategy have Successfully augmented economic and strategic collaboration is limited. Likewise, India's interactions with global powers, such as the United States and Russia has intensified; however, there is inadequate study to ascertain if this has resulted in real outcomes. Financial and safety advantages. For example, India's involvement in the Quad alliance has fortified its Indo-Pacific policy; yet, analyses evaluating its efficacy in fighting China's influence remains constrained.

2. Deficiencies in Comprehending China-India Relations Following Galwan The 2020 Galwan Valley confrontation profoundly transformed India's relations with China. During Numerous strategic analysis examine the immediate ramifications of the standoff; there exists a insufficient research into its long-term effects on commerce, diplomatic talks, and military affairs readiness. India has implemented steps including the prohibition of Chinese applications and a reduction economic reliance on China; yet, there is a paucity of academic research evaluating whether these Efforts have significantly diminished China's influence over India.

3. Inadequate Research on Economic Diplomacy India's foreign policy has significantly prioritized economic diplomacy Through programs such as "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" aim to entice international investments. Nevertheless, investigation evaluating the efficacy of these strategies on actual foreign direct investment (FDI) Inflows and manufacturing expansion remain constrained. Furthermore, India's choice to withdraw from The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) prompts inquiries over its long-term implications. Trade strategy terminology, which is deficient in comprehensive scholarly investigation.

4 The Influence of Soft Power Diplomacy The Modi administration has vigorously advanced soft power diplomacy, capitalizing on India's cultural heritage, the International Day of Yoga, and the impact of the diaspora. Nonetheless, There exists a deficiency in studies assessing whether these initiatives have resulted in tangible outcomes. Diplomatic or economic advantages. Although India's cultural diplomacy has become more prominent, it's the efficacy in influencing global perceptions and policy determinations remains little examined.

5. Restricted Examination of India's Strategic Independence India has upheld a multi-alignment stance, interacting with both Western powers and conventional allies such as Russia. Nonetheless, with escalating defense and trade collaborations with the United States and involvement in Western-led coalitions raise inquiries over India's position departing from its Strategic autonomy. Research evaluating whether this transition is advantageous or The limitations on India's foreign policy options remain insufficiently addressed. Research Questions India's Foreign Policy During the Modi Administration What is the effectiveness of India's "Neighborhood First Policy" in enhancing regional relations? What hurdles does cooperation encounter in South Asia?

Two. What has been the enduring influence of the 2020 Galwan Valley clash on India- China's connections, namely regarding economics, military strategy, and diplomacy Engagements?

Three. To what extent has India's economic diplomacy, exemplified by programs such as "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" have impacted foreign direct investment (FDI). International trade alliances?

Four. What is the impact of India's growing alignment with the U.S. and its involvement in the Quad? Impacted its strategic autonomy and relations with conventional allies such as Russia?

5. What is the function of soft power diplomacy, encompassing cultural activities and India? What role has the diaspora played in developing India's worldwide influence under the Modi administration?

Scope of Study:

India's Foreign Policy During the Modi Administration This study seeks to examine the development, effects, and obstacles of India's foreign policy. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It encompasses essential diplomatic activities and strategies. Alliances, economic interactions, and security issues influencing India's international position.

This research encompasses:

1. Geographical Extent: India's diplomatic relations with adjacent nations (Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh) Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Afghanistan are included in the Neighborhood First Policy. India's burgeoning relationships with global powers, including the United States, Russia, and the European Union, and regional coalitions such as ASEAN and the Quad. India's involvement in multinational entities such the United Nations, G20, and BRICS Shanghai Cooperation Organization

(SCO).

2. Scope of Themes: Strategic and Security Policy: India's defense collaborations and border conflicts, particularly in collaboration with China and Pakistan, alongside military modernization initiatives. Economic Diplomacy: Trade ties, foreign direct investment (FDI), and their implications Initiatives such as Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat. Soft Power Diplomacy: India's cultural impact, diaspora involvement, and international relations efforts such as International Yoga Day and the International Solar Alliance (ISA).

Challenges and Criticism:

Issues including difficulties in regional diplomacy and balancing the dynamics between the United States and Russia, as well as the efficacy of India's economic strategies.

3. Temporal Scope: The paper largely examines India's foreign policy from 2014 to the present under Modi's administration. Leadership. It encompasses historical context for comparative examination, particularly with India's past. Diplomatic strategies and the distinctions in Modi's policy.

Constraints: This analysis excludes domestic measures unless they directly affect foreign relations. The study relies on publicly accessible diplomatic interactions and formal policies. Which may not encompass confidential or covert negotiations.

Methodology:

This study utilizes a qualitative research methodology to examine the fundamental elements of India's Foreign policy during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's tenure. The methodology emphasizes data Collection, analysis, and interpretation to assess India's diplomatic initiatives and economic policies. Engagements and security protocols. 1. Research Methodology The research employs a descriptive and analytical methodology to Investigate the evolution and impact. And obstacles of Modi's foreign policy. It encompasses a comparative review of previous Indian foreign policies to underscore shifts in diplomatic imperatives.

2. Methods of Data Collection Fundamental Data: Official governmental reports, policy documents, speeches, and declarations from India. Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and affiliated entities. International accords, treaties, and memoranda executed during the Modi administration management. Secondary Data: Scholarly journals, monographs, and research articles examining India's foreign policy. Reports from institutions such as the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) and Carnegie India, Brookings India. News items from esteemed sources including The Hindu, The Indian Express, and BBC. Reuters.

3. Methods of Data Analysis Thematic Analysis: Recognizing persistent themes in India's diplomatic and economic spheres. Security policies implemented during Modi's administration.

Content Analysis: Analyzing official declarations, speeches, and treaties to evaluate India's

Strategies for global engagement. Comparative Analysis: Analyzing Modi's foreign policy in relation to preceding regimes. Comprehend fundamental transformations.

Case Studies:

Examining particular incidents such as the Galwan Valley confrontation (2020) and Balakot. Airstrikes (2019) and India's involvement in the Quad to comprehend policy decisions during crises.

4. Parameters and Constraints The analysis encompasses India's foreign policy from 2014 to the present, emphasizing significant international and regional interactions. Constraints: The study depends on publicly accessible data, restricting access to secret diplomatic information. Perceptions. The outcomes of the policy are still developing, rendering long-term evaluations difficult. Final Assessment This methodology guarantees a thorough examination of India's foreign policy under Modi. Integrating official records, expert analyses, and case studies to offer a comprehensive viewpoint.

Literature Review:

The foreign policy of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been thoroughly examined by academics, legislators, and research institutions. The literature on this topic encompasses many elements, encompassing strategic realignments, economic diplomacy, and both regional and global considerations Collaborations and the function of soft power. This evaluation analyzes significant academic accomplishments. And discussions regarding India's foreign policy since 2014. One. Strategic Reconfigurations and Multi-Alignment Strategy Numerous analysts emphasize that Modi's foreign policy signifies departure from non-alignment. For multi-alignment (Pant & Joshi, 2020). In contrast to prior administrations that upheld a In a prudent approach, Modi has interacted with several global powers, including the United States. States, Russia, and the European Union— without entirely aligning with any particular bloc Mohan, 2019. Singh (2018) contends that Modi's foreign policy is defined by pragmatism, emphasizing strategic alliances instead than ideological affiliations. Madan (2021) examines India's expanding defense and trade links with the United States. Emphasizing the ratification of essential military accords, namely BECA and COMCASA.

Two. Neighborhood First Policy and Regional Dynamics Modi's Neighborhood First Policy seeks to strengthen relations with South Asian countries. Nevertheless, Academics contest its efficacy: Ganguly and Pardesi (2020) contend that India's regional diplomacy has been fortified by Bangladesh and Sri Lanka encountered challenges with Nepal and Pakistan because to political factors. Security tensions. Bajpai (2022) observes that whereas Modi initially prioritized improved relations with Pakistan, Incidents like the Pulwama incident (2019) and the Balakot airstrikes have resulted in further degradation in relations. Sridharan (2021) posits that India's involvement with

ASEAN and the Indo-Pacific indicates a transition towards an Act East Policy, opposing China's dominance in The region.

Three. India-China Relations and Territorial Disputes The scholarship extensively examines the Galwan Valley clash (2020) as a pivotal moment in India- Relations with China. Mukherjee (2021) emphasizes that economic relations between India and China persist. Intensified border tensions have compelled India to adopt a more forceful posture, encompassing Prohibiting Chinese applications and limiting investments. Pant (2022) contends that India's involvement with the Quad (India, U.S., Japan, Australia) indicates a tactical response to China's supremacy in the Indo-Pacific region.

Four. Economic Diplomacy and Trade Strategies India's economic diplomacy under Modi has been examined in relation to projects such as Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and India's position on RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) Economic Partnership. Krishnan (2020) observes that although Make in India has garnered several international investments, its Success has been constrained by bureaucratic obstacles and infrastructural deficiencies. Basu (2021) critiques India's exit from RCEP, contending that it signifies protectionism. Trends that may influence India's global trading standing.

Five. Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy Modi has vigorously advanced India's soft power through initiatives such as International Yoga. Day, diaspora involvement, and the International Solar Alliance (ISA). Tharoor (2019) underscores that India's soft power, especially its cultural and historical dimensions Heritage has been adeptly utilized under Modi. Varma (2022) analyzes the influence of the Indian diaspora on foreign relations. Specifically with the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Gulf states. Principal Observations and Conclusions: India's Foreign Policy Under the Modi Administration India's foreign policy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi has experienced notable transformations.

Key observations and conclusions are as follows:

1. Transition from Non-Alignment to Multi-Alignment In contrast to the conventional nonalignment approach, Modi has adopted a strategy of multi-alignment, achieving equilibrium. Relations with the United States, Russia, and the European Union while actively participating in regional and multilateral frameworks. India's increasing involvement in the Quad (India, U.S., Japan, Australia) signifies its dedication. Adopting an Indo-Pacific policy while preserving historical relations with Russia.
2. Enhanced Regional Diplomacy Amidst Challenges The Neighborhood First Policy has reinforced relations with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka; yet, Relations with Nepal and Pakistan remain strained due to political and security Issues. India's participation in SAARC and BIMSTEC has been erratic, characterized by regional Connectivity initiatives encountering postponements.

3. India-China Relations: A Complicated Interaction The Galwan Valley battle in 2020 represented a pivotal moment in India-China ties, resulting in escalated military tensions and diminished economic reliance on China. Notwithstanding tensions, bilateral trade persists robustly, underscoring India's economic limitations. In entirely disengaging from China. India's strong involvement in the Indo-Pacific and participation in Quad summits indicate a tactical counterweight to China's regional dominance.

4. Fortification of India-U.S. relations Relationships Defense and strategic collaboration with the United States has markedly intensified, with Agreements such as BECA, COMCASA, and LEMOA increasing military cooperation. India's involvement in the Indo-Pacific Strategy corresponds with U.S. objectives in mitigating China's ascendance. India continues to uphold strategic autonomy in international relations.

Main body:

India's Foreign Policy During the Modi Administration Preface India's foreign policy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi has experienced considerable transformation. Transformations characterized by assertiveness, strategic realignment, and an emphasis on national interests.

Interests. Modi's strategy shifts from conventional non-alignment To multi-alignment. Where India interacts with various global powers while preserving its sovereignty strategic independence. His foreign policy emphasizes economic expansion and regional stability. International leadership and defense enhancement. The Modi administration has implemented significant measures such as the Neighborhood First Policy and Act East. Policy, Indo-Pacific Strategy, and economic diplomacy via initiatives such as Make in India & Atmanirbhar Bharat. Relations with significant nations, including the United States and Russia, China has experienced both collaboration and conflict. This section examines the fundamental elements. Accomplishments and obstacles of India's foreign policy under Modi.

1. Transformations in India's Foreign Policy:

1.1 Transitioning from Non-Alignment to Multi-Alignment 1.2 Historically, India adopted a Non Aligned Movement (NAM) strategy, preserving equidistant from power blocs. Under Modi, India has embraced a multi-alignment strategy. Approach for balancing relations with: The United States (enhancing defense, trade, and strategic collaboration) Russia (maintaining old defense alliances and energy collaborations) European Union, Japan, and ASEAN (enhancing commercial and diplomatic relations) China (sustaining economic relations amid border concerns) This transition allows India to interact with various global powers without binding itself To any particular one.

Singular bloc. 1.3 India's International Position and Multilateral Involvement 1.4 India has actively engaged in global organizations, enhancing its influence within the G20. BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and the United Nations. The G20 Presidency (2023) demonstrated

India's leadership in global economic and climatic matters. Problems. BRICS and SCO interactions bolstered India's position in Eurasian affairs. India's pursuit of permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) underscores its expanding international ambitions. 1.3 Enhancing the Indo-Pacific Strategy The Indo-Pacific has emerged as a significant element of India's foreign strategy, seeking to confront The increasing influence of China.

India's strong engagement in the Quad (India, U.S., Japan, Australia) fortifies its Regional security plan. The augmentation of defense and maritime collaboration with Japan, Vietnam, and Australia strengthens The influence of India in the region.

2. Regional Diplomacy: Priority on Neighboring Relations 2.1 Enhancing Relations with South Asian Neighbors 2.2 Modi initiated the Neighborhood First Policy to enhance regional relations with Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, Myanmar, and Afghanistan via commerce and connectivity. And collaboration in security. 2.1.1 Achievements of the Neighborhood First Policy Bangladesh: Enhanced trade relations, collaborative infrastructural initiatives, and security measures Collaboration. Sri Lanka: Economic aid and cooperation on regional security. Bhutan and the Maldives: Enhanced relations via commercial and defense collaboration. 2.1.2 Obstacles in Regional Diplomacy Pakistan: Relations continue to be tense owing to cross-border terrorism, particularly the 2019 Pulwama incident. Assault, and the abrogation of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir. Nepal: Territorial issues and political strife have impacted relations. Afghanistan: The Taliban's resurgence has engendered security and strategic dilemmas for India. Notwithstanding hurdles, India's regional diplomacy under Modi has strengthened its position in Southern Asia.

2.3 India-China Relations: Collaboration and Discord 2.4 India-China ties have been Intricate, encompassing both economic collaboration and geopolitical competition. 2.2.1 Economic Collaboration China continues to be one of India's primary trading partners. India has profited from Chinese investments in infrastructure and technology. 2.2.2 Border Conflicts and Strategic Competition The 2020 Galwan Valley confrontation intensified hostilities, resulting in military engagements. India prohibited Chinese applications, curtailed Chinese investments, and fortified its military. Existence in Ladakh. The Indo-Pacific policy and Quad alliance indicate India's counterbalance to China. Expansionism.

2.3 India-Pakistan Relations: An Ongoing Impasse Notwithstanding initial attempts at reconciliation, India-Pakistan relations have persisted in a state of tension due to: Transnational terrorism (e.g., 2016 Uri assault, 2019 Pulwama assault). The surgical strikes and Balakot airstrikes demonstrated India's military aggression. The abrogation of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir (2019) exacerbated relations. Diplomatic dialogue is constrained, exacerbated by Pakistan's political instability. Obscuring forthcoming negotiations.

3. Economic Diplomacy and Trade Strategies 3.1 Make in India and Self-Reliant India 3.2 Make in

India seeks to enhance indigenous manufacturing and draw foreign investments. Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) emphasizes diminishing reliance on imported items. Notwithstanding advancements, bureaucratic obstacles and infrastructural constraints have impeded progress. Execution. 3.3 Commercial Relations and Economic Interactions Enhanced commercial alliances with Japan, the European Union, the United States, and the Gulf region 3.4 Countries. India's resolution to exit the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) has elicited apprehensions regarding its trade liberalization. Although economic diplomacy is a key focus, India encounters difficulties in Achieving equilibrium. Protectionism alongside global trade aspirations.

4. Diplomacy of Soft Power and Global Leadership 4.1 Cultural and Diplomatic Impact 4.2 International Yoga Day (June 21st) has augmented India's cultural influence. India's diaspora diplomacy fortifies relationships with the United States, United Kingdom, and Gulf nations. The International Solar Alliance (ISA) advocates for India's leadership in climate change initiatives. Programs. 4.3 Humanitarian and Development Diplomacy 4.4 India has extended COVID-19 vaccine assistance to more than 90 nations (Vaccine Maitri). Initiative. Humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka bolsters India's international goodwill.

5. Strategic Defense and Security 5.1 Modernization of Military Forces 5.2 India has boosted its defense manufacturing and exports. Enhanced military alliances with the United States, Russia, Israel, and France. 5.3 Counterterrorism and Border Security 5.4 The 2016 surgical strikes and the 2019 Balakot airstrikes exemplified India's aggressive approach. Counterterrorism strategy.

Enhanced border security in Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh (China border), and Kashmir (Border with Pakistan). 5.3 Enhancing the Indo-Pacific Security Framework 5.4 Enhanced defense collaboration with Japan, Australia, and ASEAN nations. Engagement in naval drills such as Malabar bolsters maritime security.

6. Principal Challenges and Prospective Developments 6.1 Administration of Relations with China and Pakistan 6.2 India requires a comprehensive strategy to address enduring border concerns with China and Pakistan. Enhancing defense and diplomatic efforts in the Indo-Pacific is essential. 6.3 Equilibrating U.S. and Russian Relations 6.4 India's increasing alignment with the United States may jeopardize its longstanding relations with Russia. India must maneuver through geopolitical intricacies, particularly in defense and energy sectors. Collaborations. 6.3 Economic and Commercial Challenges 6.4 Enhancing foreign direct investment and manufacturing is crucial for India's international competitiveness. Participating in regional trade agreements while safeguarding indigenous industries is essential. Policy dilemma. Climate Diplomacy and Sustainable Development 6.6 India must maintain its leadership in renewable energy and environment policies while equilibrating economic expansion.

Conclusion:

Final Assessment India's foreign policy under Modi has experienced enhanced global participation and forceful diplomacy. And tactical realignments. Modi has fortified links with international powers and India's regional leadership, difficulty in managing relations with China and Pakistan, and trade issues Policies persist. Henceforth, India must persist in Balancing security and economic prosperity. And international influence to sustain its ascending power status. Citations Here are few essential references that can substantiate study on India's foreign policy.

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