

P M NARENDRA MODI'S NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY

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Abstract: In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the Narendra Modi's foreign policy towards the neighborhood nations. It briefly explains the relationship of India with the South Asian nations and the policies and efforts made by the government. It also explains the visit made by P M Modi to neighbouring nations, conducting discussions bilateral ties, diplomatic arrangement treaties made by India and Neighbouring nations.

Key Words:

Modi government, Neighbourhood, foreign policy.

Introduction:

Every nation of the world followed two policies one is internal and the other is external policy. Internal policy confine to internal administration whereas external policy determines the relation among different nations of international community. The relationship among nations is essential to protect the interest and purpose. Indeed, the neighborhood relation is inevitable to all nations. Atal Bihari Vajpayee had once famously said you can change your friends but not neighbour. India has geographically unique and shared its boundary with varied countries which were different in size, population, strength and resources. The neighbouring nations are Afghanistan, Bhutan Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal Pakistan and Sri Lank. The stability and economic development of the nation depend upon the friendly and cooperative relation with neighbour countries. In this regard India try to maintain friendly and cooperative relations with its neighbour nations since independence. At present Prime minister Narendra modi endeavor to maintain friendly and cooperative relations. For this purpose, P M Modi invited all SAARC nations leaders to his swearing- in Ceremony and he was first visit to Buthan, later to all SAARC countries except Pakistan. This indicates his strong desire to maintain cooperative and cordial relation with neighbour nations.

India Bhutan Relations:

Bhutan has been one of the friendliest neighbour nations since long time and shared ties in various

relations such as foreign policy, defence and commerce. Prime minister Modi chose for his first foreign trip to Bhutan he said it's his natural choice because unique and special relations of both countries. when Modi was addressing royal Banquet in Thimphu he said India 's associates with Bhutan for its progress and happiness will continue, our passports are different in colour but values and heritage remain the same, both are made for each other. In his visit on the inauguration of Bhutan supreme court, two nations reiterated their commitment to achieve the '10'000 MW target in hydro power cooperation. P M Modi announced doubling the scholarship being provided to Bhutan students in India. And also assist to digital library which will provide two million books and periodicals to access to Bhutan youth. P M also termed to B2B for bilateral ties.

India Nepal relations:

India and Nepal close neighbours share deep friendship and cooperation with open border deep rooted among the people and they share the kinship and culture. India Nepal peace and friendship treaty of 1950 forms bedrock special relationship between both countries. The P M modi had visited Nepal on the invitation of the Nepal P M Hon'bl Mr Sushil Koirala first time in 3- 4 August 2014 after a gap of nearly 18 years. The P M of India address the constituent assembly and parliament of Nepal. Both prime ministers held discussion and agreed various matters. They agreed reviewed, and updated the peace and friendship treaty of 1950 and other bilateral agreement. Both are agreed to resolve boundary related issues once and for all. The Government of India announced 1 \$ billion for infrastructure development and energy project identify by the Nepal government. India also offered development of Janakpur, Baraha Chhetra, and Lummbini linking with Buddhist circuits of India. Both prime ministers directed competent authorities to expedite the construction of postal roads feeder roads, cross border roads, railways, and other several projects under bilateral economic cooperation.

India Bangladesh Relations:

India and Bangladesh both nations are friendly nations both shared cultural, social, economic, historical heritage, linguistic and other cultural ties. Bangladesh and West Bengal state people speak bangle language. Both nations ally during Bangladesh liberation war. The role played by India in origin and recognition of Bangladesh was very vital. P M Modi visit to Bangladesh at the invitation of Bangladesh P M Sheik Hasina. Both signed Land boundary agreement of 1974 revised version was adopted the two countries in 7th may 2015. This was milestone between two nations. During the visit of P M Modi both P m s held discussion on various matters and agreed to enhance energy sector, both welcomed renewal of the bilateral trade agreement with the new trade, and agreed to bus service to different points of both nations. both agreed on advantages of sub – regional cooperation in power sector, water resource, trade transit and connectivity should be harnessed to mutual benefit. Both are pledged cooperation in regional sub- regional and U N and other multi-lateral organization.

India Maldives Relations:

Both nations are maritime border in Indian ocean. both have close strategic, military economic and cultural relations. India was first nation which recognised Maldives independence. P M Modi paid vbit to Maldives to attend the swering ceremony of new president Ibrahim Mohamed Solih. after this event both had a bilateral meeting and issued joint statement. Both leaders expressed their firm commitment to and support for increased cooperation in combating terrorism both within the region and elsewhere. P M Modi assured India’s commitment in assisting the Maldives to achieve sustainable social and economic development. P M Modi welcomed the expanding opportunities for Indian companies to invest in the Maldives in different sectors. Two leaders also agreed to facilitate easier visa procedures to travel both nationals extensively.

India Afghanistan Relations:

Both nations have strong relationship based on historical and cultural links. The relations between two nations not only confine but has foundations in historical contact and exchange between people. The relations further strengthen by strategic partnership agreement of 2011 which is helpful to rebuild Afghanistan infrastructure institutions. The relationship characterized by high level exchange of our leaders met each other in bilateral visit as well as sidelines in international events. P M Modi paid visit to Afghanistan in December 2015. He Inugrated Afgan Parliament which has

been built by India in Kabul. Modi held discussion with President of Afghanistan mohmmad Asharf Ghani. Modi conveyed India’s strong support to united, democratic, sovereign, prosperous Afghanistan. Modi conveyed extended scholarship for next five years to students of Afghanistan who studies in India. two leaders discuss the prospects of trilateral cooperation in the view of Indias participation in development chahbahar port in Iran. Modi retreated India’s full support to strengthen Afghanistan defensive capabilities for preserving its unity territorial integrity and ensuring security. Both leaders emphasized the relation between two nations.

India Pakistan Relations:

The relationship between two nations is hostile and conflict due to the number of historical and political events. The partition of two nations on the basis of religion is one of the main reason to complex relations. India adopted secular state whereas Pakistan declared as Islamic republic. Border issues, Kashmir problems, Pakistan state sponsored terrorism, military conflicts fought between two nations these are major irritants hurdle the cordial relations. Even though these impediments some efforts have been made to improve the relations such as Shimla summit, Agra summit, Lahore summit, Delhi Lahore Bus service, but these cannot yield positive result. Recently turns with India and paikistan turned much worse due to Kargil war, Indian Parliament attack by terrorist, Mumbai attack, Pathankot attack, Pulwama attack, Uri attack, by terrorist, surgical strike by Indian army against terrorist, recently The Indian Parliament abrogate 370 Article which was given special status to Jammu and Kashmir. These major issues are obstacles to amicable relations

P M Modi in his swearing- in Ceremony He Invite the all saarc leaders including Pakistan. In 2015 march India’s foreign secretary Jaishankar met Pakistan Ajzaz Amhad choudary in Islamabad. In 2015 December last week P M Modi surprise visit to Pakistan when he was back by Afghanistan tour, he was meeting with Pakistan P M Nawaj Sharif, this was first visit to Pakistan by Indian Prime minister more than 10 years. It was unscheduled visit but this event creates great zeal in public This agend of meeting not known but two leaders expected to discussed major issues which are related ties relations. It seems to be improved bilateral relations but it seriously set back due to the Pathankot attack by terror in January 2016.

India Sri Lank Relations:

Sri Lanka has been one of the assertive neighbour of India. There are deep cultural, historical, religious and racial link between two nations. Both nations share Maritime border and both are strategic partner in south Asia. There are five important factors that determine relationship between both nations. First geo-strategic configuration, two countries only 20 miles' distance separated by narrow stretch of waters in Pak Strait. Second one is asymmetry of power between two nations, India large population vast territory than Sri Lanka. Third one Sri Lanka historical antecedent formed a factor in its relations with the India. It's history integrated with the India. India's presence is quite evident in the Sri Lankan society. Fourthly strong ethnic linkages and geographical proximity with the Sri Lanka, Tamil Nadu has always showed an interest in Sri Lanka. The central government has not ignored Tamil Nadu due to the powerful influence of Tamil regional Political parties in power sharing at the centre. Finally Understanding level of different political leaders and regime has been important factor in relationship between two nations. One of major irritant relation between two nations is ethnic issue. Both nations endeavor to settle this issue by treaties such as Nehru – Kotelawala treaty -1953, Shastri – Sirimavo pact-1964, India Sri Lanka peace accord – 1987 which is signed by Indian P M Rajiva Gandhi and Sri Lanka president J R Jayewardene, but till today the ethnic issues not settled.

P M Modi paid visit to Sri Lanka in March 2015. It was first visit of Indian P M since 1987. Modi addressed the Sri Lanka parliament and considering it is most vibrant in Asia. At this time Modi made trip to northern province of Jaffna, which is still struggling to recover from decades of conflict. Modi expressed strong desire of India to cooperate develop Ramayan trail in Sri Lanka and Buddhist circuit in India. Modi assured India's full support to development partnership with the Sri Lanka. Modi regarded that India attached highest importance in Sri Lanka, for economic progress.

Conclusion:

The above discussion in this paper leads to the conclusion that the Prime minister Narendra Modi's efforts and strategies for maintaining friendly and cooperative relations with south Asian

nations to strengthen peaceful cordial and stable south Asia. However, the efforts made by the Modi government did not yield better result due to the several reasons like Complex and disharmonies relations between India and also Pakistan China's ambition to become super power in the world. It has already laid its influence on the south Asian nations by investing huge amount to develop infrastructure and other projects in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, to get advancement of its BRI (Belt Road initiative) plan. Recent Taliban terror attack taken over Afghanistan and it seems Pakistan and China indirectly support to Taliban. These are some of the major impediments of the relations among India and south Asian nations. But India to out-wit these issues and endeavor to achieve friendly and cooperative relations with neighbouring nations.

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