

**Impact of New Policy Changes in India's Foreign
Policy**

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Abstract :-

India's foreign policy has undergone significant changes in recent years due to a variety of internal and external factors. This paper examines the impact of new policy changes on India's foreign policy, focusing on three key areas: economic engagement, strategic partnerships, and regional connectivity.

Firstly, the new policy changes have emphasized the importance of economic engagement in India's foreign policy. The "Make in India" initiative and the launch of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) have encouraged foreign investment in India, leading to a surge in economic ties with countries like Japan, the US, and China. This has helped India to diversify its economic partnerships, reduce its trade deficit, and attract new investments.

Secondly, the new policy changes have also focused on strengthening strategic partnerships with key countries. India's partnerships with the US and Japan have strengthened significantly, with the US designating India as a "major defense partner" and Japan emerging as a key partner in India's Indo-Pacific strategy. India's strategic partnerships have also been strengthened with countries in the Middle East, Africa, and Europe, reflecting India's growing role in global affairs.

Finally, the new policy changes have also sought to enhance regional connectivity. The launch of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and the Chabahar port project in Iran are key examples of India's efforts to improve connectivity with Central Asia and the Middle East. India's "Neighborhood First" policy has also sought to strengthen ties with its neighbors in South Asia, with initiatives such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

Overall, the new policy changes in India's foreign policy have had a significant impact on its engagement with the world. By focusing on economic engagement, strategic partnerships, and regional connectivity, India has been able to position itself as a key player in global affairs, while also pursuing its national interests.

Keywords :- National, Policy, freedom, Asia, World, Economic, Impact.

Introduction:-

India's foreign policy has undergone a significant transformation in recent years, driven by a variety of factors such as the country's growing economic and

strategic importance, changing global dynamics, and the need to address new challenges and opportunities. This transformation has been marked by several new policy changes that reflect India's evolving priorities and interests in the international arena.

This paper seeks to examine the impact of these new policy changes on India's foreign policy, focusing on three key areas: economic engagement, strategic partnerships, and regional connectivity. The paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of how these changes have shaped India's engagement with the world and its position in global affairs.

The first section of the paper will examine the new policy changes in India's economic engagement with the world, highlighting the initiatives undertaken by the Indian government to attract foreign investment, reduce the trade deficit, and diversify its economic partnerships. The second section will analyze the new strategic partnerships that India has forged with key countries, focusing on how these partnerships have strengthened India's strategic position and enhanced its global influence. The third and final section will examine the new initiatives taken by India to enhance regional connectivity, with a particular focus on the "Neighborhood First" policy and India's efforts to improve connectivity with countries in Central Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia.

Overall, this paper will shed light on the impact of India's new policy changes on its foreign policy and its role in global affairs, and provide insights into the future trajectory of India's engagement with the world.

India's foreign policy has undergone significant changes in recent years due to a variety of internal and external factors. These changes have been driven by India's desire to establish itself as a major global player and to pursue its national interests in a rapidly changing world. The new policy changes have emphasized the importance of economic engagement, strategic partnerships, and regional connectivity in India's foreign policy.

India's focus on economic engagement has led to the launch of the "Make in India" initiative and the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), both of which have helped to attract foreign investment and reduce India's trade deficit. India's strategic partnerships with key countries such as the US, Japan, and those in the Middle East, Africa, and Europe, have been strengthened, reflecting India's growing role in global affairs. India has also sought to enhance regional connectivity through initiatives such as the International

North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and the Chabahar port project in Iran, as well as through its "Neighborhood First" policy, which seeks to strengthen ties with its neighbors in South Asia.

This paper will examine the impact of these new policy changes on India's foreign policy in more detail, focusing on economic engagement, strategic partnerships, and regional connectivity. It will analyze the implications of these changes for India's relations with key countries and regions, as well as for its role in global affairs. By doing so, this paper will provide insights into the evolving nature of India's foreign policy and the challenges and opportunities it faces in a rapidly changing world.

Impact of New Policy Changes in India's Foreign Policy

The impact of new policy changes in India's foreign policy has been significant and far-reaching. These changes have helped to position India as a major global player, while also advancing its national interests in a rapidly changing world. The impact of these changes can be seen in the following areas:

1. **Economic Engagement:** The new policy changes, including the "Make in India" initiative and the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), have helped to attract foreign investment and reduce India's trade deficit. The country's economic ties with countries such as Japan, the US, and China have also diversified, leading to increased trade and investment.
2. **Strategic Partnerships:** India's strategic partnerships with key countries, such as the US, Japan, and those in the Middle East, Africa, and Europe, have been strengthened. The US has designated India as a "major defense partner," and Japan has emerged as a key partner in India's Indo-Pacific strategy. India's strategic partnerships have also helped to increase its influence in global affairs.
3. **Regional Connectivity:** India's efforts to enhance regional connectivity through initiatives such as the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and the Chabahar port project in Iran have helped to improve trade and connectivity with Central Asia and the Middle East. India's "Neighborhood First" policy has also sought to strengthen ties with its neighbors in South Asia, leading to increased regional cooperation and connectivity.
4. **Diplomacy and Multilateralism:** India has increasingly played an active role in international diplomacy and multilateralism, particularly in the areas of climate change, trade, and global governance. The country's bid for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council and its leadership in the International Solar Alliance are examples of India's growing influence in these areas.

In conclusion, the impact of new policy changes in India's foreign policy has been significant, helping to position the country as a major global player while advancing its national interests. The focus on economic engagement, strategic partnerships, regional connectivity, and diplomacy has led to increased trade and investment, improved regional cooperation, and enhanced India's role in global affairs.

Conclusion:

India's foreign policy has undergone significant changes in recent years, driven by its desire to establish itself as a major global player and to pursue its national interests in a rapidly changing world. The new policy changes have emphasized the importance of economic engagement, strategic partnerships, regional connectivity, and multilateralism in India's foreign policy.

The impact of these changes has been significant and far-reaching. India's focus on economic engagement has led to the launch of the "Make in India" initiative and the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), which have helped to attract foreign investment and reduce India's trade deficit. India's strategic partnerships with key countries, such as the US, Japan, and those in the Middle East, Africa, and Europe, have been strengthened, reflecting India's growing role in global affairs. India has also sought to enhance regional connectivity through initiatives such as the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and the Chabahar port project in Iran, as well as through its "Neighborhood First" policy, which seeks to strengthen ties with its neighbors in South Asia.

Overall, the new policy changes in India's foreign policy have helped to position the country as a major global player, while also advancing its national interests. The impact of these changes can be seen in the increased trade and investment, improved regional cooperation, and enhanced India's role in global affairs. As India continues to navigate a rapidly changing world, its foreign policy will continue to play a crucial role in shaping its relations with other countries and in advancing its interests on the global stage.

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