India’s Foreign Policy Re-orientation

What is the issue?

\n\n

In recent times union government has shifted considerably in its policy signalling with his neighbouring nations.

\n\n

What are India’s recent stands on foreign policies?

\n\n

\n
- Indian Prime Minister visited Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, three of India’s most important partners in Southeast Asia recently for foreign policy positioning.
\n
- In the past few months, the government has shifted considerably in its signalling, with China and Russia for informal summits.
\n
- These measures have taken place at a time the U.S. administration has sharpened its aim at China and Russia with sanctions and threats of a trade war.
\n
- India tries for a strategic posturing on the global stage, and striving for a more balanced approach in what it increasingly sees as an uncertain world.
\n

\n\n

What are the significant foreign policy improvements?

\n\n

\n
- India has maintained its commitment to relations with the U.S. in order to build a “free and open” Indo-Pacific region, maintain the “international rules-based order”.
\n
- It plans to work together to combat terrorism and terror financing as they

have done more recently at the UN and the Financial Action Task Force.
\n
- India’s has showed its interest in membership of the Quadrilateral with the U.S., Japan and Australia to tackle Chinese influence in south Asian region.
\n
- At the same time India has also ready to co-operate in Shanghai Cooperation Organisation the Russia-China-led grouping of Central Asian countries.
\n
- It is significant that in Singapore India chose the platform of the Shangri-La Dialogue of defence leaders of the Asia-Pacific region to emphasise Indian “strategic autonomy”.
\n

\n\n

What is India’s plan on Shangri-La dialogue?

\n\n

\n
- The Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD) is a "Track One" inter-governmental security forum held annually by an independent think tank International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS).
\n
- It is attended by defence ministers, permanent heads of ministries and military chiefs of 28 Asia-Pacific states.
\n
- The summit serves to cultivate a sense of community among the most important policymakers in the defence and security community in the region.
\n
- In the recent meet India has referred the concept of the “Indo-Pacific” to India’s relations with Russia, the U.S. and China.
\n
- India used the dialogue to unveil a seven-point vision for the Indo-Pacific region.
\n
- While warning the world about the possible return of “great power rivalries”, India emphasised the importance and centrality of the ASEAN in the concept of the Indo-Pacific.
\n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: The Hindu

\n

