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# Foreign Policy of the Donald Trump Administration and its effect on India.

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**Abstract :-**

The US Government plays a most important role in International Affairs its foreign policy makes impact on many countries and India being largest democracy and has lot of things common with US. The study of the foreign policy of the Donald Trump will be a beneficial to the Indian government to plan and make our policies which can be beneficial to the large portion of the Indian population .

The foreign policy positions expressed by Trump during his presidential campaign changed frequently, so that it was "difficult to glean a political agenda, or even a set of clear, core policy values ahead of his presidency."

During the campaign, Trump supported a robust national defense. In his first budget proposal as president, Trump proposed a $54 billion (10%) increase in defense spending, to a total of $639 billion for fiscal year 2018. He said the increase would be needed to fight terrorism,

Overview: India-U.S. bilateral relations have developed into a "global strategic partnership", based on shared democratic values and increasing convergence of interests on bilateral, regional and global issues. The emphasis placed by the Government in India on development and good governance has created opportunity to reinvigorate bilateral ties and enhance cooperation under the motto ---“Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go”, and "Sanjha Prayas, Sab ka Vikas" (Shared Effort, Progress for All) adopted during the first two summits of Prime Minister.

**Keywords :- Foreign Policy, Government , Diplomacy, Bilateral, Global , Impact, Support.**

**Introduction**


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The stated aims of the **foreign policy of the Donald Trump administration** include a focus on security, by fighting terrorists abroad and strengthening border defenses and immigration controls; an expansion of the U.S. military; an "America First" approach to trade; and diplomacy whereby "old enemies become friends". The foreign policy positions expressed by Trump during his presidential campaign changed frequently, so that it was "difficult to glean a political agenda, or even a set of clear, core policy values ahead of his presidency." Improve troop readiness, and build new ships and planes and would be paid for by deep cuts to other agencies, including a 28% cut from the State Department budget. He also requested an additional $30 billion for the Defense Department for the remainder of fiscal year 2017.

During the campaign, Trump "repeatedly defined American global interests almost purely in economic terms," with the nation's "roles as a peacekeeper, as a provider of a nuclear deterrent against adversaries like North Korea, as an advocate of human rights and as a guarantor of allies' borders" being "quickly reduced to questions of economic benefit to the United States." He repeatedly called for allied countries, including Germany, Israel, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and South Korea, to pay the United States for helping protect their nations and suggested that his willingness to defend a country might depend on how much that country was willing to "pay us to save them." Trump and his team continued that theme as president, emphasizing their view that other countries need to increase their financial commitment to their own defense or compensate the United States for providing it.

1. **Diplomacy and U.S. allies**

Trump has stated his intention to provide presidential leadership with strong diplomacy to restore "respect" for the United States around the world. He supports a robust national defense. In an interview with Bill O'Reilly, Trump claimed that he had a proven record in negotiating with foreign countries. "I've made a fortune with foreign countries."

**2. Foreign policy advisors.**

Trump unveiled a list of foreign policy advisors in April 2016: Joseph E. Schmitz, Walid Phares, Keith Kellogg, Carter Page, Bert Mizusawa, Gary Harrell, Chuck Kubic and George

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Papadopoulos. Retired Lt. General Michael Flynn is also a Trump foreign policy advisor (and was reportedly on Trump's shortlist for running mate.

**Following are the Gains and Losses of Indo-US relations under Donald Trump.**

**What India may gain:**

1.Trump Government has put stricter immigration rules, still government wants to woo Indian entrepreneurs and students to the US.

2 .Trump criticized China throughout his campaign, described it as one of the US's t adversaries. That could make for an advantage to India.

3. He said he would label China a currency manipulator and impose heavy tariffs if China didn't agree to rewrite trade agreements.

4. He labeled Pakistan as semi-stable and a safe haven for terrorists.

5. This could mean the continuation of US' Pivot to Asia policy where India is seen as a counterbalance to China.

6. Trump's strict stance on terrorism could also result into deeper Indo-US defense and strategic ties.

7. The closer defense ties might give a further push to Indo-US business ties as well.

**What India stands to lose:**

Trump's 'hawkish' trade policy of 'America first' and his plans to renegotiate all foreign trade deals will affect trade treaties with India, too.

1. Negative effect on Trump H1B visa programme.

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2.Bringing jobs back to America could mean harsher conditions for entry of immigrants from India.

3. He is often seen exhibiting a double standard towards India — on the one hand he has said India is doing great and on the other he said he would bring American jobs back from India.

4. Trump's promise to reduce the US corporate tax rate from 35 per cent to 15 per cent could result in companies like Ford, GM and Microsoft rushing back to the US.

5.This rush of US firms will hit Modi's Make in India push.



**Prime Minister Narendra Modi With President Donald Trump**

Source :-https://twitter.com/IndianEmbassyUS


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**India in USA, Raveesh Kumar and Indian Diplomacy**

Source :-https://twitter.com/IndianEmbassyUS

**Effect on Some of the Important Sectors in India**

**Energy and Climate Change:**

The U.S.-India Energy Dialogue was launched in May 2005 to promote trade and investment in the energy sector, and held its last meeting in September 2015 in Washington DC. There are six working groups in oil & gas, coal, power and energy efficiency, new technologies& renewable energy, civil nuclear co-operation and sustainable development under the Energy Dialogue.

**Education:**

Cooperation in education sector has been made an integral part of the strategic partnership between the two countries. The Fulbright program was renewed in 2008, with enhanced mandate and joint funding, to provide more student and scholar exchange grants. About 130,000 Indian students are pursuing advanced degrees in the U.S. The Higher Education Dialogue, which has had four meetings since 2011 (last in November 2014 in New Delhi), laid out the road map for promoting strategic institutional partnerships, deepening collaboration in research and development, fostering partnerships in vocational education and focusing on junior faculty development.


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**Space:**

A bilateral Joint Working Group on Civil Space Cooperation provides a forum for discussion on joint activities in space, including

(1) Exchange of scientists (2) OCM2, INSAT3D collaboration (3) Cooperation on Mars mission (4) Nano-satellites; (5) Carbon /ecosystem monitoring and modeling; (6) Feasibility of collaboration in radio occultation: (7) Earth Science Cooperation: (8) International space station; (9) Global navigation satellite systems and many more.

**Science & Technology (S&T):**

The India-U.S. S&T cooperation has been steadily growing under the framework of U.S.-India Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement signed in October 2005. There is an Indo-U.S. Science & Technology Joint Commission, co-chaired by the Science Advisor to U.S. President and Indian Minister of S&T. The U.S. attended as the partner country at the Technology Summit 2014 at New Delhi.

**Conclusion**

The Indian government and US Government has to be align with the Interest of the People of their country . The major policies are favorable to the Indian Population and the US population as a whole. The Various sectors seems to be benefited by the present foreign policy and some more sectors need to be augmented . India is learning from the U.S. experience in community colleges in order to meet our demands for skill-development. It has been agreed to collaborate with U.S. institutions in the area of Technology Enabled Learning and Massive Open On-line Courses (MOOCs) to extend the reach of education in India.

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