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1)

Rule of law [Article 14] provides that there is nobody above law and ensures equality before law and equal protection of law.

Judicial Review [Implicit under Article 32, 13, 226] provides power to court to questions the legality of executive & legislative actions.

Rule of law and Judicial Review are interdependent

1) Rule of law needs Judicial Review to ensure that executive and legislative actions follow equality before law

2) Judicial Review is done to ensure that Rule of Law is followed.

Thus, they enforce each other and provides legality.

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Judicial Review as the most important aspect of Basic Structure

1) Prevents authoritarian rule → Ensures democratic functioning

2) Protects basic values → Ensures Justice, Liberty, Equality protected

3) Provides protection to FRs → Thus, ensuring power to people.

4) Maintains societal order → Ensures harmony by protecting minorities

5) Checks and Balance → Act as check on arbitrative actions and thus, ensure lawful government.

Thus, In Minerva Mills case it is rightly highlighted that Judicial Review is the most important aspect of Basic Structure Doctrine.

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2) The Union Territories are under the control of President who appoints a head called Governor/ Lieutenant Governor (for Delhi)

Comparison of Delhi's Lieutenant Governor and Governor of states

Basis	Delhi's LG	Governor of state
1) Power Devolution	More Power to interfere	Just a ceremonial head
2) Discretionary Power	More and can work on its own	Less, only some constitutional & situational
3) Civil service authority	controls and regulates	Under elected Government
4) COM aid and advice	May/ may not follow	Need to follow

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Delhi's LG has been given power by central Government to override the decisions of Delhi Government especially in case of Delhi Civil service Authority through Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act

State Governors make use of discretional discretion to override state government decisions.

However, supreme court in various cases said that Governor to work on aid and advice of Council of Ministers and use discretionary powers as exception

There is a need to balance powers of governor and state government to ensure smooth functioning of states and cooperative federalism.

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3)

Right to religion is a fundamental Right [Article 25-28] but is subject to some reasonable restrictions.

Constitutional Morality provides for upholding basic foundational values of constitution like secularism, liberty, equality, protecting minority interests.

Role of Judiciary in navigating tension between right to religion and constitutional Morality

1) Supremacy of constitutional Morality → Constitutional morality more important than social morality [Naz Foundation case]

2) Promoting equality → Religion cannot discriminate on basis of sex [Article 15 v/s Article 26] [Sabarimala Temple case]

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3) Doctrine of essentiality → only essential religious practices can be upheld [Shirur Mutt case]

4) Promoting secularism → Secularism as part of Basic structure doctrine. Freedom to choose over religion [Church of God case, SR Bommai case]

5) Protecting minorities → No religion can misuse its provisions to exploit others [Shayra Bano case - Banning triple talaq]

6) Protecting life → Ending life in name of religion is not justifiable [Ban on sallekhana practice]

In Abhiram case, Elections are also made secular. Thus, right to religion should not come in the way of constitutional morality rather should enforce values like trust, love, equality.

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5)

Separation of Powers is the complete separation of domain of three executive organs - Rousseau

Difference between US and Indian system of separation of Power

Basis	US's system	Indian system
1) Double Membership	No double Membership as separate	Executive and legislature converge
2) Responsibility	Different role and not responsible	Executives are accountable to legislature
3) Judiciary Interventions	No Interventon and functions separately	Provisions of Judicial Review
4) Checks and Balance	No such Provisions	Different provisions

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Thus, American constitution follows strict separation of powers whereas Indian constitution provides for separation of powers with checks and Balances.

Advantages of Checks & Balances

1) Prevent authoritarian Rule → Judicial Review [Article 13, 32] checks arbitrary action

2) Prevents despotic government → As accountability established

3) Protect constitutional values → Ensure, equality, Rule of law

4) Provide Power to People → Protecting FRs, interests

Thus, India adopted for flexible system and imposed checks and balances to prevent any autocratic gov rule and promoting democratic values, principles.

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5)

The sixth schedule deals with special provisions with respect to administration of tribal areas of Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam.

6th schedule more than a legal provision
- → Provides autonomy to tribes
- → Protects their culture, traditions
- → Promotes holistic, self led development

Sixth schedule fostering development while respecting traditional governance system & cultural practices

1) self governance → Empowers tribal people to govern themselves on basis of their own customs, traditions

2) Protecting rights → Provide

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protection to their cultural practices, traditions, folklore over occupation.

3) Preserving Resources → Permission for using minor resources, taking development activities.

4) Policy making → Ensures that policies conform to tribal customs, traditions [Forest Rights Act]

5) Providing authority → To make own rules, policies for governance as per their own customs, traditions

6) Promoting interests → Ensure that rights of tribes are protected and policies are made which protect their interests.

Thus, sixth schedule ensure unity in Diversity and serves as a means to promote, protect & and develop tribal interest thus ensuring sustainable, equitable growth [SDG 8]

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6)

As per World Bank, <u>civil society organisation</u> include wide range of institutions, NGO, trusts, associations working for the same motive.

Partnership of civil society organisation and government entities contribute to Development

1) <u>Inclusive development</u> → CSO ensures that government policies protect minority interests [Forest Rights Acts] [SDG-8]

2) <u>Environmental Protection</u> → Raises concern on environment issues and thus policy formulation [Narmada Bachao Andolan] [SDG-13]

3) <u>Community led Development</u> → Ensures that people participate in development activities and play a

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great role [Swach Bharat Mission]

4) Economic growth → CSO provides valuable data to make business friendly policies [CII, ASSOCHAM] [SIXG-8]

5) Protecting rights → CSO helps in ensuring more democratic government [RTI Act by MKSS]

6) Effective implementation → Ensures that government policies are implemented [ASHA workers]

However, sometimes CSO disrupts government functioning due to

- Unreasonable demand (Farmers' Protest)
- Disruption (Greenpeace disrupting Nuclear Projects)
- Unlawful activities [Promoting sedition- AI]

Thus, there is a need to ensure that civil society organisation play a role of enforcing democratic values and governance and accountability should be established for them

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7)

'Ministers may come and go. Government may form or fall. It is the civil administrators that remain' - Ramsay Muir.

Thus, civil servants are the ~~steel~~ steel frame and will serve the country life long.

Importance of cultivating culture of life long learning

1) Uncertainties → Deal with new challenges on daily basis [Eg - Covid 19 virus]

2) Skills obsolescence → In Modern environment, need to learn new skills [Eg → Cyber crime, IoT]

3) Role changes → More emphasis on compassion than neutrality [Learning new interpersonal skills]

4) Stressful work → Increasing pressure, constraints [Armstrong

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Panne constructing road on oneon]

5) Globalisation → changes in laws, policies frequently [Emphasis on Make in India, Glocalisation]

Role of Mission Karmayogi

1) Role competency → Shifting focus from rule to role based learning

2) Functional & behavioural competency → Provide training on more behaviours, interpersonal skills

3) Infrastructure → Provides common technique training environment

4) Digital Learning → iGOT platform to learn continuously

5) Monitoring → Provides valuable feedback & assessment.

Thus, civil servants are the foundation block of governance and the foundation needs to be strong to achieve goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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8)

World Bank defines Poverty as the inability to obtain basic minimum necessities of life.

27.5% people live in Poverty [Census 2011]

Poverty line is used to mark the limit for identifying poor

In India, various committees (Tendulkar, Rangnath) defined Poverty line on basis of calories intake, consumption.

Benefits of Redefining Poverty Line

1) Better coverage → Provides better insights on poor

2) Holistic view → On basis of Multi dimensional poverty

3) Adequate data → On basis of

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updated census, survey

4) Equitable growth → Ensuring benefits reach to needy people

5) Efficient resource utilization → Better policy making, decisions.

Problems in redefining Poverty line

1) Basis → consumption, calories

2) Data → Inadequate data coverage, collection

3) Disparities → Rural vs Urban, Digital Divide, Gender Divide

4) Costs → Data collection, Processing, Analysis

5) Consensus → on ways, means to redefine poverty.

As per Multidimensional Poverty Index, 230 mn are in poverty and steps like PDS, MGNREGA, need to be strengthed to achieve SDG 1 (No Poverty)

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9) India wants to become a global leader but in today's era of cold war, there are differences in country's interests

Deepening Political vision with major western states

- Supporting Ukraine V/S Russia
- Fundraising defence equipment from Iran
- Khalistani issue

Impact of deepening Political division on

Global governance

* Trade Barriers
* Imposing sanctions (CAATSA)
* Forming regional bodies [I2U2, Quad]
* Nationalization, Diversification [supply chain Resilient Initative]

International cooperation

* Division of world [Pro-USA V/s Pro-Russia]
* Wars, increased defence expense
* conflicting on other issues [climate change]

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How India navigating these divisions

1) Multi-engagement → Engaging cooperation on other sectors like ISA, iCET

2) De-Hyphenation Policy → separate Relations with all [SCO, Quad]

3) Mediator → Promoting dialogue, discussions, peace [Israel, Palestine issue]

4) Promoting South countries → Global South summit [Africa - G20 member]

5) Values → Vasudeva Kutumbakam, Peace, [Operation Maitri]

Thus, India emphasis on One world, One Family and today's global problems require global solutions and India has the potential to lead in bringing cooperation, peace in the world.

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(d)

India's Arctic Policy aims at promoting sustainable research, exploration and use of Arctic resources

India's Arctic Policy aligning with Foreign Policy objectives

1) Cooperation → Ensuring that countries collaborate in Arctic research

2) Development → sustainable development & use of resources

3) Capacity Building → Ensuring India's presence, significance in Arctic region

4) Sustainable & Peaceful → Research, exploration to follow international order, rule of law

5) Promoting National Interests → India's presence and say in Arctic

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research, resource & use.

Collaborations & agreements of India with Arctic council

India is observer state of Arctic council

1) Research → Right to research, explore, stations like Maitri, Himadri

2) Training → Capacity Building and learning about resources

3) Collaboration → sharing scientific information, research for analysis

4) Resources → Right to explore and use Arctic resources

5) Development → Ensuring sustainable development, preventing climate change.

Arctic Ice is expected to melt by 2100 and will bring many global issues and thus, there is a need to follow India's footsteps of sustainable development in Arctic council

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11)

Finance commission [Article 280] is appointed by President every five years to provide for the devolution of funds between centre and states.

Difference in 16th Finance commission from previous ones

1) State Devolution → Decreased to 41%. on account of J&K Jammu and Kashmir becoming Union Territories

2) Special Grants → Abolished since 14th Finance commission.

3) Basis of Devolution → Increased focus on forests, contarst in terms of population

4) Focus on holistic development → More focus on gender based, climate issues

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Factors for economic disparities across various states

1) Social disruptions → communal tensions, conflicts, caste issues disrupt functioning [Eg → UP influenced by strikes, violence]

2) Terrorism → cross Border terrorism, Insurgencies affecting development [J&K, North Eastern states]

3) Poor Infrastructure → More revenue spending & less focus on capital development [Orissa, Jharkhand]

4) Geographical Barriers → Hilly terrains, Isolation affect ease of doing Business [Andhra Pradesh, North Eastern states]

5) Low Human development → Less focus on Human skills, education [Bihar]

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6) Bureaucratic hurdles → corruption, Red Tapism [India - 93rd in corruption Perception Index]

7) Division in society → social, Digital, Economic divide disrupts inclusive development.

[Way Forward]

- Cooperative Federalism (sister-states)
- Competitive Federalism [NITI Aayog India]
- Balanced Regional Development [73, 74th, 5th, 6th schedule]

Thus, If India is to achieve to goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047, it needs to focus on balanced regional development, ensuring promotion, development & growth of each states

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12)

Ethics committee deals with cases related to unethical behaviour of members of Parliament.

Privileges committee deals with cases related to breach of Privileges of members, House.

Difference between Ethics and Privileges committee

1) Ethics committee has power to deal with cases only brought under it

Privileges committee can take cases suo motto

2) No Independent authority to investigate cases with Ethics committee.

Investigation committee constituted for Privileges breach case.

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3) Ethics committee findings advisory and no strict action taken

If breach of Privileges, member can be disqualified.

Ethics and Privilege committee complementary in nature

1) Behaviour Regulation → Ethics regulate members behaviour whereas Privilege protects other's rights, decorum

2) Holistic → Provides fear deterrence for unethical behaviour within and outside house

3) Checks and Balance → Acts as check on unethical practices inside & outside house

4) Democratic values → Protect

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autonomy, equality, Justice of others

5) Rights → Prevents rights of others and provide deterrence

6) Regulation → source of regulation of behaviour of members.

Thus, committees play an important role in ensuring that there is democratic and not despotic rule. However, there is a need to further strengthen the committees to ensure their proper functioning

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13)

Judicial activism refers to pro-active role of Judiciary to ensure complete Justice, filling policy and implementation gaps

Persistent dysfunction of Legislature [PRS survey]
- → Lok sabha sitting for 1354 hours
- → 60% of Question Hour time utilised in LS
- → Meetings decreased to 55 of Lok sabha

Role of Judicial Activism in shaping public policy and governance

1) Filling Legislative gaps → Making policy needed for rights [Vishakha Guidelines]

2) Checks and Balance → Ensure democratic rules [Cancelling coal Block allocation]

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3) Providing Justice → Protect rights, interests [Bhopal Gas Tragedy]

4) Ensuring Sustainable Development → Protecting environment [Banning polluting industry near Taj Mahal]

5) Quick Implementation → As per needs [Banning Polluting vehicles in Delhi]

Effectiveness of Judicial Activism

1) Ensuring democratic government → Prevent Authoratarian Rule [SR Bommai case on President Rule]

2) Ensuring Accountability → Filling any gaps [CBI CEC Appointment case]

3) Reviewing Policies → Ensuring constitutional values [Kesavananda Bharati case]

4) Protecting Rights → Ensuring

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equality, Justice [Navtej Johar case]

5) Preventing arbitrary action → Ensuring FRs [Maneka Gandhi case]

However Judiciary interventions may not always be necessary as

1) Separation of Power → SC said Tribunal should not make Policy

2) Judicial overreach → Declaring 99 constitutional Amendment unconstitutional

3) Against Democracy → As legislature elected by people to make policies and not judiciary.

4) Lack of Accountability → Judiciary not accountable to citizens.

Thus, there is a need to strengthen parliament like fixing minimum no of meetings [120 for Lok Sabha], using ICT [Digital Sansad] to ensure that it plays its role effectively

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Q4)

Intraparty democracy refers to upholding the views, opinions of majority members of party. and ensure internal democracy within political party.

Intra party democracy impacting functioning and legitimacy of Indian Party system

1) Good Governance → Promotes democratic values within the Party

2) Increased Trust → People's more confidence because of democratic functioning

3) Prevents Despotic decisions → Ensure collective, consensus based decisions

4) Promote People's Interest → Ensure that Party takes decision after

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considering different sections

5) Increased Harmony → Better decisions, participation provide confidence to members

6) Increased stability → Ensures that members conforms with parties, views, ideas, beliefs

7) Reduced corruption → As all decisions are consensus based

8) Transparency → Accountability and thus provide legitimacy.

However, there are certain challenges in adopting Intra-Party democracy

- Slow Decision Making → Conflicting interests of members
- Method of obtaining consensus
- Regional issues ignoring national interest → Threat to Party secrets, decision, policies

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Reforms needed →

1) Amendment in RPA → To provide for consensus based decisions

2) Amending Anti Defection → Whip enforcing decision only in case of No confidence Motion

3) Capacity Building → Training, Awareness on Intra-Party Democracy

4) Increased Transparency → using ICT (Digital Sansad) to reflect members' opinions, views, beliefs.

5) Code of Ethics & Conduct → Each Party providing rules, SOPs, code to its members.

Thus, Intra-Party democracy can enforce and strengthen democracy and ensure cooperative federalism, governance and the aim of 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikaas, Sabka Vishwas'.

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15)

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body under 'Prevention of Human Rights Act' 1993 with the mandate to prevent, enforce, develop, strengthen Human Rights.

Role and Mandate of NHRC

1) Ensuring enforcement of Human Rights
2) Reviewing laws, policies for Human Rights
3) Advising government on matter related to Human Rights
4) Visit Jails, detention centres and study condition of inmates
5) Take any case of violation of Human Rights suo motto
6) Provide relief, compensation to victims.

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7) Submitting reports to President on its working

8) Collaborating with International organisation on Human Rights

9) Create awareness, strengthen civil societies for protecting rights.

Thus, NHRC played important role

- Solving 15 lakhs+ cases
- Prison Reforms
- Enforcing Human Rights.

However, there are certain issues as Supreme court called it as toothless tiger and UN recognised Global Alliance of National Human Rights initiative deferred NHRC accredetion.

Composition & Functioning affecting NHRC independence & effectiveness

1) Political Interference → No independent committee to appoint members

2) Limit on functioning → cannot take

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up cases after 1 year of occurrence

3) Military rule → Have to depend upon government response

4) No Power → To punish and thus toothless

5) Composition → No diversity in membership.

6) Capacity issues → Inadequate officers, training, awareness.

7) Pending cases → Long time to dispose cases

Way Forward

- Constitutional status
- More functional autonomy
- Accountability (use ICT)

Thus, NHRC should be strengthened if India wants to become a global leader and protect human rights and will ensure SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Inclusive Growth)

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16)

Universal Health coverage ensures availability, accessibility, affordability of Health services for all.

Health equity challenges
- → Rural-urban divide [80% Hospital in rural]
- → Inadequate personnel [0.7 doctors/1000 against WHO - 2.5/1000]
- High out of Pocket expenditure
- Informal workers [90% not covered under any social security]

Steps taken by Government
- Ayushman Bharat Mission
- National Health Mission
- Different Health Insurance schemes [PM-JJBY]
- Indradhanush scheme
- Poshan Abhiyan.

Role of Public sector in

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Ensuring adequate Health access

1) Equitable access → Providing services to poor, rural areas [ABM, PHC for tribal areas]

2) Affordability → Providing subsidies, reducing cost [PM Jan Aushadhi Kendra - affordable medicine]

3) Promotion of services → Traditional Medicine as affordable option [AYUSH Mission]

4) Decrease out of Pocket expenditure → Health insurance, Free services [Ayushman Bharat Mission]

5) Infrastructure → Building hospitals, doctors [AIIMS]

6) Regulation → Preventing unethical use, practices [Doctors Guidelines]

Role of Private sector in ensuring Health access

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1) Capacity Development → Innovative means [e-learning, Tele Medicine]

2) Technological development → Bringing new machines → Waldmani AI, oncology AI

3) Investment → Bringing PDI, investment, capital, CSR funding

4) Sustainable Practices → Focus on Preventing care [WASH], awareness on hygiene.

5) Research → Finding solutions for rare disease, affordable medicines

6) Early detection → Ensuring coverage of health check ups accessable to all.

Thus, Right to health is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 and Private collaboration can fill gaps and ensure achievement of SDG-3 [Good Health]

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17)

Sustainable Development Goals ensure that development is such that meet the needs of present while int protecting interest of future generations.

SDGs require consideration of regional development & local situations

1) Diversity → India is diverse and thus, needs consideration of geographic and race, linguistic diversity

2) Regional Disparity → Difference in needs, Population, interest of states [Eg → Terrorism in J&K and development in Bihar are major issues]

3) Conflicting values, interests → Development Vs Deforestation [Vedanta Bauxite Mining case]

4) Inclusive Growth → Different sectors have different issues [Rights to LGBTQIA, Empowerment to women]

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5) Resources → not evenly distributed [Minerals in Eastern states]

Thus, regional issues, situations need to be considered and 73rd constitutional Amendment provided for Panchayats [Article 243-243 D] for the same.

Role of Panchayats as catalyst

1) Sustainable development → Ensuring that goals, plans, policies lead to sustainable use of resources [SDG-8]

2) Empowerment → Ensure self rule, women rights [SDG-8,5]

3) Promoting regional growth → Focus on regional issues and thus, ensuring equitable growth

4) Protecting environment → Sustainable Practices, protecting natural resources [SDG-13, 14, 15]

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5) Holistic Development → Eradicating Poverty, Hunger, Providing education skills [SDGs-1, 2, 3, 4]

6) Good Governance → More transparency, accountability [Gram Sabha Meetings]

7) Ensure constitutional Values → Protect Equality, Liberty, Justice, Better Decision Making

However face with some challenges

3Fs (ARC-2)

- Inadequate Funds
- Improper Devolution of Functions
- Inadequate Functionaries

Thus, needs is to empower Panchayats to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and thus, they should be empowered with proper funds, functions, functionaries

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(8)

Prevention of children from Sexual Offence Act (POSCO) Act prevents sexual abuse of children and thus protecting their rights.

Implications of POSCO Act

1) Protection → Prevents children against sexual about

2) Deterrence → creates fear & thus deterrence

3) Rights → Provides right to children for happy, safe life

4) Justice → Ensure that children gets due justice for crimes

5) Comprehensive → Provides protection against all forms of abuse whether consensual or non-consensual

6) Awareness → Promotes knowledge of rights, awareness among child

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Role of POSCO in transforming India's legal framework for child Protection

1) Institutional framework
   - ↳ creation of child welfare officers, Department, ICC
   - ↳ Helpline No - 1098

2) Digital use →
   - ↳ online records, complaints
   - ↳ e-Box

3) Punishment →
   - ↳ severe Punishment and change in IPC, CrPC

4) Statutory Protection →
   - ↳ Laws to protect abuse

5) Responsibility
   - ↳ NCRB to collect data
   - ↳ Police to take right action

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6) Capacity Building →
↳ Training to officers to deal with issues
↳ Awareness on rights

7) Laws, Policies →
↳ Comprehensive on child rights

However there are some issues

↓ Lack of sensitivity training

↓ Deterrence (11/10th report and NCRB)

↓ Prevalence (U/3rd Issue NCRB)

Thus, children are the future and their childhood should be safe, protected to ensure their holistic development and growth to achieve goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047

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19)

India and U.S. are the comprehensive strategic partners and their relations have increased significantly over time

However, human rights issues and democratic values have recently influenced relationship

1) US questioning India's minority policy and conditions of Muslims

2) Interference in Section 370 abolition by U.S.

3) Raising concerns on Farmers Protest by US

4) Special 301 Report ~~US~~ by US questions IPR Policy

5) Rising nationalization and HIB Visa issues

6) Data sovereignity by US VIs

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Data localisation by India.

Impact of these concern on Bilateral engagement

1) Revokation of generalised system of Preferences by US
2) H1B visa issue and other trade restriction by US
3) Engaging with Pakistan on Kashmir issue
4) Implications on formalisation of Free Trade Agreements
5) Using CAATSA Act, Special 301 Report.

However, India has been able to navigate these issues

1) Multilateral Engagement → Groupings like QUAD, I2U2
2) Multisector Engagement → Clean

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Energy Partnership, iCET, Innovator, Handshake.

3) Soft Power Diplomacy → India's Diaspora contributing 1% of US Population

4) Diplomatic Engagements → PM visits, G20 agenda of Vasudeva Kutumbakam

5) Defence relations → strategic [COMCASA, BECA], purchasing & selling equipments, exercises.

6) Collaboration → supply chain resilient initiative, semiconductor MOU, Artemis Accord.

Thus, US can play an important role in achieving goal of Global leader and providing support and deterrence against possible two front conflict.

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20)

South Asia is the most non-integrated region of the world and thus, faces many challenges.

Geopolitical challenges faced by South Asia

1) Regional conflict
   - ↳ India v/s Pakistan issue
   - ↳ Pakistan v/s Afghanistan
   - ↳ India v/s China

2) Internal Instability
   - ↳ Coup in Myanmar, Bangladesh
   - ↳ Revolts in Pakistan

3) Terrorism
   - ↳ ISIS, in Pakistan
   - ↳ Golden Crescent [Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran]
   - ↳ Cross Border Terrorism, Insurgency, Organised crimes

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4) Rising China influence
   ↳ Debt Trap Diplomacy (CPEC)
   ↳ Increased Trade, Presence [Bangladesh, Mayanmar]

5) Infrastructural Issues
   ↳ Inefficient ~~Integral~~ functioning of TAPI Pipeline, IMT Highway, BBIN

6) No Economic Integration
   ↳ No RTA
   ↳ Minimal trade among states

Role of India in navigating these challenges

1) Strengthening SAARC → Promoting collaboration, SAFTA, South Asian University

2) Resolving Border disputes → Like Land Boundary Agreement, using talks, negotiations, peace.

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3) Collaboration → countering terrorism, insurgency like Operation sunrise, Sagarmatha

4) Integration → Promotion of BBIN, TAPI, IMT highways

5) Soft Power Diplomacy → Strengthening culture, heritage. like Buddhist circuit.

6) Inclusive ~~Del~~ Development → Policies like Gujral Doctrine, Regional Integration

7) Countering China → soft loans, Increased Investment.

Thus, India needs to engage in relations with different countries at different fronts and integrate the region to promote inclusive growth, development and Neighbourhood First Policy can play important role