

RASHMI PRADHAN

Roll - 1910104566

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1.

Basic structure is an judicial innovation which holds certain principles of the constitution - federalism, rule of law, secularism, etc as sacrosanct. The amending powers (Art 368) of the Parliament are limited by basic structure doctrine.

⇒ Basic structure preventing Parliament from becoming master of constitution.

1) Kesavananda Bharti case

- ↳ created basic structure doctrine and limited power of parliament to amend the constitution
- ↳ held judicial review to be part of basic structure

2) Minerva Mills case

- ↳ help harmonization of Art 31 and fundamental rights required and parliament can only make laws which don't violate BS.

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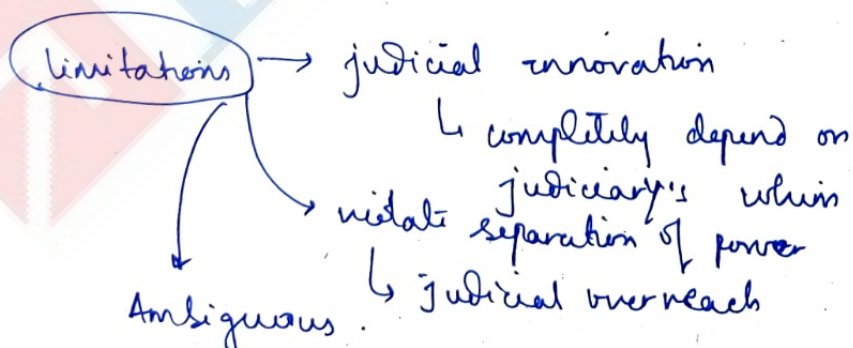
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iii) S.R. Bommai judgement

↳ held secularism and federalism as basic structure and executive (President, governor's) satisfaction for declaring emergency is subject to judicial review

iv) U.N. Rao judgement

↳ held free and fair elections are basic structure of constitution and Parliament's power cannot be misused to subvert elections



Despite limitations basic structure doctrine has preserved the fabric of constitutional democracy.

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2.

SHG are formal and informal organisations of individuals belonging to similar socio economic background who pool their resources for common economic and social benefits.

Eg: Kudumbashree.

SHG enabling women led development at grassroots level.

y Economic: economic empowerment of women at rural areas through taking up production activities

- greater say in family
- reduction in poverty

Eg: SEWA - employment generation (Tirrat pampad)

→ financial inclusion :- Bank Sahhi enabling financial literacy

- Self bank linkage program for collateral free loans.

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Social → help in combating social evils

Eg: Azadi Mahila Sangathan in Thar khond against Alcoholism

→ Increase access of policies to rural areas.

↳ Kudumbashree operating in remote areas of Kerala.

→ Improve outcome of policies at grassroots level

↳ Mission Shakti - women engaged in toilet building under SBM.

Political → Political empowerment of women

↳ women leaders of SHG becoming Sarpanch, MP, MLA

Eg: Pranika Bisoyi - MP from Odisha.

However there are limitations like

↳ casteism, patriarchy, gender discrimination
↳ low awareness, financial and digital literacy among women (22%)

SHGs are the corner stone for achieving gender equality and women empowerment.

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3.

Pressure groups are formal and informal organisations which operate outside state machinery for specific interests

Informal pressure groups shaping public policy

1) Interest articulation

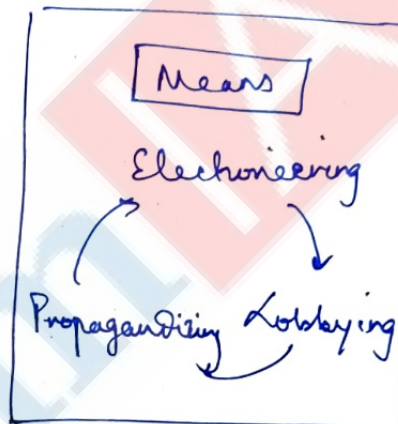
↳ bring interests of citizens to the notice of the government.

Eg: Farmers → loan waiver protest farmers suicide.

2) Political socialization → help to form public opinion on public policies
→ generate leadership from citizen to engage in politics.

3) Policy formulation

↳ help in research and expert opinion on public policy



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Eg: Digital Services Act
Data protection bill took inputs from corporate sector.
(Nandan Nilekani Committee)

iii) Policy implementation → help in increasing access of policies to different groups of society and far flung areas and ensure equity in developmental process.

v) Diplomacy: foreign policy shaped by opinions of pressure groups

Eg: Milk cooperatives taken into account for rejecting RCEP.

vi) Policy monitoring & evaluation

limitations

- narrow vested interests of certain groups hamper development. Eg: Farm bill protest
- hijacking by rural & coastal elites.
- may be against national interest - Jaitapur protest.

Pressure groups can bring about strong democracy with Sabha Sakti Sabha Vikas in the Amrit Kaal.

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4.

Constitution provides for individual liberty and dignity under fundamental rights (Art 14 - 32) and limits state power to ensure constitutionalism.

Judicial pronouncements

i) Shreya Singhal case → state cannot limit access to internet unduly.

→ held. Sec 66A of IT Act unconstitutional

ii) Kedarnath judgement → prevented misuse of sedition law.

→ Executive can only counsel person for sedition when individual incite violence against state.

iii) D.K. Basu guidelines

↳ Provides procedural safeguards for arrest of individuals

↳ being informed about grounds of arrest, time limit for producing in front of magistrate

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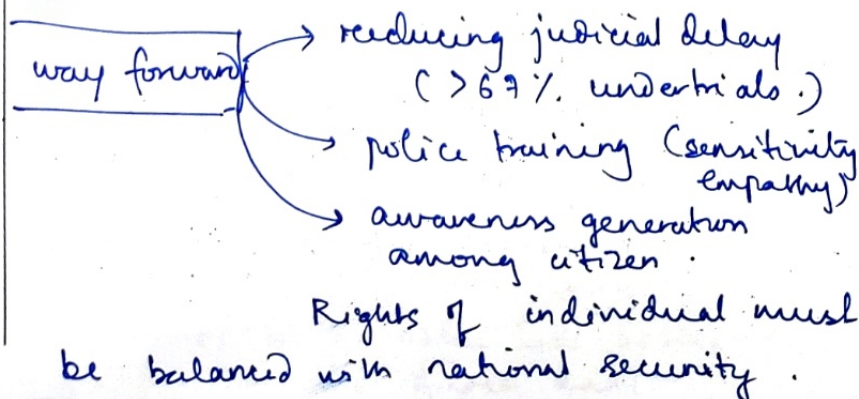
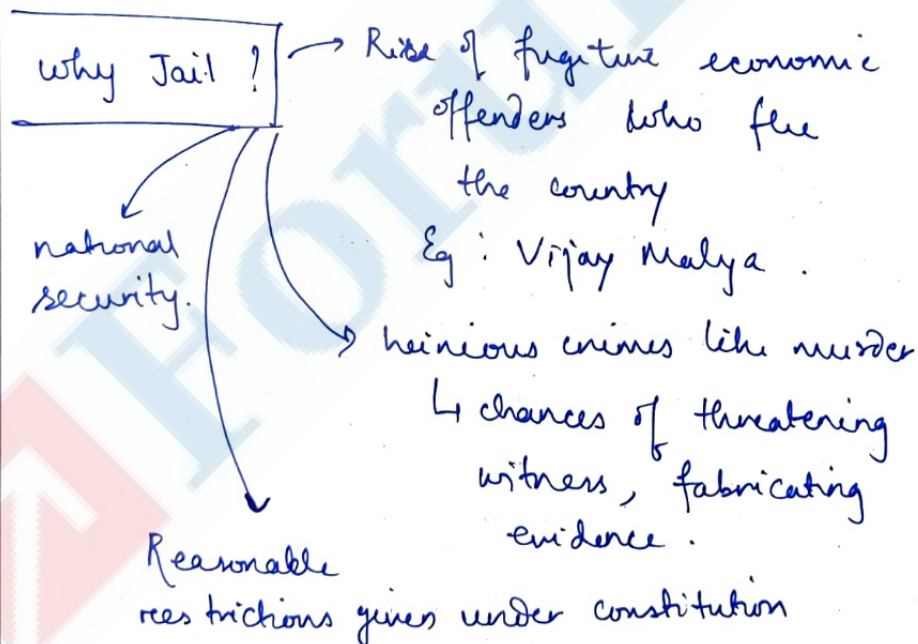
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1) Puttaswamy judgment : upheld privacy to be part of Art 21 and thus dignity of individual.

2) Other judgements → which suggest bail to be part of fundamental rights and ~~only~~ restrictions only when grave or heinous crime, and chances of fleeing.



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5.

Constitution provides for inter state council under Art 263 to promote ideal of federalism and solve dispute resolution between center and state.

Interstate council facilitating resolution of disputes

i) uphold principle of federal supremacy
↳ PM head of ISC.
Thus center can bring about amicable solution between the states.

ii) Resolving boundary disputes
↳ Assam - Meghalaya
↳ Karnataka - Maharashtra over Belgaum region

iii) Fiscal federalism

↳ help to put states' demand for grants and fiscal help in front of the center.

Eg: Special Category State demand by Bihar.

iv) Water disputes can also be resolved.
Eg: Godavari

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v) Help in cooperatane, collaborative
and competitive federalism

- policy discussion : S.B.M, Ujjwala.
state subjects.
- coordination for disaster
management - COVID - 19
- engagement of civil societies

Challenges

- ISC is not yet a permanent
body
- meetings not held regularly
- delay in appointment and
vacancy of staff.
- Infrastructural bottlenecks.
- No financial power.
↳ depend on Finance
Commission

Principle of harmonious
construction and subsidiarity can help
bring about healthy states and
progressive India at 75 (NITI Aayog)

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(6)

52nd ~~CAA~~ added Sch X to the Constitution which deals with Anti-defection to reduce the evil of political defection in India

features → disqualification of MP/MLA

- ↳ if voluntarily gives up membership
- ↳ votes contrary to party whip

Advantage → stable polity

- ↳ defections prevented
- ↳ uphold democratic mandate - represent the constituency one is elected from.

Challenges

↳ Has not curbed defections

- ↳ MPs resign and then join different political party to become ministers

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- w) Limit freedom of expression of legislators (Art 105) as they have to obey party whip
- w) Decision of disqualification by Speaker has no logical basis
 - ↳ partisan decision
 - ↳ lack expertise
 - ↳ keep decision pending
- w) Violate separation of power

way forward

- oath of transparency by ministers (2nd ARC)
- disqualification by independent tribunal and decision taken by President on advice of EC. (Supreme Court)
- follow SC judgements in Kihoto Holohan & Ravi Nath case

To curb political defection is the need of the hour for healthy functioning parliamentary democracy

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(2)

Decriminalization of Section 377 has gave rise to demands of same sex marriage on grounds of Right to privacy to choose one's partner and have a family of one's own

Arguments against same sex marriage

- Destabilise institution of marriage and family
- Affect socialisation of children and social roles of mother & father

- Indian society still doesn't accept LGBTQ community

Countries where same sex marriage is legal

- ↳ Taiwan
- ↳ USA
- ↳ UK

Require socio-political sensitization

- ↳ Social stigma against same sex marriage arise from stigma against LGBTQ community

→ Political will is lacking in creating improvements in condition of transgenders

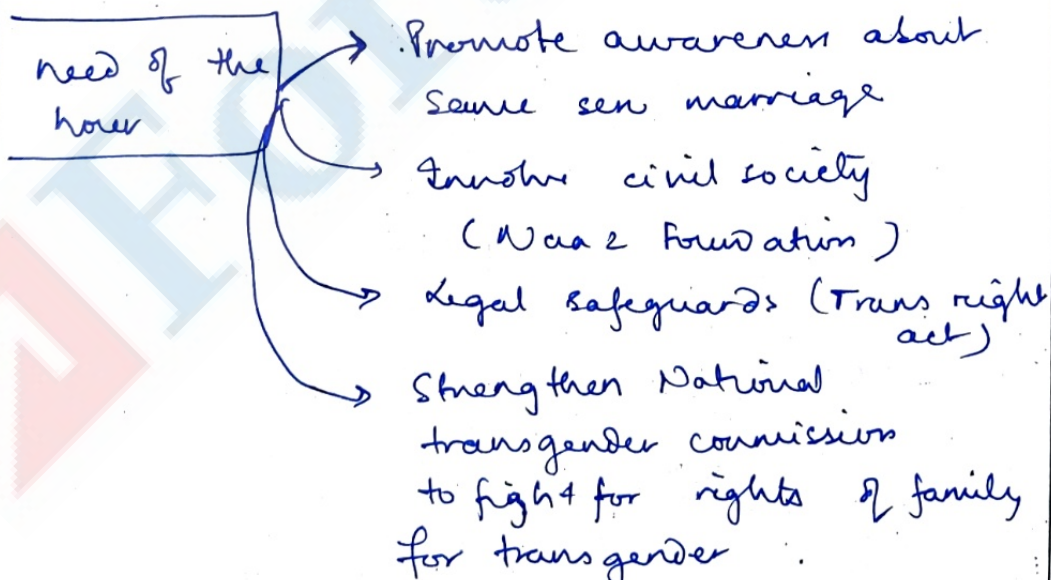
↳ SC judgement - Nagraj vs UOI

↳ reservation for transgender
still not implemented

→ Legal safeguards against discrimination & violence not present

→ Access to education, health care is restricted → low human capital formation among transgenders.

→ Inheritance rights not given & abandonment by family



There is ~~no~~ ^{no} relation between individual liberty and dignity as given in Art 21 has to be upheld and same sex marriage can be a step in right direction

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(8)

Civil services in governance ensure effective policy implementation and serve as a link between the people and the govt. (Art 312)

Relevance of lateral entry

- ↳ Bring in specialisation
 - ↳ specialist driven governance
 - Eg: Doctor as policy maker in COVID 19 improved effectiveness of policies
- ↳ Improve efficiency of governance.
 - ↳ Reduce red tapism -
- ↳ Inclusion of experts in governance
 - ↳ Improve outcome of governance
- ↳ Improve private sector participation
 - Eg: POSNA abhiyan designed with help of experts from private sector.

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v) Increase competition for bureaucrats to perform better and thus make governance more people centric.

v) Feedback Mechanism Strengthened.

Issues

- ↳ don't have generalist knowledge to deal with administrative matters
- ↳ may bypass certain rules and regulations to achieve results.
- ↳ may lead to crony capitalism
- ↳ politician - corporate nexus.
- ↳ as section is completely under political discretion

Despite challenges lateral entry can prevent fossilisation in Civil Services.

Way forward

- ↳ Karmyogi portal form (iGOT)
- ↳ specialisation
- ↳ 360° review.

(a)

India - France relationship
is based on mutual trust,
adherence to democratic ethos
and need for leadership in
climate change.

Importance

- i) Economy → foreign investment &
trade - exports of
gems & jewellery
FDI in India, supply chain
diversification
→ Energy security : Collaboration for
green energy.
 - Infrastructure - for decarbonizing
transport, smart cities.
 - Defence - Rafale jet
- ii) Geostrategic - engagement with EU
and signing of FTA.
 - balance western powers
and Russia
- iii) Geopolitical - France supports India's
bid for permanent seat at UNSC

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→ multi-lateral reforms in WTO, IMF.

15) People to people contact → Skillin of people and migration of skilled labour to France.

17) Environment → Both fight for climate justice at UNFCCC.

→ Collaboration for environment protection

Eg: Life.

→ Collaboration for disaster diplomacy

Eg: ICDRI and

for solar energy - Oswoy, ISA.

Limitations

→ poor release of funds

→ project completion delay.

→ EU - FTA still not signed

→ political crisis in France

(riots, protests, Islamophobia)

In global scenario of Russia

Ukraine war, inflation, ^{Post} COVID economy

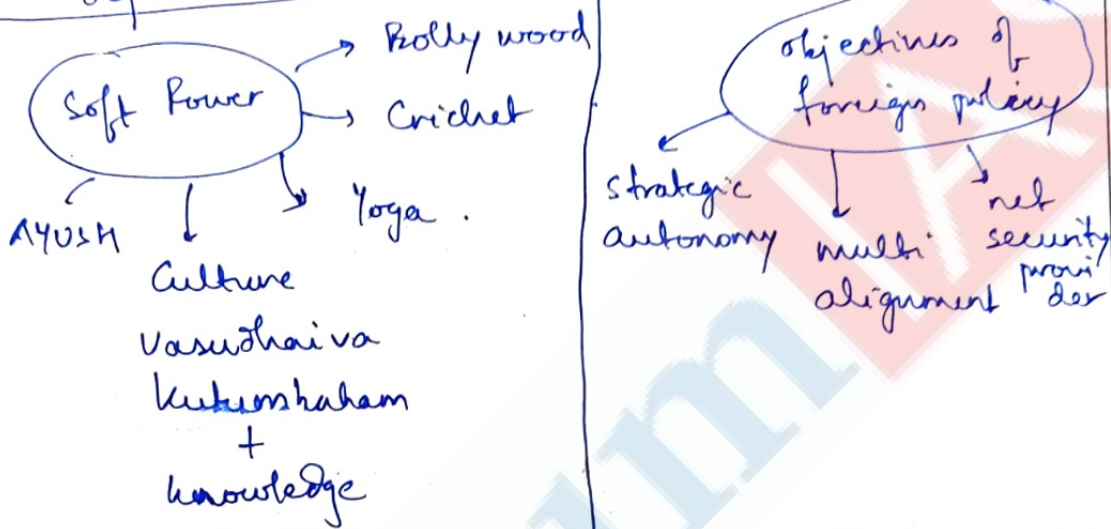
France can be a reliable partner for

India to ensure achieve foreign policy

goals along with democratic ideals

10)

Soft power refers to resources in foreign policy like culture, sports, knowledge, to further global reach of a country and fulfil its foreign policy objectives.



Knowledge diplomacy → refers to evolving of a country as a knowledge economy and creating a diaspora based on education, talent, etc. on global forums.

⇒ Potential to further objectives of foreign policy :

- i) Help in creating economic power.
 - ↳ knowledge economy help to harness demographic dividend.

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↳ skilling, reskilling upskilling
create human capital
Increase economic security of the country and prevent brain drain

- ii) Influence policy in foreign countries
↳ diaspora in US, UAE can help to realise foreign policy goals of India and build bilateral connections

Eg: Integration of payment ecosystems

- iii) Representation in multi lateral forums
↳ Indian diaspora in leading positions at WHO, IMF, WB

WHO - chief scientist → Saunhya Swaminathan

IMF - chief economist → Gita Gopinathan

Help in reforms, prevent domination by world powers, represent India's interest globally.

- iv) Spread of Indian civilizational values
↳ Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
↳ Yoga, Ayush

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eg: CEPA with S. Korea to send Yoga professionals into S. Korea.

vy Educational tourism → Students from Bangladesh, Nepal coming to study in India reinforce Neighborhood first policy

vy Help in multialignment & counter china

↳ Capacity building through ITEC in Africa to counter debt trap diplomacy in China

↳ people to people contact for good will & soft loans

limitations

→ poor skill set of individuals
→ standardised / strategic depth of promoting knowledge economy absent.

→ Russia - Ukraine war.

→ India promises, China delivers

India is a civilisational country and civilizational ethos of knowledge and fraternity must guide foreign policy.

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11.

Art 138 provides for the appointment of SC judges by the President of India. To ensure independence of judiciary collegium system has evolved for appointment of judges into SC and HC.

1st judges case → Recommendation/Advice of President - binding on CJI for appointment.

2nd judges case → Advice of President not binding and CJI with other judges can decide on appointment process.

3rd Judges case → CJI and 4 judges of SC will decide on appointment of judges to SC and 2 other judges of HC for appointment and transfer of HC judges.

Importance of collegium system

1) Ensure independence of judiciary
↳ judiciary free from executive influence

- ii) Ensure separation of powers between
Judiciary, executive, legislature.
- iii) Uphold basic structure doctrine
- iv) Better protection of civil liberties as
judiciary guardian of constitution
 - ↳ no partisan judgements
- v) No expectation of post retirement
benefits from the executive.
- vi) Undue influence of executive in
judiciary prevented
 - ↳ Justice Rao promoted as CJ
bypassing other judges during
emergency era.
- vii) Limit state power - > 90%. RTI cases
Govt is the litigant
SC protect right of individual
and hold state accountable.

Limitations

- i) Appointment process is non-transparent
 - ↳ proceedings of collegium not known
to Legislature, Executive.

- Closed door affair → appointment of judge's son as judge
- Violate principle of checks and balances
 - judiciary reigns supreme
 - judicial overreach cannot be prevented
 - Striking down NJAC amendment as unconstitutional -
- May compromise with merit and performance -
- Delays in appointment of judges leading to delay in judicial process
 - 70000 cases pending in SC.

way forward

→ constitute independent committee like NJAC with President, CJP, PM. (2nd ARC)

→ follow recommendation of NRCW -

Judiciary is the 3rd pillar of democratic govt and must uphold principles of transparency in its operation -

(12)

Fundamental duties (Art 51A)

and DISE are the cornerstone to ensure India to be a welfare state. It balances social and economic justice, rights of ~~with~~ individuals with community responsibilities and duties.

Why they are essential despite being non-enforceable?

↳ ① Fundamental duties

- derived from constitution of USSR
- To ensure respect for nation
- National security and integrity
- Feeling of nationalism (Flag code)
- Unity and fraternity promoted
- uphold dignity of women
- help in diplomacy and achieving foreign policy goals.

② DISE

- Social and economic justice - prevent concentration of wealth (Art 39)

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- For gender equality - Minimum wages Act
- Equal remuneration Act.
- For effective decentralisation - Art 41
↳ addition of Sch XI, XII to the constitution
- To balance fundamental rights with duties of state → provide direction to state to uphold welfare principles
Art 39(b) & (c) > Art 14, 19.
- Protection of national security, unity integrity of India - prevent regionalism
- Help to bring about environment friendly legislations and engage at global level for environment
↳ life, circular economy
↳ ISA, COP1
- Protection of vulnerable sections
↳ National Social Assistance program
↳ Mid day meal scheme
↳ uniform civil code.

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However limitations in impact

- non - enforceable.
- may hamper individual freedom for community goals.
- may result in erosion of diversity
Eg : UCC.
- overcentralization and encroachment on state subjects
Eg : Farm bills (Agriculture a state subject).
- may not take into account regional needs.
- Top down approach :- participation of stakeholders needed.
 - quality component not enforced : Eg : MDM.

way forward

- NITI Aayog - cooperative federalism
- need for amendment in 7th schedule (2nd ARC)
- bottom up approach with social audit (Arunachal Pradesh)

DPSP is the philosophy of the constitution and duties ensure the golden mean of liberty with responsibility

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13 .

Constitutional punctuality refers
to fulfilment of constitutional
ideals through various organs of
the govt (Legislature, Judiciary
Executive)

Vital Role

- Individual liberty & civic rights (FR)
 - Right to freedom
 - ~~Sec~~ Right to life
 - privacy.
 - against exploitation
- federal principles for smooth functioning of centre and state relations - governance
- Secular principles (Sarva Dharma Samelhan)
 - upliftment of vulnerable section (Art 325, 340).
 - for free & fair election (Art 324)
 - decentralisation to uphold principle of subsidiarity (Art 41)

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Conspicuous in absence

i) Violation of fundamental rights

- L sedition - case registered against entire village during kudamkulam protest.
- L Section 66A - internet shut downs.
- L Right to privacy of transgenders before decriminalisation of Sec 377.

ii) Violence against religious minorities

- { Sikh riots
- { Muzrafarpur nagar riots

iii) gender violence & gender discrimination

- L Violence in Manipur → women of meitei community paraded naked.

iv) Judicial delays → justice delayed is justice denied

- L >4cr cases pending in lower judiciary

v) Center state disputes

- { over compensation cells (fiscal federalism)
- { encroachment into state
 - L increasing NIA area in Punjab unilaterally

iv) Disputes between states for border issues, river water sharing not resolved in timely manner.

Eg: Assam - Meghalaya.

vi) Accessibility of justice is low.

↳ tribals, SC, ST don't have access to justice against bureaucratic procedures.

Eg: FRA implementation

way forward

Reforms in criminal justice system

(Malimath, Ribeiro Committee recommendations)

Prakash Singh Judgement follow SC direction

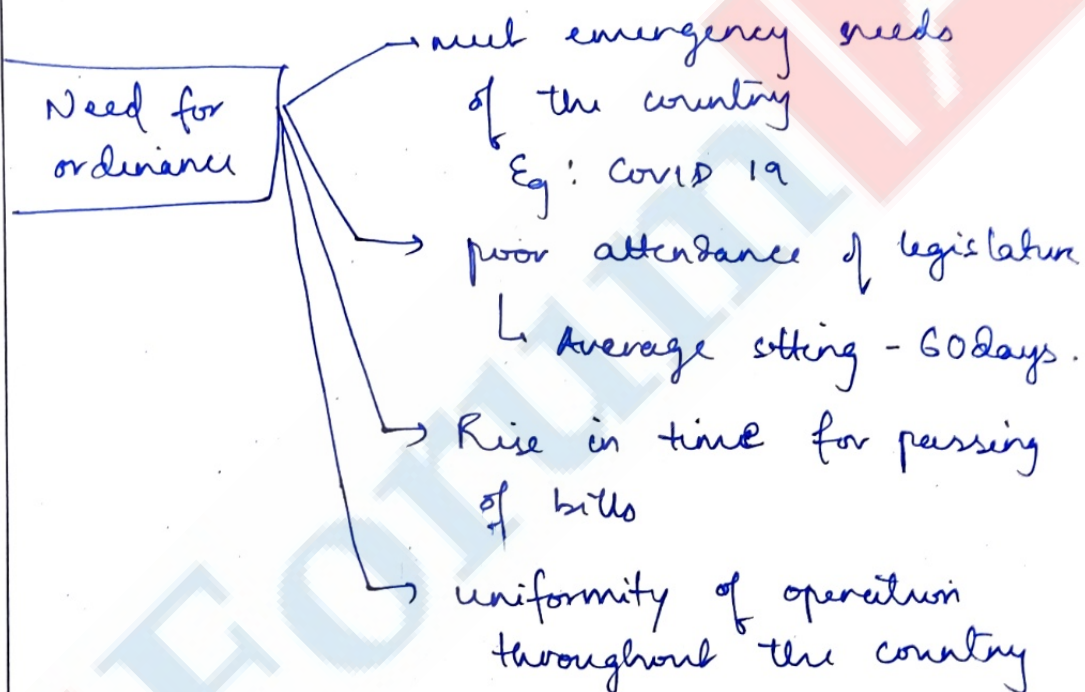
permanent ISC (2nd ARC)

Cooperative federalism (NITI Aayog)

Constitutional punctuality is the protector of democracy and must be ensured for a healthy functioning body polity.

Q4.

Art 123 gives power of promulgation of ordinance to President of India when the legislature is in recess. to meet certain emergency situations



However frequent promulgation of ordinance creates problem through violation of checks and balances between legislature and executive.
(SC judgement → Cooper Case)

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⇒ Ordinance deluting executive accountability

y No discussion on law passed.

↳ discussion after the law is in
force

w) Legislature surpassed

↳ cannot ensure financial accountability
of the policy

uu) Frequent promulgation → give
unlimited power to executive.

→ Bring about authoritarianism.

Eg: 144 ordinances promulgated
by Bihar governor.

w) Satisfaction of President cannot be
questioned by legislature.

Eg: Farm Bills amendment
through ordinance.

w) Encroachment into state subjects
without any accountability.

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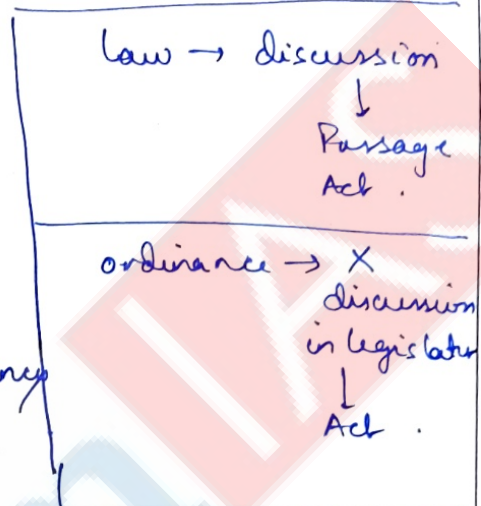
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→ Overlook democratic traditions

- y Consensus of states not taken into account.
Eg: Electricity bill as ordinance



- y Provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy code amended without expert recommendation, referral to parliamentary committee, public consensus

y Hamper Cooperative federalism.

- y Democratic mandates violated
↳ mandate with legislature to make laws as they are representatives of people.

way forward

- Increase sittings of Parliament (120 days - 2nd ARC)
- follow directions of SC in Cooper Case, DC Washington case.

Appropriate checks and balances are required for a health functioning democracy

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15.

Recently Rajasthan government has passed Right to health bill recognising health as a fundamental right and state being responsible for ensuring adequate health care to citizens.

Poor
Health Indicators

- 50% anemic women
- 35% stunting
- 36% wasting in children
- ~~113~~ 113 national mortality rates
- malnutrition among SC, ST, women.
- Poor infrastructure.

Statutory framework can ameliorate the situation

- i) Provides a rights based approach to health and a move towards universal health care (SDG - 3.8)
(address needs of vulnerable groups - equity + equality)

- vi) Demand driven governance where citizens are active participants in providing health care facilities
- vii) Standardization of health infrastructure
 - ↳ 80% of hospitals in tier 1, tier 2 cities → Increase access.
 - ↳ Focus on primary health care centers
 - ↳ Standardization in training of health providers - Anganwadi workers
ASHA workers
 - ↳ uniform standards for govt and private health centers
- viii) Address information asymmetry in health sector
 - ↳ information about doctors hospitals available to citizens
- ix) Help in evaluation and monitoring through developing an institutional framework
- x) Fund allocation and increase in % of GDP to health sector

Limitations

- 1) fiscal burden on state for providing health care.
- 2) Quality of care may be compromised
- 3) Doctors not wanting to serve in backward areas.
- 4) Issues of equity
 - ↳ Son preference leads to less resources for women.
 - ↳ 40% SC, ST children stunted.
 - ↳ Rural areas don't have enough tertiary care hospitals
- 5) Lack of focus on preventive health and more focus on curative health

best practices

Mohalla clinics
↳ Delhi
Molebans
↳ Brazil

way forward

- ↳ increase public spending to 2.5% of GDP
(Srinath Reddy Committee)
- ↳ community health care (Cherale)

India must uphold Alma Ata declaration and SDG 3.8 for human capital formation and rising demographic dividend.

16.

Recently, National education Policy has shifted focus of education towards digital education through Digital open Universities, SWAYAM to increase access and equity in education.

Digital intervention in education
— A progressive step.

- i) **Access** →
- Increase reach of quality education to rural areas
Eg: SWAYAM, PM-evidya.
 - Create personalized and customized education plan depending upon mental capabilities of students
 - Easy entry and exit options through National Credit frame work enable life long learning
 - Access to women who cannot travel for higher education
 - Access to tribal areas which are geographically isolated

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→ Improve learning outcomes through access to local language content

- a) Equity — help to dilute caste barrier in education
- vocational education can help in churning of manual scavengers for alternate career options.
- help to give standardized education across religion:
- Eg: Certificates of Madras not recognised in most cases for employment.

- ii) Excellence — help to innovate pedagogy of education
- improve excellence of teachers through training
- Eg: PM-DISHA.
- Digital infrastructure in schools.

- iii) Economic — Improve employability through skilling (15% skilled)

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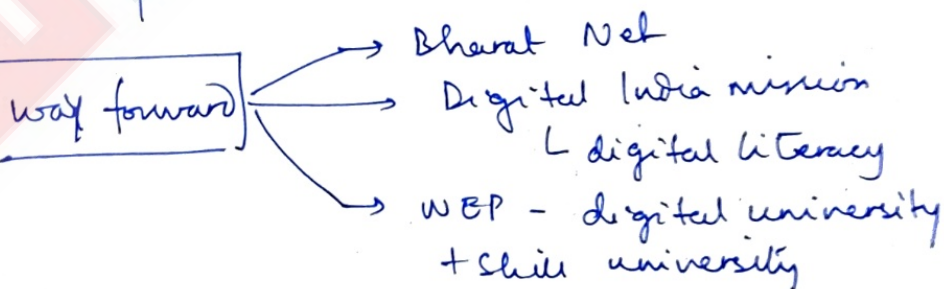
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Limitations

- i) Digital divide → 67% internet penetration in urban areas
33% in rural areas
- only 29% women are internet users.
 - widen divide between rich & poor who have unequal access to resources
- ii) Lack of digital infrastructure - high speed internet, fibre optics.
- iii) Issues of cyber security and data theft.
- iv) Quality of education may be compromised → no hands on training
development of social bond affected
- v) Acceptability of digital certificates questionable



India must improve digital education access to become \$1 trillion digital democracy by 2030.

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(17)

Electoral bonds are financial instruments which help citizens in contributing money to political parties.

Importance of electoral bonds

- y Curb black money and funding of elections through this money.
- y Curb counterfeit currency which is a national & economic security risk.
- uy Anonymity of electoral bonds helps in free & fair democracy as names of corporation & citizens not revealed
 - ↳ prevent harassment by political parties.
 - ↳ prevent partisan decision making once in power.

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v) Legal channel for corporates to participate in election funding

w) Increase equity - electoral bonds
Can start from Rs 1000

L Increase participation in election process by common

x) Reduce ^{citizens} criminalization

Limitations

y) APR - 99.7%, electoral bond is of denomination 10 lakh to 1 crore.

L show common citizens not participating
mostly corporate funding

z) Anonymity encourage shell companies to contribute to election funding

aa) No limit on corporate funding
↳ lead to corporate - politician nexus. (Vohra Committee)

ab) FERA amendment for electoral bonds
↳ might create space for foreign

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attempts to influence Indian elections

Majority of electoral bonds goes for ruling party

↳ Create inequality in election funding process - smaller parties have no means of campaigning

way forward

→ create regulatory checks -

→ state funding of election (Indrajit Gupta Committee)

→ amendment to laws to ensure transparency (RTI)

Free and fair election is sine - qua non for healthy functioning democracy.

(2)

India has second largest base of internet users. and smartphone users.

Use of ICT tools for welfare programs has become imperative in the age of e-governance.

Need for e-governance

y Data driven governance

↳ health data during COVID 19

help to identify COVID hotspots
distribution of oxygen tanks.

y Improve outcomes of schemes

↳ e-FMS in MGNREGS

improved beneficiary inclusion
and reduced exclusion error

JAM trinity (Jan Dhan - Aadhaar - mobile)

has helped in financial inclusion

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iii) Increase geographical access of welfare schemes.

↳ Rural areas better served

Eg : Ujjwala Yojana.

Give it up campaign for LPG subsidy.

Can help to solve connectivity in North East.

Eg : PM - Meline - awareness generation through digital media.

iv) Improve access for vulnerable groups.

↳ Eg : BBWP for women.

= PM Matru Vandana Yojana

↳ Direct benefit transfer.

Eg : Digital education - SWAYAM.

Eg : E Courts - access to legal services.

National health mission

↳ digital ID + health stack.

v) Effective decentralization and bottom up approach.

Eg: SWAMITVA for land reforms
at panchayati Raj levels.

Eg: SHGs and FPOs using portals like
for selling their products

However Limitations like:

- digital divide between rural & urban
areas (33% internet penetration
in rural areas)
- uncoordinated nature of data
↳ data spread across diff
platforms and ministries
- Lack of digital infrastructure and
skilled manpower in government
- Lack of digital literacy
(27% digitally literate)

way forward

- Improve digital infra
through Digital India
mission, Big Data, AI.
- digital open university
for education & skilling
- Bharat Net, e.gov.in
ONDC
- Building digital Public Infra.

To harness our demographic dividend
and uphold welfare principles digital economy is
need of the hour.

(1a)

G 20 is an intergovernmental body which cooperates on various dimensions like economy, agriculture, security, environment.

- Emerged after 1997 Asian financial crisis
- 2 tracks → finance track
 → sherpas track.

Presidency of India

(1) For more just polycentric world

→ emerge as a net security provider through policies like SAGAR.
Mausam.

→ Ambition for regional power by engaging with west and the east (USA, Russia)

→ Balance rising powers like China and its soft power diplomacy

- need for multi alignment
 - ↳ provide space for engagement between Russia - Ukraine to solve the war through deliberations
 - ↳ engagement between west Asia and central Asia (UAE, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia)
- Prevent hegemony of western powers. (USA, EU) but also collaborate with them for climate change (green climate fund, green economy, decarbonization), science, defence.
- Leadership for environment
 - ↳ Life mission, circular economy
 - ↳ International solar alliance
- (u) Voice of global south
- Economic needs of global south kept in prominence - BRICS, IBSA.

- Reforms in multi lateral organisations like UNSC, WTO to represent global south (Brazil, Latin America, India, Africa)
- Cooperation at government to government level and govt to corporate level among countries of global south.
 - Eg : - Asia Africa growth Corridor
 - Capacity building and training of African nationals.
 - Contribution to NAF.
- Integrate culture, connectivity, cooperation and humanitarian assistance in South. Eg - Operation varaha.
 - Mausam project.
 - South Asia Satellite & universityThus increase bargaining power of global south.

(20)

Cold war between USA and China with tariff wars and sanction on Chinese companies have created global implications and affect India's aspiration in Indopacific & transatlantic in positive as well as negative ways.

Positive Impacts for India

- i) Cold war between USA - China
 - ↳ slow down in China - opportunity for India to emerge as a manufacturing giant
 - ii) Potential for semi conductor manufacturing as companies are looking to diversify supply chain
 - iii) slowdown in economic growth
 - ↳ Inward focus of China
 - ↳ lack of focus on BRI and CPEC and border skirmishes
- This will pressure India's Sovereignty

- vy opportunity for multi alignment with USA, Russia, west Asia
- vy Increased role in Indo Pacific and Indian ocean region for net security provider.

Eg. SLINGA
QUAD

Malabar exercise

Achieve goal of free and open Indo Pacific and expansion to transatlantic

- vy Engagement with European Union (transatlantic partnership) as they look to diversify markets for FDI, FDI.
- EU - 2nd largest FDI inflow into India

Negative impacts

- y Import reliance on china
- ↳ 70% solar panels from china

↳ 70% API for pharmaceuticals
imported from China.

Sanctions on China have negative
impact on domestic industry.

(Inverted duty structure)

↳ Increase competition for MSMEs
by global players - might destroy
homegrown small companies

↳ Energy security → Semiconductor
require rare metals - imported
from China

(for Lithium ion battery
Solar panels)

↳ Militarisation of Indo Pacific

↳ AUKUS, QUAD.

and proliferation of nuclear power.

way forward

→ need to balance
China & USA for
economic growth
Free open in Chinese
rule based Indopacific

Thus India's backyard and
extended neighborhood require
stability and there is potential for growth
in this global scenario.