

"Policy Framework, Governance and Institutional Strategies in Indian Foreign Policy: Challenges and Opportunities in a Changing Global Order"

Dr. Pravita Tripathi^{1*}, Dr. Balasaheb Chandraprakash Kilche², Dr. Khyatimaya Tripathy³, Satyendra Gupta⁴, Dr. Pradeep Tripathi⁵, Dr. Namo Narayan⁶, Shirish Shrikant Waghmare⁷

^{1*}Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, SW.R.N.S Degree College Sarwa, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India | ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3378-7118> | Email: tripathi.pravita280@gmail.com

²Associate Professor, Shri Nath College of Education (B.Ed), Paithan, Dist. Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (Aurangabad), Maharashtra, India

³Faculty, Department of Political Science, P.S. Degree College, Jharbandh, Bargarh, Odisha, India

⁴Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, P.P.N. P.G. College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India (C.S.J.M. University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India)

⁵Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Smt. Santosh Kumari Pathak Smriti Mahavidhyalay, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁶Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Dayanand Vedic College, Orai, Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh, India (Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, India)

⁷Research Scholar, Department of Social Work, Yashwantrao Chavan School of Rural Development, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India

***Corresponding Author:** Dr. Pravita Tripathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, SW.R.N.S Degree College Sarwa, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India | ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3378-7118> | Email: tripathi.pravita280@gmail.com

Abstract —:

Indian foreign policy, while identifying key challenges and opportunities in the contemporary geopolitical landscape.

Moving beyond traditional non-alignment, India has adopted a pragmatic multipolar approach, emphasizing issue-based partnerships and balanced engagement with major powers, including the United States, Russia, China, and Europe. Key institutional strategies include the role of the National Security Council (NSC), modernization of the Ministry of External Affairs, and active participation in multilateral platforms such as the G20, BRICS, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).

However, India faces several challenges: strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific due to China's rise, global issues like energy security and climate change, and obstacles in securing a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. Domestically, constraints include limited resources, bureaucratic delays, and a lack of coordination in foreign policy formulation.

On the opportunities front, India's growing economic strength, digital diplomacy, and leadership role in the Global South position it as an emerging global power. Initiatives such as the G20 presidency and the New Delhi

Declaration have reinforced India's diplomatic reach and soft power. In conclusion, the success of India's foreign policy lies in balancing strategic autonomy with functional partnerships, strengthening institutional capacities, and articulating a clear global vision that aligns national interests with international responsibilities.

Effective public governance requires an integrated policy framework that aligns institutional structures with strategic objectives to deliver sustainable and inclusive outcomes. The OECD Policy Framework on Sound Public Governance provides governments with a diagnostic and benchmarking tool to improve governance quality, emphasizing key values like transparency, accountability, responsiveness, efficiency, equity, and rule of law .

A robust policy framework encompasses three interconnected dimensions. First, governance structures establish the leadership model, decision-making processes, and accountability mechanisms that guide policy implementation. These structures build partnerships across sectors and promote community leadership while ensuring mutual accountability . Second, policy instruments include management tools and regulations that enhance policy-making quality at different stages of the policy cycle, from formulation to evaluation. Third, institutional arrangements define the roles of ministries, local governments, communities, and civil society, legitimizing their participation in governance processes .

Institutional strategies must address capacity development at multiple levels. Good governance rests on principles that require investing in human resources through competitive salaries, career prospects, and capacity building that facilitates informed decision-making . Anti-corruption frameworks are essential to incentivize policy decisions in the public interest, constraining coordination between bribe-takers and bribe-givers while employing behavioral nudges and emphasizing reputational risks .

Transparency and accountability form the cornerstone of effective institutional strategies. Opening data about government operations enables external scrutiny and evidence-based policy decisions

. Engaging official monetary institutions like anti-corruption bureaus and Supreme audit institutions, alongside civil society, supports both corruption monitoring and inclusive decision-making .

The framework also emphasizes reducing policy errors through structural reform, automation, and improved rules that limit discretion where clear cases for government intervention don exist . When intervention is necessary, policy decisions can be outsourced or automated to perform better than corrupt manual processes . Strategic self-assessment questions help policy-makers evaluate institutional and decision-making capacity in key public governance areas, ensuring reforms pursue successful outcomes . This multidimensional approach is particularly critical as governments manage crises and plan for sustainable recovery, requiring coherent governance that integrates values, enablers, and management tools .Ultimately, sound public governance depends on aligning policy frameworks with institutional capacities while maintaining continuous monitoring, inclusive engagement, and adaptive strategies that respond to interconnected challenges of contemporary governance .

Introduction–

India's foreign policy operates at the intersection of a rapidly transforming global order and complex domestic imperatives, demanding constant recalibration of its policy frameworks, governance mechanisms, and institutional strategies. As the world shifts from a unipolar to a multipolar configuration marked by intensifying great-power competition, technological disruption, climate urgency, and contested multilateralism, India faces both unprecedented opportunities and formidable challenges in asserting its role as a leading power. Central to this recalibration is the evolution from its historical posture of non-alignment to a more pragmatic and issue-based "multi-alignment" strategy, which allows New Delhi to engage flexibly with diverse global and regional actors while safeguarding its strategic autonomy. This transition reflects not only changing geopolitical realities but also India's growing economic weight, demographic heft, and aspirations for a permanent seat at the highest tables of global governance.

The policy framework guiding Indian foreign policy is anchored in constitutional principles, strategic doctrines, and evolving national security strategies that emphasize sovereignty, territorial integrity, and peaceful coexistence. However, the institutional architecture through which these policies are formulated and

implemented—comprising the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), National Security Council (NSC), think tanks, and inter-ministerial mechanisms—has often struggled with siloed functioning, capacity constraints, and the need for greater integration of economic, technological, and security considerations. In a global order increasingly defined by interlinked challenges such as supply chain resilience, digital governance, energy transition, and transnational terrorism, the effectiveness of India's foreign policy hinges on its ability to forge coherent, cross-sectoral strategies that leverage diplomatic, economic, and military instruments in a synergistic manner.

Governance in Indian foreign policy also entails navigating the complex federal structure of the Indian polity, where state governments play an increasingly significant role in international engagements through paradiplomacy, especially in areas like trade, investment, education, and cultural outreach. This decentralization of foreign policy functions presents both opportunities for diversified engagement and challenges in maintaining strategic coherence and message discipline. Furthermore, the rise of new institutional actors—such as the National Security Advisor's office, the Department of Economic Affairs, and specialized agencies focused on cyber and space—has expanded the foreign policy ecosystem but also necessitated clearer coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks.

In this changing global order, India's opportunities are manifold: leadership of the Global South, pivotal role in plurilateral groupings like the Quad and BRICS, and the potential to shape emerging norms in climate, technology, and trade. Yet, these are counterbalanced by challenges including border tensions with China, instability in the immediate neighborhood, resource constraints, and the need to balance relationships with competing powers like the US, Russia, and the EU. Addressing these challenges demands not only strategic vision but also institutional innovation, capacity building, and a whole-of-government approach that aligns foreign policy with national development goals. This introduction sets the stage for a deeper exploration of the policy frameworks, governance structures, and institutional strategies that will define India's trajectory in an uncertain yet opportunity-rich global landscape.

A policy framework, governance, and institutional strategies form the foundational pillars for any country, state, or organization's goals, development, and sustainable management. A policy framework is the structured set of principles, rules, and priorities that guide how policies are designed, implemented, and evaluated; it aligns legal, economic, and social contexts with resource allocation and decision criteria. Governance is more than rule-making and enforcement—it encompasses transparency, accountability, participation, and ethical standards; good governance ensures policies serve the public interest while curbing corruption, discrimination, and excessive centralization. Institutional strategies are the long-term plans and capacity-building measures that enable institutions to realize policy objectives—these include organizational design, human resource development, financial management, and technological resources.

Effective outcomes arise when a coherent policy framework and strong governance are supported by pragmatic institutional strategies for on-the-ground implementation. This requires coordination across levels—national, regional, and local—through adaptation of policy instruments, feedback mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation systems. In today's interconnected and complex global-local environment, policymakers and institutional leaders must combine resilience, innovation, and inclusive stakeholder engagement to achieve development goals in an equitable and sustainable manner. This introduction outlines the key elements and interrelationships that make policy frameworks, governance, and institutional strategies effective.

In the contemporary world, effective governance and sustainable development depend largely on well-designed policy frameworks, accountable governance systems, and strong institutional strategies. These three elements serve as the foundation for achieving economic growth, social justice, environmental sustainability, and administrative efficiency. Governments, organizations, and institutions require a clear policy direction, transparent governance mechanisms, and strategic institutional capacities to address emerging challenges and meet public expectations.

A policy framework provides the guiding principles, objectives, and rules that shape decision-making processes. Governance ensures that these policies are implemented effectively through accountability, transparency, participation, and the rule of law. Institutional strategies, on the other hand, focus on strengthening

organizational capacities, resource management, and implementation mechanisms to achieve desired outcomes.

In the era of globalization, digital transformation, climate change, and socio-economic inequalities, the significance of policy frameworks, governance, and institutional strategies has increased considerably. Nations across the world are reforming their governance structures and institutional mechanisms to ensure inclusive and sustainable development. Therefore, understanding the relationship between policy frameworks, governance, and institutional strategies is essential for policymakers, administrators, researchers, and development practitioners.

Understanding Policy Framework

A policy framework refers to a structured set of principles, goals, regulations, and guidelines that direct decision-making and actions within a government, organization, or institution. It serves as a roadmap for achieving specific objectives and addressing societal challenges.

Key Components of a Policy Framework–:

A policy framework is a comprehensive set of guidelines and principles that guide the development, implementation, and evaluation of policies to ensure they are consistent, effective, and aligned with organizational goals. The framework consists of several interconnected components that work together to create a cohesive system for policy management. Legislation forms the foundation of the policy framework, providing external rules including laws, regulations, legal requirements that mandate compliance and establish the legal boundaries within which policies must operate. Policies themselves are high-level statements of intent, principles, and approaches that define what the organization will do and establish the strategic direction for decision-making.

Procedures provide step-by-step instructions that specify how to implement policies and perform tasks, ensuring consistent execution across the organization. Codes of practice establish standards and guidelines that define acceptable behavior and professional conduct, while guidelines offer non-mandatory recommendations and best practices that support policy implementation without requiring strict compliance.

The policy hierarchy creates a structured arrangement showing relationships between different policy levels, from strategic directives down to operational procedures and work instructions. A clear policy development process establishes procedures for creating, reviewing, updating, and approving policies, ensuring they remain current and relevant.

Risk governance structures define roles and responsibilities for boards, executives, and risk management teams, creating accountability for policy implementation and compliance. The framework also requires sufficient inputs and resources, including people, funding, technology, and information needed to implement policies effectively.

Practices and processes represent the operational activities and workflows that execute policies in day-to-day operations, while culture and context encompass the organizational environment, values, and external factors affecting policy implementation. Clear definitions provide terminology and scope to ensure consistent interpretation across the organization.

All these components work together to create a comprehensive system that ensures policies are consistently applied, monitored for compliance, and adaptable to changing circumstances, enabling organizations to achieve their strategic objectives while maintaining regulatory compliance and operational effectiveness.

A vision defines the long-term aspirations and future direction of an organization or government. It provides a broad perspective on what is intended to be achieved.

The mission outlines the purpose and responsibilities of an institution and clarifies its role in achieving the vision. Objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound goals that guide policy implementation.

These are practical measures and interventions designed to achieve policy objectives. Regular monitoring and evaluation help assess policy effectiveness and ensure continuous improvement. Importance of Policy Frameworks Provide direction and consistency in decision-making.



Figure – 1

Facilitate efficient resource allocation.---

A robust Policy Framework, Governance, and Institutional Strategies system is designed to facilitate efficient resource allocation across government and organizational levels. Its core purpose is to ensure that financial capital, human resources, and technological assets are distributed strategically to meet priority needs without waste or duplication.

A strong policy framework establishes clear rules, guidelines, and procedures for decision-making. It defines how budgets are prepared, how investments are approved, and how performance is monitored. This creates transparency and accountability in spending. Governance structures—such as ministries, boards, or regulatory agencies—provide oversight, ensuring decisions balance competing interests while remaining answerable to stakeholders. Institutional strategies focus on capacity building: training staff, improving data systems, and adopting new technologies that enhance the organization's ability to manage resources effectively.

When these three elements work together, institutions can quickly identify emerging needs, direct funding to the right areas, and track outcomes systematically. This reduces uncertainty, eliminates redundant activities, and improves access to critical services like healthcare, education, and transportation.

Ultimately, this integrated approach makes resource allocation smoother, timely, and target-driven—forming the foundation for sustainable development, economic stability, and innovation. Efficient allocation ensures that limited resources generate maximum public value, supporting long-term growth and resilience across all sectors.

- 1-Promote transparency and accountability.
- 2-Enhance coordination among stakeholders.
- 3-Support long-term planning and development.
- 4-Reduce uncertainties and risks.

A robust policy framework enables governments and institutions to respond effectively to changing socio-economic conditions and emerging challenges.

Concept of Governance–:

Governance refers to all processes of governing—the institutions, processes, and practices through which issues of common concern are decided, regulated, and implemented . It is broader than “government,” encompassing

not only state machinery but also the participation of civil society, private sector actors, and international organizations in collective decision-making .

At its core, governance involves how public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources, and guarantee the realization of rights and public interests . Good governance adds a normative dimension, emphasizing values such as transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, effectiveness, equity, and adherence to the rule of law . According to the OECD, sound public governance requires key values (like integrity and openness) supported by enablers such as institutional capacity, policy coherence, and multi-actor partnerships .

In the context of policy frameworks and institutional strategies, governance provides the structural and procedural foundation for designing, implementing, and evaluating policies. It ensures that policies are evidence-based, responsive to citizens' needs, and aligned with strategic goals like sustainable development and social inclusion . Institutional strategies strengthen governance by building capacity, improving rules and procedures, reducing corruption, and fostering transparency and accountability .

Ultimately, governance is the mechanism through which societies translate values and goals into actionable policies and outcomes. Effective governance minimizes policy errors, curbs corruption, enhances public trust, and delivers on fundamental promises such as health, education, security, and

Governance refers to the processes, systems, and institutions through which decisions are made, implemented, and monitored. It encompasses the exercise of authority, management of public resources, and interaction between government, civil society, and the private sector.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines governance as the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels.

Principles of Good Governance—:

The principles of good governance are the foundational standards that ensure public institutions conduct affairs fairly, efficiently, and accountably. While definitions vary, international bodies such as the United Nations identify core pillars that define effective governance. These principles work together to create a system where public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources, and guarantee the realization of human rights.

Participation is the first essential principle, meaning all men and women should have a voice in decision-making, either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions. This broad participation relies on freedom of association and speech, ensuring citizens can contribute constructively. Alongside participation, the rule of law demands that legal frameworks be fair and enforced impartially, particularly regarding human rights. Without a fair legal system, governance cannot protect citizens or ensure justice for all members of society.

Transparency is built on the free flow of information, where processes, institutions, and information must be directly accessible to those concerned. Enough detail must be provided to allow citizens to understand and monitor government activities. Responsiveness requires that institutions and processes serve all stakeholders within reasonable timeframes, ensuring governance remains agile enough to address citizen needs promptly. When governments respond quickly, trust between the public and authorities strengthens significantly.

Good governance also emphasizes consensus orientation, mediating differing interests to reach broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the group. This approach focuses on policies and procedures that benefit the majority rather than specific factions. Equity and inclusiveness ensure all members, regardless of gender, ethnicity, or background, have opportunities to improve or maintain their wellbeing, with no segment of society excluded from development.

Effectiveness and efficiency mean processes must produce results meeting needs while making the best use of resources, ensuring taxpayers receive value for money and services remain high-quality. Finally, accountability serves as the cornerstone of trust, requiring decision-makers in government, the private sector, and civil society to answer for their actions to the public and institutional stakeholders. Together, these principles promote strategic vision, ethical behavior, and risk management while curbing corruption and ensuring citizen participation in development. Without these standards, public resources are mismanaged and human rights remain unguaranteed.

Transparency ensures that decisions and actions are open, clear, and accessible to the public. It helps build trust between citizens and institutions.

Public officials and institutions must be answerable for their decisions and actions. Accountability reduces corruption and improves public service delivery.

Citizens should have opportunities to participate in decision-making processes through consultations, elections, and public engagement.

Governance must be based on legal frameworks that are fairly enforced and protect the rights of all citizens.

Public resources should be utilized optimally to achieve desired outcomes with minimum waste.

All sections of society, particularly marginalized groups, should have equal access to opportunities and public services.

Institutions should respond promptly and effectively to the needs and concerns of citizens.



Figure —2

Governance and DevelopmentThe quality of governance –:

The quality of governance refers to how effectively public institutions conduct public affairs, manage resources, and ensure accountability, transparency, and the rule of law. According to the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, it is measured across six dimensions: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption .

Good governance is characterized by being participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable, and inclusive, while upholding the rule of law . These qualities directly shape development outcomes: high-quality governance—through factors like corruption control, administrative competence, and rule of law—significantly improves human well-being indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality, and child poverty . Governance and development are deeply interrelated. Good governance enables proper resource utilization, ethical decision-making, and economic growth, fostering sustainable development . Conversely, poor governance leads to unbalanced development, corruption, and social unrest, undermining growth initiatives . Ultimately, strong governance creates the stable, impartial, and inclusive environment necessary for development to thrive .

significantly influences the level of development in a country. Effective governance promotes economic growth, social welfare, political stability, and environmental sustainability.

Role of Governance in DevelopmentEconomic Development–;

Good governance creates a favorable environment for investment, entrepreneurship, and innovation, leading to economic growth and employment generation

Good governance is the bedrock of sustainable economic development. It creates the stable, predictable institutions necessary for productive economic activity to flourish . Without effective governance, even nations with abundant resources struggle to achieve lasting prosperity.

Governance performs four critical functions in economic development. First, it establishes an institutionalized rule of law that protects property rights and enforces contracts, attracting investment while reducing risk . Clear legal frameworks enable businesses to operate confidently, knowing their assets and transactions are secure. Second, governance ensures effective public administration for efficient resource allocation.

Governments deliver essential public goods—infrastructure, education, and healthcare—that build human capital critical for long-term productivity . Strategic policymaking steers nations toward inclusive prosperity. Third, transparency and accountability combat corruption, fostering trust and market confidence . Fighting corruption promotes integrity in both public and private sectors, creating an environment conducive to sustainable development . Corruption drains resources and discourages investment, undermining growth.

Fourth, good governance promotes openness, respect for human dignity, and civic-mindedness . Democratic participation and service-oriented institutions ensure policies reflect citizens' needs. Governance creates "extra-economic conditions" essential for economic growth: functioning legal systems, efficient administration, and market-oriented socio-economic systems .

The relationship is reciprocal: good governance facilitates development, and development strengthens governance through better institutional mechanisms . For developing countries like India, good governance is an essential ingredient of social and economic progress . Ultimately, strong governance transforms potential into prosperity by fostering trust, securing rights, and efficiently managing resources ..

Effective governance ensures access to education, healthcare, housing, and social protection programs.

Transparent and accountable governance strengthens democratic institutions and public trust.

Governments can implement environmental regulations and sustainable development policies through effective governance mechanisms. Countries with strong governance systems generally achieve higher levels of human development and social progress. Institutional strategies refer to the plans, mechanisms, and approaches adopted by organizations and institutions to achieve their objectives efficiently and effectively. These strategies strengthen institutional capacity, improve service delivery, and enhance organizational performance.



Figure —3

Major Components of Institutional Strategies—:

The major components of institutional strategies include vision and mission statements that define the institution's long-term purpose and direction, along with a SWOC or SWOT analysis to assess strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges for informed strategic planning. Specific and measurable goals and objectives aligned with the institution's core values are essential, supported by detailed action plans that outline roles, responsibilities, timelines, and resource allocation for effective implementation. Strategic governance provides effective administration and decision-making structures, while resource infrastructure ensures adequate academic, physical, digital, and financial support. Finally, implementation and monitoring systems track progress, evaluate success, and conduct regular reviews to ensure sustained institutional growth and alignment with policies like the National Education Policy 2020 for holistic development.

Capacity building focuses on improving the skills, knowledge, and competencies of employees and stakeholders.

- 1-Training and development programs.
- 2-Leadership enhancement.
- 3-Technical and professional skill development.
- 4-Knowledge management.
- 5-Resource Management

Efficient management of financial, human, and technological resources is essential for institutional success.

Resource management strategies include—:

Resource management strategies are systematic approaches to efficiently allocate, utilize, and optimize organizational resources—people, budget, equipment, and time—to achieve project or business goals. Key strategies include:

Resource Allocation assigns available resources to tasks efficiently, ensuring teams stay on time and within budget by maximizing current resources .

Resource Levelling (or Leveling) redistributes resources from underutilized areas to where they're needed more, improving efficiency. It's useful when projects demand more resources than available, sometimes requiring deadline adjustments .

Resource-Leveling smooths resource stock to reduce excess inventories and shortages, aiming for high utilization while meeting service levels and minimizing costs .

Resource Allocation Matrix (PRAM) visualizes allocations against projects, helping prevent over-allocation across multiple initiatives .

Focus Strategy (Peter Drucker's approach) concentrates resources on promising initiatives while abandoning less promising ones, as fragmentation inhibits results .

Capability Investment treats resources as stored capabilities, unleashing them as demanded, and investing slightly more to develop new capabilities rather than replacing resources .

These strategies collectively reduce costs, balance workloads, boost profitability, and streamline workflows .

-Budget planning.

-Human resource development.

-Infrastructure modernization.

-Technology adoption.

Innovation and technology -

Modern institutions increasingly rely on innovation and digital technologies to improve efficiency and service delivery.

1-E-governance systems.

2-Artificial intelligence applications.

3-Data analytics for decision-making.

4-Digital communication platforms.

Collaboration and Partnerships—:

Institutional success often depends on collaboration among governments, private organizations, civil society groups, and international agencies.

Partnerships help:-

1-Share expertise and resources.

2-Improve implementation capacity.

3-Enhance policy outcomes.

4-Promote innovation.

5-Relationship Between Policy 6-Frameworks, Governance, and Institutional Strategies

Policy frameworks, governance, and institutional strategies are interconnected and mutually reinforcing—:

Policy frameworks, governance, and institutional strategies are fundamentally interconnected and mutually reinforcing, forming an integrated system that determines the effectiveness of public administration and organizational performance. This interdependence means that none of these elements can function successfully in isolation; each depends on the others to create a coherent system capable of addressing complex challenges and delivering sustainable outcomes.

Policy frameworks serve as the foundational blueprint that guides decision-making and establishes the rules, procedures, and standards within which organizations and governments operate. These frameworks encompass laws, regulations, strategies, action plans, and both formal and informal rules that direct interactions and actions within a system . Without clear policy frameworks, governance becomes arbitrary and inconsistent, leaving institutions without direction or accountability mechanisms. The OECD emphasizes that policy frameworks provide governments with integrated diagnostic guidance and management tools that enhance the quality and impact of policy-making at different stages of the policy cycle . These frameworks reduce discretion by public officials when policy decisions are made, limiting opportunities for policy errors whether deliberate, as in corruption cases, or stemming from capacity gaps .Governance represents the processes through which these policy frameworks are implemented, monitored, and enforced. It encompasses all processes of governing—the institutions, processes, and practices through which issues of common concern are decided upon and regulated . Good governance adds a normative attribute to governing, referring primarily to how public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources, and guarantee human rights realization . Governance cannot function effectively without policy frameworks to guide it, as governance is shaped by everyday policy decisions made by public officials . The governance framework provides the structure, policies, and processes that guide how organizations make decisions, manage risks, and uphold standards . It acts as a roadmap for operations, defining policies and establishing accountability mechanisms .

Institutional strategies provide the operational mechanisms and capacity necessary to implement policy frameworks through effective governance. An institutional framework comprises the laws, policies, budgets, strategies, action plans, regulations, and rules that guide system interactions . These strategies establish leadership, governance models, institutional arrangements, and clear value propositions that strengthen organizational effectiveness . Without strong institutional strategies, even well-designed policy frameworks cannot translate into sustainable outcomes, as implementation requires resourcing, capacity building, and effective regulation of human behavior . Institutional frameworks act as both carrot and stick for effective governance, enhancing stewardship and regulating behavior .

The mutually reinforcing nature of these elements becomes evident when examining how they interact. Policy frameworks create the conditions for sound governance by establishing transparency, accountability, and inclusive political institutions that inform and monitor policymaking . Governance, in turn, ensures institutional strategies are implemented effectively through oversight, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms. Strong governance creates incentives for public officials to make decisions in the best public interest by encouraging capacity building, competitive salaries, and career prospects while discouraging corruption through punishment and constraints . Institutional strategies strengthen policy frameworks by providing the human resources, technical capacity, and organizational structures needed for implementation .

This interconnection is particularly critical in addressing contemporary challenges. The interconnected challenges of modern times call for coherent, multidimensional approaches to public governance that integrate policy frameworks, governance mechanisms, and institutional capacities . Transparency opens data about government operations, strengthening accountability and enabling evidence-based policy decisions . Engaging official institutions like anti-corruption bureaus, Supreme audit institutions, and civil society supports not just corruption monitoring but informed, inclusive decision-making . Legal and institutional frameworks sustain environmental goods and services by enhancing natural resources stewardship through good governance principles relating to equity, rule of law, and conflict management .

When any element fails, the entire system weakens. While policies are tied to politics, having strong policies does not necessarily translate into sustainable outcomes if political goodwill lacks at national and subnational levels . Similarly, policies and legislative regimes that create strong institutions to regulate behavior are key to sustainable development, but without effective governance, these institutions cannot function . Community participation enables local people to identify environmental problems accurately, ensure efficient resource allocation, and give marginalized groups greater influence on local policy .

The synergy between policy frameworks, governance, and institutional strategies creates a system where each component strengthens the others. Policy frameworks provide direction, governance ensures implementation

and accountability, and institutional strategies deliver the capacity and resources needed for execution. This integrated approach reduces policy errors, promotes evidence-based decision-making, and ensures that public resources are managed effectively while guaranteeing human rights. Organizations and governments that recognize and leverage this interdependence achieve better outcomes, build stronger trust with stakeholders, and create sustainable systems capable of adapting to changing circumstances while maintaining core values and principles.

A policy framework defines goals and priorities. Governance provides mechanisms for implementing policies in a transparent and accountable manner. Institutional strategies ensure that organizations possess the necessary resources, capacities, and systems to execute policies effectively. For example, a national education policy may establish objectives for improving educational quality. Governance mechanisms ensure accountability and transparency in implementation, while institutional strategies focus on teacher training, infrastructure development, and digital learning systems. Thus, sustainable development can only be achieved when these three elements function in harmony.

Policy Framework and Governance in India—:

India's policy framework and governance system are rooted in its constitutional democracy, federal structure, and the principle of sustainable development. The Constitution establishes the foundation for governance by defining the powers of the Union, States, and Local Bodies, while guaranteeing fundamental rights and establishing the rule of law.

The policy framework operates through a structured process involving policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. The central government, through ministries and departments, designs national policies on critical areas like economy, health, education, and environment. Key institutions like NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) play a pivotal role in evidence-based policy-making, fostering cooperative federalism by bringing States together in a collaborative partnership.

Governance in India is characterized by a multi-tiered system. At the center, the Union Government handles national-level policies, while States implement policies according to local needs under the framework of the Constitution. The judiciary, particularly through Public Interest Litigation (PIL), actively ensures accountability and protects citizens' rights, often enforcing principles like "precautionary principle" and "polluter pays" in environmental matters.

Recent reforms emphasize digital governance and data-led decision-making. Initiatives like the National Data Governance Framework Policy aim to maximize Digital Government potential and catalyze data-based innovation. The India AI Governance Guidelines, anchored in seven "Sutras," promote safe and inclusive AI innovation.

Despite progress, challenges persist: weak enforcement, institutional fragmentation, coordination gaps between centers and states, and limited public participation. Strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing transparency, and promoting stakeholder engagement remain critical for achieving effective governance and sustainable development in India.

India has undertaken several reforms to strengthen governance and institutional effectiveness.

Digital India Initiative

The Digital India programme aims to transform governance through technology by:

Expanding digital infrastructure.

Delivering online public services.

Enhancing transparency and efficiency.

NITI Aayog—:

Development Agenda by 2026—:

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) is the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, established on January 1, 2015. It replaced the erstwhile Planning

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The Commission is headquartered in New Delhi, serving as the apex public policy body providing directional and strategic inputs on development, innovation, and inclusive growth. NITI Aayog developed a 15-year long-term development vision with the objective of creating a road map for India's development from 2020 to 2035. This vision document focuses on economic development, social equity, and environmental sustainability. Alongside this 15-year vision, the institution also created a 7-year strategy and a 3-year action agenda.

Key Objectives by 2026-

2030 Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs):

NITI Aayog is the nodal institution for achieving SDGs in India. Its primary objective is to achieve the sustainable development goals by 2030 by addressing poverty, education, healthcare, clean energy, and gender equality.

SDG India Index: NITI Aayog monitors the performance of states/union territories through the SDG India Index, North-Eastern Region District SDG Index, and Multidimensional Poverty Index.

Major Events in 2026
Pre-Budget Meeting for Budget 2026-27: On December 29, 2025, Prime Minister Narendra Modi held a crucial meeting with the country's leading economists and experts at NITI Aayog. This meeting was organized before the upcoming Union Budget 2026-27, with the aim of devising a strategy to sustain India's economic growth rate over the long term.

Viksit Bharat @2047: Prime Minister Modi clearly stated that to achieve the goal of 'Developed India by 2047', reforms are now necessary in mission mode across all sectors. The theme of this meeting at NITI Aayog was 'Self-Reliance and Structural Change: Agenda for Developed India'.

11th Governing Council Meeting (June 2026): On June 11, 2026, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will chair the 11th Governing Council meeting of NITI Aayog. The theme of this meeting is "Inclusive Human Development for Viksit Bharat@2047". The meeting will discuss four main pillars of inclusive human development:

Strong human capital and skill readiness for the future

Employment, entrepreneurship, and decentralized development

Health, nutrition, and wellness

Equality and dignity

Latest Reports Published in 2026

NITI Aayog published several important reports in 2026:

Fiscal Health Index - 2026 (March 2026)

Farmers Empowerment: Natural Farming Training (March 2026)

Moving Towards Effective City Government (April 2026)

DPI@2047 for Viksit Bharat: A strategic roadmap enabling non-linear inclusive socio-economic growth

Core Objectives and Functions

NITI Aayog promotes cooperative and competitive federalism, where state governments actively participate in public policy-making processes. It develops credible plans at the village level for bottom-up planning and monitors Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Significance

By 2026, NITI Aayog has completed 10 years (2015-2025). It represents strategic importance in transforming India's development agenda. The institution's annual budget is ₹339.65 crores (2018-19), reflecting its significance.

NITI Aayog has now made the dream of Viksit Bharat a shared aspiration of 140 crore countrymen, and the country's policy and budget process should always be viewed as linked to the 2047 vision.

NITI Aayog serves as a policy think tank that promotes:

Cooperative federalism.

Evidence-based policymaking.

Innovation and sustainable development.

E-Governance Initiatives-:

governance means using information and communication technology (ICT) to deliver government services, schemes, and procedures to citizens in digital form. When the government uses the internet, computers, and mobile technology to reach its services to the public, it is called e-governance.

India has launched several major e-governance initiatives. Digital India is the national initiative of the Indian government aimed at making governance citizen-centric through digital technology. Aadhaar is the world's largest digital identity card system that helps in direct transfer of government benefits. Online tax filing and payment systems now allow citizens to pay taxes without visiting offices. Digital land management systems have been introduced to digitize land records and reduce land disputes. Common entrance examinations for education and health services are conducted online through e-governance platforms.

The main objectives of e-governance include increasing transparency and accountability, controlling corruption and delays in government work, providing cost-effective and high-quality public services, and delivering 24 by 7 government services to citizens. Through e-governance, people can access government facilities from home and government processes become faster. India launched the National e-Governance Plan in 2006, which has now developed into many digital initiatives.

E-governance eliminates the need to visit offices multiple times for any work, and there is no guarantee about when the work will be done earlier. Actually, with the objective of making the country powerful, the Indian Government has introduced many types of digital initiatives. These initiatives play an important role in providing digital services to citizens in regions like Uttar Pradesh and Lucknow as well. E-governance makes government services more accessible, efficient, and transparent for all citizens across the country.

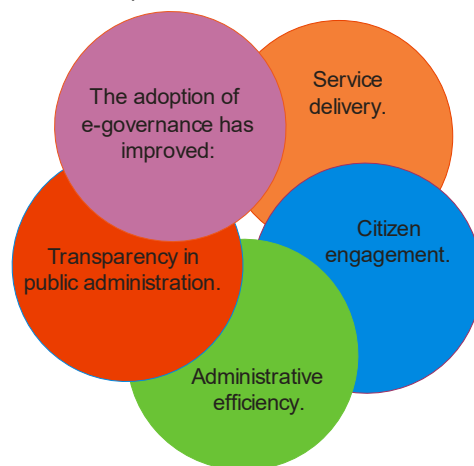


Figure —4

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)--:

DBT reduces leakages and ensures that government benefits reach intended beneficiaries directly.

These initiatives demonstrate how policy frameworks, governance reforms, and institutional strategies can work together to improve development outcomes.

Challenges in Policy Frameworks –

Challenges in policy frameworks are multifaceted and pervasive, affecting the development, implementation, and sustainability of policies across governments, organizations, and institutions worldwide. These challenges stem from political, institutional, informational, and operational factors that collectively undermine the effectiveness of policy frameworks and prevent them from achieving their intended outcomes.

One of the most significant challenges is political dynamics and the influence of various actors within the policy-making process. Political considerations often override evidence-based decision-making, leading to policies that reflect partisan interests rather than public needs. The vagaries of legislation create uncertainty, while competing interest groups involved in the policy process generate conflict arising from conflicting policy statements. When political goodwill lacks at national and subnational levels, even strong policies fail to translate

into sustainable outcomes . This political interference can result in frequent changes to policy, creating instability and undermining long-term planning .

Clarity of policy goals represents another critical challenge that routinely impedes effective policy implementation. Many policy frameworks suffer from vague objectives, ambiguous language, and poorly defined outcomes that leave implementers uncertain about what they should achieve . When there is lack of agreement that improvement was necessary or lack of clarity about the nature of the change required, implementation becomes fragmented and ineffective . This ambiguity allows for discretionary interpretation by public officials, which can lead to policy errors whether deliberate, as in corruption cases, or stemming from capacity gaps .

Information intelligence and inadequate knowledge pose serious barriers to effective policy frameworks. Information intelligence refers to the strategic necessity for constant feedback as to how implementation is progressing, as well as preliminary assessments of impacts . However, many policy frameworks lack mechanisms for gathering this feedback, leaving implementers without insight into how policies affect target populations . Inadequate information and policy knowledge prevent policymakers from understanding the full scope of problems they seek to address, leading to poorly designed policies that fail to account for complex realities . The increasing reliance on multiple bureaucracies makes information and feedback essential to gauge interagency and intergovernmental cooperation and conflict, yet communication gaps often persist .

Organizational disunity and poor communication create additional obstacles within policy frameworks. Institutional actors often operate in silos, with organizational disunity preventing coordinated implementation efforts . Poor organizational communication both internal and external hinders the flow of information necessary for effective policy execution . Standard operating procedures employed by administrative agencies may not align with policy objectives, creating friction between established practices and new requirements . Inter-organizational politics and conflict further complicate implementation, as different agencies pursue competing priorities rather than working collaboratively .

Strategic planning deficiencies undermine policy frameworks by failing to account for implementation challenges. Many policies are developed without adequate consideration of the organizational changes required, the resources needed, or the capacity gaps that must be addressed . Policy change often requires difficult changes in stakeholder coalitions, shifts in the structures and rules of implementing agencies, and new patterns of behavior that are not adequately planned . Time limits and deadlines create pressure that can compromise policy quality, leading to rushed decisions that lack thorough analysis .

Affordability, availability, and lack of awareness represent practical barriers that prevent policies from achieving their intended impact. Poor policy implementation, unintended consequences, and policies that are implemented but not sustained over time undermine efficacy . Lack of attention to intersectionality means policies fail to account for how different forms of disadvantage interact, creating inequitable outcomes . Lack of institutionalization prevents policies from becoming embedded in organizational structures, making them vulnerable to changing political priorities . Cultural beliefs and biases can also undermine policy implementation when policies conflict with deeply held values or practices .

The difficulties experienced with vertical and horizontal implementation structures compound these challenges, as policies must navigate multiple levels of government and diverse organizational contexts . The perceived inability of administrative agencies to learn from prior experiences in a reasonably quick period of time prevents policy frameworks from adapting and improving over time . Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive approaches that recognize the interconnected nature of policy frameworks, governance mechanisms, and institutional capacities, ensuring that policies are well-designed, adequately resourced, and effectively implemented with continuous monitoring and adaptation.

Despite significant progress, several challenges continue to affect policy implementation and governance effectiveness.

Corruption undermines transparency, accountability, and public trust.

Complex administrative procedures often delay policy implementation.

Limited financial and human resources can hinder institutional performance.

Excessive political influence may affect objective decision-making.

Digital divides and inadequate technological infrastructure create implementation challenges.
 Economic and social disparities can limit the effectiveness of development policies.
 Insufficient training, infrastructure, and leadership may reduce institutional efficiency.
 Addressing these challenges is essential for achieving policy goals and ensuring sustainable development.



Figure —5

Strategies for Strengthening :-

Governance and Institutions Strengthening Institutional Capacity Regular training, leadership development, and professional education can improve institutional effectiveness.

Strategies for strengthening involve building resilience, mental toughness, and emotional intelligence through effective techniques. For physical strength, resistance training helps build muscle mass and bone density while cardiovascular exercises improve heart health and endurance. Flexibility and mobility exercises maintain range of motion and prevent injuries. You should do muscle-strengthening activities working all major muscle groups like legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders and arms on 2 or more days per week with 8 to 12 repetitions for each activity .For mental strengthening, mindfulness and meditation enhance focus and calmness while cognitive training improves mental agility and memory. Positive thinking exercises foster a resilient mindset. Emotional strengthening comes through emotional intelligence training to understand and manage emotions, plus social connection by building strong supportive relationships .

Key practices include prioritizing self-care, managing stress through relaxing activities, staying on top of physical health by eating healthy and getting enough sleep, maintaining social support from family and friends, practicing positive self-talk, knowing your strengths, focusing on outcomes rather than problems, practicing gratitude, quieting your mind through meditation, accepting change, keeping calm under pressure, learning from failure, being proactive, and knowing when to seek additional help . For strength training specifically, warm up and cool down, focus on form not weight, work at the right tempo, pay attention to breathing, keep challenging muscles by increasing weight slowly, stick with your routine 2-3 times weekly, and give muscles at least 48 hours rest .

Promoting Transparency and Accountability:-

Promoting transparency and accountability is essential for good governance, trust-building, and reducing corruption in organizations and governments. Transparency means making information publicly accessible—such as government spending, official statistics, and decision-making processes—so citizens can understand and

evaluate actions . Accountability ensures officials are answerable for their actions and that redress exists when duties are not met .

Together, they enable citizens to influence decision-making and hold decision-makers to account . Key methods include: developing transparency policies, using technology for data sharing, fostering open-door cultures, disclosing financial information, establishing clear roles, tracking KPIs, implementing whistleblower policies, and conducting regular audits . Open data and Right to Information (RTI) frameworks are vital tools that enhance transparency, accountability, and reduce corruption . These principles support Sustainable Development Goal 16, which calls for public access to information and accountable institutions .

Mechanisms such as audits, public disclosures, and citizen feedback systems help strengthen governance. Encouraging Citizen Participation Public consultations, social audits, and participatory decision-making improve policy responsiveness.

Leveraging Technology–:

Digital platforms, artificial intelligence, and data analytics can enhance efficiency and service delivery. Evidence-Based Policymaking Using reliable data and research improves policy design and implementation. Leveraging technology means strategically using digital tools to drive significant improvements in productivity, efficiency, and growth. Rather than just adopting technology as a luxury, organizations and individuals harness it to streamline workflows, automate repetitive tasks, and enhance communication through platforms like video conferencing and instant messaging .

By collecting and analyzing data, technology enables informed decision-making that accelerates business outcomes . When investments align with clear goals and organizational strategy, returns become exponential . Ultimately, leveraging technology is about optimizing performance—making lives easier, strengthening economies, and empowering continuous innovation in a fast-paced digital landscape .

Building Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships–:

Collaboration among government agencies, private organizations, civil society, and international institutions promotes innovation and resource sharing. Building multi-stakeholder partnerships requires bringing governments, businesses, NGOs, and communities together to leverage unique expertise and resources for change at scale . Success starts with identifying a shared goal aligned with objectives like the Sustainable Development Goals, then engaging a core group of “champions” from each stakeholder sector to drive momentum .

Critical steps include establishing clear roles, transparent decision-making, and mutual accountability while actively addressing power imbalances and building trust across different organizational cultures . Partnerships must define measurable outcomes, allocate resources fairly, and maintain open communication channels. Regular partnership reviews help assess impact and adapt strategies. Ultimately, robust multi-stakeholder collaborations deliver extraordinary results by combining public policy strength, private sector innovation, civil society advocacy, and community insights to tackle complex challenges like poverty and climate change .

Policy Frameworks and Sustainable Development–;

Sustainable development means meeting present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs. Policy frameworks are the structured sets of laws, regulations, and strategies that governments use to guide this development toward environmental protection, economic growth, and social equity.

The most important global policy framework is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by all UN member states in 2015. The SDGs serve as the guiding framework for policy integration efforts worldwide, helping countries identify trade-offs and reconcile domestic and international objectives.

Key international frameworks supporting the 2030 Agenda include the Paris Agreement on Climate Change which limits global temperature rise, the Sendai Framework which reduces disaster risk, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda which finances development, and the New Urban Agenda which promotes sustainable cities.

Governments must enhance their capacity to design, implement, and monitor coherent and integrated policies. This requires strategic policy planning mechanisms, applying policy coherence for sustainable development lenses in laws and regulations, and using the SDG indicator framework for measurement.

India's approach includes the National Environment Policy (2006), which states environmental protection is integral to development. India targets 175 gigawatts of renewable energy by 2022 and has crossed 100 GW of wind, solar, and biomass capacity. The National Indicator Framework for SDGs, developed by MoSPI, creates sound policy frameworks at national and regional levels based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive approaches.

Challenges include policy complexity, lack of shared goals, data insufficiency, resource constraints, and institutional barriers. Successful policy frameworks require stakeholder engagement, robust monitoring systems, and alignment with global goals to achieve truly sustainable development.

Sustainable development requires balanced progress across economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Effective policy frameworks and governance systems are essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Strong institutions and accountable governance play a crucial role in ensuring that development benefits reach all sections of society while protecting natural resources for future generations.



Figure —6

Challenges and Opportunities in a Changing Global Order—:

India's foreign policy framework has evolved from non-alignment to a pragmatic multi-alignment approach, guided by strategic autonomy, economic diplomacy, and commitment to a rules-based international order. Governance of foreign policy rests primarily with the Prime Minister's Office, the National Security Council, and the Ministry of External Affairs, supported by institutional strategies that emphasise inter-agency coordination, diaspora engagement, and active multilateral leadership.

A major challenge for Indian foreign policy is the complex security environment in its neighbourhood. Persistent border tensions with China and Pakistan, cross-border terrorism, and political instability in South Asian countries create a volatile regional context. China's Belt and Road Initiative and its growing influence in Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar further complicate India's traditional sphere of influence. At the same time, India must carefully

balance its relations with major powers amid intensifying US–China rivalry, the ongoing Russia–Ukraine conflict, and evolving Indo-Pacific security dynamics. Maintaining strategic partnerships with the United States, Russia, Japan, and the European Union without entering formal alliances requires nuanced diplomacy and constant recalibration.

Domestic factors also pose challenges. Fractious politics, nationalist narratives, and controversies over citizenship laws or human rights can affect India's global image and reduce its soft power appeal. Institutionally, coordination gaps between the Ministry of External Affairs, Defence, Finance, and intelligence agencies, along with limited capacity for rapid crisis response, can slow down policy implementation and reduce effectiveness. Despite these challenges, India has significant opportunities in the current global order. Its successful G20 presidency and active participation in BRICS, the SCO, and other Global South initiatives position India as a bridge between developed and emerging economies. Strategic autonomy allows India to pursue issue-based partnerships across defence, technology, energy, and trade without being locked into rigid alliances. Economic growth, digital public infrastructure such as UPI and Aadhaar, and a large global diaspora provide powerful tools for economic diplomacy and soft power projection. Strengthening the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, expanding defence manufacturing, and enhancing maritime security cooperation in the Indian Ocean reinforce India's role as a net security provider and a counterbalance to Chinese influence in the Indo-Pacific.

To capitalise on these opportunities, India must continue to strengthen its governance architecture. Centralised decision-making under the Prime Minister's Office has enabled swift responses to global crises, while the National Security Council and the National Security Adviser coordinate security, defence, and foreign policy, improving inter-ministerial synergy. Leveraging the thirty-million-strong Indian diaspora and initiatives such as "Act East" and "Neighbourhood First" enhances connectivity and regional influence. Championing digital public goods and climate justice in global negotiations further strengthens India's normative leadership on the world stage.

In a rapidly shifting global order, India's foreign policy faces security, diplomatic, and institutional challenges but also unprecedented opportunities to shape a multipolar world. Strengthening governance structures, deepening strategic partnerships, and leveraging economic and digital tools will be essential for India to realise its potential as a responsible and influential global power.

Conclusion –:

Policy frameworks, governance, and institutional strategies constitute the cornerstone of effective administration and sustainable development. A well-designed policy framework provides strategic direction and establishes clear objectives. Good governance ensures transparency, accountability, participation, and the rule of law in implementing those objectives. Institutional strategies strengthen organizational capacities and facilitate efficient execution of policies. In an increasingly complex and interconnected world, governments and institutions face numerous challenges, including corruption, resource constraints, technological disruptions, and socio-economic inequalities. Addressing these challenges requires strong governance systems, evidence-based policymaking, digital innovation, and continuous institutional reforms.

The success of development initiatives depends not only on the quality of policies but also on the effectiveness of governance structures and institutional capacities. Therefore, policymakers and administrators must adopt integrated approaches that combine sound policy design, accountable governance, and strategic institutional development.

Ultimately, nations that invest in strong institutions, transparent governance, and adaptive policy frameworks are better positioned to achieve inclusive growth, social justice, environmental sustainability, and long-term prosperity. The harmonious interaction of policy frameworks, governance, and institutional strategies remains

essential for building resilient societies and ensuring sustainable development in the twenty-first century. A robust policy framework, effective governance, and strong institutional strategies are essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive development. The OECD Policy Framework on Sound Public Governance emphasizes that interconnected modern challenges require a coherent, multidimensional approach to public governance. Such a framework works with governments with diagnostic, guidance, and benchmarking tools to improve governance quality, particularly critical during crises like COVID-19 and for planning sustainable recoveries. Key governance enablers include structural reforms, automation, and improved procedures that reduce policy errors and discretion. Human resource policies, capacity building, and effective anti-corruption frameworks incentivize decisions in the best public interest. Transparency, accountability, and inclusive political institutions are vital for monitoring policymaking and ensuring evidence-based decisions.

Institutional strategies must strengthen monitoring mechanisms, engage civil society, and empower audit institutions to constrain corruption and promote inclusive decision-making. Ultimately, integrating sound policy frameworks with accountable governance and resilient institutions creates a foundation for effective reforms, reduced corruption, and sustainable progress that serves all citizens equitably.

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