

7/9/24

GS2 Test (10)

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Ans1) India adopted the system of Supremacy of the constitution to keep a check on parliament, unlike the parliamentary sovereignty model of Britain.

Indian Judiciary acting as the guardian of the constitution has upheld the balance between the constitution and parliamentary sovereignty.

Relevant case laws

① Keshavananda Bharti case - (a) To limit the amending powers of the constitution.

(b) Invented the basic structure doctrine to maintain the original values of the constitution.

② Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Narain case - removed the provision of shielding Presidents and PM's election from judicial review.

- ③ SR Bommai Judgement - To uphold federalism and secularism as the basic structure of the constitution.
- ④ Ojha Tolls Case - upheld the right to livelihood as part of Article 21.
- ⑤ Minerva Mills Case - To maintain the balance between the Directive Principles (socialism) and Fundamental Rights (liberalism).
- ⑥ Judicial Independence - Upheld under 3rd Judges Case and NJAC Case to maintain judicial independence from interference of executive (Article 50).
As upheld by Upendra Basu, Indian Judiciary has prevented Indian political system from corruption through its judgements.

Ans) Citizenship has been maintained as an important right for people/residents of both India and United States. However models and rules differ in both countries.

Difference in citizen Framework

India	US
① Allows <u>single citizenship</u> provision - <u>Citizen of India</u> only and not of states.	① A US citizen enjoys <u>dual citizenship</u> - both of <u>US and his state</u> .
② <u>Uniform rights</u> of the citizens across the <u>territory of India</u> .	② Rights differ as per the <u>rules and regulations</u> of a particular state.
③ <u>Laws and policies</u> of citizenship are made by the <u>Parliament</u> (Article 10 and 11), with no say of states.	③ Laws and policies are under control of <u>President</u> in <u>federal matters</u> while under <u>states governors</u> in state matters.

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| <p>④ Allows citizenship through <u>birth</u>, <u>registration</u>, <u>descent</u>, <u>naturalization</u> and <u>acquire</u> of <u>territory</u> (Citizenship Act)</p> <p>⑤ A <u>citizen</u> of any kind can become <u>President of India</u>.</p> <p>⑥ Can't hold <u>citizenship</u> of 2 countries <u>simultaneously</u>.</p> | <p>④ Allows citizenship as per <u>specific rules</u> of <u>respective states</u>.</p> <p>⑤ A <u>citizen</u> only by <u>birth</u> can be <u>city</u> <u>hondant</u>.</p> <p>⑥ Possible in <u>the USA</u>.</p> |
|--|--|

Debate on citizenship

India - Debate around recent Citizenship Amendment Act (2019) that allows ^{easy} citizenship to minorities from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is debated due to NRC and antiquity provision.

USA - Debate to restrictions on working VISA's and inward looking policy.

Citizenship must be based on humanity, natural rights of citizens.

Ans 3) Supreme Court uphold the right to internet as part of Article 21 and Article 19(1)(g) in Anuradha Bhawan case, as related to realization and exercise of other fundamental rights.

Right To Internet Access

① Importance as Fundamental Right

① Important under Right to Privacy (Puttaswamy Judgement) under Article 21.

② Important to uphold dignity of an individual.

③ Right To equal access under Article 14.

④ Mandatory to exhibit Right To Free Speech and Expression (Article 19(1)(a)).

⑤ Right To Profession on Internet (Article 19(1)(g)).

⑥ For getting e-services. (DBT, Address based biometric system etc).

⑦ Reconciling with state authority

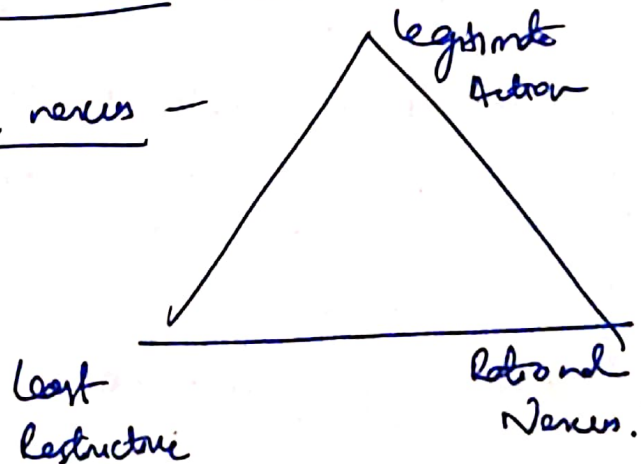
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- ① Fair restrictions allowed to maintain public order, security, prevent defection - (Article 19(2))
- ② Internet restrictions under IT Act 2000 to prevent spread of disinformation and wrong information.
- ③ Public check units set up by PIB to get the source of information.
- ④ Internet closures in case of security issues (Ex - during communal clashes, Rom Jinnah's Judgement).

However as upheld by the supreme court the government restrictions

on Right To Internet must be on legitimate
a triangular nexus - Action



Ans 4) The 44th constitutional Amendment in 1978 was brought as Saviour to the Indian constitution and prevent the misuse of emergency (Article 352) as done in 1975.

44th CAA and emergency provisions

- ① Advice from cabinet (not only PM) must come in a written form to the President.
- ② Internal disturbance replaced with armed rebellion as a criteria.
- ③ Emergency needs to be approved with $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority (previously simple) of Parliament's present and voting within 1 month of coming into session (earlier 2 months).
- ④ Repromulgation required every 6 months (earlier not limit once approved).

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⑤ Fundamental rights under Article 20 and 21 can't be taken away, while Article 19 only in case of internal emergency.

⑥ Parliament can pass a resolution with simple majority for removal of emergency (unlike only President's discretion to remove the emergency).

Further the role of Judiciary through

Basic Structure doctrine (Keshavananda Bharati case) and Minerva Mills Judgment restored the importance of fundamental rights and liberties and parliamentary model of government.

These ~~Article~~ 44th Amendment

came as a glow of light in the era of darkness of Indian democracy.

Ans 5) Governor under Article 163 acts upon the aid and advice of State Council of ministers, until he is required to use his discretion ^{powers.} provided by the Constitution.

Powers and Immunities of Governors in relation to bills of state legislature

- ① Passing the bill in the form provided by the legislature → Bill becomes act.
- ② Withholding assent → Absolute veto
→ Bill gets cancelled.
- ③ Pocket Veto → Keeping the bill pending without taking any action.
- ④ Suspensive Veto → Sending the bill for reconsideration but if again bill is sent, has to give his assent.
- ⑤ Sending the bill to the President (Article 201) — In cases of matters he deems necessary (his discretion).

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However the powers of governor are not unlimited as per -

① Constitution -

① Has to work on the aid and advice of council of ministers.

② Limited powers of rejecting the bill

③ Judiciary -

① In recent Governor of Punjab case - Supreme Court held that governor can't keep the bill pending for unlimited period of time.

② GNRBT Judgement: LG must not obstruct the functioning of independent state legislature of Delhi.

Governor needs to act as a grease to smoothen the Indian federal system by reducing friction between center and states.

Ans 6) Lateral entry refers to the allowing of non civil servants entering the civil services at higher positions (Joint Secretary and above).

Lateral entry can enhance the effectiveness

- (*) ☒ Yes -
- ① Experience can be allowed of multiple areas - business houses, Academia etc.
 - ② Can solve the shortage of workforce.
 - ③ Specialization of posts based on qualifications of the lateral entrants.
 - ④ Improve efficiency through better management skills.
 - ⑤ Removing the collusive corruption through committed bureaucrats.

(B) No -

- (1) Will promote quid pro quo in appointments.
- (2) Lack of experience of public working can further reduce efficiency.
- (3) Against the generalist trend of the service.
- (4) Inequality due to lack of fair chance to the present civil servants.
- (5) Lack of cooperation between the civil servants and lateral entrants.

However as suggested by Hota Committee and 2nd ARE, lateral entry at higher positions is the need of the hour.

Ans 71 Recently state of Bihar completed a Caste based census to get the clear understanding of Caste division of society.

Demands for caste census and sub categorization
or failure of neoliberalism

(A) Yes-

- ① Lack of economic opportunities to lower caste and more backward castes.
- ② Free markets benefits restricted to advantage of upper caste and class (1% ~~wealthy~~ population controlling 39% wealth).
- ③ Low representation of lower caste in board of businesses & caste based functioning.
- ④ Industrial development under control of certain caste.
- ⑤ Creation of dominant caste - ideas, Jobs based on concentration of

landholdings.

(B) No -

(1) The demands have been results
of caste based mobilization by
parties. (SP, BSP).

(2) Polarization of caste.

(3) Lack of intercaste marriages (just Sr.)

(4) Benefits of reservation went to
certain caste only.

(5) Caste existing as basis for
occupational division of labour
(Ex - 97% Safai Karamcharkis are
Scheduled caste).

Thus as upheld by Supreme Court
in Devender Singh v's State of Punjab,

Sub categorization of SC's and ST's

is the need of the hour.

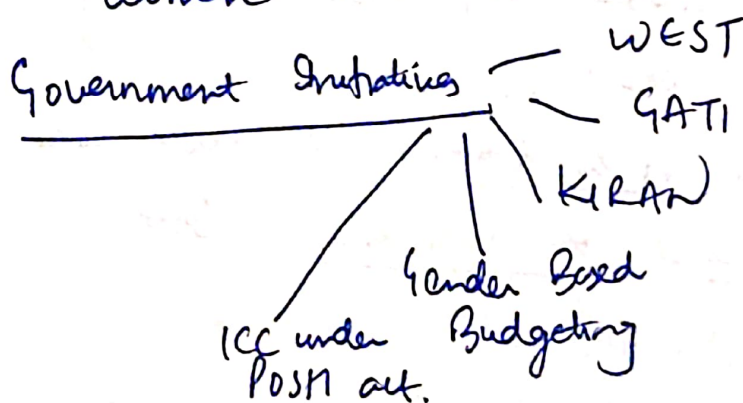
Ans 1) Women in STEM fields in India
face underrepresentation with just
27% of women in STEM jobs even after
being 46% graduates in STEM.

Barriers to women participation in STEM

- ① Patriarchal mindset - Putting glass
ceilings on jobs and promoting
pink collarization of jobs (teachers, nurses)
- ② Early marriages - Considered as
Burden in family.
- ③ Perception of biasness against
mental capabilities of women in the
field.
- ④ Lack of proper women focused
infrastructure leads to dropouts
of women.
- ⑤ Lack of gender based allocation
of research and development budget
in STEM institutions.

Policy Interventions required

- ① Promoting women participation through Incentives to women by STEM enterprise
- ② Gender based budgeting of such Institutes -
- ③ Promoting gender pay ~~dis~~ equality
(about 25% gap in incomes).
- ④ Creation of Internal complaints Committee in STEM institute,
mandated under POSH.
- ⑤ Checking for child marriages of women.



Women in STEM will lead to
Viksit Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat.

Ans 9) BRICS has been expanded through the addition of new states - UAE, Egypt, Iran, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia. This has marked the shift to a multipolar world order.

Opportunities for India -

- ① Working together with the regional leaders of West Asia.
- ② Reducing the monopolistic say of China in the region (Ex - China mediating the talks of Iran and Saudi Arabia).
- ③ Seeking support of these states for UNSC permanent seat membership.
- ④ Ensuring piracy free Indian Ocean region through combined efforts.
- ⑤ Promoting multipolarity in global world order by challenging the hegemonic order led by the USA.

- ⑥ Working together to mediate in conflicts of Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Palestine.

However expansion will also come with certain challenges -

- ① Countering Chinese influence due to Belt and Road initiative investments in these states.

- ② Conflicting relationship issues with Iran and Saudi Arabia - requires de-hyphentation.

- ③ Difficult decision making based on consensus due to more members.

- ④ Reduced ~~partness~~ share of India in the NDB.

However the expansion is being seen as a positive step which will

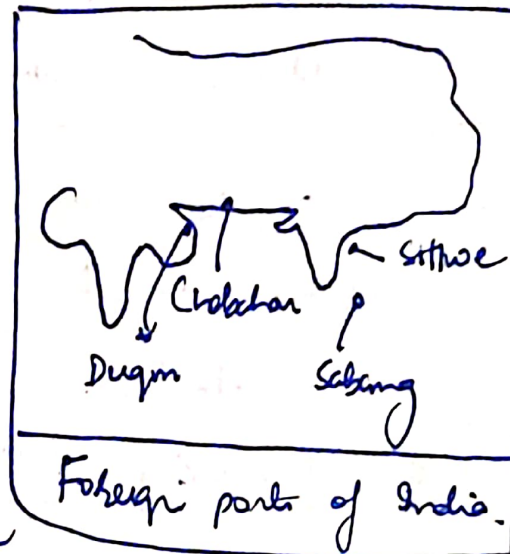
justify the demands of a multipolar world.

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Ans 10) Ports are not just the tools for ensuring economic trade but they are also the symbols of strategic importance and military power for a country. (Ex - Chinese String of Pearls around India).

Role of India's foreign
Ports to enhance -



- ① Connectivity :-
- ① Promoting trade across regions and reducing load on Indian ports -
- ② Easy access to Central India through Chabahar port.
- ③ Aids in bringing India-Middle East - Europe (IMEE) corridor into reality.
- ④ Helps in improving access to North East through Sittwe port.
- ⑤ Better access to South East Asia (Sekeung).

⑥ Geopolitical objectives -

① Countering Chinese String of pearls
through our diamond necklace
strategy.

② Promoting SAGAR doctrine through
the role of net security provider
in the Indian ocean region.

③ Impetus to connect central Asian
policy bypassing Pakistan.

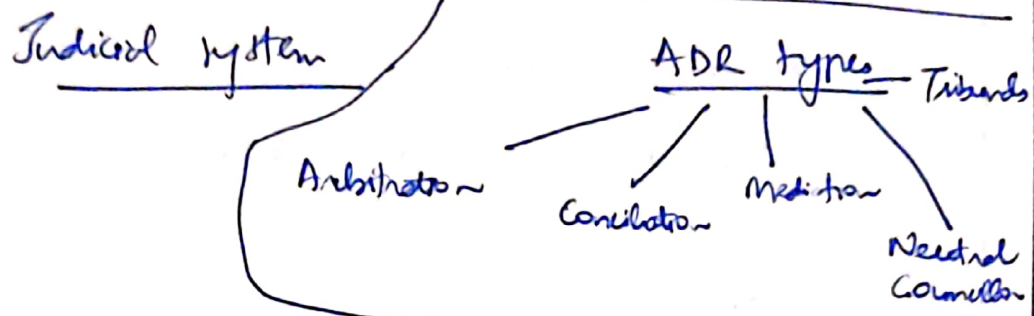
④ Check on Terrorist activities in
Afghanistan.

⑤ Exploiting the Malacca Dilemma
of China.

India always believes in the principle
of Free and Open Seas to
promote free and fair trade for
all.

Ans II) Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism

can act as panacea to solve the
problem of huge pendency of cases in Indian



Mediation	Arbitration
① The <u>two parties</u> meet outside the court with the <u>mediation</u> done through a <u>mutually decided mediator</u>. ② The <u>role of mediator</u> is <u>overlook</u> the <u>discussion</u> and <u>deliberation</u> between the two parties. ③ The <u>mutually decided solution</u> is <u>informed</u> by the <u>mediator</u> and to the <u>court</u>.	① <u>Formal appointment</u> of an <u>arbitrator</u> is done in <u>arbitration</u>. ② The <u>role of arbitrator</u> is to give <u>suggestions</u> to the <u>two parties</u> on a <u>possible solution</u>. ③ The <u>final solution</u> and <u>decision</u> is taken by the <u>appointed arbitrator</u>.

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However in both the mechanisms of arbitration and mediation, the parties can go to the court if no possible solution can be reached or the decision is not acceptable to any of the parties.

Mediation Act of 2023 → Potential :-

- ① Will reduce the pendency of cases on Indian judiciary through outside the court settlement (over 5 crore cases pending as per National Judicial Data Grid).
- ② Promotes the provision of voluntary mediation → pro bono services by lawyers and firms promoted.
- ③ Accessibility to Justice will be improved as mediation doesn't require formal court presence.
- ④ Judiciary can be more focused upon important cases rather than petty

everyday civil crimes.

- ⑤ affordability improved due to no requirement of lawyers and promotion of tele-judicial services.

Way Forward

- ① Improve public awareness about the ADR mechanism as an alternative to Judicial route to justice.
- ② Focus on rehabilitation in place of punishment.
- ③ Improve the accessibility of NALSA services for the beneficiaries.
- ④ Improve digital penetration in rural areas through broadband coverage under BharatNet.

The solution to delayed justice is mediation and arbitration.

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Ans 12) India's Federalism is a suigeneris model. (Granville Austin) which was adopted as per specific needs and features of Indian society. It correctly balances out the powers of central government and autonomy of states.

Bicameralism refers to the two houses of legislature. It is present at central level through Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha while

also present in some states like UP, Maharashtra, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh etc.

Federal characteristics
of India

- ① Division of powers
- ② Bicameral legislature
- ③ Provincial autonomy
- ④ supremacy of constitution

Role of Bicameralism in Federalism

- ① Lok Sabha is the representative of states in the central legislature with seats divided upon the population of a state (Ex - UP has maximum 31

Seats in Rajya Sabha).

- ② Rajya Sabha acts as an additional safeguard mechanism to check the hasty bills and ensure the views of States.
- ③ Rajya Sabha can pass the resolution of State subjects passing to enter if the states demand so.
- ④ ~~Dispute~~ The representation of nominated members from various fields - arts, sciences, literature etc allows the presence of special views in legislative mechanism.

However the role of Rajya Sabha has been limited ^{in federalism} since the removal of citizenship ~~etc.~~ domicile criteria for a particular state set of Rajya Sabha.

These effective measures are required to strengthen the presence of

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States in national governance -

- ① Ensure regular functioning of Inter-state Council (Article 263) and Joint Comits.
 - ② Constitutionalization of NITI Aayog to promote collaborative federalism.
 - ③ Taking advice of state governments on the matters concerned to a particular state (Lunchi Commission).
 - ④ Forming a committee involving state cm and leader of opposition to select and remove governor.
 - ⑤ Promoting decentralized governance and para diplomacy.
- As PM Modi has said that central government and states must work as Team India.

Ans) Parliamentary Secretariat is the institution that acts as administrative backbone of Indian parliament ensuring its smooth day to day functioning.

Importance of independent Parliamentary Secretariat

- ① To ensure non partisanship of bureaucrats $\Rightarrow$ Neutrality and impartiality in governance.
- ② Efficient and timely preparation of bills in the secretariat $\Rightarrow$ Timely legislative practice in Parliament.
- ③ Support to the leader of opposition and opposition MPs to present their views in Parliament in a structured manner.
- ④ Ensuring inter ministerial coordination through coordinated and centralized system of working.

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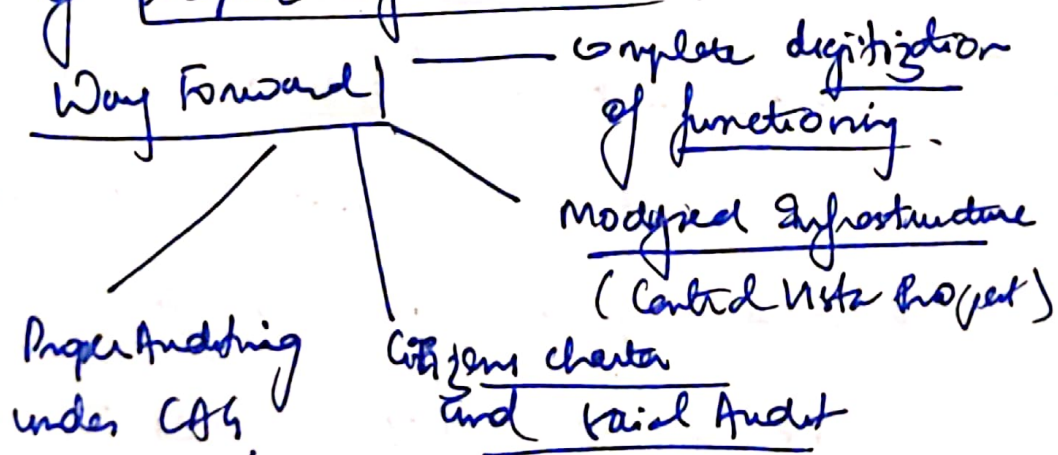
- ⑤ Promoting ground based functioning of Indian democracy through public consultations on bills. Ex - EIA mechanisms.
- ⑥ Promoting Transparency and Accountability of Parliament Functioning through provisions like Right To Information (Section 24b.).
- ⑦ To ensure proper broadcasting of Parliament's functioning for accountability.
- ⑧ The day to day legislative processes of Parliament - discussions, question hours gets ~~backhand~~ backhand technical support from Secretariat.
- ⑨ Functioning of Parliamentary committees through the support of bureaucratic staff and research team.

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however following issues are present in its functioning -

- ① Biased towards government's issues to proportion for getting support in administrative work.
- ② Lack of efficiency and huge corruption in collusion with present day government.
- ③ Lack of coordination between the sections of various ministries.
- ④ Separated offices due to lack of proper infrastructure.



Parliamentary secretariat acts as the the steel frame of Indian parliament

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Ans 14) Panchayati Raj Institutions were constituted through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1993 to promote decentralization of governance in India (Article 40).

Significance of PRTIs in India

- ① Promote development of last mile — at the village level.
- ② Making individual as the center of power through Gram Sabha's (Gandhi's concept of organic circles).
- ③ Promote women empowerment (Through 33% reservation) — led to 44% women leaders at Panchayat level.
- ④ Empowerment of backward classes — SC's and ST's.
- ⑤ Financial Autonomy through independent sources of revenue.
- ⑥ Involvement of community in decision making about the area.

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However challenges have been seen in financial autonomy as-

- ① Still 95% of revenue dependence on center and states provided revenue and grants.
- ② Lack of powers devolved by state governments for local taxations to the Panchayat bodies.
- ③ Inertia from Panchayat bodies to tax people for preserving their voter bonds.
- ④ Prohibition on taxing agricultural income.
- ⑤ Lack of land records $\Rightarrow$ Prohibits revenue from land taxations.
- ⑥ Presence of village based middleman which ask for local area taxes $\Rightarrow$ People can't pay ground taxes.

Opportunities in Strengthening Financial Autonomy

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- ① Better development initiatives can be taken for area's development (Ex - schools and primary health centers)
- ② Can be used for anti-discrimination drives (Ex - promoting inter-caste marriages through Panchayat Funds).
- ③ Bettering local infrastructure to promote entrepreneurship (Ex - home based industries, food processing etc.)

Reforms required in Panchayat Financing

- ① Devolving of all 29 subjects under 11th schedule to the 3rd tier by the States.
- ② Provision of agricultural taxation after a certain income limit.
- ③ Various local level taxes like octroi, entertainment tax.
- ④ Inclusion of 3rd tier in GST distribution formula (Vijay Kelkar).
Only smart villages can ensure Smart and developed India.

Ans) National Commission of Women is a Statutory body formed under NCW Act 1990 to ensure gender empowerment and justice in India.

Impact of NCW in influencing legal reforms and securing gender justice in India

- ① Important role through policy recommendations to government in Acts like Domestic Violence Act, Prevention of Women from Sexual Harassment Act and Maternity Benefit Act 2016.
- ② Has the powers of civil courts to listen to the grievances of women harassment and rights violation.
- ③ Can order for presence of any person to ensure complete justice.
- ④ Women members helps the better understanding of women related issues.

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- ⑤ Sex note cognizance of cases can be taken by NCW to provide relief to the women.

however the impact has been limited because of -

- ① Lack of independent investigative powers and functions to ensure fair and timely investigation.
- ② Recommendatory nature of its advice
→ often neglected by the government.
- ③ Lack of proper funding to the body
as expenditure not charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI).
- ④ Lack of powers with the body with respect to giving relief and rehabilitation to the victim.
- ⑤ Delays in functioning due to shortage of staff.

- ⑥ Polarization of the body due to low accountability and transparency in appointments.
- ⑦ Post-mortem functioning in place of "pro-active approach".

Then as suggested by Justice Chandrasekharam (former NCW Chief) the NCW itself needs empowerment through-

- ① Constitutionalization and charging the expenses upon CFL.
- ② Adding of independent investigative mechanism.
- ③ Making the advice binding upon the government.
- ④ Ensuring pro-active role of the body through participative approach.
- ⑤ Extending it to other genders - LGBTQIA+.

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Ans 16) The principle of liberalization requires fair functioning of economy through the principles of fair competition, transparency and equality of opportunity.

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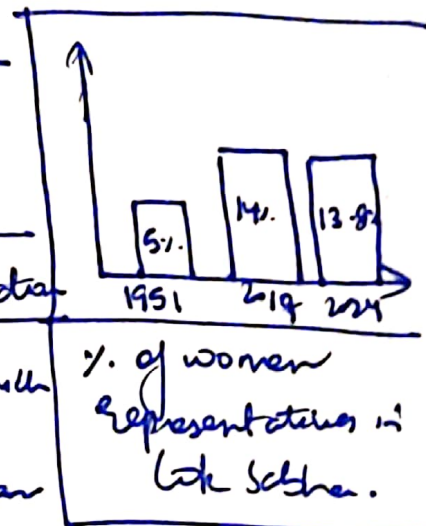
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Am12) Nari Shakti Vandan Adhinyam 2023 is the 108th Constitutional Amendment to provide 1/3rd reservation to women in Lok Sabha and state legislative bodies and UT's with legislatures.

Role in reshaping the Patriarchal dynamics

- ① Improving the representation of women members which is still low (14%) than



the world average of 24%.

- ② Women representatives will lead to better discussion on women related issues (Ex - nutrition, education, women in STEM)
- ③ Better deliberation in Parliament and oversights with women quotas (as held by JSNUL).
- ④ Settlement in relations of districts

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in women health and education - Ex: Pandeyta led by women leaders experienced 99% decline in infant mortality.

⑤ Cases like world rage, Care economy etc can be better understood through views of women leaders.

⑥ Equal opportunity to women in contesting elections - which otherwise not possible due to patriarchal mindset of families.

⑦ Removing the glass ceilings and pink collarization of jobs related to women.

However problems experienced at village level with reservation can be experienced here -

① Emergence of Sansad Patis similar to Panchayat Patis at local level.

- ② lack of time availability to women due to double burden of core work and politics.
- ③ lack of acceptance of decisions due to patriarchal mindset of society.
- ④ Rotation of seats is no formal empowerment of women.
- ⑤ Role of money and muscle power in winning elections.

Way Forward

- ① Keeping sunset clause for women reservation.
- ② Promoting party based reservation for women members.
- ③ Bringing reservation for Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils too (Gestz Mukhajee committee).

SIXS - Women Equality
gets ensured through 106th LRA.

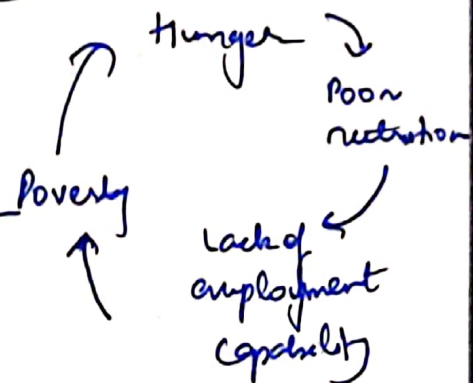
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Ans 18) "Hunger is the worst form of poverty"
- Mahatma Gandhi.

In the recent Multidimensional poverty index
of NITI Aayog, still 12% of Indian
population is multidimensionally poor.

Hunger as cause and
consequence of poverty



④ As cause -

① Poor nutritional availability
leads to child wasting
(35%), stunting (20%)
and anaemia (60%).

Vicious cycle of
hunger and
poverty

② This leads to huge out of pocket
expenditure on health (upto 50%).

③ Poor education due to retarded mind
→ Lack of skills and employability.

④ Huge disease burden due to
hunger.

⑤ Causes persistence of poverty at all
levels - social political and economic.

④ A Consequence

① Economic poverty $\Rightarrow$ less expenditure on food.

② Poverty $\Rightarrow$ causes negligence of child food demands.

③ Non accessibility to nutritious food
 $\Rightarrow$ Imbalanced diet

④ Causes persistence of hunger.

Thus a multidimensional approach to overcome hunger and poverty are required through -

① Focusing on women health and empowerment -

(a) Improving reproductive health under Surakshit Matritva Abhyasan and ensuring institutionalized deliveries (90% of total)

(b) Women Nutrition and health taken care by Anganwadi workers and Poshan Abhyasan.

② Better skills to workers -

(a) To ensure better income through

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Skill India, PM Vishwakarma and
Apprentice Training Program

③ Ensuring sustainable credit under
Startup India, PM KISAN and PM
Mudra Yojana.

④ Child Health and Education through
Balshram Anganwadis, Mid Day Meals,
Free Elementary Education.

⑤ Rural Infrastructure Betterment
under Gram Sadak Yojana, PM
Sampada Yojana.

⑥ Urban Infrastructure Betterment
under Slum ~~rehab~~ redevelopment,
AMRUT and Smart City Mission.

SDG 1 (No Poverty) + SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
= Healthy India Prosperous India.

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Ans A) The G20 Presidency under India in 2023 ended with inclusion of African Union and making India as the three leader of Global South.

Inclusion of Africa Strengthening South-South Cooperation

- ① Improving representation of Global South and removing the historical injustices in representation.
- ② Reducing over representation of western nations
- ③ Promoting solidarity based on demands of global south on issues of climate change efforts, WTO, subsidy mechanisms etc.
- ④ Promoting and reenergizing the demands for New International Economic Order. (NIEO)

Importance for India |

- ① India's acceptance as leader of Global south against hegemonic and selfish interest based China.
- ② Rise in India's soft power through focus on historical links of India and Africa based on colonial past.
- ③ Support to India for permanent seat at UN Security Council.
- ④ Reforming Global monetary institutions under NGO demands - IMF and World Bank.
- ⑤ Reducing Chinese influence on African nations through its Debt Trap policies.
- ⑥ Access to mineral resources of African region through enhanced cooperation.

Implications on India Africa Relations

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

U.P.S.C.

- ① Trade potential can be enhanced by 4 times (currently at 100bn \$).
- ② Fortening the Africa Growth Corridor (with Japan).
- ③ Promoting ITEC projects and HAAR initiatives.
- ④ Diversification of energy and oil imports.
- ⑤ Bettering resilience of supply chains.
- ⑥ Promoting student exchange and soft power programs.

Both India and Africa must further build their relations based upon Kampala principles.

Question No.
उत्तर संख्या

U.P.S.C.

Ans) IMF and WB are the multilateral economic institutions formed under the Bretton Woods Agreement (1945) to maintain the western world or interworld economy.

Key challenges in addressing needs of developing countries

④ International Monetary Fund

① Aims to maintain interworld monetary stability through contributions made by states.

② Promote stringent liberal principles adoption and opening of economies before release of loans.

③ biased towards some countries (Ex-Pakistan) to promote geopolitical interests of USA.

④ Control on part of IMF chief by western countries.

U.P.S.C.

⑤ Decision making requires 85% votes
but 16% of vote share is held by the
US $\rightarrow$ Indirect veto

③ World Bank

① Provides developmental assistance to
developing and underdeveloping countries

② However control of western countries
and promotion of geopolitical interests
of Europe and USA

③ Delay in loan assistance and
development aids

④ Multiple institutions within World Bank
 $\rightarrow$ lack of proper coordination.

Is an alternative, emergence of
multilateral development banks has been
observed like New Development Bank
and Asian Infrastructure Investment
Bank to -

① Provide developmental aid without
any stringent norms.

U.P.S.C.

- ② De westernize global economy.
- ⑧ Improve the say of global south in international economy.
- ④ Promote de-dollarization of economy.

However IMB's require reforms to address evolving challenges-

- ① Ensure use of local currencies to remove instability caused due to dollar fluctuations.
 - ⑦ Removing barriers of region based membership to promote globalization.
 - ⑧ Inserting provisions against illegal use of money (laundering and terrorism).
 - ④ Removing hegemony of countries like china on IMB's through equal voting principle.
- Global south must work in solidarity for removing the western bias in economy.