

UPSC

Anurag Singh
GSPM24N11004उम्मीदवारों को
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कोई लिखना
नाहीं
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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Ans Indian system represents a mix of British parliamentary sovereignty and American judicial supremacy establishing constitutional supremacy.

Establishment of constitutional supremacy

- ① Supreme Court in Kesavanand Bharati case (1973) held that parliament cannot amend basic structure.
- ② IR Coelho case (2007) brought laws under Article 31B 29th schedule under judicial review.
- ③ Kihoto Kholohan case (1992) held that Speaker's decision in anti defection law is under judicial review.
- ④ NJAC Case (2015) held 99th constitutional amendment act as unconstitutional as it violated judicial autonomy.
- ⑤ Sita Soren case (2024) held that actions of parliamentarians should

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not violate constitutional morality

- ① Kes havi Singh case (1965) established supremacy of Article 21 over privileges under Article 105(2)

Retention of sovereignty by Parliament

- ① In same sex marriage case (2023) SC held that it is parliament's power to form law.
- ② Anoop Baranwal case (2023)'s verdict regarding making a law for ECI appointment was only a directive
- ③ Acting on subcategorisation of SCs & STs held under Devender Singh case (2024) is parliament's prerogative
- ④ Parliament can amend any part except basic structure
- ⑤ Judicial review is restricted to cases of constitutional violation

Thus judicial interventions has given space to parliament but under ambit of constitution.

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Ans 2 Citizenship in India and US differ at a fundamental level due to the nature of federalism envisaged.

Constitutional Provision

- ① Articles 5 - 11 of Part II of Indian constitution have provision of citizenship
- ② Article 11 give parliament power to make laws.
- ③ In USA state constitutions also have citizenship clauses

Difference between India & US

- ① India does not allow dual citizenship while USA does
- ② states do not have separate citizenship in India but do in USA.
- ③ Federal model is holding together in India thus only union citizenship is recognised while in USA coming together model recognised both.

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④ The process to gain citizenship is more complex in USA than India
Ongoing Debate

⑤ The implementation of Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 in India & stringency in USA citizenship policy has sparked debate.

⑥ Indian policy is accused of religious discrimination violating Article 15 & Article 25

⑦ US policy is seen as protectionist move & emergence of far right ideology

⑧ India has stated that inclusion error cannot be reason to scrap a policy

⑨ Also Article 15 applies only to citizens

⑩ USA government has cited growing illegal migration and security concerns
USA & India are both large democracies and the citizenship process should align with democratic values.

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Ans 3 Supreme Court in Anuradha Bhasin case (2020) held the Right to access Internet is part of Article 21.

Reconciliation with state's Authority

- ① Law prohibiting access but in congruence to principles of natural justice is valid.
- ② Freedom of internet has bearing on freedom of choice thus restriction must be justified
- ③ Prohibition is usually in case of violation of public morality and presents a situation where Article 21 can be limited.
- ④ State's authority under the sections of Bharatiya Nyay Samhita has provisions regarding clauses required for prohibiting access.

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- ⑤ Increased use of internet for polarisation aligns with this
 - ⑥ To curb spread of misinformation in a law & order situation.
 - ⑦ To tackle with external threat
 - ⑧ To prevent illegal activities like drug sale on dark web
 - ⑨ To prevent non traditional security threats like cyber threat
 - ⑩ Restrictions can be also to protect citizens from being duped due to low digital literacy (34%) in India
 - ⑪ Limited infrastructure capabilities is also one of the reason.
- Internet in present times is connected to education, e-governance, healthcare, daily activities thus any restriction must have sufficient cause.

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Ans 4 44th constitutional Amendment 1978
was brought to reverse the changes
brought by 42nd constitutional
Amendment Act 1976 to restore constitution-
alism.

Impact on provisions of emergency

- ① Discussion with cabinet became mandatory under Article 352 to declare national emergency.
- ② Grounds for national emergency were changed from internal disturbance to armed rebellion.
- ③ Article 358 was amended and Article 19 was only to be curtailed in case of external aggression.
- ④ Restriction of Articles 20 & 21 was not allowed under Article 354.
- ⑤ The president was allowed to send the advice back for reconsideration.

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- ⑥ The decision to impose emergency was open to judicial review.
 - ⑦ Only those laws & executive actions which were taken in congruence with emergency provisions will be protected.
 - ⑧ The dictatorship of Prime Minister over the cabinet was diluted.
 - ⑨ ~~Article 352~~ The declaration of emergency had to be ratified every 6 months.
 - ⑩ The declaration required a special majority to be passed in both houses.
 - ⑪ The revocation of the resolution by President could be done after it was passed by simple majority in Lok Sabha.
 - ⑫ validity of President's rule under Article 356 was limited to one year.
- Emergency powers must only be used in extraordinary situation to ensure democracy.

Ans 5 The office of Governor derives power from Article ~~100~~ 153 as the executive head of state.

Constitutional Provisions regarding Bills

① Article 200 provides that governor can : ① withhold assent

② give assent

③ send the bill back for reconsideration

② Article 201 holds the governor may reserve a bill for president in certain cases like:

① Matters regarding inter state commerce

② Law curtailing power of high courts

③ Article 163 provides for certain discretionary powers.

④ Governors can delay a bill thus enjoy suspensive veto.

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Limit on the powers

- ① Supremment court in Punjab Govern-
ment case (2023) held that governors
cannot return the bill again.
- ② The discretion must only be
limited to clause of article 163
- ③ Ram Jawaya case (1955) and
Shamsher Singh case (1974) held
that governor shall only work
on the advice of council of
ministers.
- ④ Supreme court held that ^{if} governors
~~if~~ start ~~exercising~~ discretion
it would be end of
democracy in state

Constitution envisaged governor only as
a rubber stamp and this post
should not hinder the functioning
of government elected by people as
seen recently in Tamil Nadu & Punjab.

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Ans 6 Lateral entry offers to entry given to professionals in civil services based on their qualifications & not through established process

Enhance effectiveness

- ① It brings niche perspective into civil services
- ② Talents in specific fields like Raghuram Rajan are brought into fold.
- ③ It brings efficiency of private organisation into government.
- ④ The delivery of services happen in a mission mode as in corporates
- ⑤ The bureaucratic red tape becomes non-existent.
- ⑥ Innovative ideas & solutions find expression @ S. Parmeshwaran heading the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
- ⑦ Lateral entry bypasses the tedious

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recruitment process & ensure quick functioning by appointees

Challenges

- ① Lack of transparency in appointment
- ② Political biases may come into system
- ③ Administration of public is starkly different from corporates.
- ④ Bypassing procedures may lead to future inconsistencies.
- ⑤ Experts in fields does not mean expert administrators
- ⑥ The representation of marginalised communities is missing as highlighted in the recent case.

- way forward
- ⑦ Transparent recruitment process
 - ⑧ Due representation of all section
 - ⑨ Administrative experience made mandatory along with expertise
 - ⑩ Process of functioning be made accountable.

Lateral entry is a progressive step but must not corrode India's steel frame.

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Ans 7 Politicisation of caste & casteisation of politics is being reflected in the recent demands for subcategorisation and caste census.

Failure of Neoliberalism

- ① Caste has emerged as an identity being mobilised for politics.
- ② Increased communication & transportation has increased reach.
- ③ Castes have come from ritual domain to secular domain fighting for benefits.
- ④ The reservation in jobs and higher educational services has enhanced loyalties to caste identity.
- ⑤ Increasing competition between castes has caused the rise of demands for sub categorisation.
- ⑥ Differential access to benefits by castes have led to emergence of groups like "Dalit elites".

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- ⑦ Justice Rohini committee has highlighted that only a few groups in OBC has monopolised maximum government jobs.
- ⑧ ~~the~~ Ashwini Deshpande highlights that till caste continues to offer social security it will continue to have loyalty.
- ⑨ Continuation of khap panchayats also is marker of failure.
- ⑩ NCAER highlights that 27% households still practice untouchability

Some success of Neoliberalism

- ① Education has diluted caste consciousness
- ② Metropolitan emergence has reduced restrictions
- ③ Inter caste marriages have increased
- ④ Participation of SC & ST in governance process has increased

Way Forward → ⑤ Private must offer jobs and take burden from government to tackle caste

⑥ Stringent implementation of policies
caste is like a chameleon & has changed its structure according to new reality.

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Ans. Recent survey by AISHE highlighted that ~43% women have STEM degrees in India which is a leap from <20% earlier.

Barriers for women

- ① STEM is considered as "boy's club" and difficult for women.
- ② Glass ceiling effect in promotions in these fields is seen.
- ③ ^{only} ~16% faculty in higher education sector are female.
- ④ women entrepreneurship in this sector is abysmal.
- ⑤ Lack of role models for inspiration.
- ⑥ Digital divide limiting reach of government measures in rural areas.
- ⑦ Dual burden on women of household and work duties.
- ⑧ STEM fields of elite nature are still closed to women.



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Policy interventions

- ① schemes like Vigyan Syoti to ensure diversity in enrollment.
 - ② supernumerary seats ensured in IITs to have >20% girls
 - ③ International collaboration to learn from best practices of UK & Germany.
 - ④ Stand Up India scheme to promote women entrepreneurs.
 - ⑤ Mobilisation of women through NGOs with next step being inducement into STEM fields
 - ⑥ The glass ceiling must be cracked
 - ⑦ women must get equal opportunities
 - ⑧ Article 48 should guide government's action read with Article 15(3)
 - ⑨ scientific temperament has been highlighted in Article 51A(i) and must be imbibed by citizens
- women represent the half without which India's aim of 'Vikset Bharat' cannot be achieved.

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Ans 9 BRICS in its recent meeting welcomed Iran, Ethiopia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, UAE as its new members.

Opportunities to enhance global leadership

- ① The grouping now consists of ~50% of world's population
- ② It has become energy leader.
- ③ It represents a multipolar order with representation of all continents.
- ④ The GDP of group in purchasing power parity terms has exceeded 47 countries.
- ⑤ The contribution to world growth has exceeded 47.
- ⑥ The countries in grouping like India, South Africa, China are fastest growing countries while developed countries has stagnated.
- ⑦ It presents India with chance to assume role of leader of global south.

Although India can leverage above opportunities new challenges have emerged

Challenges of BRICS

- ① Rivalries between members like India-China & Saudi Arabia - Iran.
- ② India's push for internationalisation of ₹ faces challenge from China pushing for Yuan.
- ③ The grouping represents diverse interests
Russia → Anti-West
China → Hegemonic
India → Democracy
- ④ The growing influence of China among these countries is a concern
- ⑤ Perception of grouping as Anti-West is problematic

- way forward
- ⑥ India should engage both west & BRICS acting as bridge
 - ⑦ Promotion of UPI, India Kuppee should be continued
 - ⑧ connectivity projects like IMEC, INSTC should be hastened
 - ⑨ Multiple stakeholders should be engaged

BRICS represents an opportunity for India to become global leader which needs to be harnessed through intelligent diplomacy.

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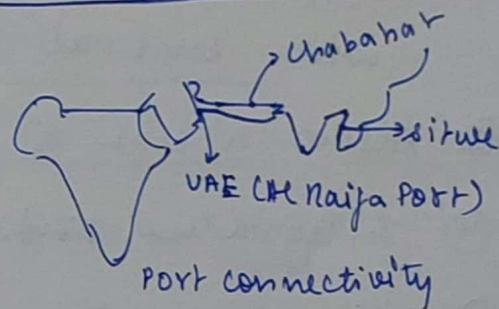
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Amalio Ports are gateways of entry into the world & their importance is evident by India's push for projects like Chabahar, Situe, IMEC etc.

Significance in enhancing connectivity



- ① Chabahar opens routes into Central Asia & Afghanistan.
- ② It helps extending trade routes into Europe as envisaged in INSTC
- ③ Situe in Myanmar improves connectivity within North East and also with ASEAN countries
- ④ IMEC helps connect the previously untapped markets & bypass Suez
- ⑤ The connectivity to these ports will bolster domestic initiatives like SAGARMALA & BHRATMALA.
- ⑥ Prosperity would be equitably distributed among the countries.

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Contribution to geopolitical objectives

- ① helps in countering Belt Road Initiative of China.
 - ② helps bypass Pakistan to connect with Central Asia.
 - ③ allows access to critical minerals
 - ④ Integrates India into global value chain.
 - ⑤ since works for Act East Policy and increased co-operation under FPEC.
 - ⑥ Chabahar offers engagement with even Taliban ensuring back channel diplomacy
 - ⑦ Multiple stakeholders in project help Indian goods reach diversified markets
- way forward
- ⑧ Challenges like Israel Palestine war should be resolved amicably
 - ⑨ fastened implementation process of India's commitment
 - ⑩ Diversifying market portfolio and specific targeting.

Connectivity through these project will make India manufacturing hub and \$5 trillion economy.

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Ans 11 Mediation and Arbitration are Alternate
Dispute Redressal Mechanisms designed
to bypass the tedious court
(ADR)
proceedings & ensure speedy amicable
justice delivery.

Mediation vs Arbitration

- ① Mediator only facilitates the resolution
while Arbitrator gives verdict
in case of disagreement. This is
usually binding.
- ② Mediation has only been recognised
~~recently~~ recently as separate ADR in India.

Potential of Mediation

- ③ It can help courts with their
pendency of 5.1 crore cases
- ④ It offers simplified procedures
thus complex legal processes can
be avoided.
- ⑤ Private corporation incur huge losses
in prolonged litigation thus this
is helpful for them.

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- ⑥ The confidentiality of information is maintained.
- ⑦ The legal costs are minimized
- ⑧ specialised mediation bodies are to be setup creating new opportunities
- ⑨ The corporations can maintain privacy and amicably resolve their conflicts.
- ⑩ Mediation can be used to address the average vacancy of 30% in the higher courts.
- ⑪ The attention of courts can be shifted to constitutional matters with day to day affairs handled by mediating bodies
- ⑫ The processes of mediation does not have winner and losers, thus scope of future litigation is largely reduced.
- ⑬ The timeline is set for 180 days with 180 days extension.

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Challenges of Mediation

- ⑭ The confidentiality can become an issue in further legislations
- ⑮ If agreement is not reached the litigation can become prolonged.
- ⑯ The absence of appeal mechanisms will lead players to court increasing burden of courts
- ⑰ Mediators must be skilled which is challenge for India
- ⑱ International conflicts cannot be addressed thus limiting scope

Way Forward

- ⑲ Mediation process must include provisions of that prevent un-necessary delays and future litigation.
 - ⑳ The transparency of process for both parties should be there
- Mediation represents a forward step however it must be ensured that its own benefits do not become challenges.

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Ans12 Federalism is part of basic structure of constitution as held in SR Bommai Case (1994). This is reflected in the bicameral legislature in India.

Constitutional Provisions

- ① Article 80 provides for Rajya Sabha
- ② Article 84 provides for Qualification of members for Rajya Sabha

Role of Bicameral Legislature for Federalism

- ① Article 368 stipulates ^{that} any change in federal features like subjects into of schedule VII must be passed in Rajya Sabha with special majority.
- ② Bill for creation of All India services can only be placed in Rajya Sabha
- ③ Rajya Sabha ensure representation of states in the parliament.

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- ④ The debate & discussion done in Rajya Sabha is reflective of view of states.
- ⑤ Rajya Sabha can ensure continuity of bills if Lok Sabha is not yet formed.
- ⑥ The dual scrutiny of each bill ensures democratic process.
- ⑦ It checks arbitrary bills passed in Lok Sabha by ruling party

Additional Measures

- ⑧ Clear ~~def~~ description of bills exempt from passing in Rajya Sabha like Money bills should be there
- ⑨ controversies like in Aadhar Bill must be avoided.
- ⑩ States should be allowed send representatives separately to parliament



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- ⑪ ~~Para~~ Concurrent list subjects should be largely left to states
- ⑫ Regional demands must be raised in parliament.
- ⑬ All states must be given equitable voice in the parliament
- ⑭ Parliament should not exceed its legislative & executive power into the domain of states
- ⑮ Federal nature of Indian polity should be ensured through discussion bodies like NITI Aayog, GST council etc.

federalism is at core of Indian democracy and only by equitably taking states together can India progress.

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Ans 13 Article 98 provides for secretariat to parliament. This performs the administrative functions of the parliament thus become the core body of Indian democracy.

Importance of independent secretariat

- ① Ensures spirit of constitutionalism
- ② It enhances inclusion in the decision making process as partisan biases are not there
- ③ The legislation are formed with democratic ideals at core and not party values
- ④ Independent secretariat ensure that challenges of corruption are not there in the parliament.

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- ⑤ It ensures maintenance of parliamentary privileges under Article 105
- ⑥ It assists the parliamentary committees like Public Accounts Committee to present an honest & complete analysis of CAG report.
- ⑦ It assists speakers make decisions by aiding them according to parliamentary precedents and rules under Article 118
- ⑧ Independence ensures that all members get equal voice in the parliament.

Challenges faced

- ① Partisan bias of bureaucrats
- ② Party values over given primary over constitutional values.



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कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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③ secretarial staff works for the party & not 'with' the officers.

④ The challenges of corruption are seen.

Way forward

① Transparency & accountability of parliamentary process must be maintained.

② Code of conduct & Ethics must be enforced.

③ Partisan biases must be limited through appropriate safeguards.

④ salary & condition of services must be constitutionalised to ensure independence.

Parliamentary secretariat is backbone of legislature & must never bend for ensuring democratic ideal's protection.

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Ans 4 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 created the section 1X of Indian Constitution containing Article 243 to Article 243O having provisions for P.R.S.

Challenges in Strengthening Financial Autonomy

- ① State's unwillingness to devolve funds for different functions
- ② Tied nature of funds that P.R.S. get from centre & state
- ③ Challenges in exacting taxes in local setting.
- ④ low income of rural households thus further burdening is not suggested.
- ⑤ limited avenues of raising funds
- ⑥ Inadequate devolution suggestions by Finance Commission (Article 280) and state Finance Commission.

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Opportunities in strengthening

- ① 16th Finance Commission has given special focus on PRIs
- ② The funds devolution should be untied to policy objectives
- ③ PRIs can raise funds through agriculture taxes on prosperous farmers.
- ④ Road's & tolls money should be diverted to PRIs of that region
- ⑤ Funds should be made non lapsable thus enabling utilisation according to local needs
- ⑥ The governance should be made participative so that people are aware of benefits of financial autonomy

Benefits of financing reforms

- ① Better implementation of inclusion schemes like Bank Saathi, crop insurance.

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- ② Efficient & responsive addressal of local needs of Education, healthcare
- ③ Ensure sustainability of central schemes in local context.
- ④ Enhance involved of people and reduced inequalities.
- ⑤ New employment opportunities & better work conditions in schemes like MGNREGA.
- ⑥ Reduction in corruption through proper audits of schemes.
- ⑦ Quality water & sanitation facility for all by augmenting missions like Jal Jeevan Mission.
- ⑧ Ensuring aims of "Har 4har Bijli" envisaged in PM SAUBHAGYA
- ⑨ Enhanced adoption of renewable energy under schemes like PM KUSUM.

PRIs are the institution which will play key role in localisation of SDGs & holistic development.

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Ans 16 After the liberalisation in 1991 the exposure of Indian market increased and so did volume of transactions requiring regulators like SEBI, Competition Commission of India etc.

Effectiveness of regulators

- ① SEBI has flagged several scams in the financial market creating deterrence
- ② Competition Commission of India (CCI) has ensured the corporates do not engage in practices such as predatory acquisitions.
- ③ The regulators have set norms for good corporate governance like the ESG norms.
- ④ CCI monitors anti competitive practices like recent case of



Google Play store removing
certain apps.

- ⑤ SEBI has highlighted the growing
concern of future & options market
in the country thus enhancing
awareness.

Short coming of regulators

- ① Their role has been reactive
than proactive ⑥ Hindenberg
report on Adani case
- ② They have sometimes failed to
predict & warn consumers
regarding the uncertainties
- ③ Big corporates like Apple, Facebook,
Google have successfully monopolised
the digital space in India
- ④ The various are not holistic
and loopholes have been exploited
- ⑤ Lack of autonomy has been an issue

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Impact of government influence on Autonomy

- ① The heads to these bodies are chosen by executives thus compromising their functioning.
- ② Allegation of links to corporates have been made
- ③ Politician Bureaucrat nexus has emerged
- ④ Transparency & accountability measures within the bodies are not strong
- ⑤ Ruling party holds significant sway.

Way Forward

- ① Constitutionalising these bodies
- ② Thorough background checks of the functionaries.
- ③ Inclusion of other organs of government in appointments
- ④ Ensuring fixed condition of service & expenditure charged on CFI.

Independence of regulators is necessary to maintain a check on the large market of India & protecting citizens.

Ans 17 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 makes provision for reservation of 33% seats for women in parliament to be applicable after next delimitation exercise.

Reshaping Patriarchal Dynamics

- ① Representation of women in parliament is less than 20%. Thus a views are not given weight.
- ② The patriarchal nature of Indian society questions women's ability to govern, this will challenge it
- ③ It will create chain reaction of women empowerment.
- ④ The delimitation would ensure equitable representation
- ⑤ This will also counter the "Big Man" politics that has emerged in recent times.

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- ⑥ It aligns with Article 46 & Article 15(3) read with Article 14(2)
- ⑦ Patriarchal bargaining will be reduced due to increased power to women.

Avenues for challenges

- ⑧ The scourge of 'Sarpanch Pati' may translate to national politics
- ⑨ Women may only become dummy representations.
- ⑩ caste biases may get intersected with gender identities
- ⑪ Representation of disadvantaged sections among women is not ensured which may create ~~work~~ divide.
- ⑫ Rural women are not aware of their rights & thus might be exploited for vested interest.



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- ⑬ Functioning of parliament is complex and tedious which requires skilful manoeuvring which ^{may be} ~~is~~ lacking.

Way Forward

- ① Training programs for 1st time women legislators like in the VST
- ② Ensuring that women are aware of their rights.
- ③ safeguards against non intended effects of this.
- ④ Increasing social indicators of women
- ⑤ Reservation for OBC women within this has been demanded.

Women in parliament to the demand of time and this move will ensure attainment of SDG 5 i.e Gender Equality.

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Ans 18 zero poverty is SDG 1 while No Hunger is SDG 2. They are intrinsically connected in a causal relationship and must be tackled together for holistic addressal.

Addressing hunger

- ① Food security must be ensured through programs like National Food Security Act
- ② Nutritional security should be handled along with it.
- ③ Causes of hunger stem from social & economical reasons both of which must be addressed
- ④ Gender gap in access to food must be assessed
- ⑤ Data driven policy making must be there.

- ⑥ Use of Advanced technologies for tracking hunger metrics
- ⑦ Good governance must be ensured
- ⑧ Transparency & accountability of ration shops must be ensured
- ⑨ e-Governance initiatives should be taken to expand reach.
- ⑩ Digital divide must be bridged
- ⑪ Poverty should itself be tackled in multidimensional way.

Effectiveness of multidimensional Approach

- ⑫ Alkier Foster methodology by NITI Aayog for calculating multidimensional poverty has made better targeting
- ⑬ Effectively tracking through POSHAN tracker of metrics like malnutrition

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- ⑭ Universal immunisation under Mission Indradhanush has reduced out of pocket health expenditure.
- ⑮ The e-governance initiatives & point of sale machines at PDS shops have reduced corruption
- ⑯ The banking inclusion through JAM trinity has caused formalisation of economy
- ⑰ Insurance penetration has increased
- ⑱ Promotion of millets to ensure nutritional security
- ⑲ National Anaemia Plan to holistically tackle this problem.

Hunger is a problem of whole humanity & must be tackled through international collaboration transcending borders.



Ans 19 African Union's inclusion in
G20 signifies a diplomatic win
for India in it's bid to
become the "voice of Global South"

Importance for India

- ① It bolsters relations with Africa
- ② It can translate into support
on issues like climate finance.
- ③ It ensure market for Indian goods
- ④ It creates goodwill in international
politics &
- ⑤ Enhancement of India's soft power
- ⑥ New opportunities for India
to invest in the emerging
markets of Africa
- ⑦ Helps in countering the influence
China has over Africa
- ⑧ It provides ideological allies
at global forum like G20

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- ⑨ India can pursue it's goals of security provider in Indian ocean with larger support
- ⑩ Bolsters participation in initiatives of India under International Solar Alliance
- ⑪ Create opportunities for Indian companies to explore natural resources of Africa

Implications on relations with Africa

- ⑫ historical ties translate into new & stronger relations.
- ⑬ will means increased cultural contact through student exchanges
- ⑭ Indian university campuses like IIT Madras in Zanzibar will gain wider acceptance.
- ⑮ The \$100 billion trade will further scale new heights.

(16) It will mark the beginning of African voice at a major global platform

(17) India will benefit strategically as it can bolster connectivity efforts.

Way Forward

(18) Engagements with other groups in Africa like ECOWAS must be increased

(19) Supply chains for critical minerals should be established

(20) Market of Indian manufactured defence equipments, medicines should be expanded.

Africa will be the harbinger of growth in future thus an early stake will go a long way.

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Ans 20 IMF & World Bank of the
Bretton Woods twins have come under
criticism due to their lack
of openness towards developing countries

Challenges

- ① Modelled during a different time
with completely different geopolitical
realities.
- ② Requirements to open markets
in order to avail loans
harmful for domestic industries
- ③ Economic imperialism is said to
be propagated by these bodies
- ④ The unwillingness to give loans
have pushed countries towards
China & unsustainable public debt
- ⑤ Thus creating a challenge for
intra generational equity.



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- ⑤ These governance structures are ~~governance~~ controlled by developed countries.
- ⑥ The functioning of World Bank & IMF have been largely aligned to the goals of Europe & USA.
- ⑦ Inadequate addressal of demands of climate finance & disaster relief have also been raised.

Need for reforms in MDBs

- ⑧ Global south is facing the brunt of contemporary challenges thus policies should center around it.
- ⑩ Equitable representation of countries from all ~~continents~~ continents must be there.
- ⑪ Developing countries should have access to easier loans with ~~to~~ easy terms.



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⑫ separate corpus to tackle disaster caused damage to small island nations must be created.

⑬ The MDBs of present times have proven to be largely incapable to align with this view thus reforms are needed

Emergence of new forums

- ① Emergence of ~~Asian~~ bank under aegis of BRICS
- ② separate facilities by several regional groupings to mobilise funds like ASEAN
- ③ Fund for disaster resilience being created.

The MDBs must shift their focus for emergence of equitable global order that is inclusive.