

Educrat IAS Academy
Contact Details: 9163228921/8910154148

GENERAL STUDIES

Name of the Candidate	Sahar Kumar		
Email ID	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	001
Mobile No	[REDACTED]	Date	24/2/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No. and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
6			Any specific messages for Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write here.	
7			Articulation - Good	
8			IR - Good	
9			Poverty - schemes - substantiate	
10			Secularism, Communalism	
11			great effort.	
12			Supt	
13				
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19			Start Time:	End Time:
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks:			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:
Remarks:				

Q.1) Customs and traditions suppress reason leading to obscurantism. Do you agree? (10 150)

Obscurantism is the process of hiding something or making it easier to detect.

Customs and traditions, which are age-old practices, play an integral role in societies, and are part and parcel of the personality of different individuals.

They are often considered to be backward-thinking and anti-rational.

Importance of customs and traditions

→ Traditional knowledge - They are a

source of knowledge of the ages, like Yoga

→ Spiritual living - They focus on living in harmony with nature and the community

→ Civilizational heritage - They serve us as a reminder of who we are

→ Social capital - They are socially ethical activities and allow social integration.

Page | of 1
now pollution ^

Page

best to
100
1000

Issues with customs / traditions -

1) Suppression of reason - There is no rational sense of certain customs. Eg - Superstitions

2) Against modern thoughts - Customs are often dogmatic and are anti-rational.

3) Social disharmony - Actions against customs might lead to communal disharmony

4) Discriminative - Customs and traditions belong to a period when discrimination was normal.

India is a land of many faiths, religions, customs and traditions, which may suppress reason. Rational thinking should be promoted to take the best out of different customs

women menstrual cycle ↓ entry to temples

Q.2) How the Indian concept of secularism is different from the western model of secularism? Discuss. (10 150)

Secularism is a term which has a different meaning in the Indian sense and in the Western sense. When the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 added the word secularism to the Preamble, it was highlighted that the Indian version of the meaning is considered here.

✓ Western model of secularism

→ Originated as an anti-church movement by thinkers like Hobbes and Machiavelli

→ Western secularism is strictly anti-religious — state cannot endorse/support any religion
↘ complete separation between state and the church

→ in its extreme form, practiced in France, any religious tokens, items are prohibited in public. Eg - crosses.

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Indian model of secularism

- based on Ambedkar's Gandhian model of secularism
- state is not separated from religion.
- However, the state must endorse all religions equally.
- reasonable restrictions include allowing Sardars to wear their turbans instead of helmet.

Western secularism is negative secularism, while Indian secularism is positive in nature and a more enlightened form. It is in accordance with India as a spiritual country where religion is part & parcel of life.

Equal respect to all religions and also
'Sarva Dharma Samithan'
equal respect of
legitimate
practices

Indian secularism →

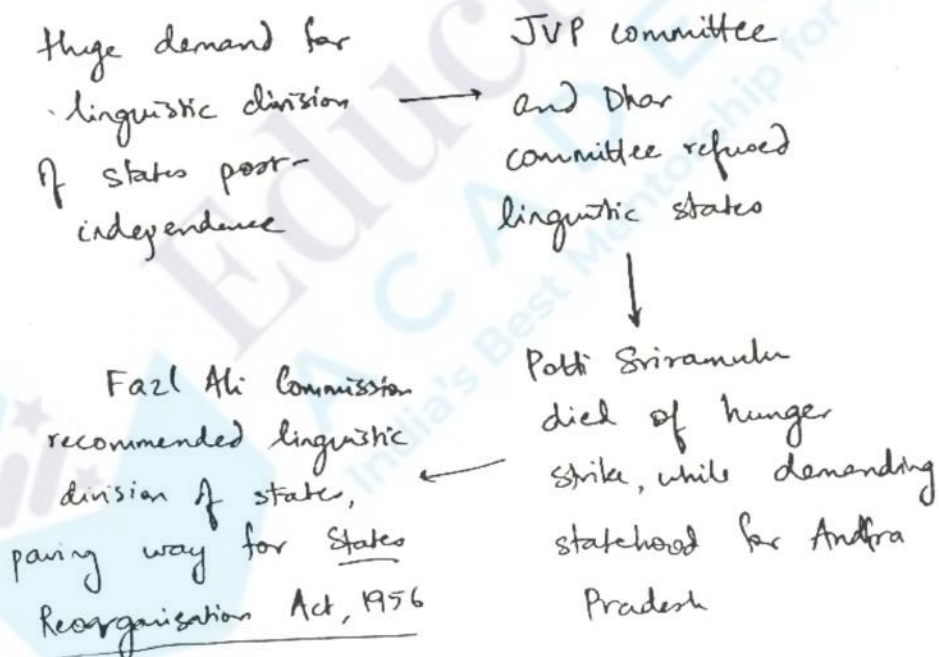
State - pillar of democracy, state has been
set up to give to the entire community.

State and religion - state of secular religion

Q.3) Has the formation of linguistic States strengthened the cause of Indian Unity?
(10, 150)

Since independence, there was a major public debate regarding the formation of states. States can be formed due to reasons of ethnicity, language, ease of governance, political agenda. States formed keeping concerns of language as primary are called linguistic states.

Formation of linguistic states in India -



Impact of formation of linguistic states -

→ Division of India - From 14 states in 1956 to 28 states today, linguistic division of states

Goof

Page — of —

paved the way for further division of states

- Gave rise to many such movements for linguistic/ethnic division of states. Eg - Nagaland
- Division of Andhra Pradesh - Andhra Pradesh, itself, broke into Telangana in 2014
- No substantial change in national unity - Communal/ethnic violence is still rampant

There has been not any distinct strengthening of national unity since the formation of linguistic states. ~~This~~ This has been pointed out by Louise Tiffin and Christophe Jaffrelot when they held the division of states in India is primarily driven by political agenda, mainly due to caste.

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Q.4) An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from deprivation. Substantiate this statement with suitable examples

(10, 150)

Poverty is a major challenge in India. There have been various govt. schemes, committees who have tried to tackle the issue, yet there has been no considerable success in poverty alleviation in India.

According to the socialist concept, the real freedom lies in removal of poverty by providing freedom ^{from} deprivation, freedom from basic necessities and wants.

Impact of liberation from deprivation —

- Healthy living — It allows a healthy and fulfilled life to the poor people
- Equality of outcome — There are no classes and everyone in society becomes equal
- Loss of reason to grow — When everyone is equally worse off, there will be no reason for anyone to work harder
- Society becomes mechanical and uninteresting

Amartha Sen's concept

poverty
↓
eradicate
unfreedom
of deprivation

↓
Capability
Approach

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There is no difference among people, talent and skills are underutilized. This is the reason why socialist countries did not implement this principle of Marx

The ideas of Amartya Sen, as a social liberal, is very relevant here when he argued for equality of opportunities. Instead of incentives like PM-KISAN, helicopter money, he is talking of affirmative action based on labor. That is why today an SC student gets greater advantage in clearing the UPSC exam if he is ready to labor for it.

Wrongly denigrated socialism - start an
Jai's capability approach. "It is clearly
expensive - money deprivation no means to
attain freedom in poverty

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Q.5) Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on women in India. (10, 150)

Globalization is understood as detritorialization or a borderless world.

Globalization has linked countries, brought them together and made the world a smaller place. Its effects have been seen across different spheres of life, in different people, including women.

Impact of globalization on women -

[A] Positives -

- Women empowerment - Ideas of women rights spread to India and gave rise to feminist movement
- More and better jobs - Women are no longer limited to traditional, domestic roles
- Respect in family - The modern Indian woman is a leader at home and at work
- Education - Women in India have ^{global} _{rise} access to education, jobs, and has given to the dictum that 'anything that can be done by a man, can be done by a woman'

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→ Gender equality has improved in line with SDG 5 and Article 39 A

(B) Negatives -

→ Globalization has increased low paying, gigs, often referred to as pink economy

→ Male migration due to globalization has left the women alone at home taking care of family

→ Migrating women often bear the burden of trafficking, sexual harassment, etc

→ Globalization led to improved technology, which improved ease of cyber bullying, harassment, etc.

Globalisation has been a boon for women in most instances. However, there are certain challenges which must be tackled through proper legislative and executive action

fracturing of ... family ...
... improvement/ ...

Q.6) What are the various reasons for the communalisation of the society? Elaborate upon the steps that are needed to ensure harmony and tolerance. (10, 150)

Communalisation of society can be described as the society breaking ^{up} into different communities and increasing tensions between communities. India is a multi-cultural ethnic country and the communalisation of society is a major issue

Reasons for communalisation

- lack of understanding of differences
- Intolerance - It leads to further dissociation among communities & reporting x.
 - Education - Due to low education levels, people are prone to communal mindwashing
 - Poverty and unemployment is adding to people become restless and suspicious. People are often paid to instigate communal violence
 - Fake news - Driven by political agenda, communal violence is often resulted by fake rumours

Fr. signs
of religious
harassment,
castes,
linguistic
gr. exist

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Steps to ensure communal harmony

→ Sensitization - People in general, political parties, policemen must be made aware of the ill-effects of Communalism

police edu
govt

→ Monitor communal outbreaks - to stop

them before they spill over

all
festivals
to
celebrate

→ use the help of religious leaders, grassroots leaders to stem any communalization

The govt must endeavor to shift the topic away from communal thought to more productive topics of education, unemployment. Communalization must be stopped from becoming the topic of public discourse.

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Q.7) Critically examine the role of WHO in providing global health security during the Covid-19 pandemic. (10, 150)

The World Health Organisation is a major multinational organisation working to ensure equitable health benefits across the globe. The organisation gained major relevance during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Role of WHO in COVID-19

- Monitoring - It monitored the spread of the virus and declared when it gained epidemicity and pandemicity.
- Released guidelines - Behavioral guidelines released by WHO included Do's and Don'ts to reduce the spread of the virus.
- Information provider - It was a reliable source of information on any new development or research and variants of interest / concern.

UN
Agency

World
Health
Organisation

Goal

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→ Vaccine development - The WHO solidarity trial aimed to kickstart vaccine development as well as provide access to testing kits and procedures

→ Providing ~~to~~ Vaccines - The WHO is playing a vital role in providing affordable vaccines to the deprived population, through COVAX.

There has been concerns regarding WHO's hesitation to investigate the origins of the virus as well as delay in declaring the pandemic. However, the importance of WHO in fighting the pandemic cannot be understated.

Q.8) In the context of globalisation, what do you understand by 'Global Village'? Discuss its various impacts on the Indian society. (10, 150)

Global village is a concept of a globalized world. Today's borderless and hyper-connected world has lost all sense of boundaries and has emerged as a global village.

Impacts on Indian Society

- Dilution of govt - The intervention of multinational institutions, international advocacy groups have diluted sovereignty
- Upskilling - It has improved access to technology and upskilled the people of India to become internet users and content creators
- Women empowerment - Women have taken up more leadership roles
- Opportunities - It has allowed people to escape parochial interests and provided

for 80% of India's trade

→ Internal stability of India - China's advances will ~~be~~ hamper internal security of India too.

India should try to maintain its influence on the Indo-Pacific and utilize its membership in QUAD, IPEF and the SAGAR initiative to become net security provider of the region

However, current Sri Lanka crisis must act as an eye opener to all the Ind Ocean countries, not China's deep pockets come with a cost. — Institutional Integrity
Stability / Peace
Lower confidence of state

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Q.9) What do you understand by 'The String of Pearls'? How does it impact India?
(10, 150)

The String of Pearls is a concept given by security experts to China's policy in the Indian Ocean. It highlights China's increasing influence on the Indian Ocean-rim countries, making sort of an island string of pearls surrounding India.

The String of Pearls so far ~~includes~~ includes Myanmar (Kajangpu), Sri Lanka (Hambantota), ^{Pakistan (Gwadar)} Mauritius, Djibouti, and China is slowly making inroads into Kenya.

Impact on India

- Reduces India's influence in its own backyard
- Security issue - It will make it easier for China to launch naval offensive against India
- Trade security - This region is the route

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for 80% of India's trade
→ Internal stability of India - China's
advances will ~~be~~ hamper internal
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However, current Sri Lanka crisis must act
as an eye opener to all the Ind Ocean
countries, not China's deep pockets come
with a cost. - territorial integrity
stability / peace
- ever existence of
state

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Q.10) Along with urbanization, the unpleasant by-products of urban living and municipal solid waste are constantly increasing and they end up at unsanitary landfills causing hazards. Examine. What can be the remedies for this problem? (10, 150)

An effect of urbanisation is that the ~~eff~~ by-products of urbanisation, urban living, municipal solid waste is on the rise.

These wastes are often dumped in landfills and are a source of health hazards.

Remedies -

- Waste treatment plants should be installed
- Extended Producer Responsibility to check the production of waste
- Promotion of Circular economy to reduce waste generation
- ① → Waste segregation at source ✓
- Devolution of powers to municipalities.

According to Jshur Judge Ahluwalia,
'a smart city needs smart municipalities. Mohalla Sabhas should be developed.'



Large plants,

Recycling waste - Recycling

Hazards to Respiration also

to soil
contaminants } contaminants

then Mercury, etc (mix with hospital
(heavy metals) waste)

disease / poisoning

Deal it in a holistic manner,

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Q.11) While many Indian women have entrepreneurial ambitions, it is often more difficult for them to succeed. Examine the impediments to greater participation of female entrepreneurs in India. (15, 250)

Indian women form about 50% of the population in India. However, the labor force participation ratio of women in India is 23.5%. ~~steps~~ Entrepreneurship can be described as engaging in a new endeavor, like a new business, which must have elements of innovation. However, women entrepreneurs are very limited in India, despite India being the 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world.

Impediments to greater participation of female entrepreneurs — social deprivation - A world education.

- Female education - Lower participation of women in higher education
- Skilling - According to AISHE survey, percentage of female students is lowest in institutes of national importance
- Patriarchy - Women entrepreneurship is not encouraged and this leads to
 - child marriage
 - early pregnancy
 - high INR, MMR

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→ Lower opportunities - Due to patriarchal mindset, women often get lower opportunities and VCs (venture capitalists) remain suspicious.

→ Lack of confidence - Women themselves lose confidence in their capacity to innovate.

Solutions to improve female entrepreneurship

→ Women-only incubators - to cater specifically to women-led endeavors

→ Improve female GER in higher education to ensure greater access to education

→ Preference should be given to women-clusters like SHGs for credit. In priority sector lending, women-led startups should be preferred

→ Sensitization campaigns with the help of Anganwadis about child marriage, early pregnancy.

Women should not be considered as the secondary sex. They are equally capable to innovate and excel. The examples of Nykaa, HCL, etc are vital to highlight women-driven entrepreneurship

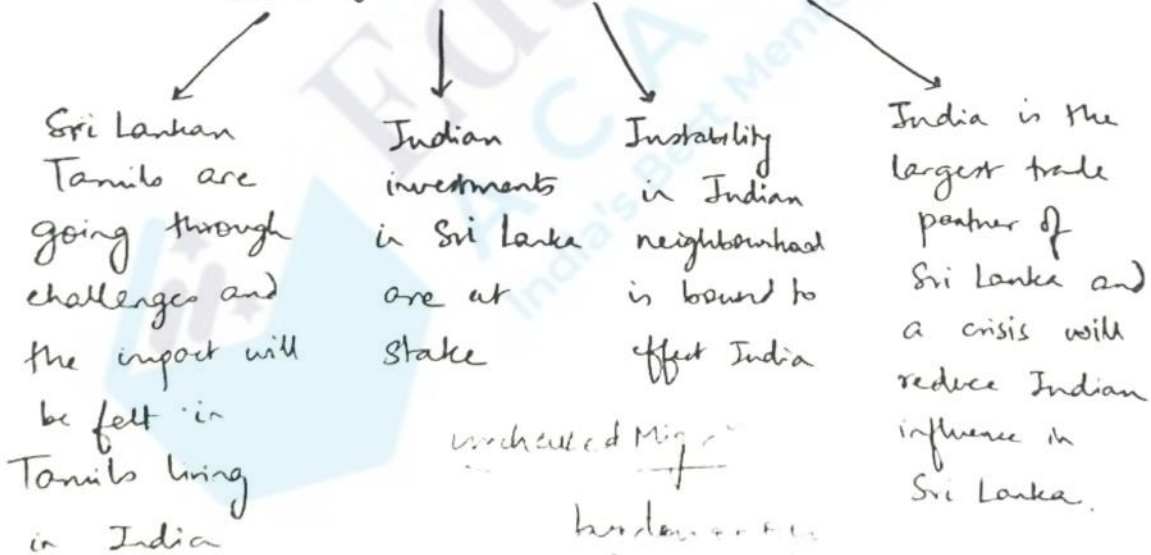
Q.12) The economic crisis in Sri Lanka is also having its spill over effect on India. Examine. How can India's priority for geo-economics and regional connectivity help Sri Lanka overcome this crisis? (15, 250)

Sri Lanka is a small island country at the southern end of India. India has enjoyed good relations with the country since historical times, with great integration and people to people interaction.

increasing
neighbourhood
} spill over
to India

At present, Sri Lanka is going through an economic crisis, where its foreign exchange reserves are drying, inflation is high and people have come out on the streets in protest.

Effect of Sri Lankan crisis in India



Also, this crisis presents an opportunity for India to displace China's influence there.

→ Sea Lines of Communication - Also Sri Lanka is the largest transshipment centre for India, and will impact Indian trade.

India has vast experience in geo-economics and regional connectivity and can assist Sri Lanka.

· Ways India can help Sri Lanka -

→ Own experiences of 1991 - Use own

help experiences of facing BOP crisis

→ Trade pacts - India has signed trade agreements with many countries, and can teach Sri Lanka

→ Sagar Initiative - India's Neighborhood First and Sagar initiative calls for Sri Lanka's help

→ People to people contacts - India can improve regional connectivity with Sri Lanka and rejuvenate its tourism industry.

India can truly play the role of a good neighbour and help improve conditions in Sri Lanka, like it once helped Mauritius and gained a permanent friend.

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Q.13) Alleviation of poverty remains a major challenge of economic development in the country. Evaluate the various measure taken by the government to overcome poverty in India (15, 250)

Poverty is defined according to a ^{reference} imaginary poverty line calculated according ^{line} to factors like income, education, standard ^{poor} of living, etc. People falling below the ^{Not equal distri} determined line are considered poor. The ^{of} World Bank has defined \$1.9/day as the international poverty line. ^{for needed}

In India, poverty is measured by the NSO. Various committees have been ^{poor distri} formed for poverty line estimation ¹⁹⁰¹

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graph TD
    A[poverty line estimation] --> B[Alagh Committee]
    A --> C[Lakdawala Committee]
    A --> D[Tendulkar Committee]
    A --> E[Rangarajan Committee]
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^{poor. HDI}

According to Tendulkar Committee, about 22% of Indians were below poverty line in 2011 census, vis-a-vis, 90% below poverty line during independence. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has pushed millions of people into poverty.

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Measures taken by govt for poverty alleviation

- 1) Education - Through the RTE Act, education for 6-14 years is made compulsory
- 2) Employment - The govt has launched employment programs and even given right to employment in MGNREGS
- 3) Skilling - Through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, the govt is recognizing skilled persons and providing training
- 4) Agricultural productivity - The govt is aiming to double farmer's income by 2022. and providing easy access to credit and funds (PM-KISAN)
- 5) Women employment - Schemes such as CBSE Udaan for greater women employability

Poverty is a major challenge in India and should be tackled to achieve the targets of SDG 1 by 2030. Only by alleviating poverty, the govt can stop turning the demographic dividend to demographic disaster.

Q.14) The burden of non-communicable diseases (NCD) is enormous on the health care system of the nation. Analyse the role that AYUSH can play in addressing the issue of burgeoning NCDs. (15, 250)

Non-communicable diseases are mainly tropical diseases which are chronic and do not spread from an individual to another.

Their burden is mostly felt in countries of the Global South, such as India.

Challenges with NCDs burden

- Sickness - It is a major and recurring issue which affects a huge percentage of population
- Reduction of productivity - It reduces efficiency of afflicted people
- Healthcare burden - The govt often has to compensate through its Jan Arogya Yojana
- Out of pocket expenditure - It also leads to higher expenditure and lower disposable income.

NCDs that majorly affect India include diabetes, heart attacks, cancers, asthma, etc.

Due to being mostly tropical diseases, the quantum of research done on these in developed

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countries is low.

In India, AYUSH can play a vital role in addressing this issue.

Role of AYUSH -

- Traditional medicine - It provides source of traditional remedies to these ailments
- Easy access to raw materials and research through traditional Indian Medicine library
- Credibility of AYUSH is high in India as compared to western drugs
- Cheap drugs - AYUSH medicines are relatively cheaper than expensive modern medicine
- Healthy lifestyle - AYUSH encourages a healthy life and it inevitably reduces the burden of NCDs like heart attacks, etc.

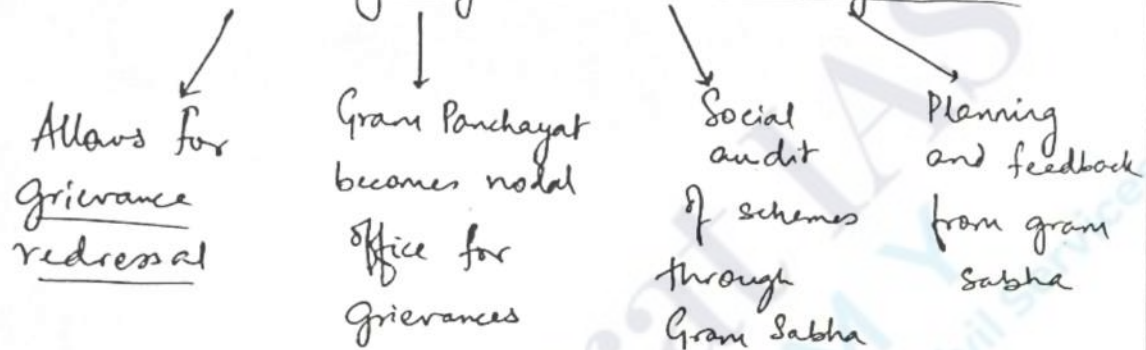
The govt has launched the National AYUSH Mission to increase awareness about AYUSH medicines. The govt should encourage AYUSH R&D and launch accredited drugs to lower the burden of NCDs both in India and abroad.

- POSHAN Abhiyan
- KUSUM Scheme
- PM - KISAN scheme

→ One-stop centre for availing benefits.

It makes it easier to avail benefits

Mission Antyodaya as accountability framework



Way forward - The Mission Antyodaya has been successful to some extent in improving life and livelihood of poor in villages. However, a proper review of the scheme should be done to maintain its relevance, remove overlapping features and empower local govt to ensure correct implementation of the scheme.

Q.16) The demographic transition, changes in the age structure and the switch from joint family to nuclear family are a source of concern for the support and care of elderly population. A proper road map is needed to streamline elderly care in India. Analyse (15, 250)

Elderly population (>60 years) in India as a percentage of total population was 8.6% as per 2011 census and is predicted to increase to 19% by 2050. As in many developed countries, we are moving to a economy with greater element of geriatric care. This transition warrants a relook at the challenges and solutions.

Challenges to geriatric care -

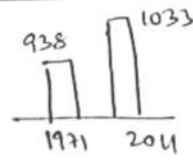
- 1) Low focus - At present, there is limited govt focus on the silver economy. Rastriya Vayoshri Yojana, SAGE Portal, etc are few initiatives
- 2) Changes in age-sex pyramid -



Increase in dependent population

- 3) Switch to nuclear families - It has put the traditional care institutions like family under obsolescence

4) Feminization of aging - Gender parity of elderly have increased.



5) Mental health - Increase in concerns of mental health affecting the elderly.

family level Solutions -

Society level 1) Govt policy - A proper roadmap to increase importance of care economy, is needed

Govt level 2) Nodal agency - A separate nodal agency for the silver economy is required.

education level 3) Increase in retirement age - Like already done in Japan and few western countries

medical support level 4) Silver economy startups should be focused.

bridge level 5) NITI Aayog must come up with a policy to reduce scope of disrespect to elder population

India must adopt global best practices to ensure a smooth transition of its demography and recognizing the

impact of the elderly population by ensuring a safe, comfortable living to them.

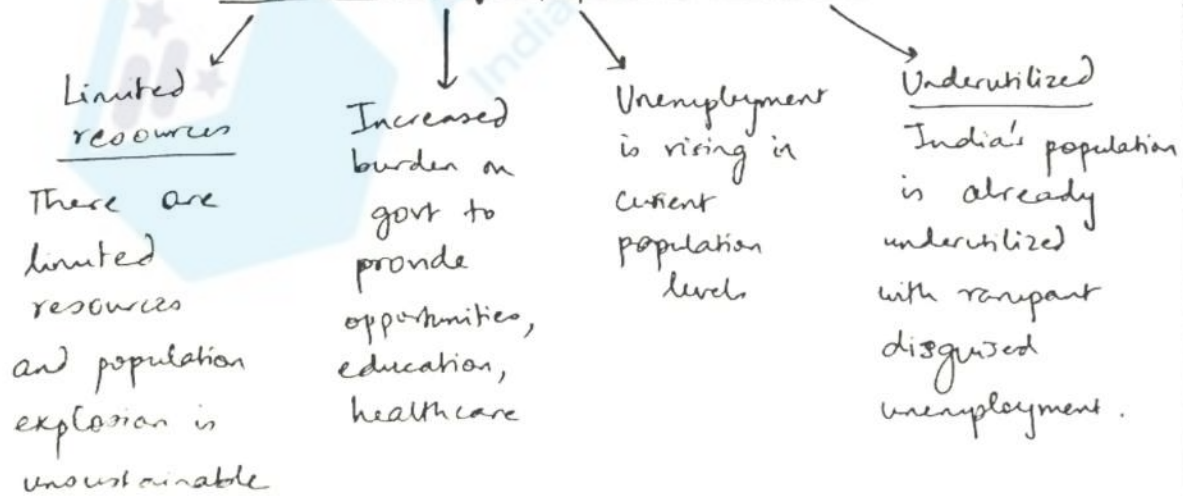
Q.17) What is the need for population control in the country? Do you think there is a need for a population country law? Critically examine. (15, 250)

According to UN's World Population Prospects report released this year, India will cross China to become the most populous country in the world in 2023.

This has created various debates in the country with the question of population control on the lines of China to rein in the population explosion in India.

A population control law, like the one China had introduced, makes it mandatory to limit procreation to a ^{given} maximum number of children.

Importance of population control



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Because of these concerns, the govt had started Family Planning initiatives to raise awareness of population explosion.

Arguments against population control -

→ Reduction in total fertility Rate (TFR)

India has already reached replacement level TFR of 2.1 ✓

→ Destabilize demographic dividend - Any measures may prevent us from utilizing demographic dividend

→ Right to bodily autonomy (Article 21) allows individual autonomy in this regard

→ Family planning awareness activities have been successful in reducing TFR

→ Against democratic principles of a country like India

Population control, like China, should not be introduced in India. However, inducements like disallowing parents of more than 2 children ^{to contest elections} can be introduced to nudge towards population control.

Q.18) While the West is curtailing abortion rights, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, Surrogacy Regulation Act and Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021, collectively give new meaning to women empowerment in India. Critically analyse. (15, 250)

Recently the Roe vs Wade judgement was overturned by the Supreme Court of USA, ending abortion rights and leaving it up to individual states to make their own laws. This is being seen as a move against bodily autonomy of women and has seen massive protests throughout USA.

On the other hand, India recently passed the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Bill, Surrogacy Act and Prohibition of Child Marriage Bills.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Bill

Aim - Increases access to terminate pregnancies

Features - increases allows termination of normal pregnancies upto 24 weeks
- allows termination of even >28 weeks fetus in special cases under advice of State Medical Board.

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- allows pregnancy termination for reason of failure of contraception

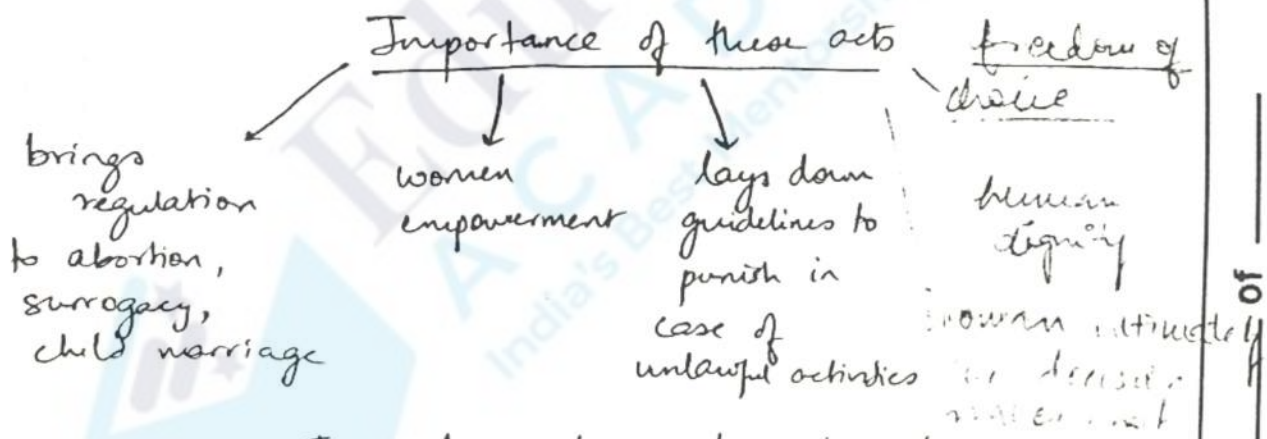
Surrogacy Regulation Act

Features - disallows commercial surrogacy

- allows altruistic surrogacy with no payment involved and if the surrogate mother is a kin of the couple.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Bill, 2021

Features - aims to raise minimum age for marriage of girls to 21, the same age as boys



These Acts show the importance on respect and empowerment of women which the Indian Govt lays, which is exemplary when compared to the so-called developed countries of the world.

Q.19) The formation of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) holds good potential for India with respect to economic growth and integration but India must be careful of the pitfalls it may pose in the future. Analyse (15, 250)

The IPEF (Indo-Pacific Economic Framework) is a recent initiative of USA to bring about economic integration of certain like-minded countries with stakes in the Indo-Pacific region.

It was announced in the recent Quad meeting and includes 14 members at present, including India.

Opportunities of IPEF for India

- Economic integration - There is new focus on supply chain resilience post Covid-19 pandemic
- Allows India to play a greater role in the Indo-Pacific region and integrate with Pacific island nations
- Rules-based international order in the Indo-Pacific
- Counters the threat of China and the idea

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of a Maritime silk road

→ Open grouping allows scope for inclusion of more countries and the IPEF may become Quad Plus Plus to actively counter Chinese influence

Possible pitfalls and challenges -

→ Weak grouping - There is no defined agenda, no institutional support, and so ineffective

→ Fails to tackle China - There is no clear directive to highlight its aim to tackle China

→ It could anger China, who might react in its trade policies with India or border de-escalation negotiations

→ Dominance of USA - Most members are small island nations and USA might display hegemonic attitude. Also, not all these countries share anti-China rhetoric.

India should understand (Vajpayee's ^{W. remark of} statement, that in diplomacy, there are no permanent friends and enemies, only permanent interests. It should maintain de-hyphenated relations with China as well as QUAD and IPEF.

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Q.20) The World Bank and the IMF, collectively known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, are the two inter-governmental pillars supporting the structure of the world's economic and financial order. Superficially, the World Bank and the IMF exhibit many common characteristics, yet their role, functions and mandate are distinctly different. Elucidate. (15, 250)

The World Bank and the IMF were established after the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 and are together known as the Bretton Woods twins. They are important multi-national institutions supporting the world's economic and financial order. India is a member of both institutions.

World Bank

→ Group of 5 institutions which play important roles in maintaining international financial stability, and development of developing and low-income countries.

- IBRD
- IDA
- IFC
- MIGA
- ICSID

Role — provides low or no-interest loans to low-income countries

- provides investment advice
- provides insurance/investment guarantee
- dispute resolution in investment matters.

India is one of the major benefactors of World Bank and has taken loans for Bullet train project, Meghalaya Health Strengthening, etc.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Role → Maintains financial health of countries and exchange rate stability
→ Provides loans based on conditions,
→ Acts as a reservoir of reserve currency and Special Drawing Rights (SDR)

India - IMF was instrumental in introducing Structural Adjustment Programme and LPG reforms in India and rescuing India from BoP crisis.

Common Characteristics of World Bank and IMF

- Both are internationally important organizations and their decisions impact global macroeconomics.
- Both release reports on global status of different economies. Ease of doing business index by World Bank, World Economic Outlook by IMF.

In today's world moving from multilateralism to minilateralism, the importance of these organizations is declining.