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NAME-SANSKRITI TRIVEDY
TEST CODE- 712303
DATE- 19/07/24

Forum IAS

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Q1.

Preamble of the constitution represents the social contract for independent India and has been called the id-card of the constitution by N. Palkhivala.

Majestic expression of philosophy & principles

- ① Lays down the ideal state for India - Sovereign socialist democratic republic.
- ② Has moral and ethical values like justice, liberty & equality enshrined.
- ③ It also ensures united action by commitment to integrity & fraternity.
- ④ Thus it lays down high grounds which aim to stir a social revolution.

Declares - purpose of constitution

- ① To be guided by will of people as people give themselves the preamble - a commitment to democratic methods.

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- ② To ensure inclusive growth through justice to all - marginalised like SC, ST
- ④ Fundamental Rights
- ③ To fight forces of secession and division through commitment to integrity - India as 'indestructible' union
- ④ Constitution laid down as cornerstone (G. Austin) - it decides the structure and processes.
- ⑤ Socialistic principles - promise for egalitarian society
⑥ Secularism - for tolerance & pluralism in the society
The preamble thus is a commitment to the Directive Resolutions of Nehru. They were thus declared integral part of constitution (K. B case 1973)

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Q2.

Article 21 part of
Fundamental Rights under right to
freedom - provides for 'Right to life
and personal liberty.



Encompasses various facets of dignity

① Maneka Gandhi case - Right to life is
not just animal existence but life of
meaningful development.

② M. Ranytsingh case (2023) - Right to
clean environment and protection
against the impacts of degradation

③ Right to shelter - Olega Telhi case
against removal of slums.

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- (4) Right to travel abroad and not
just within India - Maneka Gandhi case
- (5) Right to privacy in ere of
rising digitalisation - Puttaswamy case (2017)
- (6) Right to choose partner freely - Hadiya case
- (7) Right to health and access
- (8) Right to Education - now part of
article 21 A.
- (9) Right to not be handcuffed and bar
fetters

But concern
raised

- Judiciary entering lawmaking
- against power separation
- Judiciary picks up cases
of choice

Nevertheless article 21 ensures trust
of Indian constitution to Universal
Human Rights and moves
towards American Due Process of Law

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Q3:

President in India is nominal
head for ^{while} USA has presidential system
from real head.

Electoral Processes

India

- ① Indirect Election
- ② People Not involved
- ③ State ^(Rajya Sabha) involves and representatives of centre
- ④ Debates don't happen

USA

- ① Direct Election and Indirect election
- ② People involved in selecting party candidate
- ③ people vote for
↓
electoral group/college
↓
this votes for president
- ④ Debates are important part
- ⑤ Senate not involved in election

Powers

India

- ① Nominal Head
- ② De Jure head
- ③ Advice of council of minister binding
- ④ Can dissolve legislature

USA

- ① Real head
- ② Lack of accountability due to clear power separation
- ③ chooses its own secretaries → can remove them anytime

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- ⑤ all legislations & executive actions in his name
- ⑥ head of armed forces
- ⑦ can promulgate ordinance
- ⑧ veto is limited

- ④ can't dissolve congress
- ⑤ absolute veto
- ⑥ role in judicial appointment is direct & strong
- ⑦ ordinance not promulgated
- ⑧ called the 1st office

India adopted the parliamentary system because of its commitment to responsibility of executive even though American presidential system promise stability.

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04.

NHRC is a statutory body
formed in 1993 in line with Paris Principle
to ensure human rights to people to
ensure dignity of humans.

NHRC - wide areas of positive work

- ① Helped in Policy formulation against bonded labor & child trafficking
- ② Address individual complaints
- ③ Work like a quasi court and call evidence, summon
- ④ submit report to president
- ⑤ to hold government servants accountable for human rights violation.

But concerns remain

- ① Lack of independence { finance
appointments } by central government
- ② Inadequate staff & institutional support
- ③ Court take suo moto cases
- ④ Beyond 1 year of human right

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violation, case can't be filed

(5) only recommending, advisory body - no
inherent to check implementation

(6) Lack of connection to grassroots
movement - too much formal academic work

⑦

Thus NHRC needs to collaborate with

NCSC, NCST, NC Murwits to

ensure welfare vulnerable and

actualise the promise of rights under

UDHR and the constitution

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Q5.

106th amendment which
gave $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation to women was
result of long drawn movement and
successive failed bills

Feature

- $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation
- state, central, UT level
- post census results
- for 15 years

It will make a politics gender inclusive

- ① guaranteed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation ensures
enhanced women participation (currently
only 10 women MPs - 18th LS)
- ② parties will take voice of women seriously
thus policies to be oriented for women
- ③ women collectives and movements to
collaborate with women leaders for
long standing demands ④ reform of
personal law - UCC
- ④ women at PRL, → state → central level
to collaborate to have wide
empowerment policies

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(5) PRIs have been successful example
of better condition of women post reservation

But there will be issues

(1) Only political reservation doesn't help. If
they don't have capacity to participate

(eg) Saopanch Pati system

(2) Male members to treat women as token
members as the reservation for limited
time

(3) some say against meritocracy

(4) lack of awareness at grassroots
still missing this reservation in
legislative bodies - can do only little.

(5) Bangladesh, Pak - cases where reservation didn't help.

But it will be myopic to dismiss

such a big step. with greater

awareness and education - India can

progress for women led development as

per SDG 5.

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Q6.

India's 81% population is above

59 years of age (Census 2011).

Growing because → Better health
→ Better care of elderly
→ falling mortality

mature stage of demographic transition

Challenges

- (1) Lack of health support (e) locomotion equipments missing
- (2) Economic empowerment is low → lack of pensions
- (3) Elderly abuse (e) forgotten share in property
- (4) Feminisation of elderly
- (5) Apathy for elders in nuclear families (e) - poor treatment

Solution

- (1) Comprehensive policies to revive National Policy of Old Persons 1991

- (2) Use of technology for assistance (e) Robots for care (Japan)

- (3) Economic support → Vayashree
→ NSO (National Social Organisation)

- (4) Disparity in inheritance

- (5) Behavioral changes - Grandparents day

Thus will ensure UN Decade of Healthy ageing

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07

India's higher education is
in focus as it aims to increase
enrolment from 27% to 50% by 2050
(NET 2020)

Benefits

- ① Reduced brain drain
- ② Reduced flow of talent for
foreign degrees
- ③ Collaboration on research to enhance
India's university rankings (e.g. QS ranking)
- ④ Better skill development - global
market ready students
- ⑤ Learning from best practices - Indian
universities can improve

Challenges

- ① Institutional and legal hurdles
- ② Brain Drain can still continue
- ③ Lack of international experience
and global culture

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④ Indian institutions might suffer
negatively

True measures have to be first
taken to reform our higher education
like seen in ~~gap~~ Yashpal committee
recommendations

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08

Pressure groups are non
party political political processes that engage with
government to influence it through
advocacy, lobbying and electioneering.

Some farmer

pressure group

- All India Kisan Sabha (1936)
- All India Kisan Union
- BKSS

Farmer groups successful

- ① To ~~see~~ secure direct and indirect subsidies
 - (eg) electricity, seeds etc
- ② To ask for greater farmer's participation
 - (eg) against farm laws (2020) because
~~opposite~~ lack of deliberation.
- ③ Proin advocacy through research
 - (eg) MSP legalisation is being discussed
- ④ Pressure groups also support parties that are pro-farmers
 - (eg) Punjab elections
- ⑤ To secure police at international fora
like WTO.

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But the concerns remain

- ① Party affiliation thus lack of independent voice
 - ② Dominated by large farmers rather ^{issue} Dullock capitalist - don't discuss of small & marginal farmers
 - ③ At many times under direct intervention, lack of collaboration ^(eg) during farm law protests
 - ④ Certain demands have not met ^(eg) MSP legislation; 2 methods of MSP calculation
 - ⑤ Lack of coordination with other groups like environmental groups to form consolidated plan
- India is primarily agrarian and thus voices of farmers have to be heard and addressed to ensure inclusive growth.

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09.

India and Bhutan are civilisational
and historical partners with the Treaty of Friendship
1950 guiding their peaceful relationship

Relation between the two

- ① Economic cooperation is mutual (e) India
is largest partner and India buys hydropower
from Bhutan - khobongchhu project
- ② People to people ties are strong by
student exchange, ideological ^{ex}change and
cordial relationship between leaders
- ③ Partnership is of equals and there
is support whenever needed (e) India
helping Bhutan in digital payments, space sector
- ④ Sharing of concerns and common problem
(e) collaborating on China's territorial excess
at Doklam.

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Such ties are needed in South Asia
because —

- ① Low economic integration in South Asia only 3% trade in intra region
- ② Connectivity is hampered by bilateral concerns
- ③ India - Nepal rail lines
- ④ Lack of trust seen in bilateral ties ⑤ Nepal complaining India of big brother behaviour
- ④ People to people ties are weakened by ethnic conflicts ⑤ Tamil issue between India and Sri Lanka
- ⑤ Big promises made but lack of implementation — India criticised for this

In this situation, India - Bhutan ties guided by Panchsheel principles and atrical relationship can guide

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101

Gulf Region is one of the major areas of attracting Indian diaspora and largest contribution out of total 80 Mn remittances in India

Gulf offers opportunities because

- ① Crude oil availability calls for labor to work on oil fields.
- ② Gulf has sovereign wealth fund investments and employs labor to develop industries
- ③ Culturally the region is similar and geographically close
- ④ Lack of local workers (e) Kuwait has more foreigners than Morocco

But challenges faced are -:

- ① Poor working conditions - long work hours, hazardous work
- ② Under Kafala & Nitaqat system

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they are treated as bonded labor and their
movement is limited

③ Discrimination among workers from east
and experts from west

④ Lack of labor agreements - problem is
easy exit

⑤ Illegal trafficking of women → housework
→ prostitution

⑥ Extremism, radicalism - brainwash
In this situation, solution lies in

① Make diaspora diplomacy part of
negotiations ② CEPA with UAE

② Support diaspora through consulate
services (LM Singhvi committee)

③ Bargain for better work conditions
at higher level,

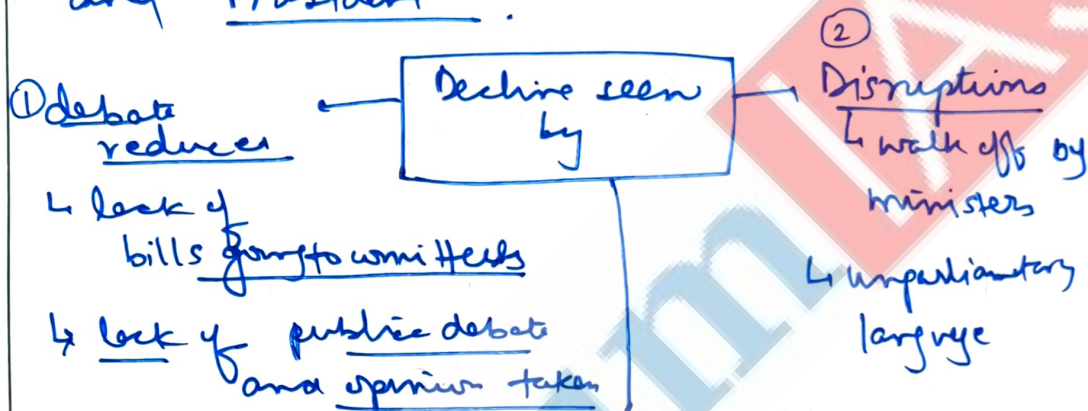
Indian diaspora are our cultural
ambassadors and engines to
bring in remittances; M/o EA should
look into their concerns

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011

Parliament is the key representative body at the central level consisting of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President.



Reasons for parliamentary decline

- ① Rise of dominant party system - where BJP has absolute majority, this reduces the scope for inter-party discussion.
- ② Rise of polarisation on issues leads to disruptions (eg) debates on article 370 repeat
- ③ Parties now are ideologically similar 'Catchall' thus finding issues

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of identity politics - like caste, religion
to debate upon.

④ Parliamentarians credentials under
questions as 43% faced criminal case (AOR)
↓
poor quality of debate

⑤ opposition criticises the speaker
of partisan inclination.

⑥ Regional parties finding space at
national level thus multiple demands
raised thus increase in conflict.

⑦ Reduces time between introduction
of bill and its passing - public can't
give opinion - fall in deliberation.

In this situation, remedial measures

① Committees to be reinvented by
giving more tooth as seen in
USA.

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- ②. Parliamentary conduct rules to be strictly adhered. Enforce punishment to miscreants through Ethics & Privilege committees
- ③. Address Criminalization of politics — amend RPA for disallowing chargesheeted MPs
- ④. Speaker to be made neutral like in UK — where he leaves party
- ⑤. Greater space for public debates through Civil society like PRS, ADL etc

Yet, Parliament is still important as

- democratic process follower
- microcosm of India
- vulnerable section representers (SC/ST)

('decline' is a strong term)

Thus with suitable steps parliament has to ensure people's trust on the institution to ensure legitimacy of the laws made.

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Q12.

73rd constitutional amendment

result of multiple committee recommendation (Singhvi) and civil society efforts lays down constitutionalisation of Panchayati Raj system (PRIs) in line with DPSP 40.



Success of 73rd Amendment

(i) Participatory :

- (a) Gram Sabha is the nodal body to make decisions and allows participation by all above 18 years old whose name is in electoral rolls
- (b) Through participative local plans are made at PRIs at

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Three tiers - village, intermediate, district

(c) Social Audits are important part to
bring the bodies accountable to people.

(c) In many regions decision on local water
body use, development plans - have
to be approved by Gram Sabhas

(d) Inclusive

(a) Reservation provided at all three tiers
women - $\frac{1}{3}$ rd and SC/ST according to
population

(b) Even OPSC reservation is optional provision

(c) Ensuring participation by tribes in
5th schedule region under PESA Act 1996

(d) Skill Development ~~has~~ to increase
inclusive nature (Gram Swarajya Ashrayan)

But concerns on success

(1) Gram Sabhas not formed in
many states; the elections to
PRLs are delayed (Bihar)

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- (2.) The local plans are just on paper because there is lack of legislative, financial and administrative decentralisation by state (2nd ARC, 6th Report)
 - (3.) Social Audits are not regularly held.
 - (4.) Panchayats take the place of elector bodies
(a) Rural Health Boards
 - (5.) Reserved seats are under rotation thus lack of actual empowerment.
 - (6.) 'Sarpanch Pati' - patriarchal usurpation by men of women's seats
 - (7.) Lack of local taxation - thus reduced scope for local accountability (M/O RD report)
- In this situation, PRIs need to be empowered with own finances, given powers as per 11th schedule and regular elections need to be conducted.

013:

Given the huge size and
varying topography of India, inter
state water disputes are result of
geography but take political shape
(a) Maharadi Dispute; Cauvery Dispute

Reasons for Disputes

- ① Boundaries of states are historical, political -
geography adds to conflict
- ② Water scarcity as not all rivers
are perennial and climate change
induces stress
- ③ Institutional and legal measures have
limits to success
- ④ Regionalism is manifested by this

Various mechanisms available

- ① Under constitution article 262
provides for river water dispute
resolution by centre and keeps
courts out of this.

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- ② Water is a state subject but inter
State dispute / management of water is
union list (article ~~246~~²⁴⁶) 2nd schedule
 - ③ River Boards Act - provide for river
water usage.
 - ④ Inter State Water Disputes Act - Aim to
make tribunals to solve any dispute
 - ⑤ Though courts are barred, certain
dispute under article 131.
 - ⑥ Interstate Council / Zone Council =
are also institutions of discussion
 - ⑦ Article 136 - Special Leave petition
of Supreme Court is also used (eg) in
canvey water dispute
- But limited success because
- ⑧ Though courts are barred entry,
many decisions of tribunals have
gone to courts (eg) Mahadaygi dispute

- ② Tribunals under ISWD 1956 were delayed ④ It took 20 years to form Cavery dispute tribunal
- ③ Water disputes spill over to political and identity issues ⑤ Sathiy-gamru issue between Punjab-Haryana mixed with Khalistani sentiments
- ④ River Boards Act - River boards not yet formed
- ⑤ Inter State Council - only advisory with no clear ruling given
- ⑥ Many issues not discussed in tribunal - laying of dam to Kullu-Simla
- In this situation solution is
- Revamp tribunals into a single tribunal made in 2019
 - some suggest to give constituent power deliberation among states ~~donors~~
- Democratic processes with involvement of experts and civil society can solve these issues.

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017.

ECI is a constitutional body
under article 324 made to conduct
elections in a free and fair manner
which is a basic structure under
Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Narain case.

Role of ECI to conduct elections

- ① Enrolment of voters and publish electoral
rolls to clear out any discrepancy
and ensure universal adult franchise
(Article 325)
- ② Clear communication regarding
dates etc of elections so that
any candidate can apply (eg) SVEEP for
voter awareness
- ③ Model code of conduct to ensure
principles election campaign since 1966.
- ④ checking criminalization
of politics
 - affidavit (PUC ^{L case,} ADR ^{case 2003})
 - reprimand ~~also~~ for
instigating speeches
 - (eg) cancel star
campaigner status

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(5) have observers like election expenditure
to ensure transparency in process
associated challenges (6) use tech like VVPAT
EVMs

(1) Legal loopholes remain (eg) under RPA 1951,
those not convicted yet can contest
elections thus criminalization
→ also ECI can't cancel party registration

(2) Model code of conduct - lacks legal backing
only moral force

(3) EVMs, VVPATs - become embodied
in controversy regarding hacking

(4) Identity politics and communal speeches
still given also use of social media
to premise elections - where ECI
has limited role.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

(1) Model code of conduct to get
legal backing

(2) ECI to be made more independent

to ensure greater trust (eg) Anoop Barnwal

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Case suggested have CJI as part to
choose CEC — this to be deliberated

(3) Legal remedies in RPA 1951 — to ensure
those having union complaints can't
contest

(4) EC should have power to cancel
party registration

(5) Greater support for district administration
and police to ensure peaceful voting

(6) Voter awareness to ensure identity
politics doesn't win votes.

EC has emerged as key guardian
of Indian democracy. Sy Quereshi

(ex CEC) calls it 'Undocumented Wonder'

for successfully conducting 18 central
and 400+ state elections

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13.

WB define e-governance as
use of digital platforms and enhanced
use of technology for service delivery
and processes of governance for ease of
living of people.

Revolutionize governance & service delivery

- ① Wide access with lower investments
(eg) SWAYAM, e-Vidyanjali - are
platform for education reaching
country wide
- ② To spread awareness about governance
and specific policies (eg) CoWIN for
vaccine during COVID-19
- ③ Single window service delivery
and ease citizen experience
(eg) e-Shrami project of Kerala
for land documentation
- ④ For redressal of complaints (eg)
UMANG and PRAGATI platforms
to look at status of complaints

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③ But multifaceted challenges

- ① Governmental offices not yet digitised
- data in files; websites are old and
not updated
- ② Threats of cybersecurity (eg) Aadhar
Data leak in Sharknet
- ③ Lack of access & digital literacy
by people (eg) 30% active digital literate (TRAI)
- ④ Most vulnerable miss out on service
delivery (eg) M4NREDA payment
through Aadhar system leaves people behind
- ⑤ Lack of Research & Development in
service delivery technology suitable to
unique Indian needs

Thus solutions have to be -

- ① Have a dedicated public
service delivery law (eg) a bill came
out in 2011
- ② Update government websites

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and make the size easily navigable.

(2) India Stack has been upgraded.

(3) Digital literacy part of school and
adult literacy (9) DISHA programme

(4) Internet connectivity to rural
common service centre (eg) PM WANJ
Scheme

(5) Most vulnerable to have special
police (eg) Supreme Court sent
case to case analysis of MGNREGA
payments.

(6) cybersecurity through - NTRO etc
e-governance then has potential
for 'e-hranti' if we focus on
people centric governance (2nd ARC)

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(16)

India being a welfare state
aims to reduce inequalities under
DPSP 38 and conserve vulnerable
section under DPSP 46.

The various schemes have done well

(1) Empowerment - a) women reservation
under PAIS have
brought women issues to
discussion

(2) Participation - SC/ST reservation
in Centre & States have ensured
truly representative democracy

(3) Conservation on unique elements of
section like tribes under
5th & 6th Schedule; PESA Act 1996,

FRA
2006
etc

(4) Social mobility is visible in SC/ST/OBC
through reservation policies

(5) Improving outcomes in income - (a)
through SNGs for women - Lakshmi Didi

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(6.) Psychological strength and dignity - (9)
to manual scavengers through technological
intervention like Bandikott robot, Namask
scheme.

But they have fallen short - as

(1) Lack of budgetary outlay - (9) Gender
Budgeting shows reduced expenditure

(2) Lack of skill development and capacity
building - focus on short term
welfare (9) additional ration during COVID

(3) Issues of discrimination remains

(9) discrimination in mid day meal (Institute of
Data Studies)

(4) Legal measures have fallen short

(9) FRA 2001 did not recognise
community rights in certain regions

(5) Lack of equitable distribution of benefits
thus demands for sub categorisation

(9) Caste census demands in Bihar

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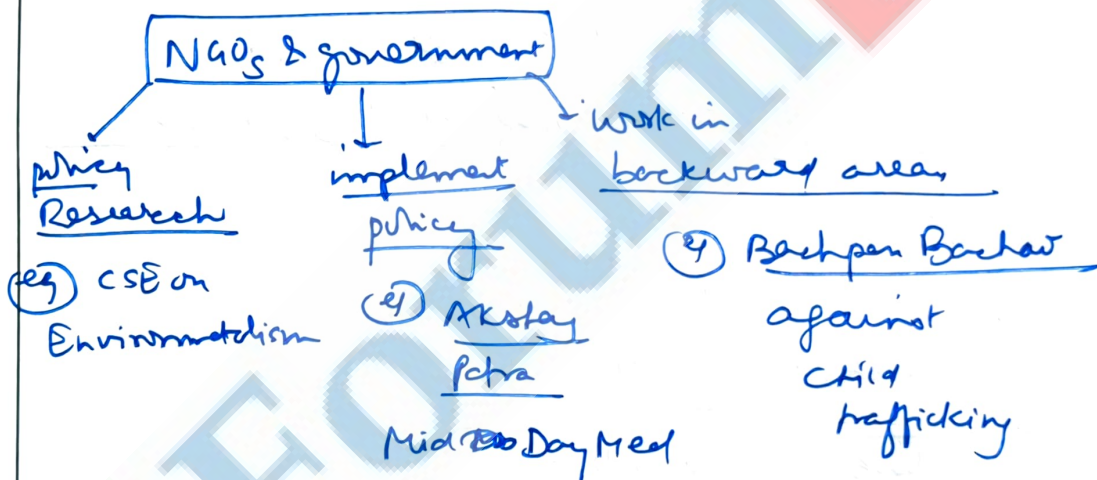
Measures to enhance performance

- ① Assess and allocate suitable outlays -
like MANREGA needs enhancement
- ② Ensure institutions at place to achieve
the schemes (eg) school infrastructure
to support RTE
- ③ Have grievance redressal and
social audits to check the schemes
(eg) MKSS in MANREGA → RTI movement
- ④ have to be followed in spirit
(eg) end Sarpanch Pata Syndrome
- ⑤ check inclusion & exclusion error
(eg) for PDS beneficiary - ONOR system
Vulnerable thus need holistic support
from the state to ensure
Solid Justice — Sabke Sam sabke vikas

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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Q. 17

NGOs are non-profit, non
market institutions that are engaged in
advocacy, petitions, lobbying so as
to work for citizens welfare and seek
rights from government (eg) Child Rights & You,
Idankuntla foundation etc



Challenges faced by NGOs in this situation

- ① Lack of clear allocation of funds from government - have to depend on charity & philanthropy.
- ② Mutual mistrust in each other.
(eg) government fears NGOs are

Distrustworthy - like Greenpeace on
coal block development

③ Face bureaucratic red tape and lack
of data on issue (eg) lack of cost data
like SBCE

④ Over regulation and extra checks
reduce zeal of NGOs, (eg) FCRA checks,
strict files to be maintained (GBA A/c in Delhi)

⑤ Lack of Accountability by government
(eg) RTI has some restrictions, citizen
charters not updated.

Effective Participation by :

① Build trust by being transparent.
to each other - government to share
data & NGOs to file accounts
(IB says only 10% NGOs filed data)

② 2nd ARC suggests a special
policy on voluntary sector.

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- (3.) Vijay Kumar Committee suggested against over-regulation of NGOs. This over-regulation encourages good Samaritans to take these tasks.
- (4.) NGOs to be supported by finances for tasks (eg) Mid Day Meal ; Tribal Healthcare
- (5.) Single Window access provided by government for official work and registration of NGOs
- NGOs, a part of civil society are the 4th pillar of democracy and there need to be preserved and supported.

18

Poverty is deprivation of
people ~~for~~ of basic resources and
full development of their individual
capabilities. ^{Argy} NITI A says that
currently India has 11% multidimensional
poor.

Material Deprivation

- ① poor income - below \$2/day
- ② ~~no~~ lack of property

But other issues too

- ① poor nutrition (eg) 40Mn children
acute malnutrition
- ② women are hard hit - feminization
of poverty
- ③ Discrimination faced by the
most vulnerable (eg) SC/ST - Mid May Mar
- ④ lack of dignity, treated secondary

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⑤ Paternalistic and charitable attitude
rather than empowering policies

These strategies have to be -

① Increase income → better jobs (eg) Unskilled workers law - Karnataka
→ Skill development (NRLM)

② Human resource development → Health - spend 2.5% under N. Health Policy
→ education - work on output (Pratham) & outcome

③ Regulation growth model (eg) support
to SC-ST under Stand Up India scheme

④ Dignity based development (eg) NAMA STE
scheme for manual scavengers

⑤ Empower the poor (eg) loans for
establishing small industries - MUDRA joi

⑥ Special focus on nutrition - life cycle
approach given
by
FAO.

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Thus deprivations have to
be dealt comprehensively to rise
above the curse of poverty.

only abiding to Trickle Down
method won't help. There is need for
Basic Needs, Welfare and capability
approach to ensure poverty
eradication

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19

BRICS recently includes new
members - Ethiopia, UAE, Egypt, Saudi Arabia
to in its evolution to become true south-south
cooperation body

Expansion - new prospects

① Greater Bilateral and regional collaboration
on issues of importance - Reform of
global institutions -

② Energy security for global south as
many new members are major crude
oil exporters

③ Security and against terrorism -
As ISIS is active in Gulf & Egypt;
this expanded BRICS can develop
BRICS anti terrorism convention

④ Strong cultural ties guided by
religious exchange, language and
common practices

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- (5) Greater people-to-people ties by
student exchange, tourism etc
- (6) ~~Policy~~ For better connectivity among
PRIC 5 region; to oppose encroachment
to see lanes of communication.

But Realization depends on

(1) Internal challenges

(a) many states facing extreme polarisation

(eg) Egypt - Muslim Brotherhood

(b) Some states known for poor work condition

(eg) Saudi, UAE - Kafala system

(c) rise of ultra right wings in member
states

(d) fall of democratic values - (eg) India's
ranking in Democracy Index

(e) States are engaged in global war (eg)
Russia in war against Ukraine

(f) economic slowdown (eg) China facing
Slump

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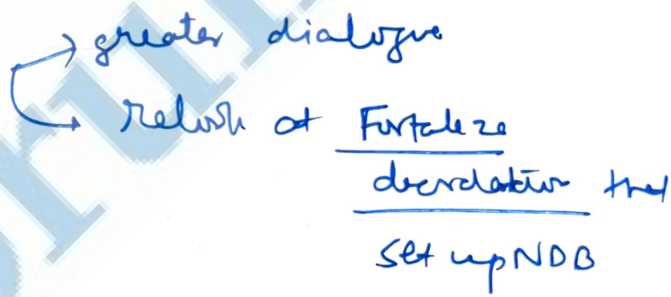
② emergency cooperation

(i) as states have division among them

(eg) China - India border dispute

(ii) Russia is facing sanction on face of
war

(iii) China seen with suspicion due to
its dominance at NDB also also
power like BR1

Thus need for 
→ greater dialogue
→ Revoke or Fortaleze declaration that
set up NDB

BRICS provides a potent platform to
raise voice of 'global south' but it
needs to strengthen itself internally

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20

A multipolar world order is one that has multiple 'poles' or centres of power possessing system shaping capabilities.

→ (post 2008 crisis)
Post the rise of China and other ~~states~~ states like India, EU —
It is said that US led unipolar world order is being replaced by multipolarity.

Multipolarity — a necessity today because

① To address global concern — a single power can't dictate terms of engagement (eg) human rights, climate crisis

② It brings greater stability & peace as Balance of power is restored. The tendency of super and imperial to rise in strength and assert dominance is possible (eg) USA's actions in Iraq

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- ③ It represents the realities as the countries like India, China, EU etc have grown in economic size

But some say that

- ① Bipolarity can bring greater stability
- ② With Chinese rise, only China has comparable power to USA thus it is bipolar world order
- ③ The supporters of unipolarity say that only one strong hegemon can ensure stability (Hegemonic Stability Theory)

India's role in strengthening ~~the~~ multipolarity

- ① By emerging as leading global south
(e) in BRICS, in G20
- ② India has multi-alignment policy thus engage with big powers - US, Russia & China to ensure no escalation of ties

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- ③ To lobby for strengthening global institutions
like UN- UN reform under G4 group
- ④ With huge human resource, location
in Indo Pacific - engage bilaterally to
have greater agreement of multipolarity.
- Thus Multipolarity has to be brought by
wider deliberation. India can play
system shaping role by its Vishwaguru values.