



Mains Marathon
Compilation

6th to 11th February, 2023

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of February, (Second Week) 2023

- 1. What do you understand by just energy transition (JET) strategy? How India can adopt a just energy transition (JET) strategy?**
- 2. Highlight the impacts of Large-scale hydroelectric dams on the Himalayas. Also, suggest some alternatives.**
- 3. In the light of the recent incident of the Chinese spy balloon, highlight the significance of dual use surveillance technologies.**
- 4. What are Village Defence Guards? Why is there a demand for a revival of the erstwhile Village Defence Committees (VDC)?**
- 5. Discuss the economic and strategic significance of India – Canada relations.**
- 6. Although the government has increased the budgetary allocation for Public Sector, but their contribution to capital outlay is not increasing. Discuss.**
- 7. Do you think, the government's disinvestment policy has achieved its intended objectives? Give justifications for your arguments.**
- 8. What is the US-India Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET)? Discuss its significance.**
- 9. Green growth is the overarching theme across the world, however, a trend of deglobalization is visible in its expansion. Comment.**
- 10. Crackdown on child marriage doesn't address real causes. In the light of the statement, suggest some alternative measures to tackle the menace of child marriage.**
- 11. Discuss the Relevance of the Right to Speak with Parliamentary Privileges given by the constitution of India. Also, highlight the judicial stand on these rights.**
- 12. The emerging law and order challenges posed by the swift technological change would require greater innovativeness and agility, as well as a demonstration of newer cognitive skills. Discuss**

Q.1) What do you understand by just energy transition (JET) strategy? How India can adopt a just energy transition (JET) strategy?

The Hindu

Introduction: Explain just energy transition (JET) strategy.

Body: Explain how India can adopt a just energy transition (JET) strategy.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

The Just Energy Transition is about a movement towards **a lower carbon future, whilst enabling the creation of job opportunities for those displaced by the replacement of coal by these new technologies.** The JET occurs in a phased manner over time. It is emerging as the key mechanism for **multilateral financing by developed countries** to support an **energy transition in developing countries.**

JET initiative is **modelled for the South Africa**, to support South Africa's decarbonisation efforts. JET was launched at the **COP26 in Glasgow** with the support of the **United Kingdom (UK), the United States (US), France, Germany, and the European Union (EU).** Following that G7 has announced for a similar partnership in **India, Indonesia, Senegal, and Vietnam.**

India can adopt a just energy transition (JET) strategy in following manner:

- **Acceleration in RE deployment rates:** Meeting India's 2030 target requires accelerating non-fossil capacity addition from 16 GW a year in 2022 to 75 GW a year by 2030, a 22% year-on-year growth.
 - For this option is **shifting energy demand patterns** in ways that enable faster RE capacity addition: solarisation of agricultural electricity demand; electrification of diesel-powered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and decentralised RE for residential cooking and heating.
 - Stimulation of energy demand through **rural productivity enhancement** will further aid RE acceleration as well as help to address the rural-urban economic divide, create rural jobs, and thereby address inter-generational and spatial inequities.
- **Domestic manufacturing of clean energy components:** Indian components are 20% costlier than Chinese components. The way around this is to **negotiate access to markets outside India** as part of a JET-Partnership, to reduce the cost gap through economies of scale.
- **Re-aligning the current use of coal resources to enhance efficiencies:** until the period of phase-down.
 - One option is to **optimise use of coal-fired power plants** closer to where coal is mined rather than based on energy demand in States. This would enable coal to be used more efficiently because transportation of coal is energy-intensive.
 - It would also lead to cheaper power; the resultant savings could also help finance much needed emission control retrofits. Finally, it would indirectly reduce emissions due to more efficient use of coal.

Any future JET-P deal must consider broader framework for financing and supporting an energy transition. With India holding the G-20 presidency, it has an opportunity at hand to negotiate a deal for itself while also shaping international cooperation on just energy transitions.

Q.2) Highlight the impacts of Large-scale hydroelectric dams on the Himalayas. Also, suggest some alternatives.

Indian Express

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain **some** impacts of Large-scale hydroelectric dams on the Himalayas. Also write some alternatives.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

Hydropower is often considered green energy because it generates electricity from the natural flow of water without releasing any emissions or pollutants. In India, many hydropower projects are under construction or in the planning stages in the Indian Himalaya, including the Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project in Arunachal Pradesh and the Teesta Low Dam Hydroelectric Project in Sikkim.

Impacts of Large-scale hydroelectric dams:

- The construction of dams can **disrupt the flow of rivers, leading to changes in water temperature** and chemistry. It can also cause **erosion, landslides, and sedimentation** which can have a negative impact on the local environment.
- Dams also disrupt the **migration patterns of fish and other aquatic species** and impact the local wildlife, particularly if the dam's construction leads to habitat loss.
- Large-scale hydroelectric dams **displace local communities, affecting their livelihoods** and cultural heritage and impacting the overall well-being of the local population.
- Hydroelectric plants **alter the natural habitats of freshwater species** in the areas they are located. It changes the **concentration of nutrients** also. Downstream river flow suffers a loss of water and silt loads, reducing water quality.
- Research also shows that dams affect the productivity and stability of estuaries. This led to a loss of habitat for aquatic life and a **decline in biodiversity**.

Alternatives to hydropower:

- Micro hydro (100 kilowatts of electricity) systems are typically **less expensive** to build and maintain than large hydroelectric dams and have a **smaller environmental footprint**.
- They can be located even in inaccessible areas and they can provide a reliable source of energy to communities that are not connected to the grid.
- Micro hydro systems can be classified into **two main types – run-of-river and storage systems**. Run-of-river systems use the natural flow of water in a stream or river to generate electricity. In contrast, storage systems use a reservoir to store water and release it as needed to generate electricity.
- The solar industry is dependent on China for photovoltaic cells. If more such cells are made in India at a lower price, with green audits to protect the environment base, it will boost the shift from fossil fuel-based electricity generation to **solar power** and also provide jobs.

Micro-hydropower projects can also have some impact on the environment and local communities. So, a detailed assessment should be carried out to evaluate the potential impact before proceeding with the project.

Q.3) In the light of the recent incident of the Chinese spy balloon, highlight the significance of dual use surveillance technologies.

Times of India

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain some significance of dual use surveillance technologies.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

Dual-use refers technologies to goods (including cyber-surveillance technologies) that can be used for **both civilian and military applications**. A spy balloon is a balloon with any kind of surveillance equipment is attached. Spy balloons date back centuries, but still have some advantages today. Recently, a Chinese spy balloon was detected over the US.

Significance of dual use surveillance technologies:

- While flying aircraft or airships over another country's airspace is risky, they can be used with little interruption over international waters. Here airships offer many of the benefits of aircraft with fewer drawbacks.
- They can **fly at very high altitudes**, putting them beyond the range of many air-to-air and surface-to-air missiles.
- They can reduce their detectability by using '**stealth**' technology such as radar-absorbent material.
- Further out to sea, airships may find a role in **maritime surveillance**, providing a convenient means to track vessels, especially during peacetime and in crises that do not involve outright war.
- Unlike satellites which can cost millions of dollars to create, and require sophisticated technology to launch, high-altitude balloons are **cheap and easy to launch and control**.
- While balloons cannot directly be steered, they can be **roughly guided to a target area** by changing altitudes to catch different wind currents.
- Moreover, unlike satellites which are at much higher altitudes and moving at incredible speeds, spy balloons have the advantage of being **able to hover around at lower heights**, thus providing **better quality images** as well as more time to gather intelligence in a particular area.

India is accustomed to the reality that what passes for peacetime remains highly competitive and occasionally violent. The task ahead for India's government is to turn the table on its adversaries by embracing some of these tools of espionage.

Q.4) What are Village Defence Guards? Why is there a demand for a revival of the erstwhile Village Defence Committees (VDC)?

The Hindu

Introduction: Explain Village Defence Guards.

Body: Explain why there is a demand for a revival of the erstwhile Village Defence Committees (VDC).

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

The **VDCs (Village Defence Committees)** were first formed in the erstwhile Doda district in mid 1990s as a force multiplier against militant attacks. The VDCs have now been renamed as Village Defence Guards (VDG). The VDGs play a crucial role in **maintaining security in rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir**. They are responsible for **providing intelligence** to the security forces and help in counter-insurgency operations. They are also armed and **trained by the Indian Government**.

The VDGs also function under the **supervision of district superintendent of police (SP)/Senior superintendent of police (SSP)**. The aim of VDGs is to organize a small group

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of volunteer armed civilians in the identified villages along the borders as well as in-depth areas of the Jammu division, with a view to instill a sense of self-protection and ensure safety and security of such villages.

Due to following reasons there is a demand for a revival of the erstwhile Village Defence Committees (VDC):

- Due to the rise in **terror-related strikes** in the relatively peaceful **Jammu division**, especially in the border districts of Rajouri and Poonch. Any complacency on the part of the state could be **disastrous in the mid and long terms**.
- The **dynamics of militancy in these regions are different** from those prevalent in Kashmir due to the demographic profile of an almost equal proportion of Hindus and Muslims. The agency of the local population in a conflict zone cannot be overlooked.
- In January, according to the South Asia Terrorism Portal, there were **infiltration attempts**, recoveries of war-like stores, explosions followed by gunshots at the house of a local MLA, a neutralisation of hideouts, and the nabbing of suspects in Rajouri and Poonch.
- The demand for the revival of VDCs arose after militant activities resurfaced in areas where peace had long since been restored.

A good control mechanism is needed to ensure that cadres remain motivated and focused. The revival of the VDC should be used as an **opportunity to empower the local bodies**. Panchayats are most suited to understand local dynamics in a conflict zone that change rapidly from one sub-region to the other.

Q.5) Discuss the economic and strategic significance of India – Canada relations.

The Hindu

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain some economic and strategic significance of India – Canada relations.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

Canada was among the first countries associated with India's nuclear programme, but the relationship ruptured after India's nuclear tests in 1974. Canada and India have longstanding bilateral relations built upon shared **traditions of democracy, pluralism and strong interpersonal connections**. This is complemented by **economic engagement, regular high-level interactions and long-standing people-to-people ties**.

Economic significance:

- Canada's search for **new markets to diversify** its considerable economic engagement with China coincides with **India's push to conclude free trade agreements** with many countries.
- India and Canada have agreed to formally re-launch the negotiations for the India-Canada **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)**.
- They will also consider signing an **Interim Agreement or Early Progress Trade Agreement (EPTA)** that could bring early commercial gains to both countries.
- Total **bilateral trade** between India and Canada including goods and services crossed \$11 billion.
- India is **Canada's 9th largest export market**. India exports include gems, jewellery and precious stones, pharmaceutical products, readymade garments, light engineering goods, iron & steel articles, etc.
- Indian companies have invested especially in the IT, software, steel and natural resources sectors.

Strategic significance:

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- India welcomed the announcement of **Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy** which calls India an important partner. It marked out China as an “increasingly disruptive global power”, while referring to India as a “critical partner” with shared traditions of democracy and pluralism.
- There are concerns over the resurgence of **Khalistani separatism** and calls for a “referendum” amid the Sikh community in Canada as well as incidents of **vandalism and violence** targeting the Indian community there.

There is enough potential for both, India and Canada to boost the cooperation and take their relations to next level. But it requires Canadian effort by widening their Indian perspective. This can happen if India by diverting the talks from politically contentious issues

Q.6) Although the government has increased the budgetary allocation for Public Sector, but their contribution to capital outlay is not increasing. Discuss.

Business Standard

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain budgetary allocation for Public Sector and their contribution.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

The Union Budget is also known as the **Annual Financial Statement**. **Article 112** of the Constitution of India lays down that it is a statement of the estimated expenditure and receipts of the Government for a particular year. The vision for the **Amrit Kaal** includes **technology-driven and knowledge-based economy** with strong public finances, and a robust financial sector.

Budgetary allocation:

- The budget for 2023-24 has been generous with its capital expenditure. A large chunk of its capital outlay would be routed through capital support to PSUs. For instance, in 2022-23, PSUs accounted for over half of the government's capital expenditure, up from a share of 42% in 2021-22.
- In 2023-24, **Railways** would be helped by Rs 2.4 trillion of capital support from the Centre.

Contribution of Public sector:

- There is a **decline in the share of the PSUs' own contribution** to their total capital outlay on projects. Hence, PSUs are increasingly becoming more dependent on the Centre to meet their capital expenditure requirements.
- Railways' own contribution to its capital projects will decline to 18%.
- There is also a **lack of accountability** in ensuring a decent return on such investment.
- The losses prompt PSUs to take loans from the Banks which they cannot repay creating the conditions of the twin balance sheet.
- So many PSUs are **in loss**. Out of these, state-run carrier Air India, telecom companies Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd (MTNL) were the top three loss-making PSUs in fiscal 2018-19.

Overall, the government must expedite its plan for asset sale and privatisation. The holding structure of PSUs needs to be reworked, and there are best practices available, like Singapore's Temasek model.

Q.7) Do you think, the government's disinvestment policy has achieved its intended objectives? Give justifications for your arguments.

The Hindu

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain some achievements of the Disinvestment policy. Also write some challenges.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

Disinvestment is when the **government sells its assets or a subsidiary**, such as a Central or State public sector enterprise. Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) acts **as the nodal agency** for disinvestment. The main objectives of disinvestment in India are to **reduce the fiscal burden** and improve the efficiency of the enterprise, increase revenue sources, bring in private players, promote competition, and develop a strong capital market.

Achievements of the Disinvestment policy:

- According to the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), between 2004-05 to 2013-14, disinvestment raised Rs. 1.07 lakh crore, on an average yearly collection of Rs. 10,700 crores.
- However, from 2014-15 to 2017-18, the collection went up to Rs. 2.12 lakh crore, i.e., a yearly collection of Rs. 53,000 crores.
- The government exceeded the target of Rs. 1 lakh crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 80,000 crores in 2018-19.
- The success of **BHARAT-22 Exchange Traded Funds (ETF)** took government closer to the disinvestment target.

Challenges:

- Centre has **not met the disinvestment target for 2022-23** so far. The government's disinvestment receipts stood at ₹31,106.64 crores as against the budget estimate of ₹65,000 crores.
- The strategic sale of Central Electronics was also shelved due to **lapses in the bidding process**.
- Strategic sales stalled over FY21 and FY22 when India saw three waves of the **pandemic**, largely because potential investors were unable to physically inspect the assets, conduct due diligence and submit bids.
- Disinvestment has also faced **opposition from employees** fearful of job losses.
- Several **state governments have opposed privatization** as well.

A **third-party valuation** of every PSU's assets and a minimum number of bidders should be necessary pre-conditions before going ahead with each sale. The government should look into strengthening the regulatory framework that ensures efficient market conditions.

Q.8) What is the US-India Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET)? Discuss its significance.

Indian Express

Introduction: Explain iCET.

Body: Explain significance of US-India Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET).

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

The Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET) was launched by India and the US to **expand the India-US partnership for critical and emerging technologies**– that will drive global growth, bolster both countries' economic competitiveness, and protect shared

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national security interests. The initiative is being **run by the National Security Councils** of both countries. The idea was first mooted on the margins of the **Tokyo summit of the Quad** last year.

Significance of iCET:

- The iCET could become a “game changer” in catalysing Indo-US technology cooperation by persuading the US to **lift existing export control restrictions**, and **encouraging the private sector** of both countries to cooperate in sensitive sectors.
- The most important outcome would be to remove the mistrust and to **demonstrate a mutual commitment** to investing in advanced technologies, such as quantum computing, AI and space, as well as the critical field of semiconductor design and manufacture.
- It could lend a **new strategic depth and breadth** to the expanding engagement between India and the United States.
- The iCET involves collaboration in a range of areas including **quantum computing, semiconductors, 5G and 6G wireless infrastructure, and civilian space projects** such as lunar exploration.
- The iCET process will be monitored and driven from the PMO in Delhi and the White House in Washington. It will hopefully bring **greater coherence** to this round of India-US technological engagement.
- iCET will forge closer linkages between the **government, academia and industry** of the two countries. The objective is to provide **cutting-edge technologies** to the rest of the world which are **affordable**.
- The initiative is also seen as an **alignment of strategic, commercial and scientific approaches** in the field of technology.

While many of these emerging technologies have huge future potential, both in the civil sector and the security domain, there are other areas — less esoteric but equally important on which iCET must focus urgently.

Q.9) Green growth is the overarching theme across the world, however, a trend of deglobalization is visible in its expansion. Comment.

Business Standard

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain some global efforts for Green growth. Also write trend of deglobalization.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

Green growth is **not a replacement for sustainable development**. Rather, it provides a practical and flexible approach for achieving concrete, measurable progress across its economic and environmental pillars, while taking full account of the social consequences of greening the growth dynamic of economies.

Global efforts for Green growth:

- Prime Minister has given a vision for “**LiFE**”, or **Lifestyle for Environment** and that India was moving towards the ‘**panchamrit**’ and **net-zero carbon emission by 2070** to usher in green industrial and economic transition.
- **Green Climate Fund** is the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, established in 2010. India has been pushing for rich countries to meet their Paris Accord climate finance commitment of USD 100 billion per year.
- India and the UK announce joint **UK-India Fund, namely a Green Growth Equity Fund**. It aims to leverage private sector investment from the City of London to invest in Green Infrastructure Projects in India.

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- Japan also has started "**Green Growth Strategy Through Achieving Carbon Neutrality in 2050**".
- Singapore and Australia signed the **Singapore-Australia Green Economy Agreement ("SAGEA")** "to boost cooperation on climate investment, financing and technology.

Trend of deglobalization:

- After **pandemic** every country is diligently encouraging investment in manufacturing. Each country wants to have security of supply of all things.
- Deglobalization will also **hinder the production, investment, and innovation** needed to replace carbon-intensive production processes with climate-friendly ones. E.g. refining of key inputs for batteries – lithium, nickel, and cobalt is done in China and Russia.
- Rising concerns about **energy security and fossil fuel pricing volatility** have also heightened interest in domestic renewables.
- **Rising geopolitical rivalries** will make mitigation agreements more difficult. E.g. China and the United States.
- **EU** has agreed to the world's first **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)** to prevent "carbon leakage" but it is not about the climate, but about protectionism.

Global diversification, by contrast, would bring greater resilience. The green transition is a global challenge, it still needs a globalised approach — one that complements local and regional solutions.

Q.10) Crackdown on child marriage doesn't address real causes. In the light of the statement, suggest some alternative measures to tackle the menace of child marriage.

Times of India

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain some alternative measures to tackle the menace of child marriage.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

Child marriage is defined as a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18. According to **UNICEF**, at least 5 million girls under 18 get married in India, which makes it home to the **largest number of child brides** in the world – accounting for ~33% of the global total. Nearly 16% adolescent girls aged 15-19 are currently married.

Measures to tackle the menace of child marriage:

- **Financial Upliftment:** Poor Families 'sell' their children through marriage to pay off debts or to get out of the cycle of poverty. Providing families with **livelihood opportunities like microfinance loans** is an effective way to prevent child marriages that occur as a result of financial stress.
- **Implementation of Laws:** Laws are not implemented stringently. In many cases the ages of the bride and groom aren't checked at the time of registration of marriage. **Village Panchayats** must work closely with the Child Protection Committees and Child Marriage Prohibition Officers to prevent instances of child marriages.
- **Empowering the Girl Child:** Limited paid **work opportunities for women** and girls are another factor that contributes to early marriage. The Governments should take all possible steps to improve access to **education for girls** e.g., the Governments can provide schools with proper sanitation facilities. Incentives may also be provided for girls to increase their enrollment in the school.
- **Social Change:** There is a need to **sensitize the parents and society** about the ills of child marriage. Rallying the wider community to stand up for girls' rights will help bring the change. Social change will be more effective to check child marriage than coercive measures and laws.

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The government should attempt the visionary and practical solution of the campaign **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao**. The efforts of the Union and State Governments, NGOs have led to a sharp decline in the instances of child marriages. However, all stakeholders should continue their efforts till this evil practice is eliminated completely.

Q.11) Discuss the Relevance of the Right to Speak with Parliamentary Privileges given by the constitution of India. Also, highlight the judicial stand on these rights.

Indian Express

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain the relevance of the Right to Speak with Parliamentary Privileges given by the constitution of India. Also write judicial stand on these rights.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

Article 105 of the Constitution deals with powers, privileges, etc of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and committees. Members of Parliament are **exempted from any legal action** for any statement made or act done in the course of their duties. This immunity extends to certain non-members as well, such as the Attorney General for India or a Minister who may not be a member but speaks in the House.

Relevance of the Right to Speak with Parliamentary Privileges:

- It assists in **ensuring the efficacy** of the activities done by legislators and their independence, shielding them from unwarranted criticism.
- It aids in **upholding the members of parliament's dignity**, authority. It also honour and protects them from any interference with their ability to carry out their duties in the house.
- The free speech of legislators protects the **integrity of discussions** in Parliament and acts as a shield against the suppression by the executive.
- Further, **Freedom of expression** is regarded as the foundation of a **liberal democracy** and imposing unfair restrictions on legislators will hamper this foundation.

Judicial stand on these rights:

- In the 1970 ruling in 'Tej Kiran Jain v N Sanjiva Reddy', the Supreme Court ruled that **"the word "anything" in Article 105 is of the widest import and is equivalent to 'everything'**.
- In 'P V Narasimha Rao case (1998) a five-judge Bench of the apex court ruled that the ordinary law would not apply to the acceptance of a bribe by an MP in case of parliamentary proceedings. The court interpreted Article 105(2) and said that it **protects MPs against proceedings in court related to anything said or a vote given in the Parliament**.
- The Court said that it will **"enable members to participate fearlessly** in Parliamentary debates" and that these members need the wider protection of immunity against all civil and criminal proceedings that bear a nexus to their speech or vote.

The responsibility to improve politics and bring an ecosystem that discourages irresponsible speech and corruption lies with the citizens more than with the laws. Constitutional safeguards exist to ensure the **structural integrity of political democracy**. Therefore, using these laws to correct political problems is not the solution.

Q.12) The emerging law and order challenges posed by the swift technological change would require greater innovativeness and agility, as well as a demonstration of newer cognitive skills. Discuss

The Hindu

Introduction: Contextual introduction.

Body: Explain some challenges posed by the swift technological change. Also write some measures to tackle these.

Conclusion: Write a way forward.

Today's security threats have an all-embracing character. There is a need for in-depth discussions on futuristic themes in policing, such as **cyber-crime, the dark web, and unchecked social media**. These are in addition to subjects such as left-wing extremism, counter-terrorism, drug tracking and border issues.

Challenges posed by the swift technological change:

- Law and order management today has **not been given sufficient attention**. It demands a combination of newer skills, in both technology and crowd management. These are not available among security agencies.
- Managing **today's angry, and often unruly, mobs** requires a fresh set of skills and inherent abilities, apart from mere technology.
- A **heavy-handed approach** to deal with crowds creates more problems. This only leads to division between law enforcement agencies and the public.
- There is a **presence of multiple security agencies**, including intelligence and investigative agencies. They seldom act with a common purpose. Their techniques and methodologies tend to be different. It leads to **contradictions in approach**. They often hinder proper analysis and investigation.

What can be done?

- **'Open Source intelligence:** The proper utilization of Open Source intelligence could well become the critical factor in managing many law and order situations today.
- **Two separate conferences:** A higher-level conference of DGPs/IGPs should discuss policy related issues. A separate conference should be held of intelligence and security specialists to discuss the methodology, techniques and acquisition of new skills for current and future problems.
- **Use of AI:** Big Data can be used to integrate data from multiple sources such as social media tools, financial institutions, travel records, hotel stays, CDRs and criminal records. This can help create a **360-degree view of the criminal** and draw linkages between criminal associates.
- More than the mere acquisition of new skills, police must **develop a different mindset**, including that force cannot be the answer to every situation.
- Police and security agencies, must consequently, be provided with the right attributes, and for which they need to be **adequately trained**. The selection of personnel to security agencies, especially the police, also will require a total makeover.

There is a need of the **SMART Police** — a force which would be strict and sensitive, modern and mobile, alert and accountable, reliable and responsive, techno-savvy and trained.