



**Mains Marathon**  
**Compilation**

**16<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2023**

## **Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of October, (Third Week) 2023**

- 1. Analyze the challenges faced by India in achieving a doctor-patient ratio as recommended by WHO. Suggest measures to overcome these challenges.**
- 2. Elucidate on the abiding principles that have shaped India's foreign policy towards the Middle East. Analyze the relevance of these principles in the contemporary geopolitical scenario.**
- 3. Discuss the significance of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) in sustainable development. Illustrate with examples the need for a distinct EIA for the Indian Himalayan Region.**
- 4. Discuss the significance of enhancing maritime connectivity between India and Sri Lanka. Analyze the potential impact on trade, cultural exchange, and geopolitical relations.**
- 5. Elucidate the importance of the directives given by the Supreme Court to the Centre for sensitizing people regarding the rights of queer individuals and establishing a hotline for the queer community. How can these directives contribute to fostering a more inclusive society?**
- 6. The Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Act, 2022, has significantly expanded the list of species under its protection, often without clear criteria for inclusion. Critically analyze the potential ecological, administrative, and socio-economic implications of this expanded protection.**
- 7. Discuss the impact of unpaid work on the Indian economy. How does the undervaluation of such work affect the economic participation and empowerment of women? Suggest measures to ensure that women's contributions are recognized and supported to boost overall economic growth.**
- 8. Discuss the immediate and long-term socio-economic impacts of environmental catastrophes like the Amazon drought on indigenous communities. How do these events highlight the need for sustainable living and resource management?**
- 9. Critically examine the role and impact of Special and Local Laws (SLLs) within the Indian criminal justice system. How do they complement or conflict with the broader framework established by the IPC and CrPC?**
- 10. Critically analyze India's current challenges in achieving food security. How do these challenges extend beyond mere food production to encompass broader socio-economic and environmental concerns?**
- 11. Discuss the recommendations of the Justice Malimath Committee and the Law Commission of India concerning the reforms needed in the criminal justice system. Evaluate the extent to which these recommendations have been implemented by various states and the challenges encountered in this process.**
- 12. Examine the significance of private sector funding in achieving climate finance goals. Discuss the potential strategies to mobilize private investments for climate action and sustainable development, highlighting any existing global initiatives or pacts.**

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1. **Analyze the challenges faced by India in achieving a doctor-patient ratio as recommended by WHO. Suggest measures to overcome these challenges.**

**Introduction:** Give recent context to the question

**Body:** Highlight challenges in achieving recommended doctor-patient ratio and measures to overcome this.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

As per recent data given by the government to Parliament India's doctor-patient ratio currently stands at 1:834 which is better than the WHO-prescribed norm of one doctor per 1,000 people. Still, the demand for doctors & medical education exceeds the supply in large parts of India particularly rural India.

### Challenges faced by India in achieving this ratio

- **Shortage of Healthcare professionals:** India is currently experiencing a serious scarcity of physicians and other healthcare workers. The country's large population has healthcare needs that cannot be met by the infrastructure already in place.
- **Urban-Rural Disparities:** A large number of healthcare workers are based in cities, which causes a dire shortage in rural areas. For rural populations, this means that access to healthcare services is insufficient.
- **Unequal Distribution:** The distribution of medical professionals is not uniform among the states and areas. Healthcare inequities are exacerbated in certain regions, such as the South, where the doctor-to-patient ratio is higher than in North Indian states.
- **Medical Education Quality:** The quality of medical education in India is a matter of concern. Many medical schools are understaffed and lack the faculty and resources needed to produce quality physicians.
- **Overburdened Healthcare System:** The existing healthcare system is overburdened, leading to long waiting times and suboptimal care quality. This discourages doctors from working in the public sector.

### Measures to Overcome Challenges:

- **Increase Medical College Capacity:** India needs to invest in expanding the capacity of medical colleges to produce more doctors and healthcare professionals. This includes improving the infrastructure and faculty quality of existing institutions and establishing new ones. Despite the rapid expansion of medical colleges, the number of medical graduates per lakh population was 4.1, well below 6.2 in China, 6.9 in Israel, 8.5 in the US, and 13.1 in the UK.
- **Encourage Rural Service:** Implement policies to incentivize healthcare professionals to work in rural areas. This can include offering loan forgiveness programs, higher salaries, and better living conditions in rural regions.
- **Telemedicine and Technology:** Promote telemedicine and the use of technology to extend healthcare services to remote and underserved areas. This can help address the shortage of doctors in these regions.
- **Community Health Workers:** Invest in training and deploying community health workers to provide preventive and primary care services in rural and underserved areas.
- **Health Insurance Coverage:** Expand health insurance coverage to ensure that patients can access healthcare services without financial barriers, thereby increasing the demand for healthcare services.

### Conclusion

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Achieving the recommended doctor-patient ratio in India is a complex and long-term process, but by addressing these challenges and implementing these measures, the country can work toward providing better healthcare access to its population.

### 2. Elucidate on the abiding principles that have shaped India's foreign policy towards the Middle East. Analyze the relevance of these principles in the contemporary geopolitical scenario.

**Introduction:** Give brief context to the question

**Body:** What are key principles that have shaped foreign policy in Middle East.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Over the years, India's foreign policy in the Middle East has been influenced by several guiding concepts that represent its strategic, economic, and historical interests. These tenets have changed throughout time to reflect the shifting geopolitical environment.

#### Key principles that have guided India's foreign policy towards the Middle East

- **Non-Alignment:** India has long followed a non-alignment strategy to stay out of military alliances and conflicts. This idea has made it possible for India to keep diplomatic ties with countries in the Middle East even if such countries support powerful countries like Russia or the United States.
- **Economic Engagement:** India's Middle East policy has always been based on strong economic relations. India derives substantial energy resources from this region, and the Middle East is an important market for Indian products and services. India has made an effort to expand economic ties, diversify its energy supplies, and encourage investments in the Middle East.
- **Diaspora and Cultural Ties:** India has a substantial diaspora in the Middle East that is integral to the region's social and economic fabric. India's involvement with the Middle East has consistently emphasized the development of cultural and people-to-people relations.
- **Counterterrorism and Security:** India is keenly interested in preserving regional security, particularly in light of the Middle East's high rate of terrorism. India has shared intelligence and worked together with nations in the Middle East to combat terrorism. An additional security worry is the well-being of Indian nationals employed in the area.

#### Relevance in the Contemporary Geopolitical Scenario

- **Soft Power and Diplomacy:** The use of soft power and cultural diplomacy continues to be effective in building goodwill and trust with Middle Eastern nations. Diplomatic engagement remains a central tool for advancing India's foreign policy objectives in the region.
- **Economic Engagement:** The Middle East continues to be a growing market for Indian exports and a destination for Indian labor. India's economic interests in the region are set to expand, making economic engagement a continued priority.
- **Balancing Act:** Balancing relationships with multiple Middle Eastern nations becomes more challenging as regional rivalries and conflicts persist. India's ability to manage its relationships and interests in the region remains crucial.
- **Energy Security:** India's dependence on Middle Eastern oil and gas remains significant. Ensuring a stable and diversified energy supply from the region is essential for India's economic growth and energy security.



### Conclusion

India's actions in the Middle East remain guided by its foreign policy fundamentals, which are of utmost significance. The aforementioned concepts have demonstrated flexibility and evolution in response to the dynamic and ever-changing geopolitical possibilities and challenges in the Middle East.

### 3. Discuss the significance of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) in sustainable development. Illustrate with examples the need for a distinct EIA for the Indian Himalayan Region.

**Introduction:** What is EIA?

**Body:** Significance of EIA in India and its need for in Himalayan region.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool used to identify the environmental, social, and economic impacts of a project before decision-making. It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage in project planning and design, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment, and present the predictions and options to decision-makers.

#### Significance of EIA in sustainable development

- **Balancing Development and Environmental Conservation:** EIA helps strike a balance between development and environmental preservation by considering the potential impacts of projects or policies on the environment. It aids in identifying ways to reduce or mitigate these impacts, thereby promoting sustainable development.
- **Informed Decision-Making:** EIA provides decision-makers with comprehensive information about the environmental consequences of proposed actions. This information helps in making well-informed decisions, taking into account the long-term sustainability of a region.
- **Transparency and Public Participation:** EIA processes often involve public participation and consultations. This ensures that the views and concerns of local communities and stakeholders are considered, promoting transparency and inclusiveness in decision-making.
- **Adaptive Management:** EIA promotes adaptive management by continuously monitoring and assessing the environmental impacts of projects. This allows for necessary adjustments to be made to mitigate emerging issues and improve sustainability.

#### Why there is a need for distinct EIA for the Himalayan Region?

- **Biodiversity Hotspot:** The IHR particularly Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh is a biodiversity hotspot with unique and fragile ecosystems, including alpine meadows, high-altitude forests, and diverse wildlife. A generic EIA might not capture the specific ecological concerns of this region.
- **Geological Sensitivity:** The Himalayas in states like Uttarakhand, Sikkim & Himachal Pradesh are subject to landslides, earthquakes, and floods caused by glacial lake outbursts due to their active geology. The region's susceptibility to these kinds of natural disasters can be addressed and mitigation strategies can be included in a distinct EIA.
- **Climate Change:** With its quickly melting glaciers and changing weather patterns, the Himalayan region particularly states like Sikkim & Uttarakhand is especially

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sensitive to climate change. Specialized EIAs are capable of taking these particular climate-related issues and adaptation plans into account.

- **Water Resources:** The Himalayas are the source of major rivers in India like Teesta, making water resources management a critical issue. A specialized EIA can assess the potential impacts on water availability, quality, and downstream regions.

### Conclusion

A specialized EIA for the Indian Himalayan Region is essential to account for its unique environmental, cultural, and geographical characteristics. This distinct approach helps ensure that development in the region is not only sustainable but also considers the conservation of its fragile ecosystems and the well-being of its diverse communities.

### 4. Discuss the significance of enhancing maritime connectivity between India and Sri Lanka. Analyze the potential impact on trade, cultural exchange, and geopolitical relations.

**Introduction:** Give brief outlay of relationship between both nations

**Body:** Significance of relationship in various areas.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Over 2,500 years have passed since the beginning of India and Sri Lanka's relationship. Intellectual, cultural, religious, and linguistic exchanges have left a legacy in both nations. Close interactions at all levels have characterized the partnership. In addition to increased trade and investment, there is collaboration in the areas of infrastructure development, culture, education, and defense. Recently, a passenger ferry service from Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu to Kankesanthurai in Jaffna, Northern Sri Lanka has been started between both countries.

### Significance of enhanced maritime connectivity between both nations

- **Economic cooperation:** Due to its advantageous location in the Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka is a perfect transshipment hub. By improving maritime connectivity, Sri Lanka can become a major entry point for India's trade with other nations, spurring employment growth and economic development there. It is expected to benefit local traders on both shores.
- **Tourism:** The ferry can boost religious tourism in both countries' coastal regions by offering a mode of transit. An increase in Sri Lankan visitors is anticipated in Indian pilgrimage sites like Nagapattinam, Nagore, Velankanni, Thirunallar, and temple towns like Thanjavur, Madurai, and Tiruchi.
- **Subregional cooperation:** Improved maritime connection can be incorporated into subregional programs like BIMSTEC in addition to bilateral relationships. It can encourage cooperation and economic integration on a regional scale between adjacent countries.

### Impact on trade, culture & geopolitical relations

- **Trade:** Increased bilateral trade, more cost-effective shipping routes, and lower transportation expenses can all result from improved marine connectivity. An effective and well-connected maritime infrastructure can draw in foreign investment by increasing Sri Lanka's appeal to companies looking to expand into the region.
- **Cultural Exchanges:** Strong historical, cultural, and religious ties exist between India and Sri Lanka. Improved marine connectivity can make it easier for people to travel,

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which will promote cross-cultural interaction. Increased connectivity can make it easier for scholars and students to pursue opportunities at each other's universities and promote academic and educational interactions encouraging academic collaboration and the exchange of knowledge.

- **Geopolitical relations:** Increased marine connection may pave the way for stronger strategic cooperation between Sri Lanka and India, including cooperative efforts in disaster relief, maritime security, and stability in the region. With enhanced connectivity, India and Sri Lanka can fortify their positions in the Indian Ocean region and offset the influence of other powerful nations, including China especially when considering the Indo-Pacific area.

### Conclusion

Improving the marine link between India and Sri Lanka can have several advantages, including geopolitical collaboration, cultural interaction, and economic expansion. Both nations may benefit from it since it might promote regional stability and enable them to take a more significant part in the Indian Ocean and the larger Indo-Pacific area. But these initiatives must take into account environmental sustainability, openness, and the interests of both countries.

### 5. Elucidate the importance of the directives given by the Supreme Court to the Centre for sensitizing people regarding the rights of queer individuals and establishing a hotline for the queer community. How can these directives contribute to fostering a more inclusive society?

**Introduction:** Give brief context to the judgement.

**Body:** Highlight the importance of the guidelines issued & how they are helpful for an inclusive society.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Recently, a five-judge Constitution Bench of the apex court headed by the Chief Justice of India ruled in a 3:2 verdict against giving constitutional validity to same-sex marriages & held that only the legislature can recognize or regulate same-sex marriage. The verdict called upon the Centre, States, and Union Territories to ensure that the queer community is not discriminated against because of gender identity or sexual orientation.

#### Importance of directives issued by SC regarding queer community

- **Social Acceptance:** The direction issued are aimed at addressing the issue of discrimination towards same-sex couples including the creation of Garima Grehs or safe houses in all districts to provide shelter to members of the queer community who are facing violence or discrimination.
- **Promote equal rights:** The top court has asked the Government to ensure that “treatments” offered by doctors or other persons, that aim to change gender identity or sexual orientation, are completely prohibited from contributing to a just and equitable society.
- **Mental health support:** The establishment of a hotline specifically for the queer community provides a safe and confidential space for individuals to seek support, counseling, and guidance. This can be a lifeline for those facing discrimination, harassment, or struggling with their identity.

#### How do these directives contribute to a more inclusive society?

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- **Enhanced Education and Awareness:** Sensitization campaigns can aid in increasing public knowledge of the rights and difficulties experienced by LGBT people. By dispelling myths and preconceptions about the LGBTQ+ population, educational programs can increase compassion and understanding.
- **Lessening Stigma and Discrimination:** Sensitization can assist in lessening the stigma and discrimination that LGBTQ+ people face in society. This is essential for their emotional and mental health as well as for their ability to fully engage in society.
- **Reducing Hate Crimes and Violence:** Greater awareness and support for the LGBTQ+ community can contribute to a decrease in hate crimes and violence. A hotline can provide an avenue for reporting such incidents, ensuring that they are addressed promptly.

### Conclusion

The directives of the top court address not only the legal rights of LGBTQ+ individuals but also the cultural, social, and emotional aspects of their lives. These efforts are pivotal in creating a society where everyone, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, can live with dignity, respect, and equality.

### 6. The Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Act, 2022, has significantly expanded the list of species under its protection, often without clear criteria for inclusion. Critically analyze the potential ecological, administrative, and socio-economic implications of this expanded protection.

**Introduction:** Give a brief outlay of the new Bill.

**Body:** Highlight potential ecological, administrative, and socio-economic implications of the new Bill.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2022 seeks to conserve and protect wildlife through better management of protected areas and rationalize schedules that list out species under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Act, 2022, expands the list of species under its protection, & is a commendable step in conserving biodiversity and addressing the global concern of species extinction.

#### Ecological implications

- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Since the new amendment seeks to increase the species protected under the law and implement the CITES it has expanded the scope of biodiversity conservation while providing no clear connection between endangerment and conservation.
- **Preventing Extinction:** The legislation may help save species from becoming extinct and support the recovery of vulnerable populations by incorporating a greater number of species, particularly those that are severely endangered or risk habitat degradation.
- **Ecosystem Services:** Many species offer services that are essential to agriculture and human well-being, such as seed distribution, pest management, and pollination. People gain inadvertently from the protection of these creatures.

#### Administrative implications

- **Administrative Burden:** The new listing will involve prioritizing species for biodiversity conservation as resources will have to be prioritized according to the degree of protection available to each species. Such prioritizing will impose an



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additional burden on the administration. Expanding the list without adequate resources, personnel, and infrastructure may strain the capacity of wildlife authorities.

- **Species Identification and Monitoring:** Identifying and monitoring a larger number of species can be challenging. It requires skilled personnel, technology, and a comprehensive database to track changes in population sizes and distribution.

### Socio-Economic implications

- **Livelihood of farmers:** Since wild pigs and nilgai are now classified as Schedule 1 under the new Act, the few States that still permit the restricted killing of problematic animals may not be able to maintain that policy. This demonstrates complete disregard for the predicament of farmers. Various Schedule 1 species like crocodiles, elephants, and leopards pose enormous physical, mental, and economic harm to people.
- **Conflict with Human Activities:** Developing infrastructure, mining, and other human activities could clash with the expansion of protection. Economic ramifications of these disputes may include lost revenue and employment.
- **Awareness & Education:** Raising the number of protected species can help spread knowledge and encourage ecotourism, which may lead to the creation of job opportunities and local support for conservation.

### Conclusion

The expansion of the Wildlife Protection Act to include more species is a significant step toward conserving India's rich biodiversity. However, it must be accompanied by careful planning, adequate resources, and community engagement to mitigate potential negative ecological, administrative, and socio-economic implications. Striking a balance between conservation and sustainable development is essential to ensure the long-term well-being of both wildlife and people.

### 7. Discuss the impact of unpaid work on the Indian economy. How does the undervaluation of such work affect the economic participation and empowerment of women? Suggest measures to ensure that women's contributions are recognized and supported to boost overall economic growth.

The Indian economy is greatly impacted by unpaid labour, which includes childcare, housework, and other domestic duties. Women are disproportionately affected by the undervaluation of this type of labour. India's first national Time Use Survey released in 2020 by the National Statistical Office, finds that 81.2% of all women are engaged in unpaid domestic services, compared with 26.1% of men.

#### Impact of Unpaid Work on the Indian Economy

- **Reduced Labour Force Participation:** Unpaid work, which predominantly falls on women, often prevents them from participating in paid employment. This results in a lower percentage of women in the formal labour force, which can limit economic growth potential. Women's labour force participation rate (FLFPR) in India is 32.8% according to government sources and 24% according to the World Bank, compared to China's 61%, Bangladesh's 38%, Nepal's 29% and Pakistan's 25%.
- **Loss of Productive Time:** The time spent on unpaid work, such as cooking, cleaning, and caregiving, could otherwise be used for income-generating activities. This leads to an opportunity cost for women who could be engaged in more productive work.

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- **Gender Pay Gap:** Unpaid work reinforces the gender pay gap as women's labor in the household is not recognized or remunerated. This leads to economic disparities and a lack of financial independence for many women.

### Undervaluation of Unpaid Work and Women's Economic Participation

- **Invisible Economic Contribution:** Unpaid labour is frequently seen as a social norm rather than an economic activity. Eg, caring and home duties. Because of this, women's contributions are not taken into account by conventional economic criteria, contributing to their economic invisibility. According to an SBI report women's unpaid work plays a vital role in the economy & is responsible for 7.5% of GDP.
- **Lack of Economic Empowerment:** By excluding women from the respect and privileges that come with official employment, the undervaluation of unpaid labor restricts women's ability to achieve economic empowerment. This makes gender disparities in wealth and income even worse.

### Measures to Recognize and Support Women's Contributions:

- **Childcare and Eldercare Services:** Investing in affordable and accessible childcare and eldercare services can reduce the burden of unpaid care work, allowing women to participate more fully in the labour force. Eg, National Creche Scheme provides child care services.
- **Financial Inclusion:** Promote women's financial inclusion through access to bank accounts, microfinance, and entrepreneurship opportunities, enabling them to generate income from their skills and talents.

### Conclusion

By recognizing and supporting the contributions of women, both in unpaid and paid work, & developing a robust health and education system India can unlock the economic potential of its female population, reduce gender inequalities, and drive more inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

### 8. Discuss the immediate and long-term socio-economic impacts of environmental catastrophes like the Amazon drought on indigenous communities. How do these events highlight the need for sustainable living and resource management?

**Introduction:** Give brief context to the question

**Body:** Impact of such disaster on indigenous communities

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Amazon rainforest is facing intense drought with numerous rivers passing through the forest having dried up. As a result, there is no water, food, or medicine in villages of Indigenous communities living in the area which can have profound immediate and long-term socio-economic impacts on indigenous communities.

### Immediate & long-term Socio-Economic Impacts

- **Scarcity of Food and Water:** Droughts can result in a lack of food & water, which can have an impact on the health and nutrition of native communities. These communities frequently rely on the resources in the area to survive.
- **Displacement:** Certain populations may have to move to get food and water, upsetting their traditional way of life. Ancestral lands and cultural customs may be lost as a result.

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- **Loss of Biodiversity:** Environmental catastrophes can contribute to the loss of biodiversity, impacting indigenous economies, as many rely on forest products for subsistence and trade. Eg, a drop in water level has left water contaminated with the carcass of fish and river dolphins, known as boto.
- **Increased Vulnerability:** The lack of water has also stalled the operations of a major hydropower dam in the region and left tens of thousands of people stranded in remote jungle villages, with limited access to food, and other supplies. The extreme dry conditions have made the rainforest more vulnerable to wildfires too.

### Highlighting the Need for Sustainable Living and Resource Management

- **Economic Diversification:** By lowering their reliance on a single resource and increasing their resilience to economic shocks, sustainable practices can assist indigenous communities in diversifying their sources of income.
- **Acknowledgment of Indigenous Rights:** The socioeconomic well-being and sustainable management of Indigenous people depend on granting them legal rights over their ancestral lands and resources.
- **Climate Mitigation:** Reducing deforestation and conserving forests are examples of sustainable living practices that help to mitigate climate change, which benefits not just indigenous populations but the entire world community.
- **Preserving Biodiversity:** Sustainable resource management ensures the preservation of biodiversity, which is crucial for indigenous communities' food security, cultural practices, and economic well-being.

### Conclusion

Amazon forests which are known as the “lungs of the planet” absorb vast amounts of carbon dioxide, helping to regulate the planet's climate. Protecting the Amazon is essential for mitigating climate change, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring the well-being of countless human communities.

### 9. Critically examine the role and impact of Special and Local Laws (SLLs) within the Indian criminal justice system. How do they complement or conflict with the broader framework established by the IPC and CrPC?

**Introduction:** Give brief context to the question

**Body:** Role & Impact of SLLs within the criminal justice system

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Within the Indian criminal justice system, Special and Local Laws (SLLs) have distinct functions and play a significant yet intricate role. In certain situations, these rules can add to and complicate the larger framework set forth by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC); in other situations, however, they may function in opposition to it.

### Role & Impact of SLLs within the criminal justice system

- **Handling Specialized Difficulties:** SLLs are passed to address local or specialized difficulties that the IPC and CrPC do not sufficiently cover. This group includes, for instance, rules about taxes, excise, customs, wildlife protection, and environmental restrictions.
- **Enforcement and Deterrence:** SLLs frequently include more detailed rules and punishments for particular crimes, which can serve as an enforcement mechanism.

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For instance, pollution and the preservation of natural resources are specifically punished under environmental protection legislation.

- **Vague definition:** SLLs like the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 (MCOCA) and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) have to be reformed because they have glaringly inadequate, ambiguous, and vague definitions of terms like "terrorist act," "unlawful activity," "organized crime," "organized crime syndicate," and so on.
- **Divergent Penalties and Procedures:** SLLs can introduce divergent penalties and legal procedures for offenses, making it challenging to ensure consistency and fairness in the criminal justice system. This can lead to disparities in sentencing and treatment of offenders. Eg, POCSO Act 2012.
- **Potential for Abuse:** The existence of numerous SLLs can potentially be misused by authorities, leading to selective enforcement or harassment, particularly if local interests or political considerations come into play. Eg, PMLA & UAPA Act.

### Conclusion

By addressing specific difficulties that the IPC and CrPC may not sufficiently cover, SLLs serve as a complement to these more general rules. For instance, the IPC does not fully cover pollution-related offenses; environmental laws offer particular guidelines and sanctions. However, when SLLs adopt different procedures, fines, or definitions for offenses that are already covered by the IPC and CrPC, problems may occur. This may result in misunderstandings, disagreements over the law, and arguments over which one should apply first.

### 10. Critically analyze India's current challenges in achieving food security. How do these challenges extend beyond mere food production to encompass broader socio-economic and environmental concerns?

**Introduction:** Give brief context to the question

**Body:** Highlight challenges in achieving food security

**Conclusion:** Way forward

India faces several critical challenges in achieving food security, and these challenges extend far beyond mere food production as shown in the recent National Family Health Survey, 2019-21, 35% of children are stunted, and 57% of women and 25% of men are anaemic. On the other end, due to imbalanced diets and sedentary lifestyles, 24% of adult women and 23% of adult men are now obese.

#### Challenges in achieving food security

- **Food Loss & Wastage:** From manufacturing to consumption, a large proportion of food is lost or wasted at several points throughout the supply chain. This waste has an impact on the environment in addition to the availability of food.
- **Inadequate Food Production:** India continues to have difficulties with food production despite significant advancements. Insufficient food production is the outcome of low agricultural productivity brought on by antiquated farming methods, restricted access to contemporary technologies, and inadequate irrigation infrastructure.
- **Unequal Distribution:** Accessibility to food and unequal distribution are serious problems. There are parts of India where there is food excess, but there are also places where there is starvation and malnutrition. Poor planning, insufficient infrastructure, and socioeconomic differences are frequently the causes of this inequality.



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### Challenges that encompass broader socio-economic and environmental concerns

- **Land Fragmentation:** Smaller landholdings result from land fragmentation brought on by population increase and land inheritance, which reduces the economic viability of agriculture and may jeopardize food security.
- **Poverty and Affordability:** A significant portion of India's population lives in poverty, making access to nutritious food a challenge. High food prices, coupled with inadequate incomes, result in food insecurity for many.
- **Depleting natural resources:** The food production of India is becoming increasingly vulnerable due to the depletion of natural resources and climate change. Nearly half of India's arable land is now lacking in organic carbon, a crucial sign of healthy soil, as reported in the 2023 soil health survey. The main source of irrigation, groundwater, is running out quickly as in Punjab.

### Conclusion

There should be a focus on shifting healthy and sustainable diets with the help of civil society, the health community, and social media influencers. National Mission on Natural Farming can support farmers' transition towards remunerative and regenerative agricultural practices ensuring an increase in income for farmers. Agriculture support should move from input subsidies to direct cash support to farmers promoting efficient use of inputs. Finally, the need is to strengthen Farmer Producer Organisations FPO to procure directly from farmers and use agri-tech startups to enhance the value addition of agricultural produce in rural areas. Food security is not solely about producing enough food but also about ensuring equitable access, nutritional quality, and long-term sustainability.

### 11. Discuss the recommendations of the Justice Malimath Committee and the Law Commission of India concerning the reforms needed in the criminal justice system. Evaluate the extent to which these recommendations have been implemented by various states and the challenges encountered in this process.

**Introduction:** Purpose of Malimath Committee

**Body:** Key recommendations and challenges in its implementation

**Conclusion:** Way forward

The Justice Malimath Committee, officially known as the Committee on Reforms of the Criminal Justice System, was established in 2000 to review the criminal justice system and suggest reforms.

#### Key recommendations of the committee

- **Police Reforms:** The committee made recommendations for changes to the police force, highlighting the necessity of improved training, depoliticization, and greater accountability. Although a few states have made modifications to the composition and operations of their police forces, many have not yet fully embraced these changes.
- **Legal Aid and Access to Justice:** The committee recommended changes to guarantee that impoverished defendants obtain sufficient legal representation.
- **Dying declaration:** The committee favoured dying declarations, confessions, and audio/video recorded statements of witnesses to be authorized by law.
- **Police investigation:** The Committee suggested hiving off the investigation wing from Law and Order. It also recommended the setting up of a National Security Commission and a State Security Commission.

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- **Periodic review:** The Committee has recommended providing for a Presidential Commission for a periodical review of the functioning of the Criminal Justice System.
- **Right to silence:** The committee recommended modification to Article 20 (3) of the Constitution that protects the accused from being compelled to be a witness against himself/herself. It suggested that the court be given the freedom to question the accused to elicit information and draw an adverse inference against the accused in case the latter refuses to answer.

### Challenges encountered in the implementation of recommendations

- **Lack of Uniformity:** One of the main issues is that different states are not adopting these guidelines in the same way. While some governments have embraced reforms quickly, others have taken longer.
- **Resource Limitations:** A lot of states have resource limitations, which make it difficult for them to successfully execute reforms. It may require a lot of resources, for example, to increase the number of judges, upgrade the infrastructure, and strengthen the police force.
- **Opposition to Change:** One major obstacle to implementation in the criminal justice system is the opposition to change. Reforms that go against long-standing procedures may encounter resistance from the legal and police sectors.
- **Political Influence:** It is still difficult to prevent politics from interfering with how the courts and police operate. It has been challenging to guarantee the police force's autonomy and depoliticize it.

### Conclusion

The Law Commission of India and the Justice Malimath Committee's recommendations have offered insightful information on several aspects of criminal justice reform. The dedication of state governments, the court, and other criminal justice system stakeholders will ultimately determine the effectiveness of these reforms.

### 12. Examine the significance of private sector funding in achieving climate finance goals. Discuss the potential strategies to mobilize private investments for climate action and sustainable development, highlighting any existing global initiatives or pacts.

**Introduction:** Describe the context of the question

**Body:** What is the significance of private funding and how can we mobilize this funding?

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Private sector funding plays a crucial role in achieving climate finance goals in India and addressing the challenges posed by climate change. The Paris Pact for People and Planet aims at scaling up private capital flows to transform emerging and developing economies in achieving climate finance goals.

### Significance of private sector funding in achieving climate finance goals

- **Scale of Investment:** The scale of financing required to combat climate change and transition to a low-carbon economy is enormous. Government resources alone are often insufficient to meet these demands. Private sector funding, including investments from domestic and international companies, can provide the necessary financial resources to support climate mitigation and adaptation projects.

## Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of October, (Third Week) 2023

- **Innovation and Technology:** Private sector investments bring innovation and advanced technologies to climate action. Companies engaged in sectors such as renewable energy, electric vehicles, energy-efficient technologies, and sustainable agriculture can drive technological advancements and help India achieve its climate goals.
- **Employment generation:** The generation of jobs is a key component of climate-related projects and is essential to sustainable development. Investments made by the private sector in renewable energy, for example, can boost India's economy by generating jobs.
- **Risk Mitigation:** In climate financing, the private sector can contribute to risk sharing and risk mitigation. By applying their knowledge, they can evaluate and control the risks connected to climate projects, increasing their appeal to investors.

### Strategies to mobilize private investments

- **Optimal use of resources:** Countries should engage in a review of the global climate fund to optimize the use of resources and increase partnerships between private finance and the rest of the climate finance architecture.
- **Optimal conditions for investment:** Mobilization of private investment depends on a stable and transparent environment & simplicity and consistency in the rulebook to lower risk and risk perception for global investors who fund sustainable projects in developing countries.
- **Involve credit rating agencies:** Rating agencies should take into account the viability of investment so that there is complete transparency in the working of multilateral development banks (MDBs) to make the project effective and less prone to default.
- **Green Finance:** Enabling a green finance framework ensures harnessing the full trust of private finance to support low-carbon and resilient pathways around the globe & to align the financial sector with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

### Conclusion

Finally, the success of private investments also rests on the efforts of the government to restructure their economy and address debt vulnerabilities. Private sector funding is indispensable for achieving climate finance goals in India & promoting sustainable development.