



**Mains Marathon**  
**Compilation**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Week January, 2024**

## Index

<b>Discuss the reasons behind the significant gap between cereal production and consumption in India. What implications does this gap have on food security and agricultural policies?.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Discuss the challenges faced by higher education institutions in India in implementing guidelines like Mulya Pravah 2.0. What measures can be taken to overcome these challenges?.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Critically examine the impact of Project Tiger on the conservation of biodiversity in India, particularly focusing on the balance between tiger conservation and the rights of forest dwellers. ....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Discuss the challenges and limitations of international law in enforcing compliance among nations, with reference to the recent violations of international treaties and agreements.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Examine the role of civil society organizations and people's movements in influencing policy-making in India. How effective are these movements in bringing about tangible policy changes, especially in the context of the Vikalp Sangam initiative? .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Analyze the recent developments in India-Maldives relations, especially in the context of the changing political landscape in the Maldives. How do these developments impact the strategic and diplomatic ties between the two nations? .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Evaluate the effectiveness of existing guidelines and policies in India regarding antibiotic prescription and their implementation in healthcare settings. ....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Critically examine the effectiveness of India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy in the context of its diplomatic relations with Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries. ....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Discuss the role of the Finance Commission in promoting forest conservation in India. How has its approach evolved over the years, and what impact does this have on fiscal federalism?.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Critically analyze the reasons behind the persistently low public trust in the Indian police force. What measures can be taken to improve the police's image and effectiveness in serving the community? .....</b>	<b>11</b>

**Discuss the reasons behind the significant gap between cereal production and consumption in India. What implications does this gap have on food security and agricultural policies?**

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

**Body:** Highlight reasons behind gap between cereal production and consumption and implications of this gap.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

India produces about 300 million tonnes of cereals every year, but people's consumption requirements are barely 200 million tonnes highlighting the significant gap between cereal production and consumption in India. The significant gap between cereal production and consumption in India can be attributed to various factors, and understanding these reasons is crucial for addressing food security challenges and formulating effective agricultural policies.

**Reasons behind this gap between cereal production and consumption**

- **Population expansion:** The need for food has expanded in tandem with India's rapid population expansion. There is a disparity between supply and demand because population growth has exceeded cereal output increase.
- **Unequal output Distribution:** The output of cereals varies among Indian areas. While certain states or regions can be experiencing surpluses, others might be experiencing deficits. Cereal distribution issues can arise in the areas of distribution, storage, and transportation.
- **Challenges to Agricultural Productivity:** Cereal yields can be impacted by variations in agricultural productivity brought on by things like unpredictable weather patterns, insufficient irrigation systems, and restricted access to contemporary farming techniques.
- **Land Fragmentation:** In some areas, small and dispersed landholdings may restrict production's ability to achieve economies of scale. This could lead to less-than-ideal crop yields when combined with conventional farming methods.

**Implications on Food Security and Agricultural Policies**

- **Challenges to Food Security:** Food security is directly impacted by the production-consumption mismatch, which creates uncertainty about cereal availability. Food shortages and price increases can arise from insufficient production, especially for vulnerable populations.
- **Volatility of Price Risk:** Volatility in prices might be attributed to irregular cereal production. Prices that fluctuate can have an impact on revenues and purchasing power for both producers and consumers.
- **Dependency on Imports:** To meet the demand-supply gap, India may become dependent on imported cereals. This can have implications for the country's trade balance and make it vulnerable to global market fluctuations.
- **Importance of Diversification:** The gap highlights the need to diversify agricultural production beyond cereals. Promoting the cultivation of a diverse range of crops can enhance overall food security and reduce dependency on a few staples.

**Conclusion**

The production and consumption of cereals differ, and closing this gap will require a multifaceted strategy that includes infrastructural development, regulatory changes, technology advancements, and support for sustainable agricultural methods. A resilient agricultural sector and the achievement of food security goals depend on the balance between production and consumption.

**Discuss the challenges faced by higher education institutions in India in implementing guidelines like Mulya Pravah 2.0. What measures can be taken to overcome these challenges?**

**Introduction:** Give a brief context of the Mission  
**Body:** Highlight challenges faced and measures to overcome these challenges  
**Conclusion:** Way forward

Education provides a foundation for development, the groundwork on which much of our economic and social well-being is built. It is the key to increasing economic efficiency and social consistency. India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world. However, there is still a lot of potential for further development in the education system. Mulya Pravah 2.0, a modified version of Mulya Pravah, which was notified in 2019 seeks to inculcate human values and professional ethics in higher education institutions.

**Challenges faced by HEI in implementing Guidelines like Mulya Pravah**

- **Resistance to Change:** Abrupt changes may encounter resistance from established institutional cultures and practices. It will need courage to overcome faculty and administrative resistance to new policies.
- **Faculty Development:** To successfully include human values and ethics into the curriculum, faculty members may need training and development. It is essential to make sure instructors are prepared to teach these ideals.
- **Differences in Culture and Geography:** Students in India come from a wide range of cultural backgrounds. Customizing the implementation of values and ethics rules may be necessary to account for the cultural and regional differences among pupils.
- **Social and Political Influences:** These factors may have an impact on how guidelines are put into practice. The focus on particular values or ethical considerations may change as a result of changes in cultural norms or governmental regulations.

**Measures to overcome these challenges**

- **Cultural sensitivity:** Cultural and regional sensitivities should be considered when implementing guidelines, ensuring that values and ethics are presented in a way that resonates with diverse student populations. Feedback from stakeholders, including parents, alumni, and local communities should be taken during implementation.
- **Curriculum Review and Redesign:** Conduct a thorough review of existing curricula and redesign courses to seamlessly integrate values and ethics, ensuring that the changes align with academic goals.
- **Transparency:** The guidelines must make it compulsory for HEI to voluntarily disclose all critical information and subject themselves to public scrutiny.
- **Accountability:** It would be advisable for the guidelines to strongly advise HEI to upload the agendas, minutes, and proceedings of their standing committees, subcommittees, and decision-making bodies as soon as possible. Their audited financial statements and yearly reports have to be made available to the public. This will serve as a strong deterrent to misconduct and help rebuild public trust in the institution's ability to function.

**Conclusion**

The noble intention behind the mission to build value-based institutions by orienting individuals and institutions towards developing a deep respect for fundamental duties and constitutional values and bonding with the country should be supplemented by sincere efforts of UGC, the government, and all stakeholders including staff and student unions.

**Critically examine the impact of Project Tiger on the conservation of biodiversity in India, particularly focusing on the balance between tiger conservation and the rights of forest dwellers.**

**Introduction:** Describe Project Tiger briefly

**Body:** Highlight the impact of the project on conservation of biodiversity in India

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Project Tiger, launched in 1973 in India, was a pioneering conservation initiative aimed at protecting the endangered Bengal tiger and its habitat. It came at a time when the population of tigers in India was rapidly dwindling, due to unfettered hunting and habitat loss.

### Impact of Project Tiger

- **Tiger Population Recovery:** The resurgence of the tiger population is one of Project Tiger's main achievements. The Indian tiger population has demonstrated a growing tendency from a dangerously low level, proving the efficacy of conservation initiatives. As per the latest data, there are 3,682 tigers now in India, up from 2,967 in 2018 — a rise of almost 24% in four years.
- **Habitat Protection:** The project has led to the creation of tiger reserves, which act as protected areas for not only tigers but also a diverse range of flora and fauna. This has indirectly contributed to the conservation of biodiversity by preserving crucial ecosystems. As per the latest data, there were nine tiger reserves in 1973 over 9,115 sq. km; today there are 54 in 18 States, occupying 78,135.956 sq. km.

### Challenges and Criticisms

- **Resource Conflicts:** The establishment of tiger reserves has occasionally given rise to disputes about the exploitation of natural resources between residents and conservationists. It has always been difficult to strike a balance between the demands of local livelihoods and conservation.
- **Displacement of Forest Dwellers:** The relocation of local and indigenous communities residing in or close to tiger reserves is a primary point of contention for Project Tiger. Communities were frequently forcibly relocated as a result of the establishment of these reserves, which caused socioeconomic problems and conflict between the rights of people and the objectives of conservation.

### Balance between Tiger Conservation and Rights of Forest-dwellers

- **Inclusive Conservation:** Adopting more inclusive conservation tactics is necessary to strike a balance. Aligning conservation objectives with the rights of forest inhabitants can be facilitated by including local communities in decision-making processes, guaranteeing their participation, and honouring their traditional knowledge.
- **Community-Based Conservation:** Using community-based conservation strategies can be a more socially just and sustainable way to manage and maintain natural resources because local communities are actively involved in the process.

### Conclusion

The rights of forest residents and tiger conservation must coexist peacefully, and this can only be accomplished through a flexible, inclusive, and nuanced strategy that takes into account social and ecological factors.



**Discuss the challenges and limitations of international law in enforcing compliance among nations, with reference to the recent violations of international treaties and agreements.**

**Introduction:** Define international law briefly.

**Body:** Highlight key challenges and limitations in its compliance among nations

**Conclusion:** Way forward

International law is the set of rules governing the conduct of global countries and other actors in the international arena. It is a body of law that is created and enforced by countries. Nations face various challenges in enforcing compliance with international laws which can be seen during the Israel-Gaza war, Ukraine- the Ukraine-Russia war which has led to scholars calling “death of international law” due to massive devastation to life and property.

### Key challenges and limitations

- **Sovereignty Concerns:** Nations often prioritize their sovereignty and may be reluctant to cede authority to international bodies. This can hinder the enforcement of international law, as countries may resist external interference in their domestic affairs.
- **Weak International Institutions:** One major drawback is the absence of a strong international enforcement framework. International organizations like the United Nations may lack the power or funding necessary to successfully enforce adherence to international law.
- **Emerging Threats:** Conventional legal frameworks face difficulties from issues like cyberwarfare, environmental degradation, and global health catastrophes like COVID-19, as they may not have fully foreseen or addressed these quickly changing issues.
- **Power dynamics:** Stronger countries, especially the P5, might be able to influence or sidestep international legal repercussions, which would lead to an imbalance in enforcement. This has the potential to erode the legitimacy and efficacy of international law.
- **Security Council Dynamics:** The veto power possessed by its permanent members presents difficulties for the United Nations Security Council, the principal international organization in charge of preserving peace and security. This frequently results in political considerations impacting enforcement operations.
- **Absence of Universal Ratification:** Certain countries may not be bound by certain accords since not all countries have the authority to ratify or accede to international treaties. This results in a fragmented legal landscape. Eg, many nations have not ratified crucial treaties like the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Kyoto Protocol, or Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

### Conclusion

International law and the institutions that support it are not perfect. However, in their absence, the world would be a terrible place. International law, particularly international humanitarian law, is not universally followed, although there is a universal desire to do so. To become a tool that keeps the powerful in international relations accountable, international law needs to be shaped and highlighted. Improving international collaboration, bolstering international institutions, encouraging a compliance culture, and resolving power disparities are essential steps in tackling these issues and advancing the implementation of international law.

**Examine the role of civil society organizations and people's movements in influencing policy-making in India. How effective are these movements in bringing about tangible policy changes, especially in the context of the Vikalp Sangam initiative?**

**Introduction:** Describe Civil society organizations briefly.

**Body:** Highlight the important role played by such organizations in policymaking.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

People's movements and civil society organizations (CSOs) are major players in shaping Indian policy. These organizations act as a bridge between the public and the government, promoting a range of social, environmental, and economic causes. CSOs and people's movements play a significant role in influencing public opinion, increasing public awareness, and inspiring citizens to interact with policymakers in India's diverse and democratic environment. Vikalp Sangam acts as a collective platform for 85 different people's movements and civil society organizations which aims to search for grounded alternatives to the current model of 'development' that is built on ecological destruction and rising inequalities.

### Role of CSO and people's movements in influencing policy-making in India

- **Advocacy and Awareness:** CSOs often engage in advocacy work to promote specific policy changes. They conduct research, create awareness campaigns, and lobby policymakers to address issues related to human rights, the environment, social justice, and more. Eg, Vikalp Sangam has prepared the "People's Manifesto for a Just, Equitable and Sustainable India" manifesto which emphasizes citizen vigilance and proactive demands for implementation of alternative policies related to development.
- **Public Participation and Mobilization:** People's movements mobilize citizens to actively participate in democratic processes. Mass protests, demonstrations, and social media campaigns amplify public voices, compelling policymakers to take notice and respond. Vikalp Sangam has convened over 30 physical assemblies over the past decade & published 1,500 stories of positive change and advocating policy changes.
- **Capacity Building and Empowerment:** Civil society organizations often work towards building the capacity of local communities, empowering them to articulate their concerns effectively. This grassroots approach strengthens the impact of movements. Vikalp Sangam website, [www.vikalpsangam.org](http://www.vikalpsangam.org), has stories of rural revival, leading to reduced outmigration, and, in many cases, even reverse migration back from cities and large industries to villages and small manufacturing or crafts.
- **Policy Research and Analysis:** Many CSOs specialize in policy research and analysis, providing evidence-based recommendations to policymakers. This research helps bridge the gap between public sentiment and informed policy decisions. This helps to address complex issues like inter-faith harmony, food security & environmental issues.

### Conclusion

The success of such movements depends on factors like the political climate, government responsiveness, public support, and the strategic approach of the movements. Such movements address people's issues and work towards direct and accountable democracy, economic self-reliance, ecological responsibility, and socio-cultural equality.

**Analyze the recent developments in India-Maldives relations, especially in the context of the changing political landscape in the Maldives. How do these developments impact the strategic and diplomatic ties between the two nations?**

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

**Body:** How do recent developments in the bilateral relations impact strategic and diplomatic ties between the two nations?

**Conclusion:** Way forward

The rapid decline in ties between India and the Maldives following PM Modi's visit to Lakshadweep, and Maldives ministers engaging in negative comments about India and the Prime Minister has sparked numerous celebrities encouraging people to consider exploring domestic tourist destinations rather than traveling to the Maldives.

### Recent developments in relations

- **India Out campaign:** The 'India Out' campaign is a political movement to mobilize people in the Maldives against India. The campaign is against the presence of the Indian military on Maldivian soil.
- **Tourism issue:** The Indian PM's visit to Lakshadweep was seen in Maldives as a challenge to Maldivian tourism, which is well-known for its renowned beachside amenities. The comments about PM were followed by many Indians canceling their holiday bookings in Maldives. The incident underscores the dangers of hypernationalism in the region.
- **Revocation of Hydrographic Survey Agreement:** The Maldives has expressed reservations regarding India's hydrographic activities, viewing them as a potential means of intelligence gathering. The recent move by the Maldives to annul the agreement with India for collaborative hydrographic surveys in its waters has raised concerns within Indian strategic circles.
- **China issue in Indian Ocean Region:** Maldives is crucial to China's "String of Pearls" strategy, with major investments and Belt and Road participation. Tensions with India rose after Maldives' Free-Trade Agreement with China in 2017. Concerns persist over a possible Chinese naval base in the Maldives, impacting regional dynamics, especially in the Indian Ocean.

### How do these developments impact ties between nations?

- **India's strategic role:** India has emerged as a Net Security Provider: as Maldives is part of the Indian government's priorities under the 'Neighbourhood First Policy. Both nations are key players in maintaining the safety and security of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), thus contributing to India-led Security And Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) vision.
- **Tourism Economy:** India ranks as one of the primary contributors to the tourist influx in the Maldives, a country heavily reliant on tourism to sustain its economy. The recent developments could impact Indian investment in key sectors in the Maldives, such as tourism, fisheries, renewable energy, and infrastructure.
- **Geo-strategic relations:** Maldives has been a partner of India in many regional groupings. Maldives is a member of the Colombo Security Conclave (CSC), Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), SAARC, SASEC, and SAGAR initiative of India. The recent development could adversely impact this relationship and move the Maldives closer to China.
- **People-to-people ties:** There is a sizeable Indian Diaspora in Maldives. Numerous Indians are employed in Maldives' education, medical care systems, tourism, and hospitality sectors. The ongoing tussle between the nations could impact the cultural and social linkages between the people of both nations.

### Conclusion

Regardless of any controversy, the lasting regional and geopolitical significance of India emphasizes the Maldives' commitment to prioritizing relations with New Delhi. The key lies in aligning India's



'Neighbourhood First' policy with the Maldives' 'India First' approach, fostering a synergistic and mutually beneficial partnership.

**Evaluate the effectiveness of existing guidelines and policies in India regarding antibiotic prescription and their implementation in healthcare settings.**

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

**Body:** Highlight the effectiveness of existing guidelines related to antibiotic prescription in India

**Conclusion:** Way forward

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) recently found in a survey that over half of the nearly 10,000 hospital patients surveyed for a study were given antibiotics to prevent, rather than treat, infection. This is a worrying sign as India carries one of the largest burden of drug-resistant pathogens worldwide leading to large cases of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). India has taken a major step in addressing the issue of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), which is becoming an increasing worldwide concern, by implementing the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR) introduced in 2017.

**Effectiveness of existing programs and guidelines related to antibiotic prescription**

- **Promoting awareness and education:** This is a key component of India's National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR). This strategy emphasizes the importance of educating healthcare workers, the general public, as well as stakeholders in the veterinary and agricultural industries. This educational initiative is crucial in fostering responsible behaviour and reducing the misuse of antibiotics.
- **Multi-sectoral approach:** The plan recognizes that antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is not solely a challenge for human health; it is also a consequence of antibiotic misuse in veterinary and environmental settings. As a result, various ministries are involved, including those responsible for Health, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, and Environment. This collaborative, multi-sectoral approach enhances the effectiveness of efforts to address AMR
- **Data collection & reporting:** The National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR) underscores the importance of robust data collection and surveillance. This involves closely monitoring the utilization of antibiotics in agriculture, human health, and veterinary domains. India has the opportunity to adopt successful approaches observed in the surveillance programs implemented in Indonesia.
- **Regulatory Framework:** There should be a robust regulatory framework in place to monitor and enforce compliance with antibiotic prescription guidelines. This includes mechanisms to penalize non-compliance and incentivize adherence.
- **Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance:** Regular monitoring of antibiotic resistance patterns is crucial. The effectiveness of guidelines can be assessed by the ability to track changes in resistance patterns over time and take corrective actions.

**Conclusion**

Restricting access to reserve antibiotics is vital for reducing resistance. Countries with high per capita antibiotic use, often linked to privatized healthcare, highlight the need to strengthen public health systems and sanitation to combat AMR. Regions with robust public health systems show lower AMR rates. The solution lies in targeted spending, streamlined service delivery, and enhanced accountability in public health.

**Critically examine the effectiveness of India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy in the context of its diplomatic relations with Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries.**

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

**Body:** Importance of Bangladesh for India especially as part of Neighbourhood First Policy.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was sworn in for a fifth term after a landslide victory in recent elections held in Bangladesh. Her party Awami League won nearly three-quarters of elected seats in parliament, with allied parties and friendly independent candidates making up nearly all the remainder. The win is significant for India as she is seen as one of India's closest friends and allies, over the years & fostered a friendly and mutually beneficial relationship between the two countries.

**Effectiveness of India's "Neighbourhood First" Policy regarding Bangladesh**

- **National Security:** PM Hasina is seen as a very cooperative leader who has eased India's security on its very long eastern border. Her crackdown on anti-India elements and counter-terrorism cooperation with India has single-handedly improved India's overall security situation over the last decade or so.
- **Economic cooperation:** Bangladesh has replaced Pakistan as the second-largest economy in the South Asian region with a GDP of Bangladesh \$460 billion in 2022, more than Pakistan's \$375 billion. As per recent estimates, Bangladesh was the fifth largest export destination for Indian goods & accounted for more than 2.7 percent of all Indian exports, worth \$12.2 billion.
- **Regional cooperation:** India hopes that Bangladesh will serve as a pivot for regional cooperation in the Bay of Bengal littoral, which connects South and South East Asia, extending beyond the subcontinent. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), which links the eastern subcontinent with Myanmar and Thailand, has its secretariat in Dhaka.
- **Connectivity:** India's 'neighbourhood policy' has focussed on Bangladesh, which has emerged as a key interlocutor in India's 'Act East Policy' and sub-regional groupings like BIMSTEC and the BBIN Initiative. The Padma multipurpose bridge and the Akhaura-Agartala rail link will dramatically change connectivity within Bangladesh and with India. Bangladesh is facilitating efficient connectivity to India's Northeast through overland transit and inland waterways.
- **Water resource management:** Significant progress has been made in the field of water resources management especially related to the Teesta water-sharing agreement. The two nations have successfully signed a MoU about the equitable distribution of the Feni River's waters.
- **Energy cooperation:** The India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline connecting Siliguri in West Bengal and Parbatipur in the Dinajpur district of Bangladesh, will transport one million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) of High-Speed Diesel to Bangladesh.
- **Defence cooperation:** Bangladesh & India share 4096.7 km. of the border; the longest land boundary that India shares with any of its neighbours. The two nations also conduct Joint Exercises like Exercise Sampriti and Exercise Bongosagar.

**Conclusion**

Bangladesh is integral to India's Neighbourhood Policy, especially in the wake of recent disturbances in the region between India and Maldives. India needs to strengthen regional groups like SAARC, BIMSTEC, etc that will give full impetus to India's Neighbourhood First policy and elevate India-Bangladesh relations to another level.

**Discuss the role of the Finance Commission in promoting forest conservation in India. How has its approach evolved over the years, and what impact does this have on fiscal federalism?**

**Introduction:** Describe the Finance Commission briefly.

**Body:** Role of Finance Commission & its impact.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

The Finance Commission is a constitutional body established under Art 280 of the Indian constitution. Its primary function is to recommend the distribution of financial resources between the central government and the state governments. The Finance Commission (FC) responsible for fiscal federalism in the country, has in the past provided incentives to states to maintain and improve their forest cover.

**Role of FC in promoting forest conservation in India**

- **Allocation of Funds:** FC allocates funds to states based on various criteria such as population, area, and socio-economic indicators. States with larger forest cover or those actively engaged in conservation efforts may receive additional funds.
- **Incentivizing Conservation:** FC can incentivize states to prioritize forest conservation by linking financial grants to the implementation of conservation measures. This could encourage states to allocate resources for afforestation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable forest management.
- **Impact on Fiscal Federalism:** FC plays a crucial role in maintaining fiscal federalism by ensuring a fair distribution of resources. If the commission recognizes and rewards states for effective forest conservation, it reinforces the idea that environmental sustainability is a shared responsibility and an integral part of overall development.

**How has the approach evolved over years and impact on fiscal federalism**

- **Past allocation:** The 12th FC dedicated Rs 1,000 crore for forest conservation, and the 13th FC enhanced this allocation to Rs 5,000 crore. The 14th FC replaced the grants with a more prominent placement for the forestry sector — it dedicated 7.5 percent of the divisible central tax pool to ecology and forests.
- **New parameters:** 16 FC can make climate vulnerability and emission intensity of states a key parameter of the tax devolution formula that can nudge action towards achieving India's NDCs under the Paris Pact.
- **Performance-based grants:** 16 FC can recommend sector-specific grants based on the performance of states towards achieving the objectives of India's NDCs and SDG goals. E.g., such sectors are decarbonise energy & transport, air pollution management & sustainable land and forest management.
- **Deal with new challenges:** FC can help tackle issues of crop burning, mangrove restoration, and forest fires in several states. The 16th FC can be pivotal in creating a basis for a National Carbon Market and a National Green Credit Market.

**Conclusion**

FC is best suited to be the institutional mechanism to combat ecological challenges and bring scientific understanding into how to ascertain both the vulnerability of states and how they are doing to mitigate them.

**Critically analyze the reasons behind the persistently low public trust in the Indian police force. What measures can be taken to improve the police's image and effectiveness in serving the community?**

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

**Body:** Highlight reasons behind low public trust in police and measures that can improve it.

**Conclusion:** Way forward

The persistently low public trust in the Indian police force can be attributed to a combination of historical, structural, and cultural factors.

**Key reasons behind the issue are**

- **Police Brutality and Corruption:** The public's trust has been damaged by numerous reports of incidents involving police brutality and corruption. Unfavourable opinions of the police are influenced by incidents involving bribery, excessive force, and deaths in custody.
- **Lack of Accountability:** It can give rise to a sense of impunity when people believe that police officers are never held responsible for their actions, even when they commit misconduct or abuse. The public is more likely to mistrust this absence of accountability.
- **Political Interference:** The impartiality and efficiency of law enforcement may be jeopardized when politicians meddle in police affairs. Public trust is weakened by political pressure to act in a particular way, regardless of moral or legal implications.
- **Inadequate Training and Resources:** Insufficient training and resources for police officers can lead to a lack of professionalism. This may result in poor handling of situations, further contributing to negative perceptions.
- **Discord between Centre and States:** A growing mistrust between the Union and states has developed over the role of Central agencies like ED, and CBI in opposition-ruled States. This led to state executives not trusting senior IPS officers and instead demanding complete loyalty from the state police cadre.

**Measures to improve police image and effectiveness**

- **Enhanced Training Programs:** Implement comprehensive and ongoing training programs that focus on professionalism, ethical behavior, and community engagement.
- **Accountability Mechanisms:** Establish independent oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability and transparency in police actions. Swift and fair investigations into misconduct allegations can help restore public trust.
- **Community Policing Initiatives:** Foster a community-oriented approach, encouraging police officers to work collaboratively with local communities to address issues and build positive relationships.
- **Political Independence:** Ensure the independence of the police force from political interference to maintain professionalism and unbiased law enforcement.
- **Technological Integration:** Invest in modern technologies for better law enforcement, including the use of body cameras, data analytics, and other tools that enhance transparency and accountability.

**Conclusion**

The need is to motivate youth and women to join the police force not only because of job prospects but also because of allowing them to display their talent. Any effort to significantly raise the standard of policing could benefit from a significant reorganization that closes the gap between the higher and lower ranks. If the perception of India's police force is to improve, then knowledge, integrity, and true compassion for the average person must coexist.