

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

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All the Best

I A smart police force for a safer India.

For a S ÷ Strong, sovereign, secure

A ÷ Assimilative, Active

F ÷ Free

E ÷ Empowered

R ÷ Rule of law based India,

we need S ÷ Sensitive

M ÷ Mobile

A ÷ Alert, Agile

R ÷ Reliable

T ÷ Tech savvy police force.

For a country as diverse as ours,
and as large (territory based 7th

largest country of the world) as ours;

to keep it united and sovereign, a

strong police force is required. But,

to realize this vision, India is fraught

with so many challenges and problems which plague the efficiency of our police force. We shall delineate the consequences of a smart police force for a safer India and discuss about the challenges and problems facing our police forces and shall conclude with the relevant measures, solutions and reforms already done to make it smarter with a few more suggestions to make it the best, ethical and sensitive police force of the world.

A constitution and its ideals are
survived by a strong police force.

The prime role of a police is to ensure Rule of Law and maintain law and order in society, community, district, state and nation.

It helps promote free expression, protects the fundamental rights of citizens and ensures safety of vulnerable, that is women, children, minorities, elderly, disabled.

When it ensures such things, it enables human empowerment and helps thrive human potential to grow unbound in a secure fashion in an economy. The security that it provides to the economic and public infrastructure helps in the economic growth of the nation.

A better economy sustains the livelihood of the nation hence promoting inclusivity. It enables the trust of people in the institutional capacity of its protectors, that is, the police force.

This gives the polity of the nation a kind of stability and legitimacy to govern its subjects and execute social welfare unhindered and unimpeded.

This multiplies the social cohesion of the communities and helps maintain the social fabric of the nation, ensuring its unity, integrity and sovereignty.

Hence, a smart police force, in a way, sustains the ideals of our

forerunners and makers of our Constitution.

A smart police force executes on ground, the ideals of our Preamble and upholds the sovereign, secular, democratic and Republican character of India. It ensures equality before law and equal protection of laws, liberty of an individual to have a free and fair trial, social justice to the weak and marginalised, by and hence ensures fraternity and mutual brotherhood.

These arguments explain the significance of a smart police force for a safer India, free India, prosperous India.

But are these objectives being achieved in India? A safer India is still a seemingly distant dream for us, provided the existing challenges and problems plaguing our police forces.

Challenges that our police force faces and need of a smart police force

The foremost challenge is one of the basic challenge, that is, ensuring law and order and protection of women.

2012 Nirbhaya Case shocked the collective conscience of the nation.

Stalking, molestation have become a daily news items in newspapers and media.

A 7-year old kid is sexually abused and murdered in school premises, mob lynchings and moral policing is a

daily event now. Vigilantism and honor
blank murders of journalists, individual
activists, rationalists threaten the
Idea of India. Gauri Shankar, Narendra
Dabholkar are cases in point.

Rising inequalities after economic
reforms has led to the proliferation of
gated communities. This has led to
increased incidences of crime, robbery
and theft in societies. There is also
noted discrimination of the marginalised
and have nots. Recent Noida apartment
law and order crisis due to society-
maid conflict is a case in point.
Multiculturalism is receded to the
back seat. Open violence and mob trials

for example of African students in Delhi recently is a case to be noted.

Also, the changing dynamism of threats like cyber crime, phishing, decentralised terror and vulnerability to lone wolf attacks are big time

challenges which needs addressal.

Growing Left Wing Extremism, home grown terror in Kashmir, drug trafficking and human trafficking incidents along with illegal migration crisis is leading to ethnic tensions, strikes and secessionist movements which now require active deterrence via active coordination between Police forces and other networking agencies.

Problems plaguing our police forces.

There are only 127 police personnel per 1 lakh population in India. The global average is 270. Hence, there is a shortage of manpower.

There is immense politicisation of our police institutions. There is no security of tenure, frequent transfers, political opportunism, favouritism and nepotism in our police forces. Honest police officers are either transferred or dismissed. Recent case of D Rooha, exposing jail irregularities and preferential treatment being given to a convicted politician. On jail and her subsequent harassment and transfers to

a different department lowers down the morale of honest leadership among our police force.

Moreover, there is a persisting challenge of status quoism and resistance to adopt technology. This impedes the swiftness in case of growing cyber crime, attacks, espionage and terror.

Also, there is a structural challenge. Indian police force is still based on Indian Police Act, 1861 which is a colonial legacy. This leads to police oppressing subjects at times. Human right violations in Naxal areas and JandK, North Eastern states is to be noted. Custodial rapes and deaths horrify us even more. Delayed prosecution and

investigators mark the speedy criminal justice system.

There are coordination and federal issues which needs quick addressal. Proper collaboration and cooperation between NATGRID and state controlled police forces remain an issue.

In addition to this, there is a greater challenge of ^{ensuring} diverse talent pool in Police services and personnel. Lack of minority representation has led to their oppression and also to the biased operational functioning of the police.

On the top of it, there is a challenge of ethics in police. Insensitivity

is high. Recent case of JNU girls' harrassment at Asola Sanctuary by goons and subsequent refusal of police to register FIR is a case in point. This shows the gender-insensitivity of our protection force. Corruption is an another issue. But there are few measures which if implemented can definitely lead to a safe and a prosperous India. Measures, Way Ahead to have a smart Police force. Prakash Singh reforms and Soli Sorabji Committee recommendations should be implemented and not delayed any further. This shall eliminate the

political interference and shall lead to institutional independence of police.

Technology adoption is crucial.

Hence, drones, Hand Held Thermal Image Devices, radars, GPS network are must tools to combat Left Wing Extremism and other threats. More computerisation like CCTNS to track, record criminals, gangs and terrorists is a very welcome move. This shall also help in combating cyber crime.

Coordination between different stakeholders is very important for a smart police network. Hence, cooperative federalism should be promoted. Collaboration

with district administration. and other
state or central intelligence agencies
should increase. Information gathering
and dissemination, sharing is a potent
tool to combat dynamic threats
like lone wolf attacks, radicalisation
and cyber crime. More community
policing needs encouragement. Cycle
patrolling by police to ensure safety
streets to curb crimes like chain
snatching, stalking is a great move
by Delhi Police. It will also help
in curbing child molestation crimes,
which are of late, on an increasing
mode across schools. Proper training
is required for this purpose.

Transgressors should be employed
as night patrollers to ensure gender
safety. This shall also lead to
inclusivity.

Focus on fitness, physical and
mental health is very important to
become active, alert, agile and swift.
Yoga modules should be included.

Role modelling has to be good.
IPS officers like Kiren Beeli's
uprightness and honesty should be
emulated. Compassion for the weak
but stern for the offenders or law
breakers should be the way forward.
At last, it is the ethical reforms

like code of ethics, training, proper accountability mechanisms, stringent laws like PCA etc. which shall lead to a public spirited, smart police force for building a safer, secure India.

2) The culture of ban, threat to democracy and diversity of India.

Gauri Shankar Lankesh is murdered on heart break, Narendra Dabholkar, a rationalist was murdered in the same manner, MM Kalburgi, a writer, was killed. With their murders, the idea of India was also murdered. Their murders was an open threat by the ban community to merd ways, accede to

as unilateral, majoritarian idea of ~~the~~ India, or else!

Pehlu Khan and Akhlag were killed for their food habits. They were lynched to exercise their freedom of expression, freedom of religion. The mob wanted to ban their food and control their lifestyle.

CBFC bans 'Lipstick Under my Burkha' and calls it a 'Lady Oriented movie'. It also bans 'Udta Punjab', a movie that talks about the crucial issue of drug trafficking in India.

Vigilantes storm the sets of 'Padmavati' and vandalise film set, slap the renowned director 'Sujay Leela Bhansali' and get away with impunity. Their demand is to ban 'Padmavati' as it does not adhere to their version of historical narrative'

Karnataka legislature exercise their
Contempt powers and gag media, the
fourth estate of democracy to silence
and ban the dissent.

Something unusual is happening in
India. Unusual because Idea of Idea
speaks for Argumentative India,
heterodox India, syncretic and multicultural
India. Welcome to the dawn of
'Culture of Ben'. Our cherished 'Idea
of Idea', that is democratic, secular,
socialist, diverse India is under
siege and by whom? By our own
people and institutions. It threatens
our democratic nature of polity, society
and economy. Let us discuss.

Art 19(1)(a) is a fundamental right to free speech, expression subject to reasonable restrictions. This is being templed upon by 'ben culture' by invoking arbitrary seditious laws and subjective interpretation of reasonable restrictions.

It has led to silencing the dissenting ability of the watchdog of democracy, that is media. Reporters without Borders' Report 'World Press Freedom Index' ranked Indian media as 136 from last year's 133. Gagging and banning media leads to accountability crises.

Culture of Ben leads to authoritarian political culture, leading to majoritarian tendencies and despotism. Core issues like health, education remain unaddressed as any dissent or creative criticism is

either banned or murdered. For example,
RTI activists are murdered to expose
corruption and wrongdoing.

The idea of ban or culture of ban
takes place on levels. First, they will
troll you, then they will warn or threaten
you, then they will ban you. If you even
persist further courageously, they will
murder you. In doing so, they murder
democracy.

It leads to proliferation of a surveillance
state, a nanny state and Kangaroo courts.

Hence, institutional independence and
credibility is challenged by the culture
of ban.

Culture of Bn. quells creativity needed
to expand cognitive abilities. It has
led to depression and other lifestyle disorders

among artists, writers, filmmakers, theatre artists, actors etc. North Korea, Nazi Germany and Soviet Union. were cases in point. It has led to post truth era and propaganda, inspired by Goebbels' policy in Nazi Germany.

Culture of bn. is also a threat to diversity of India. It challenges Right to equality (Art 14), freedom of religion (Art 25 - Art 28), Art 29 (Protection of culture of minorities).

It has threatened the multicultural and Sufi-Bhakti syncretism of India. ~~Cow slaughter~~ Livestock Bn. rules, mob lynchings to control food habits are cases to be noted and to be worried about.

Suspicion, hatred, prejudices, violence, racial crimes. have multiplied.

New words have been invented to gag
democratic bulwarks and diverse opinions
liberals, fiberals, ickular, pseudo-
secular and even prostitutes are
latest inventions. Anti-National is the
buzz word these days for anyone wanting
to creatively dissent or exercise his
food choices. Bushism has increased -
'You are either with us or against us'

This has led to intra-group
solidarities among minorities to secure
their life and liberties but has led to
communalism and segregation, hampering
the social fabric of India.

Islamophobia has increased, homogenous
societal concepts are gaining ground and
anyone opposing such ideas are jagged,
burned, silenced or murdered. Chauvinism

Intolerance and non-accomodative
character is an display. Social media
has fuelled its growth.

Culture of ban threatens the unity,
integrity and sovereignty of India. It
perpetuates the soft state perception of
India in global fora. and has impacted
the democratic image of India on
international platform.

Our Sanskriti of 'Sarva Dharma
Sambhava' and 'Eka Sat Vipaksha
Bahula Vadanti' (One truth, different
ways to reach and tell it) are
under siege.

Our Republicanism character is hampered.
Our economic democracy to follow any
legal profession we choose is being banned.

I would also contend that ban culture in positive way has strengthened the unity, democracy and diversity of India. Let us discuss. Banning sati, dowry menace, child marriage, female infanticide has led to improved sex ratios, more women democratic empowerment. Banning majoritarian tendency has yielded inclusive democracy. Internet shutdowns at times have led to averting of communal flares and hence has led to social cohesion and protection of diversity of India. Gagging and banning open defecation has yielded multiplier benefits for our women, especially Right to privacy, life of dignity.

But on a wider scale, the culture of ban has a negative connotation and we

need few measures to correct this
malice. Let us discuss the possible
solutions to perpetuate the 'Idea of
Nehru's India, Ambedkar's India,
and Gandhi's India', which clamours for
more democracy, more freedom, creativity
and more assimilation, more multiculturalism
and universal acceptance of thoughts, ideas,
choices

Education, values, ethics is the
primary antidote to the 'culture of
ban'.

"I disapprove of what you say, but
I shall defend to my last breath,
your right to say it!"
- Voltaire

James Mill on his 'On Liberty' wrote

that let us not ban even false stuff.
Why? We can have parameters for
truth that way. Also, there might
be an element of truth even in seemingly
false stuff.

Strengthening of social audit
mechanisms, accountability mechanisms
shall lead to answerability of governments
or institutions like CBFC if they ban
anything arbitrarily.

Cultural exchanges like Inter-
religious marriages should be promoted
to increase tolerance, assimilation and
cultural fusion.

Rationality, scientific temper and
constitutional ethos should be taught
as a part of fundamental duty.

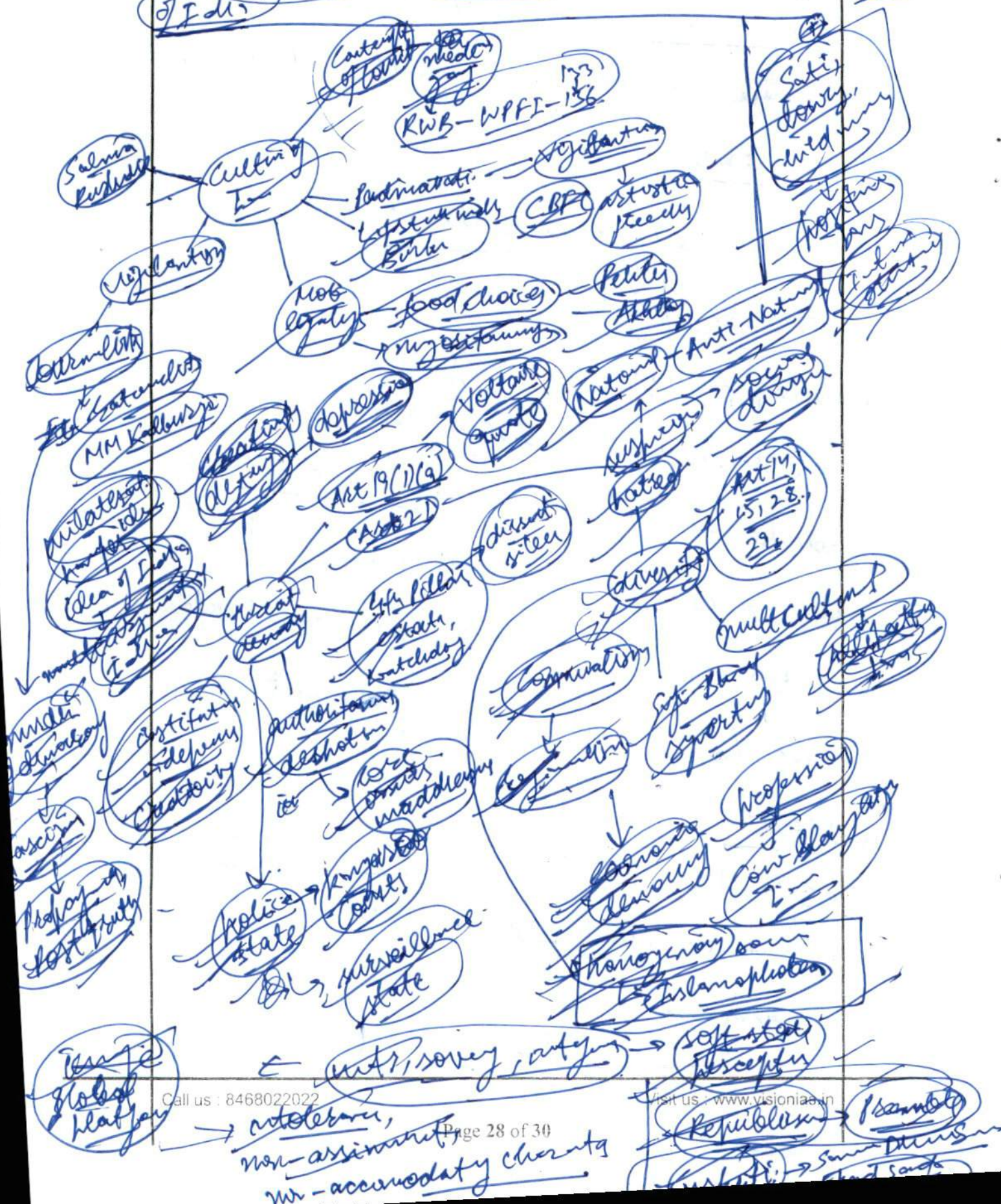
Strong police force and strong
Centre-State cooperative federalism
to ensure law, order against vigilantism,
mob trials.

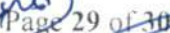
'We are the largest democracy,
until we criticize it!' → truth.
growing perception among youth of
India should be dispelled by taking
recourse to our Constitutional ideals,
better role modelling, their teachings,
evolution of scientific temper, equitable
and inclusive polity and independent
institutions.

Let us become the largest democracy,
not just in numbers but also socially,
politically and economically in its true
letter and spirit.

The culture of big threat to diversity and almost of India

Ways Ahead





Smart police force for a safer India

