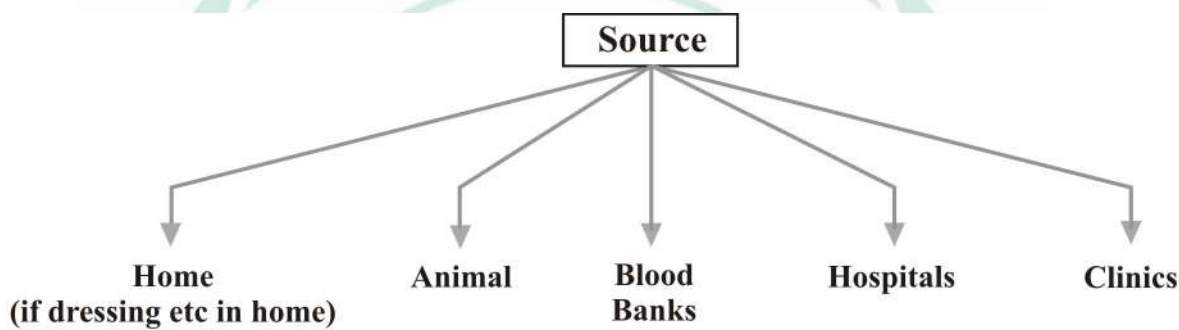


Q. In the wake of Covid-19 Pandemic discuss the challenges of Biomedical waste management & give salient features of Biomedical waste management rules, 2016. Also analyze the role of science and technology in the management of Biomedical waste.

Ans. As per the estimates of central pollution control Board (CPCB), the average quantity of Covid-19 related biomedical waste generation during may, 2021 is about 203 Tonnes per Day.

Covid-19 related Biomedical waste includes: personal protective equipment (PPE), gloves, face masks, head Cover, Plastic Cover. syringes among other gears & medical equipment used by both health care providers and patients.

Sources of Biomedical waste



Challenges of Biomedical waste management

(1) Health Risk

Biomedical waste has created new biomedical waste crisis & posing a health risk to sanitation workers and garbage collectors.

(2) Segregation of Biomedical waste

As people are not aware about how to segregate the waste at source & this is bigger concern

(3) Large Volume of waste generated

As per data of central pollution control Board (CPCB), the peak generation of Biomedical waste was about 250 tonnes per day

(4) Unequal distribution of treatment facilities

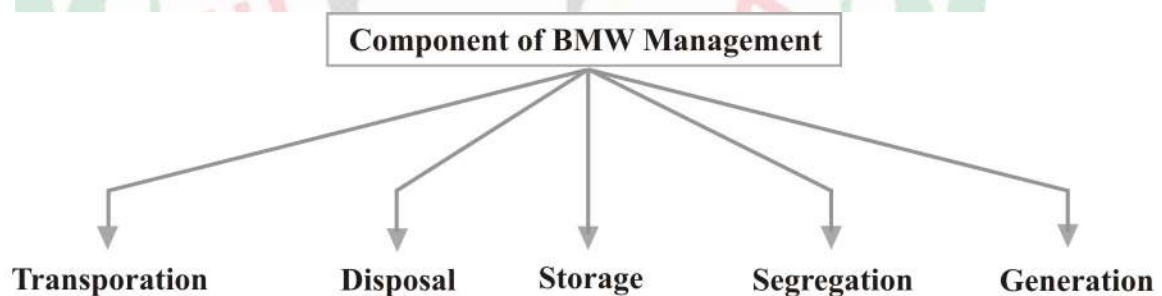
India has about 200 Common Biomedical Waste treatment Facilities (CBWTF) across the country but they are located in few cities/districts like Mumbai or in Delhi.

Biomedical waste means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining there to or in the production or testing of biological & including categories mentioned in schedule 1, of the Biomedical waste management rules, 2016. (BMW)

Salient features of BMW rule, 2016

- (a) The ambit of the rules has been expanded to include Vaccination Camp blood donation Camps. Surgical Camps or any other health activity
- (b) Phase out the use of chlorinated plastic Bags, gloves & blood bags within two years.
- (c) Pre-treatment of the laboratory waste, microbiological waste, blood samples & blood bags through disinfection, or Sterilization on site in the manner as prescribed by WHO.
- (d) Provide training to all its health care workers and immunize all health workers regularly
- (e) Establish a Bar-Code system for bags or containers containing Biomedical waste for disposal.
- (f) Report major accidents
- (g) Biomedical waste has been classified into 4 categories instead of 10 to improve the segregation of waste at source.
- (h) No Occupier shall establish on site treatment & disposal facility, if a service of common biomedical waste treatment facility is available at distance of seventy five kilometers.

Role of Science and technology in Biomedical waste management



- (1) **Use of Robot**
Segregation of Biomedical waste (BMW) & its infectious nature is major challenge in waste management. Use of Robot for segregation can be path breaking
- (2) Establish GPS & Bar-Coding facility at common biomedical waste treatment facility for effective management of BMW.
- (3) **Chemical Disinfection**
It is preferred treatment for liquid infections waste
- (4) **Gas/Vapour Sterilization**
Gas/Vapour sterilization uses gaseous or vaporized chemicals as the sterilizing agents. Ethylene Oxide is the most Commonly used agent.

(5) Thermal inactivation

It involves the treatment of waste with high temperatures to eliminate infectious agents.

(6) Incineration

This is provided in which there is an increase in temperature causing dry oxidation.

(7) Autoclave

Autoclaves are closed chambers that apply both heat & pressure, and sometimes steam over a period of time to sterilize medical equipment.

With the opening up of the Vaccination drive for all above 18 years & the possibility of a third wave of Covid-19 in the upcoming time may increase the Biomedical waste manifold. Need of the hour is to ensure proper awareness regarding waste segregation, triggering innovation, stringent action against defaulters & use of artificial intelligence to handle Biomedical waste management effectively.



Q. State the condition of women in Bihar. Discuss about various measures taken by Bihar government in the direction of women empowerment.

Ans. UNDP in its latest report for gender inequality has found that women have been hit harder than men by pandemic & women are 25% more likely than men to live in extreme poverty.

Condition of women in Bihar

(1) Illiteracy Rate

As per report of Oxfame India "mapping inequality in Bihar", nearly half (40%) of women are illiterate.

(2) Child Marriage

As per National Family health survey (V) (NFHS-V) 2019-20, 40-8% women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years.

(3) High Material Mortality ratio (MMR)

MMR is number of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live birth. As per NFHS-IV, Bihar MMR is still higher than the national rate at 130.

(4) High Fertility Rate

As per NFHS-IV, fertility rate of Bihar is 3.0 which is much higher than replacement rate of 2.1.

(5) Low female labour force participation

Female labour force participation in Bihar is among the lowest in the country, with only 6.4% of women employed in urban areas & 3.9% in rural regions.

The government of Bihar, in a bid to address these gender gaps, has instituted several schemes & policies:

(1) Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana

For safety of women & girls in public against crimes

(2) Mukhyamantri Kanya Uthan Yojana

For ensuring all around development of girls.

(3) Affirmative actions for women

Bihar was first state in India to introduce 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and all levels of urban local government bodies in 2006.

(4) Reservation in public employment

35% of all public service jobs including police services, were reserved for women.

(5) Gender Budgeting

Bihar is also one of the earliest state in the country to adopt gender Budgeting practices in 2008-09 financial year. The latest Gender Budget summary, published in the Economic survey (2019-20) shows that the total fund allocation for women in the budget has increased every year after a dip in 2015-16.

(6) Entrepreneurship Scheme

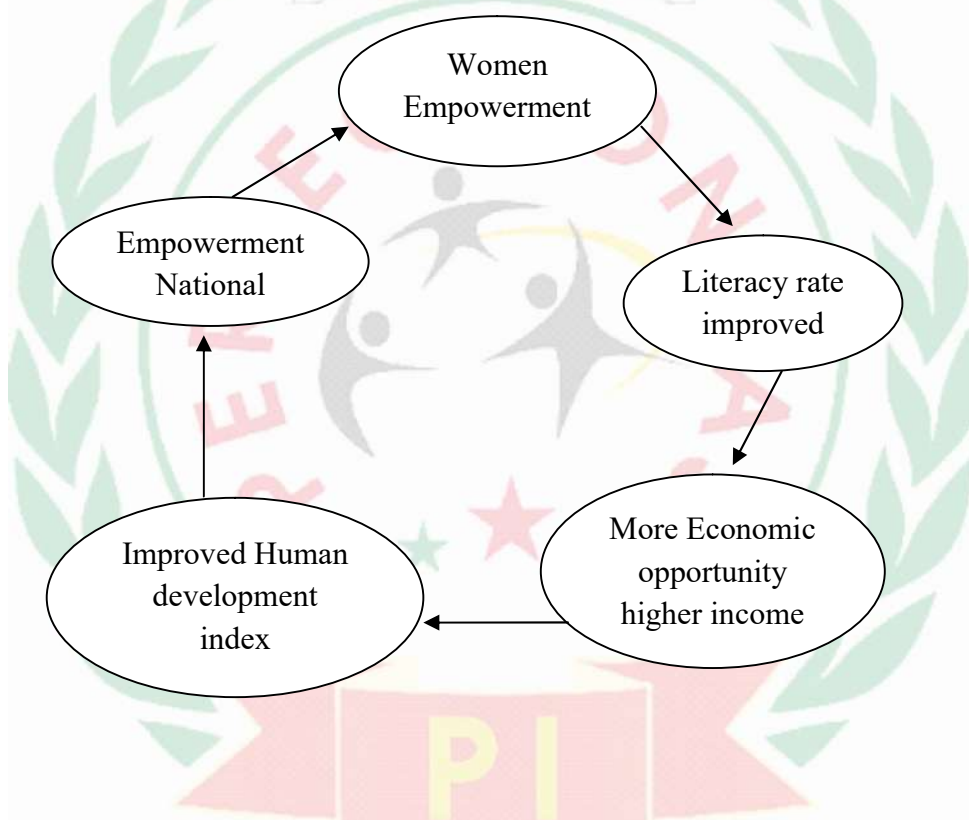
The government has come up with a women's entrepreneurship incentive, under which upto Rs 10 lakh worth of financial assistance would be provided to women to help them set up businesses.

(7) The Mukhya Mantri Balika Cycle Yojana started in 2007 & Mukhya Mantri Balika Protsahan Yojana for girl students not only earned Bihar world wide praise, but also panel the way for enrolment of girl student in school at a large scale.

(8) 33.3% reservation for women in admission in all engineering & medical colleges.

(9) Saat Nischay 2.0 where focus on the resolve of 'Sashakt Mahila-Saksham Mahila'.

Women Empowerment Virtuous Cycle



While various women specific schemes and reservation for women in politics & public employment is a stride towards a more gender just society. We need structural reforms to address the underlying social norms that limit equal footing for women state has miles to go yet to realize the dream to 'aadhe hum, aadha hamara' & achieve SDG Goal-5 i.e gender equality.

Q. In a bid to encourage crop diversification, the central government has hiked the minimum support Price (MSP) for Paddy, Pulses and Oilseeds. Discuss the factors for recommending MSP & give a brief analysis of the benefit & challenges associated with the minimum support price regime in India.

Ans: MSP is the minimum Price which the government pays for farmers' Produce at the time of procurement. It is aimed at saving the crops from Price fluctuations in the market They are Recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) and approved by the cabinet Committee on economic Affairs.

Factors for recommending the MSP

1. The CACP Considers Various factors while recommending the MSP for a commodity including cost of cultivation.
2. It takes into account the supply and demand situation for a commodity market Price trends (Domestic and global) and parity vis-a-vis other Crops, and implications for consumer (inflation), environment (Soil water use) and terms of trade between agriculture & non –agriculture sectors.

Despite numerous challenges posed by MSP, it has Proved beneficial in following aspects:-

1. The minimum Support Price mechanism proved beneficial in transferring incomes to rural areas and to counter farm inflation.
2. It countered the agricultural distress brought on by natural hazard in Country
3. Ensures that the Country's agricultural output responds to the changing needs of its consumers.
e.g. in a bid to encourage crop diversification, the central government has hiked the MSP for pulses oil seeds
4. Incentivize Production of a specific food crop which is in short supply

Problems and Challenges associated with MSP regime

1. Stagnant rates of MSP

The MSP, though announced every year, does not increase in proportion to increase in Cost of production .

2. unequal access

The benefit of scheme do not reach all farmers for all crops. There are many region like the

North- eastern region where the implementation in too weak.

3. Distorting Cropping Pattern

MSP has distorted Cropping Pattern. MSP have resulted into Crops like rice being crown in the Punjab & Haryana which are not suitable for it.

4. Environmental issues

Impact on soil health and results in Problems like over exploitation of ground water. Alkalinity etc, and decreases productivity in the long run.

5. Killing of Competition

Any Interference by the government kills the Competition.

6. issues in WTO

India's MSP scheme for any crops has been challenged by many countries in WTO. example Australia has complained of the MSP on what US & EU complained of Sugarcane & Pusses MSP.

7. Rising government expenses

MSP has raised the maintenance cost of Procuring food grains by the government.

Way forward :-

1. Farmer awareness about the benefits of crop diversification is as to Produce Move nutritious food to ensure nutritional security.
2. Revision of MSP and its Provisions are required. Diversification towards other crops like pulses must be done
3. Increase public investment in agriculture infrastructure
4. Promotion of rural-non farm rectors
5. Encouraging price deficiency payment system as an alternative to MSP (recommended by Niti Aayog)
6. Implementation of Swaminathan & Shanta Kumar Committee is Required

The Pricing System has its limits in raising farmers' income. More sustainable solutions lie in augmenting Productivity, diversifying to high- value crops, and shifting people out of agriculture to high Productivity Job elsewhere.

Q. What is tropical cyclone? Discuss the conditions for formation of tropical cyclone & explain structure of Tropical cyclone. In the Context of recent cyclone Year, Amphan give reasons that why more cyclones are formed in the Bay of Bengal?

Ans. Tropical cyclones are violent storms that originates over oceans in the tropical areas and novel over to the coastal areas bringing about large scale destruction caused by violent wind, very heavy rain fall & storm surges.

This is one of the most devastating natural calamities. They are known as cyclones in the Indian Ocean, Hurricanes in the Atlantic, Typhoons in western pacific and South China Sea & willy-willies in the Western Australia.

The conditions favorable for the formation & intensification of tropical stosms:-

1. Large sea surface with temperature higher than 27°C
2. Presence of the coriolis force
3. small variations in the vertical wind speed
4. A pre-existing weak low-pressure area or low-level-cyclonic circulation
5. Upper Divergence above the sea level system

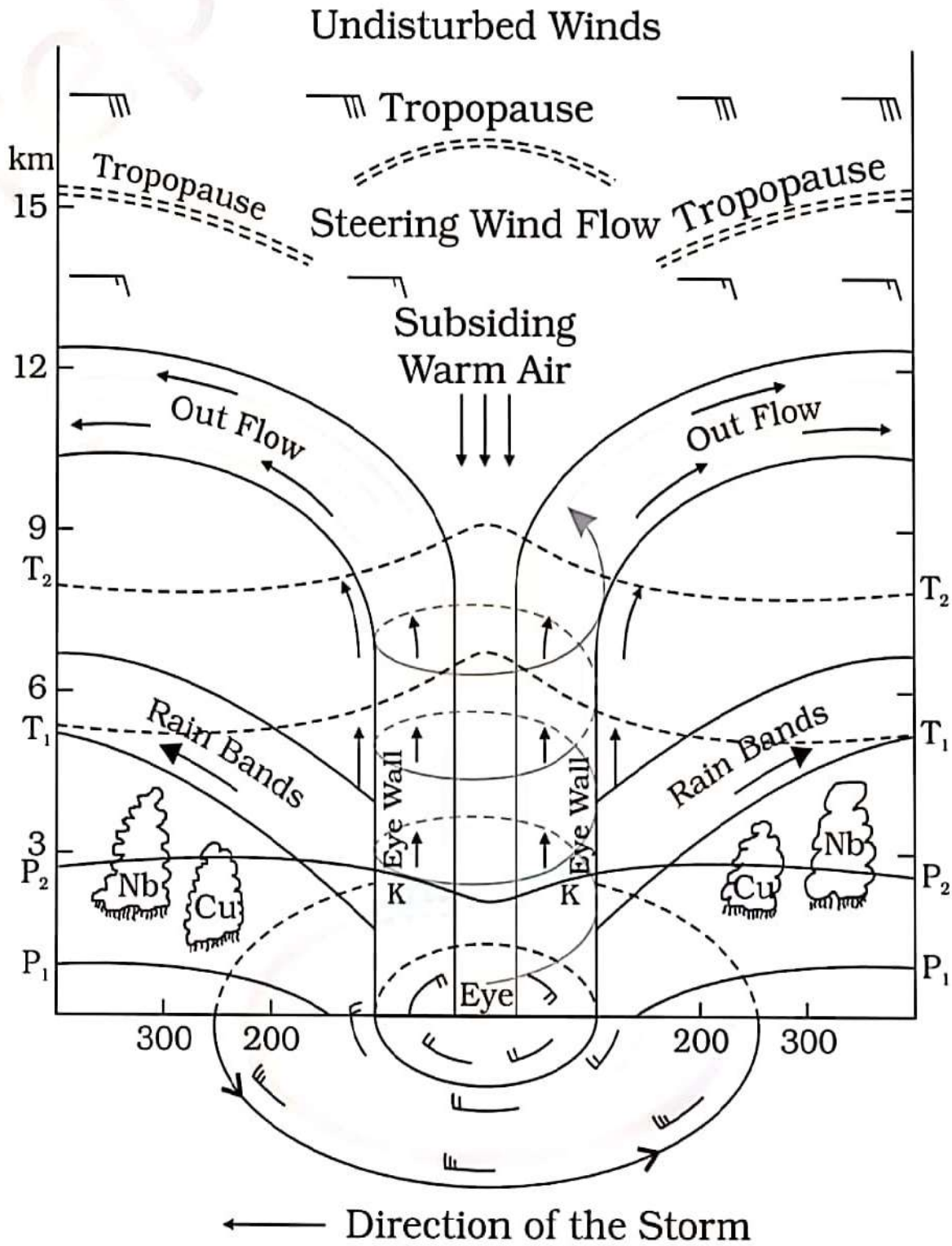
The energy that intensifies the storm comes from the condensation process in the towering cumulonimbus clouds, surrounding the centre of the storm. With the continuous supply of moisture from the Sea, the Storm is further strengthened. on reaching the land the moisture reapply in cut off & the storm dissipater.

The place where a tropical cyclone crosses the coast in called the land fall of the cyclones, which cross 20°N latitude generally, recurve & they are more destructive Structure of tropical cyclone

The structure of a tropical cyclone is typically a massive cumulonimbus cloud with rapidly raising air spiraling cop wards at the margins of the eye.

Tropical cyclones are formed by the following parts:-

1. Eye
 - The 'eye' is a roughly circular area of comparatively light wind & fair weather found at the center of a severe tropical cyclone.
 - Eyes range in size 8 km to over 200 km across.
2. Eye wall
 - The eye is surrounded by the 'eye wall' the roughly circular ring of deep convection, which is the area of highest surface winds in the tropical cyclone.
3. Spiral bands
 - Curved bands of clouds & thunderstorms that trail away from the eye wall in spiral fashion. These bands are capable of producing heavy bursts of rain & wind.



Recently, cyclone 'yaas' made landfall south of Balashore in Odisha, Reason for frequent cyclone in Bay of Bengal.

1. High sea surface temperatures along with high humidity due to higher rainfall in the Bay of Bengal, triggers extremely strong cyclones.
2. Sluggish winds. Along with warm air current in the Bay of Bengal keep temperatures relatively high.
3. The supply of constant in flow of fresh water from Ganga & Brahmaputra rivers makes it impossible for the warm wakes to mix with cooler water below
4. Cyclonic air easily move into Bay of Bengal due to presence of moisture from river and the absence of any large landmass unlike the Arabian sea, where cyclones usually weakens due to presence of western grates.
5. The absence of air movements from north-western India towards the Bay in the post-monsoon phase in also another reason for the chances of cyclones in the Bay of Bengal.
6. Bay of Bengal is shaped like a trough that makes it more Respectable for storms to gain force.

Though tropical cyclones help in maintaining a relatively stable & warm temperature world wide. But at the same time It has become reason for large destruction of property & lifer. There fore need of the hour in to better Preparedness for the disaster with better urban planning community awareness in the line of 'Sendai Frame form'. National cyclone Risk mitigation Project by India is right step in right direction.

Q. Discuss the features of Bihar special Armed Police Act, 2021. Why is it needed? How does it impact the civil liberties of of people of the state?

Introduction:- Bihar special Armed Police Act, 2021 has been enacted in the month of March, 2021. It would replace Bengal Military Police Act, 1892. The aim of the new Act is to develop the Bihar Military Police (BMP) into a well-trained and equipped armed police force on the lines of Central Industrial Security force.

Features of the Act :-

- 1) **Bihar Special Armed Police (BSAP)** -BMP has been renamed as BSAP and has been entrusted with responsibility to ensure security at important places and establishments of the state.
- 2) **Mandate :-** Section 3 (1) of the Act provides the armed police shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order, combating extremism, ensuring the better protection and security of specified establishment and perform such duties as modified.
- 3) **Superintendence, Command and Administration :-** The Command, supervision and administration of the BSAP shall vest in Director General of Police, Bihar for smooth discharge of routine functions of force. It includes officials of the rank of Sepoy to Chief Inspector (Armed) besides senior officials
- 4) **Arrest and Search without Warrant:-** Section 8 and 9 of the Act provides for search and arrest without warrant by SAP officials engaged in protection of such notified premises in order to prevent occurrence of cognizable offences there.

Need for the Act :- The Act aims to develop the Bihar special Armed Police into a well-trained and fully equipped force with multi-domain expertise for the developmental needs and security concerns.

- 1) **Security of Vital Installations :-** Bihar is a rapidly developing state with the need of security of industrial, tourist and commercial establishments. In 2017, Bihar Govt notified two military police battalions viz. State Industry Security Force 1 & 2 on the lines of CISF. At present. BMP has been entrusted with security of Mahabodhi Temple, Gaya and Darbhanga Airport.
- 2) **Increasing dependence on Central Armed Police forces (CAPF) :-** The number of companies of CAPF deployed in Bihar has almost doubled since 2010. (23 in 2010 to 45 in 2020). This increases burden on the exchequer of the state. The organisation of an armed police force will reduce the dependence and lesson the economic burden on state.
- 3) **Outdated Law :-** Military Police is governed by Bengal Military Police Act, 1892 whereas District Police is governed by Bihar Police Act, 2007. Also, the states like Bengal, Odisha who had their force governed under the Act have already updated their laws.

- 4) **Work Culture and Identity :-** The Bihar Military Police has evolved a distinct identity and work culture based on duty framework and organisational structure over a century. To retain and maintain the identity; and similarity vis-a-vis other states' military polices like U.P , M.P Rajasthan etc., the Act is the right step in this direction.
- 5) **Increase in investment and Employment opportunities :-** With better law 2 order situation, a conducive environment for investment and in turn to generating huge employment opportunities. This is particularly useful as unemployment rate in Bihar is approx 10% according to CMIE data.

Issues & Concerns :- The Act seems to address the security concerns of the developing state and the rise in organised crime and extreme is activities. How ever, Critics argue that the Act would be used to target members of opposition parties, stifle the voice of masses and thus term the bill as draconian.

- 1) **Absolute Power to Police personnels –** It Police officer of not below a specified rank, has reason to believe that on offence has been or is being committed, he can arrest and search without warrant as provided under section 7 of the Act
- 2) **Providing protection of Police personnels :-** Section 15 of the Act says a court can't take cognizance if a special armed police officer is involved in a serious case bearing some exceptions. Sanction of senior officer is must to begin proceedings against officer.
- 3) **Areas not specified :-** As per Government, the bill is applicable only to certain areas But neither the same has been specified nor the basis on which these locations can be notified has been enlisted.

Government's counter arguments: - Government has defended the provisions of the Act on following grounds.

- 1) Section 28 (2) of the Act specifies that the provisions relating to searches under CRPC, 1973 would be followed. So, rights of citizens are protected.
- 2) The powers are very limited in scope as only notified establishment come under the purview of the Armed Police.
- 3) Such powers are already enjoyed by District Police and Armed Police forces of Centre and other states.
- 4) Protection of police forces are not wide ranging and any act which falls under offence mentioned in IPC, 1861 would follow normal course of law.

Conclusion :- Indeed, Bihar Special Armed Police Act fills a lacuna in the existing framework. But as it is said the devil lies in detail and implementation. In light of this, Principles based on court judgements and others should be kept in mind while using discretionary power.

Various court judgements declaring the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 (1) and Article 21 of the constitution, should not be undermined or curtailed in the name of security of state.

2nd ARC also recommended that prior sanction of Government or senior officials without any time line, is not the best of bureaucratic practices.



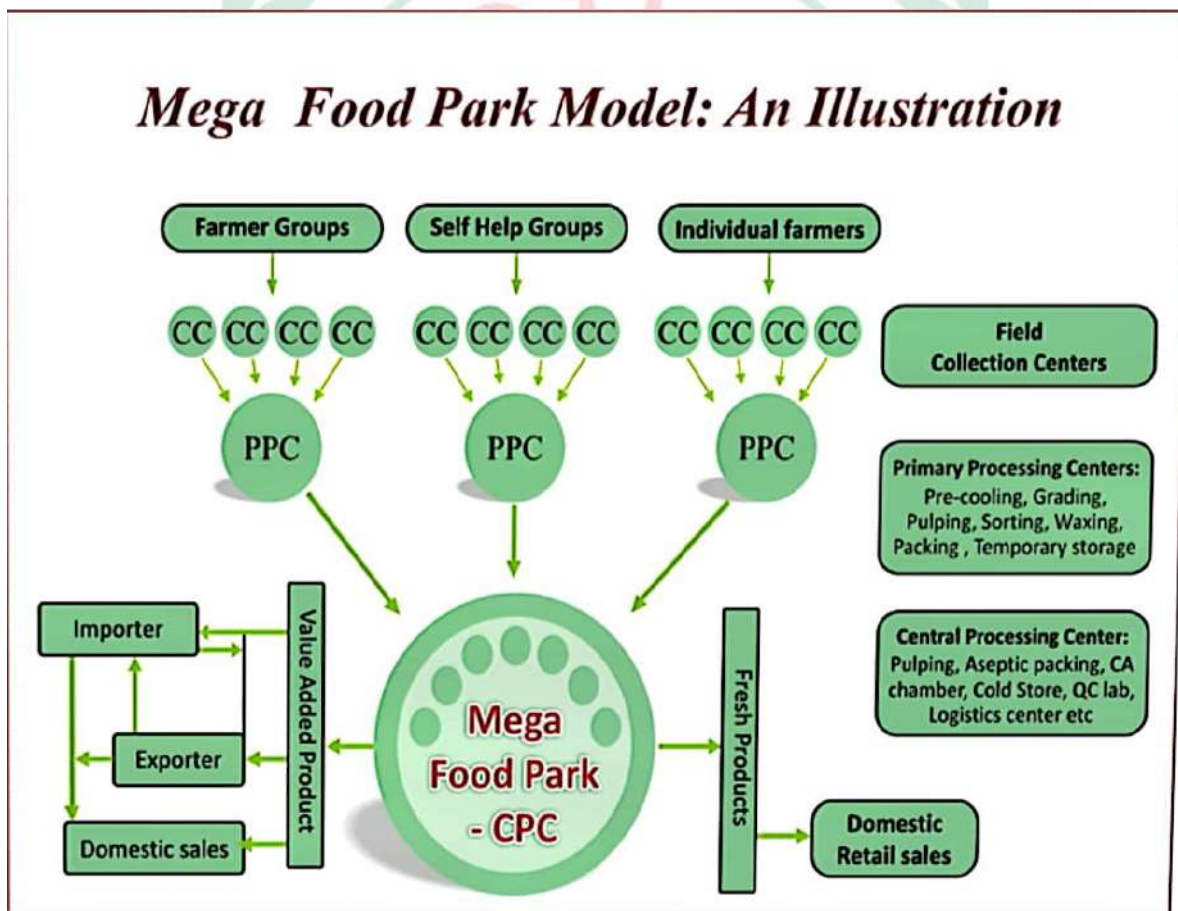
Q. What is mega food park scheme? Discuss its advantages & issues associated with it. How it will help Bihar.

Ans. The scheme of mega Food Park aims at providing a mechanism to link agricultural Production to the market by bringing to gather farmers. Processes & relatailers.

So as to ensure Maximizing value addition, minimizing wastage. Increasing farmer's income & creating employment opportunity in rural sectors.

Mode of Operation :-

1. The mega food park sachem is based on "cluster" approach and envisages creation of state of art support infrastructure.
2. It in dudes creation of infrastructure for primary & storage near the farm in the form of primary Processing centers (PPCS) and collection centre's (CCS) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure at central processing centre. (CPC)



Implementation

1. It is implemented by a special purpose vehicle (SPV) which is a Body Cosposate registered under the companies Act.

Advantages of scheme

1. Modern infrastructure for food processing at the part would benefit farmers & Processes immensely.
2. Direct & indirect employment generation would help local population
3. Provide efficient supply chain management from farm fate to retail outlet.
4. Minimizing wastage

As per estimation by ICAR, Annual wastage of farm produce in 2016 was Rs. 92,651 CR. Mega food part scheme will help in reducing this wastage

5. Reduce rural urban migration
Especially in the era of covid-19 where country has witnessed mass exodus toward rural area. This scheme would provide source of employment in rural area

However there are various issues with success of mega food parks:-

1. Land Acquisition issues
Most of the projects have failed to take off mainly because of bottlenecks involved in land acquisition.
2. Financial issues
One of the main reasons has been the failure of the promoters in raising finance for the mega food Parks.
3. Governance issues
Inordinate delay due to non approvals & in coordination with various state agencies.

Recently the centre announced setting up a mega food park at motipur in muzaffarpur district of Bihar. A similar park is being developed in the khagaria this would help Bihar district. In the following manner:-

1. Employment generation
Mega food part would generate direct indirect employment in local area. eg. Food Park at motipur has potential of generating minimum 5000 employment.
2. Will bring investment
Expenditure on development of common structure infrastructure of the part in Motipur would be Rs. 123 CR. It will bring extra investment of 400 Crore.
3. A well developed food processing sector with higher level of processing help in reduction of wastage improve value addition. Promote diversification & ensure better return to the farmers.

As per an estimate India's food consumption is currently valued at USD 370 Billion and expected to reach USD 1 trillion by 2025.

The development of food processing industry is necessary due to rise in the disposable income, changing food habits & changing dietary preferences towards the processed & packaged food.

Q. Examine the role of Chief Minister in governance of Bihar. Highlight the initiatives of Government of Bihar under current CM.

In the Republic of India, a chief minister (CM) is the elected head of government of each state and sometimes a union territory. Article 163 of the constitution provides for this office. As a real executive authority, the Chief Minister is called the head of the government. He is assisted by his council of ministers who are a part of state executive along with Governor and Advocate-General of State.

CM of any state has many functions to perform in relation with various other organs/institutions of the state. In addition to those functions (mentioned below), he also chairs state planning board, plays role of crisis manager, chief spokesperson of government, vice-chairperson of the concerned zonal council by rotation, member of Inter-State Council and National Development Council.

In Relation to the Council of Ministers

- He recommends to the governor on who to appoint as ministers and allocates portfolio.
- He can ask a minister to resign.
- Meeting of the council of ministers is headed by him\
- All activities of the ministers are guided and controlled by the Chief Minister
- If he resigns, the entire council of ministers collapses.

In Relation to the Governor

- All the activities, decisions that are taken up by the council of ministers are communicated to the governor by the chief minister. (Article 167)
- To report to the governor, information about the administrative affairs if and when asked by the governor.
- If any minister has decided on any issue, the same has to be reported to the Governor by the Chief Minister when the same has not been considered by the council.
- He gives his advice to the governor for the appointment of the following persons: Advocate-General, Chairman of state public service commission, The state election commission, the State Information commission etc.

In Relation to the State Legislature

- He is the leader of the house.
- Before a governor prorogues and summons the sessions of the state legislature, the Chief Minister's advice is a must
- Legislative Assembly can be dissolved at any time on his recommendation to the governor
- All government policies are announced by him on the floor of the house.

Government makes policies for betterment of the people of state and economic prosperity. The role of CM become very important in this regard. As he is the guide of the council of ministers and permanent executive, his vision plays a dominant role in prioritising policies and developmental programmes and schemes.

Programs and Initiatives

1. **Prohibition:** -Article 47 under Directive principle of State policy(DPSP) asks government to bring about prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs. It is based on Gandhian philosophy. The Bihar Government brought the Liquor prohibition act for the same purpose in 2016.
2. **Saat Nischay:** - For better and all-round development of basic amenities like water and sanitation, pucca roads, skill development and credit availability; Saat Nischay-I was launched in 2015. It achieved more than 80 % of its target.
Saath Nischay-II has been launched in November 2020. It is a natural development from the previous one.Focus is on quality skill developmental institutions, encouraging entrepreneurship, female education, rural and urban development, renewable energy, sewerage treatment plants, better connectivity and access to healthcare services.
3. **Jal Jeevan Hariyali:** - Climate change can reduce the productivity of agriculture by 10 %.Bihar, being an agricultural state and low per capita income is at increased risk to bear the burnt of the man-made calamity.As a mitigation strategy, the initiative aims to increase the forest and tree cover and increase employment opportunities in field of aquaculture, agro-forestry etc.
4. **Child Budget:** - Bihar has become third state to start budgeting for child. This initiative will help in reducing IMR, U5MR, malnutrition and promoting vaccination, early healthy development and school education.
5. **Green Budget:** - Green budget statements can be used as an instrument for coordinating, planning and targeted spending to encourage government and other actors to contribute to sustainability initiatives.Biharprepared a green budget statement, the first-of-its-kind in the country in 2020 in which it tabled a separate and comprehensive green budget before the state legislature.
6. **Road Map on Disaster Risk Reduction:** - following the spirit of Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction, Bihar was the first Indian state to develop a Road Map on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 in an effort to build the resilience of at-risk communities living in disaster-prone areas.
7. **Women Empowerment:** - The affirmative action in favour of Women in government jobs(35%reservation), panchayats (50% reservation) and *Balika Poshak Yojana, Cycle yojana* etc. would not only reduce drop-out rates but also lead to an educated society with reduced gender inequity and *Atmanirbhar Parivar* which in turn will fasten the process of development of the state as well as the country.

8. **Infrastructural Development:** - Vision of CM to reduce travel time from any corner to state capital to 5 hours. It led to increased road connectivity and doubling of state highways and major district roads. Many bridges like JP Setu over Ganga in Patna and another over Kosi Mahasetu etc. have been completed and many more are under construction. Bihar's first expressway from Aurangabad to Jainagar is in pipeline.
9. **Innovative Governance:** - Initiatives like Janta Durbar, coupons for PDS ration, rationalization of DISCOMs, use of DBT for labourers in distress during lockdown etc. have been lauded from different corners of world and have gained popularity among masses.
10. **Digital and e-governance:** - Development of SWAN, secLAN, Smart Metering, apps and websites for different purpose, providing digital tablets to AASHA workers etc. These help in reducing the gap between government and people as well as increase efficiency of governance, reduce leakages.

Conclusion: - Bihar has clocked double-digit growth in last decade. Even then, according to a Niti Aayog report in 2019, Bihar stood last among the big states with most indicators being 'deteriorated' and 'most deteriorated'. Bihar hasn't been faring well in many sectors including health, education and employment, which require close attention of CM. The current term is a golden opportunity for him to rise to people's expectations and create employment opportunities; bring investment by creating SEZs; develop a film city; professionalise tourism industry; promote craft-based tourism and strengthen crucial sectors such as health and education. For this, he can ask help of Bihari NRIs, retired bureaucrats, experts from industry and medical fraternity.

Q. Time and again question is raised about the relevance of legislative councils (Vidhan Parishad). Critically analyze the relevance of Vidhan Parishad. Also discuss the achievement of Bihar legislative council.

Ans: Article 169 of the constitution of India deals with the creation or abolition of state legislative councils. Currently, six states have legislative councils.

Need of Legislative Council:-

- (1) To act as a check on hasty actions by the legislative assembly
- (2) To allow leaders, professors, and other people who shy from elections to participate in legislative process.
- (3) To formulate better and detailed discussed legislation.
- (4) Having a second chamber would allow for more debate & sharing of work between the houses.

Arguments against having a second house

(1) Unnecessary Delay

If two different parties are in majority in legislative council & legislative assembly, the upper house will delay bills for months unnecessarily. Thus its role may become nasty & obstructive.

(2) Backdoor entrance of the defeated members

Rather than fulfilling the lofty objective of getting intellectuals into the legislature, the forum is likely to be used to accommodate party functionaries who fail to get elected.

(3) Unnecessary drain on the exchequer Expenditure

It becomes an unnecessary luxury for defeated candidates of the ruling party

(4) Vested Interest

Legislative council serves only as stronghold of vested interests of people, who are not interested in legislation.

(5) Limited check on legislative assembly

Power of the legislative councils are limited and hardly impose any effective check on the assemblies. Whether a Bill is approved by the council or not, assembly can still go a head after four months.

(6) As regards money Bills, only fourteen days delay can be caused by the council, which is more or less a formality rather than a barrier in the way of money Bill passed by the Assembly.

Argument in favour of legislative council:

(1) Forum for academicians and intellectual

Legislative council provides a forum for academicians & intellectuals, who are arguably not suited for the rough & tumble electoral politics.

(2) Prevent hasty Legislation

A second house of legislative is considered important to act as a check on hasty actions by the popularly elected house. If there are two chambers, the measures passed by one would be scrutinized by the other minutely.

(3) Prevent autocracy

It is argued that second house put a check on autocratic tendencies of the lower chambers. To vest the legislative powers with a popularly elected house alone may prove harmful to the people of the state as legislation may be arbitrary

(4) Wider representation

Member of Various Communities and ethnic groups which could not be sent to the assembly could be accommodated in the council for favour.

(5) Reduce the Work Load

Due to rapid growth in the functions of a modern welfare state, a unicameral legislature cannot cope with the work and devote fully to the bills brought before it for enactment. Legislative council lesion the burden of the lower house & enables assembly to fully concentrate on measures of greater importance

The Bihar Legislative council has had a glorious past. Since its formation, it has covered a journey of several developmental steps till today

Achievements of Bihar legislative council

- (1) From the very beginning, the Bihar legislative council has been taking initiatives in the direction of public welfare. In 1913 the newly formed Bihar & Orissa council spearheaded the cause of providing educational facilities to the capital & got success.
- (2) In 1921 it was council itself which gave orders to the district councilors to open Tibbi & Ayurvedic Dispensaries.
- (3) On 22nd November 1921 and important debate on the voting rights of female took place for the first time in the council and as a result the female got such rights.
- (4) The Bihar legislative council has not only maintained its glorious past but also added different new dimensions to the parliamentary politics through meaningful dialogues and parliamentary interventions.
- (5) Special debates in the house & seminars on topical social & political issues like Perils of parliamentary Democracy, fate of Indian rivers. Child labour in Bihar, food security, uranium Radiation effects in Jadugoda etc have led the government & agencies concerned to take condusive decisions.
- (6) Intervention of council led to formation of Bihar state child labour commission & passing of the witchcraft prevention Act, 1999 in the state

Having a second chamber is important in representative democracy. Bicameralism looks beyond adult Franchise for a more successful democracy. Hence the legislative councils serve as an important platform of deliberation.

Q. Throw some light on bilateral relations of India-Myanmar. How the political instability in Myanmar would affect the relations?

Myanmar sits at the intersection of India's "Neighborhood First" policy and its "Look East" policy, Myanmar is an essential element in India's practice of regional diplomacy in the Indo-Pacific and serves as a land bridge to connect South Asia and Southeast Asia. The 5 Bs- Buddhism, Business, Bollywood, Bharatnatyam, and Burma teak— these are the five Bs that frame India-Myanmar relations in the popular imagination since the Treaty of Friendship signed in 1951.

Since then, the relation has acquired greater economic weight and strategic orientation for geopolitical, maritime, Land-boundaries, communication etc.

Bilateral Relations: --

Geopolitical: - Both the countries are members of forums like BIMSTEC, Mekong-Ganga Cooperation. Myanmar is member of ASEAN, with whom India want increased trade and service cooperation. And Myanmar was given the status of observer in SAARC in August 2008. The increased cooperation is very much important to counterbalance China especially after String of Pearls theory and Belt and Road Initiative.

Economic Development: - India is Burma's 4th largest trading partner after Thailand, China, and Singapore. India is the second-largest export market for Burmese exports after Thailand, which mostly consists of pulses and beans imports to India. India is the tenth largest investor in Myanmar. Indian policy of Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) in Indian Ocean region, India developed the Sittwe port in Myanmar's Rakhine state.

Infrastructure & Connectivity:- It saw a benign start with the Indo- Myanmar Friendship road constructed by BRO in 2001. Now, multi-national project India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway that connects Guwahati to Thailand; and multi-modal projects like Kaladan multi-modal Highway from Kolkata to Aizwal are being developed. It would increase economic activity in North eastern region, bilateral trade and also reduce travel time.

Security Cooperation: – It becomes particularly important because of presence of left-wing extremism and insurgency in NE India and porous border between the two. Indian and Myanmar troops carried out jointly Operation Sunrise and Operation Sunrise 2 in 2019 in their respective territories to destroy several insurgent camps.

The two neighbours also conducted joint Army exercises called IMBAX since 2017. India has gifted the Myanmar navy its first-ever submarine, a kilo class (INS Sindhuvir) attack submarine and other aids like radar, rocket launcher etc. for military modernization.

Energy and other Projects: -ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL), GAIL, and ESSAR are participants in the energy sector in Myanmar. Tamanthi and Shwezaye Hydro-Electric Power project in Chindwin River valley are being developed by NHPC. Certain Institutions and Organisations like Myanmar-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (MIEDC) etc. have been set up for human resource development in Myanmar.

Humanitarian Relief: - India has assisted Myanmar in humanitarian relief operations following natural calamities like Cyclone Mora (2017). Under Drug diplomacy and “Vaccine Maitri”, package of 3,000 vials of the antiviral Remdesivir and vaccines to fight against COVID-19 pandemic were provided.

Challenges in Relations: -

China Factor: - China-Myanmar Economic Corridor (CMEC) part of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), 25 % FDI from China, 40 % of debt from China all present a perfect case of Myanmar going Sri Lanka way, i.e., debt trap of China.

Trade: - Bilateral trade between the 2 countries remains far below potential. A major reason for this is often the movement of infrastructure projects at snail space. Restriction on import of pulses etc. also strained the relations.

Security: - Conflict in Rakhine state can promote insurgency in North-East and thus cause loss of life and livelihood in the region.

Negotiate with new guard:- India has to maintain good relations with both the democratically elected govt as well Military dispensation “Tatmadaw” because of the political upheaval. It requires fine balancing by the diplomatic channels.

Effect of Political Instability : - Myanmar is that the only ASEAN neighbour India has. Despite sharing cultural, security, economic developmental path; the relations between the two has not been very warm. Military rule, Rohingya migrant crisis and now military coup have tested the relations.

Rohingya Crisis: - in Myanmar led to influx of nearly 40,000 Rohingya Muslims and who sought refuge in India so as to flee religious persecution. India facing a huge burden on its resources and anticipating security threat from radicalized youth has been pushing for repatriation of refugees.

Military Coup: -Recently, Myanmar's military seized power of the Southeast Asian country in a coup— the third time in nation's history. A national state of emergency for one year has been imposed. The move comes over alleged election irregularities and resultant friction.

1. India extended help to Bangladesh in providing for almost one million Rohingya refugees taking shelter there. The criticism by India of religious persecution would erode diplomatic and ‘soft power’ gain of India. At the same time, India also has security threat in her own backyard.

2. China has its own designs and intends to encircle India by developing military bases in India's neighbouring countries. Sanction on Myanmar by Western countries to pressurise its leadership, pushes it closer to China.
3. Rohingya Issue on Back Burner: Any effort to restore democracy in Myanmar will require supporting Aung San Suu Kyi. However, due to her silence on the Rohingya crisis, the plight of the hapless Rohingya may take a backseat or be conveniently forgotten.
4. Any pause in cooperation would be detrimental for the bilateral relations. At the same time, India can't support military rule. It has led to a Catch-22 situation. It also slows down India's access to South-East Asia and ASEAN countries.

Conclusion: -India should realize that Myanmar is vital to fulfilling its ambition to become a \$5 trillion economy by 2024 and use cultural diplomacy, increased connectivity, faster project development, increased people-to-people contact through tourism, business (especially pharmaceuticals, healthcare, transport, food processing, steel, renewable energy, communication), Bollywood etc. to counterbalance China and help Myanmar to prevail as a stable and autonomous country as part of its own geostrategic interest.



Q. Do you agree that Indian Politics today primarily revolve around development politics rather than inscriptive politics? Discuss with reference to Bihar.

Ans. The study of electoral behavior in India is a challenging task because of size & diversity of India.

But on close analysis of voting pattern. it can be said that Indian politics has revolved around development politics in the recent time.

Argument in favour of this claim

1. Including developmental issues in manifest to BJP had promised a separate Kisan Budget for agriculture & Pledged to double the income of farmers by 2022. The BJP has an ambitious plan of making India a & 5 trillion economy by 2025 & the third largest economy by 2023. While the main opposition party congress has promised an open, liberal market economy. Congress has promised to fill all 4 lakh central government & institutional vacancies. Similar economic development issues were induced in 2004, 2009, 2014 Manifesto of political parties
2. Re-election of AAP government in Delhi Where election was majorly fought on the issue of health & education.
3. In post-poll survey of of CSDS Lok Niti Overall economic issues like employment price rise, poverty. wages & salaries etc have mattered most to 25% of the Voters. Similar finding was there in post-poll survey of 2014 general electronic in a survey of Indian voters by the Lok foundation, across India, 25% of respondents state economic growth would be their number one issue in deciding for whom to Vote)

Similar trend can be found in Bihar politics where issues of election has been changed drastically:-

1. In recently concluded assembly election major issues raised by political parties were economic issues. eg. Manifesto RJD pledged to give 10 lakh jobs to youth. Similarly BJP's manifest to promised the creation of 19 lakh jobs in the state.
2. RJD tried to fought its election based on core theme of 'Padhai, Kamayi, Sichai, Dawai'. Where as NDA also tried to stick to economic developmental issues.
3. Post poll survey by Lokniti-CSDS on 2020 assembly election shows that development was most important issue for 36% respondent, while unemployment was for 20% & inflation for 11% respondent however, ascriptive politics is still seen:-

1. Emergence of caste based parties eg. VIP, RJD, LJP, JDU etc.
2. Caste and Religion remain the Major long term determinant for electoral Behaviors on Bihar eg. Caste based consolidation evident from CSDS-Lokniti post-poll survey, 83% YADAV voted for Mahaghabandhan where as 81% kurmi voted for NDA.
3. Hate speech, social media campaigns targeting any particular community is still seen.
4. Ore-poll alliances are mostly based on the caste & religion consideration. eg. The grand alliances of JDU, RJD& INC **scuept** to power in 2015, caste based mobilization was the major reason behind this victory
5. Recent development is the Voting behaviour in politics is raising participation of women & major role of women voters in deciding the fate of parties.

India's political system as a developing democratic political system is gradually training the Indian voters. however the behaviour of voters in India is influenced by economic factor as well as religion, caste, community language etc, Gradually voters in India is moving from Identity plus politics



Q. What is DPSP? Discuss the features of DPSP & how conflict between fundamental Rights & DPSP was settled? How were these DPSP implemented in Bihar?

Ans. Directive Principles of state policy (DPSP) are mentioned in part IV of the Indian constitution from Article 36 to 51. DPSPs are taken from the constitution of Ireland.

DPSPs denote the ideals that the state should keep in mind while formulating policies & enacting laws. These are constitutional instructions or recommendations to the state in legislative, executive & administrative matters.

These principles aim at ensuring socioeconomic justice to the people & establish India as a welfare state.

Features of DPSP:-

1. It denotes the ideals that the state should keep in mind while formulating policies & enacting laws.
2. DPSP resembles the 'instrument of instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935 which were issued to the Governors-general.
3. It constitutes a very comprehensive economic, social, political programme for a modern democratic state which was aimed at realizing the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality & fraternity as outlined in the preamble of the constitution.
4. They are non-justiciable in nature, which means that they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
5. Though non-justiciable in nature, the DPSP help the courts in examining & determining the constitutional validity of law.

The question that whether fundamental rights precede DPSPs or the latter takes precedence over the former has been the subject of debate for years. This conflict between fundamental rights & DPSPs is settled by judicial pronouncement.

1. **Champakam Dorairajan Vs state of Madras (1951):** The apex court was of the view that if a law contravenes a fundamental right, it would be void but the same is not with the DPSPs.
2. **Golaknath Vs state of Punjab (1967):**
In this case the Supreme Court declared that fundamental rights could not be amended by the Parliament even for the implementation of DPSP.
3. The 25th Amendment Act inserted a new Article 31C with provision that no law which seeks to implement the socialistic DPSP in Article 39 (b) & 39 (c) shall be void on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14, Article 19 & Article 31.

4. The 42nd amendment act extended the scope of Art 31C by including within its protection any law to implement any of the DPSP and not merely those specified in Art 39 (b) & 39 (c)
5. **Kesavananda Bharti case (1973):**
Supreme court overruled its GolakNath verdict & declared that parliament can amend any part of the constitution but it cannot alter its Basic structure.
6. **Minerva mills case (1980):**
The SC reiterated that parliament can amend any part of the constitution but it can not change the "Basic Structure" of the constitution. SC also held that the Indian constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the fundamental right & the directive principles.

Implementation of DPSPs in Bihar:

1. Imposition of total prohibition in Bihar is in accordance with the Directive principles under Article 47.
2. 35% reservation of all public service jobs and 33% reservation for women in admission in all engineering & medical colleges are in line with DPSP under Art 46 which has provision of promotion of educational & economic interest of weaker section.
3. Agriculture has been modernized by providing improved agriculture inputs, seeds, fertilizers & irrigation facilities. Various steps have also been taken to organize animal husbandry on modern & scientific line (In line with provision of Article 48)
4. The state legislation provides for preservation of ancient monuments and archaeological sites are in line with provision of Art 49 that provides for protection the of monuments & places.
5. Laws to bring land reform, labor reform, abolition of Zamindari & jagirdari, Inamdars etc.
6. 'Jal-Jivan-Hariyali Abhiyan' programme is aimed at protecting environment & minimizing the bad effect of climate change on lives of people in Bihar (Art 48A) the Bihar government has expedited the process for providing relief to Covid-19 widows by helping them avail the Lakshmibai Pension scheme. Similarly social security pension to senior citizens of age above 60 years.

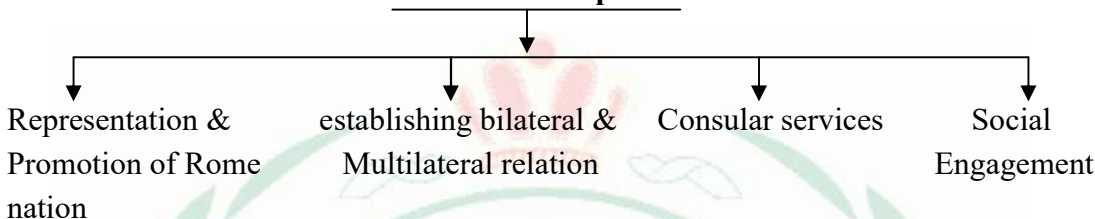
In spite of the above steps by the central & state government, the directive principles have not been implemented fully & effectively due to several reasons like inadequate financial resources unfavorable social-economic conditions, population explosion. Need of the hour is to implement DPSP effectively and bring social economic justice in reality.

Q. What is e-diplomacy? Analyses the advantages & Challenges of e-diplomacy, also give examples of recent e-diplomacy of India.

Ans. Diplomacy refers to the professional activity or skills that are used to manage and strengthen the relations on international or global level

E-diplomacy is the use of technology by nations to define and establish diplomatic goals and objectives and to efficiently carry out the functions of diplomats.

Functions of diplomat



The dangers paped by Covid-19 have compelled the traditionally glad-handing, back slapping & tourism-promoting art of summit diplomacy to adapt.

Advantages of e-Dipolomacy :-

1. Strengthening international relations:
Digital Diplomacy does not replace traditional diplomacy, but it can & trenthen the state's work in International relations quickly and more effectively
2. Enabling Smaller countries to "Punch above their weight":
It enabled diplomacy provides great opportunities for countries, especially the ones in transition. by using innovative ICT tools such as social media, e-services and data platforms, foreign service can leapfrog and play a greater role on the international stage & thus enabling Smaller Countries to "punch above their Weight" and learn a space at the same table with other strong international stakeholders.
3. Time saving
As the leaders can attend the summits and conferences from their offices without having the need to physically reach the venue or other country
4. Low Financial cost
As e-diplomacy economies events by avoiding costly Physical Journeys and event Management
5. Proximity with audiences
Social media enable diplomats to Observe events. Gather information, and identify key influencers. They also provide Channels to influence beyond traditional audience. They can help in consultation process, Policy formulation & help to & share ideas.

Challenges of e-diplomacy:-

1. The culture of anonymity
As anyone can adopt any persona, address or even Attack anyone. Anyone can mimic & pretend to be someone else, or actively seek to cause mischief

2. Threat to cyber Security
Another threat to virtual summits comes from cyber in security. E-diplomacy is Riskier and could be subject to hacking of classified content, Making the leaders warier.
3. Lack of know ledge about the usage of the internet & social media.
Lack of knowledge about using new communication technologies, the internet, and social media can result with terrible consequence, severe conflicts, even with dismissals of politicians. meeting the risk of the digital age meat that foreign ministries need to train than diplomats in how to use digital communication tools.
4. For foreign policy a considerable challenge as government often find then selves in the middle of misinformation & disinformation campaigns which are difficult to debunk & deflate given the place & volume of the reach that virtual world offer.
5. There is possibility of e-diplomacy becoming less productive as online summits will simply not satisfy the broader political goals & bigger objective that heads of state carry with them.

Examples of recent e-diplomacy of India :-

1. India- Australia Virtual leaders' summit
2. SAARC leaders' video conferencing
3. Extraordinary G-20 leaders' summit
4. Non-Alignment Movement Virtual summit
5. India- UK Virtual summit
6. India – EU Virtual summit

While diplomacy in today constrained by the requirement of physical distance, virtual Diplomacy has enabled Seamless Communication & information flow between Countries. But it is true that Virtual diplomacy can not replace traditional diplomacy & both will play complementary role to each other in coming years.

Q. Discuss the issues with coercive population control policies. Also analyze the reason For high total fertility rate of Bihar

Ans: Recently, two Indian state governments Uttar Pradesh & Assam have advocated aggressive population control measures. This proposals pertains to pursuing a two child policy for entitlement to state government benefits.

But many experts are of the pinion that there coercive population control measures may not be effective.

Issues with coercive population control policies

1. Social cost

Restrictions in the form of stopping all government aid & subsidies to the family with more than prescribed number of child have great social costs. As majority of Population would not be able to take benefit of welfare measures & constitutional rights.

2. Women Abuse

Restrictive population policy has enormous bearing on women as it would lead to forced sterilizations or abortions of many women.

3. Skewed sex ratio

Son-meta preference (Economic survey 2018) in rural as well as urban India is well documented. A legal restriction to two children could force coupled to go for sex-selective abortions.

4. Economic costs.

As fertility rate start declining, it will go below replacement level fertility rate 2.1. It is difficult for restrictive population policies to keep a check at lowering fertility rate. A shrinking Population will hamper economic growth.

5. Ethical issue

Putting restrictive policy to control Population is not ethical. It has bearing on reproductive rights of women. It will lead to an unethical thriving brides business. It would lead to unethical abortion practices & pre-natal sex determination

6. International experience.

Growing old age population after restrictive policy of two child, china relaxed its two child policy & allowed three children per married couple.

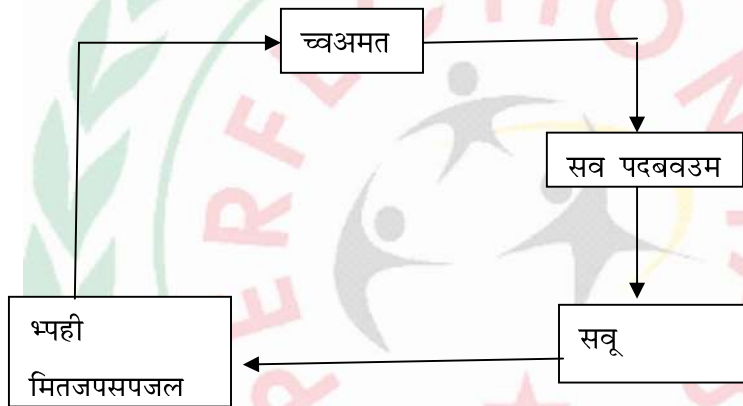
As per national Family health survey-V (NFHS-V) total fertility rate of Bihar as Bihar in 3.0 Which is much higher than replacement rate of 2.1 .Reason for such high fertility Rate:-

1. Child marriage

Despite being legal prohibition on child marriage, child marriage is still prevalent in Bihar

eg. As per national family Health survey-V (2019-20), 40% women age 20-24 years, married before age of 18 years.

2. **High illiteracy rate**
3. As per census 2011 Bihar literacy rate is lowest among all state of India. Bihar has a total literacy rate of 63.82% where only 53.33% female are literate.
4. **Son-meta preference**
Data from NFHS-4 asserts that preferences for male children are the strongest in Bihar, Where 37% women & 30% men said they wanted more sons than daughters. Consequently, parents continue to have children **until** they have a male child. According to the economic survey 2018 the sex-ratio of the last-born child in Bihar was found to be heavily skewed towards the male, affirming this anti-female bias. All these factors together have led to historically high TFR in the state.
5. **Poverty & Population Vicious cycle**
Bihar has one of the lowest per capita income in the country i.e. 33000 per capita annual income in 2019-20.



Poverty in Bihar has led to low income that leads to low literacy rate which in turn leads to high fertility rate & high fertility rate perpetuates poverty in Bihar.

As per United Nations population projections India's population will increase by a multiple of 1.09 between 2021 & 2031. Need of the hour is to focus on increasing literacy rate especially of girls, alleviation of poverty & increasing reach of health services. India should focus on Internationally recognized principle that 'development is the best contraceptive' rather than focusing on restrictive & coercive policies.

Q. Evaluate the production & productivity trends in agriculture since independence. what practical measures should be adopted to enhance agricultural production & productivity in Bihar?

Ans. After 7 decades of independence, the share of agriculture in total national income declined from 50 percent in 1950 to approximately 17% at present: But even today more than 45.7% India's workforce is employed in agriculture

However Indian agricultural productivity growth has been stagnant averaging roughly 3% over the last 30 years.

The production & productivity trends in agriculture since independence:-

1. Growth in production & productivity from 1949-50 to 1964-65 (Pre-Green revolution period)

It was observed that rise in the production during period was mostly driven by rise in area under cultivation. Growth in production & productivity of food grains for 1949-50 to 1964-65 was 2.90% & 1.40% respectively. Avg yield per hectare in 1949-50 was 5.5 quintals has increased to 7.6 quintals in 1964-65.

2. Early-Green revolution period(1967-68 to 1979-80)

The rate of growth of agricultural production in early Green revolution period was however not impressive & was lower in comparison to early planning years. Growth in production & Productivity of food grain was 2.19% & 1.75% respectively.

3. Late green revolution period (1980-81 to 1989-90)

Indian agriculture experienced a turn around after 1980-81. During this phase the growth in production was primarily driven by the growth in productivity due to introduction of modern agricultural technique along with adoption of hybrid seeds, extension of irrigation facilities & application of intensive method of cultivation. Growth in productivity of food grains was 1.75 for 1980-81 to 1989-90. There was steep rise in production of food grain from 89 million tonnes in 1964-65 to 176 million tonnes in 1989-90

4. Post liberalization

Post-reform period has been characterised by deceleration in growth rate of crop yields as well as total agricultural output in most states. At the all-India level, the output growth deducted to 1.74% pa during 1990-93 to 2003-06 compared with a growth rate of 3.37% pa during 1980-83 to 1990-93.

5. **Present scenario**

Indian agricultural productivity growth has been stagnant averaging roughly 3%. India's food grain production is estimated to rise 2% in 2020-21 Crop year to an all-time high of 303.34 million tonnes though India's productivity on per hectare has increased since **independence** but still well below USA, china and OECD Countries.

Year	Production	Productivity (Yield per hectare)
1949-50	55 million tonnes	5.5 quintal per hectare
1964-65	89 million tonnes	7.6 quintal
2008-65	233.9 million tonnes	18.98 quintal

Agriculture is the key to the over all development of the state economy. Agriculture is the back bone of Bihar's economy which engage 77% of work force & generating nearly 24.84% of state domestic product. Though state has attend self sufficiency in food grain production but Bihar is still lagging in terms of productivity & production compare to national average. Measures requires to increase production & productivity in Bihar:

1. **Consolidating land holding**

As per Bihar economic survey 2019-20, the small & marginal land holding which are less than 2 hectares, account for nearly 97% of land holding in Bihar. This is the major obstacle in the path of high productivity & production in Bihar.

2. **Management of water**

Bihar witnesses flood & drought at the same time therefore mismanagement of water becomes major reason for low productivity of agriculture in Bihar

3. **Use of ICT**

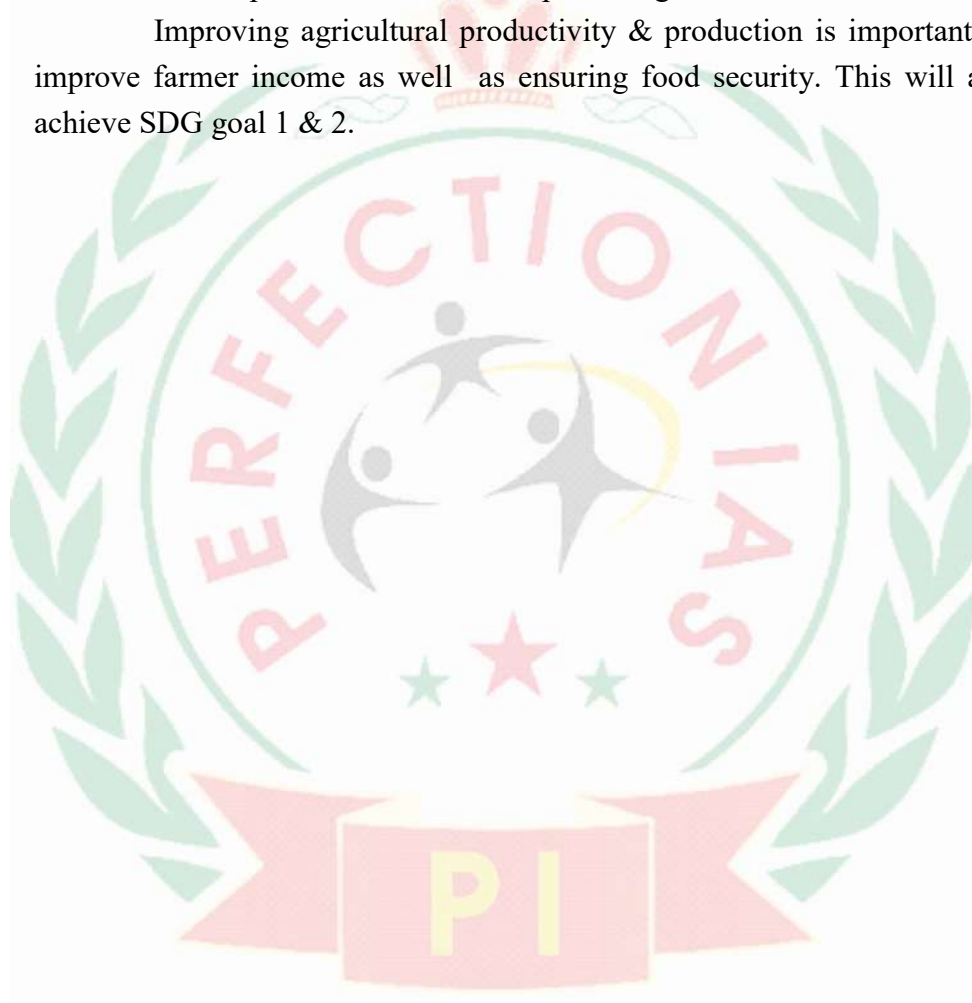
ICT enable extension services, which play crucial role in supporting agricultural activities by taking research, technology & know-how to farmer to improve adoption. The extensive use of different technology like IT, remote sensing, advance weather prediction etc can increase productivity.

4. **Soil & seed**

Though Bihar has one of the most fertile soil but recent degradation in soil fertility has become serious concern. Improving soil health & considering availability of certified seeds can help productivity improvement measures.

5. Structural & institutional reforms in agricultural market system .
6. **Climate change mitigation measures**
Climate change has taken a severe toll on the agriculture & allied sector. To counter this Bihar government has introduced 'climate smart agriculture' in 8 most affected districts of the state with sanctioned budget of 60 crores
7. **Agricultural insurance**
The Bihar government has also started a separate insurance scheme for agricultural sector. It will help the farmer's to take up more agricultural activities.

Improving agricultural productivity & production is important in order to improve farmer income as well as ensuring food security. This will also help to achieve SDG goal 1 & 2.



Q. Critically analyze flood management in Bihar? How far the implementation of NDMA 2005 is effective in Bihar? Give some measures taken by Bihar government.

Ans:- Bihar is the most flood prone state in the country in the terms of percentage of land susceptible to flooding. Total flood prone area of the state is about 68.80 Lakh hectares which accounts for 73.06 percent of its total geographical area & 17.2 percent of the total flood prone area in the country.

Mitigation & Management of Flood in Bihar

(1) Construction of flood protection Embankments

Over the last 70 years of plan development, Bihar has been able to provided reasonable flood protection benefits. According to one estimate. More than 55% of its flood prone area, has been covered through flood protection embankments. (Around 5287 kms till 2017)

(2) Drainage

A good part of flood prone areas in Bihar suffers from the problem of surface water congestion & water logging. A number of drainage scheme were designed & executed during early eighties but after that due to paucity of fund, the work of drainage schemes remained virtually stand still.

(3) Anti-flood & anti-soil erosion projects

They are taken up year with stress on protecting the embankments, Preventing soil erosion & saving villages & Cropped land from inundation by floodwaters. e.g. Flood control wings of water resource department plugs soil erosion caused by rivers & protects over 3,700 km of embankment till 2019.

(4) Stress on water Conservation & interlinking of rivers

One of the major issue of Bihar flood management is mismanagement of water & river interlinking is right step in right direction. e.g. The Sakri - Nata river interlinking Project.

(5) Command Area Development Programme

It has been taken up in command area of seven major irrigation projects. Under this programme till march 2002, 14.39 Lakh hectares provided with field channels, 2.01 thousand hectares provided with field drains.

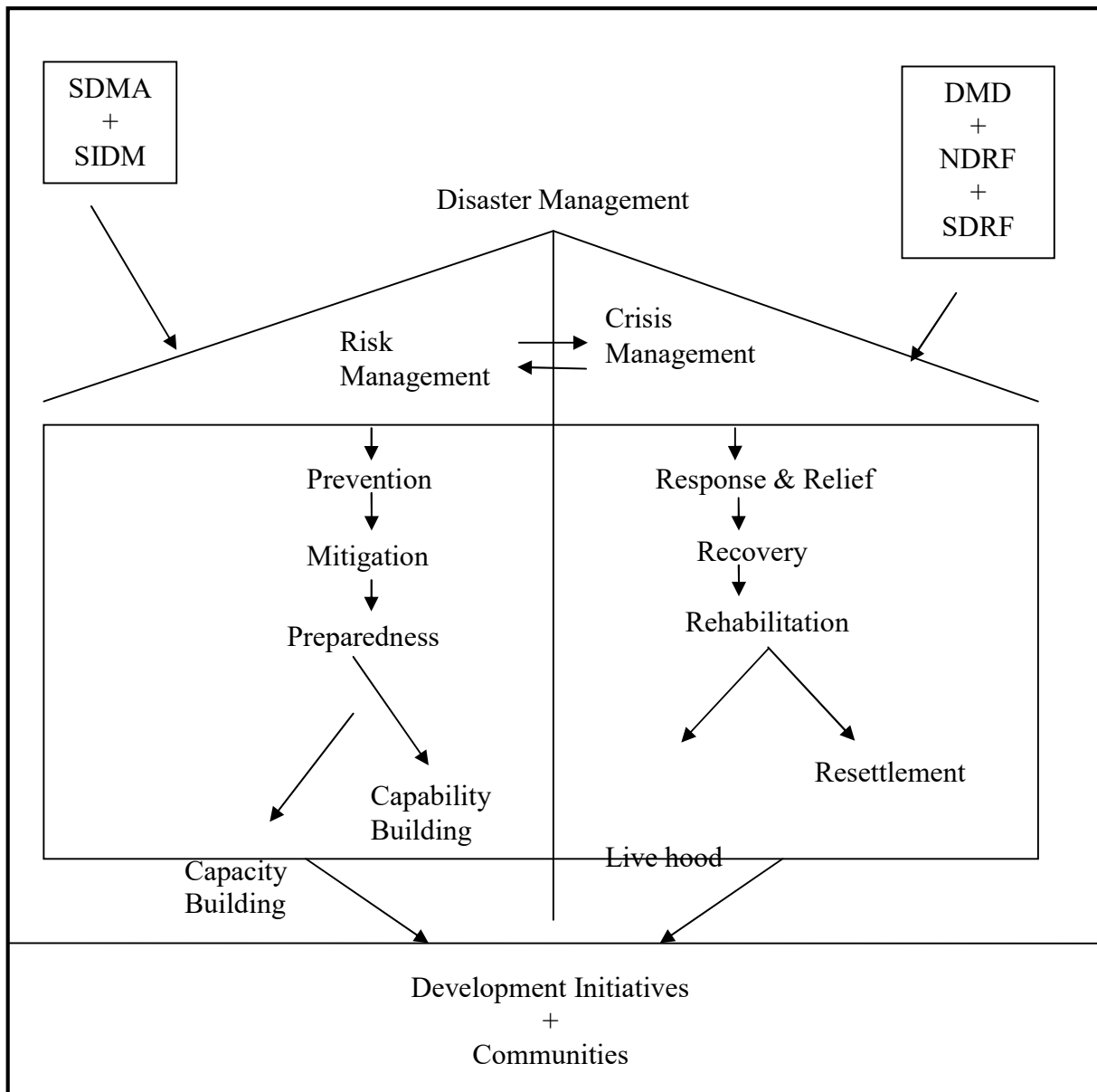
However despite such measures Bihar flood management is not effective.

- (1) By and large focus of flood management in Bihar has been on construction of embankments & ignoring the vitally related realities that embankments interfere with drainage function of a river.
- (2) Lack of Co-ordination between various agencies like NDMA, SDMA has created confusion during response time.
- (3) Lack of funding & delayed completion of various project has made flood management ineffective in Bihar.
- (4) Unfortunately, our entire flood related mitigation & Preparedness have been inundation & erosion centric. Huge sum & technology is required for taking measures for de-siltation of rivers.

Implementation of NDMA Act 2005, in Bihar

- (1) State Disaster management authority (SDMA) has been established with CM as the Chairman, chief secretary & three others as members.
- (2) SDMA has constituted an advisory committee, consisting of experts in the field of disaster management & having practical experience of disaster management to make recommendations on different aspects of disaster management.
- (3) A state Executive Committee has been constituted to assist the state authority (SDMA) in the performance of its functions.
- (4) State executive committee have prepared plan for disaster management for Bihar (State Disaster Management Plan)
- (5) Bihar state government has constituted District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) for every district with District Magistrate as ex-officio Chairman.
- (6) District Authority has prepared plan for District Disaster management plan.
- (7) The Bihar State Institute of Disaster Management (BSIDM) has been incorporated in the system to develop requisite understanding of hazards, gather information & knowledge identify & apply technology.

Though state has constituted authority & organization in line with NDMA Act 2005, but there is lack of Co-ordination among various authority which has resulted into severity of disaster in state.



Measures taken by Bihar government

- (1) Bihar has been undertaking primarily structural measure to deal with floods such as building of embankments, channel improvement & embankment protection works.
- (2) Using upgraded technology for flood forecast at least 72 hours in advance. The 'Mathematical Modeling system' assesses rain received in Nepal & anticipate the time by which the flood waters would reach the plains of North Bihar.

- (3) In Budget 2020-21 Bihar government allocated 6% more budget over previous year for irrigation & flood controls i.e. INR 400 Crore
- (4) The state government of Bihar has established a battalion of Bihar state Disaster Response force (SDRF) on the pattern of NDRF.

Way Forward

- (1) Bihar government must pay heed to the recommendations of the Kosi high level committee.
- (2) Encouraging Bamboo or mangrove Plantation instead of Banana Plantation.
- (3) Bihar should learn from the 'Room for the river project' of the Dutch i.e. Creating more space for the river so that it can manage very high water levels during floods. Floods are indeed the natural Phenomenon and one can entirely get rid of them but, their frequency & impact can be reduce through proper management by using human resource, better warning system & various control measures, following Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction .

Q. What are the main reasons for the emergence of coalition politics on India? Discuss the role of the coalition government in Bihar.

Ans. A Coalition is a alliance of parties formed for the purpose of contesting elections jointly and /or forming a government and managing the governance by a process of sharing process. So Coalition implies co-operation between political parties and thin co-operation may take place at electoral, Parliamentary & government level.

Main Reasons for emergence of coalition politics.

1. Decline of Congress system
From 1970's onwards there was decline of congress system i.e. it was loosing the ability to absorb all tensions & conflicts.
2. Declaration of Emergency
The declaration of emergency in 1975 brought the opposition parties to gather. Janta party was formed & it came to power in 1977.
3. Emergence of Regional parties
Linguistic reorganization of states, Green revolution, delinking of parliamentary. & state legislative election has given opportunities for regional parties for mobilization of the people on local issues.
4. Huge diversity
It has led to diverse political preferences & no single party was able to secure a working majority. This led to emergence of coalition era.
5. Political opportunism & power sharing arrangement
In case of India Negative coalitions have been the regular features. Coalitions have been formed not to run the government but to stop someone else from coming to power. eg coalition of NCP.

Congress & Shivsena Merit of coalition government

1. A Coalition government reduces the chances of despotic rule. This is due to reduced domination of a single party in the functioning of the government. All the members of coalition participate in the decision making
2. A coalition government comprises different political parties having their own ideologies or agendas. But government policy requires the concurrence of all the coalition partners. There fore, a coalition government leads to consensus – based politics.
3. Coalition politics strengthens the federal fabric of Indian political system. This is because a coalition government is more sensitive & responsive to regional demands.
4. Coalition government provides more continuity in administration. consensual Style of politics also allows for a more gradual & constructive shift of policy between administrations

5. There will be accommodation of diverse interests in the functioning of the government as many parties form part of the government.

Demerits of coalition government

1. Coalition government is actually less democratic as balance of power is inevitably held by small parties who can barter their support for concessions from the main groups within coalition.
2. Difference of opinion among the coalition partners on policy issues leads to the policy paralysis.
3. Undermining the parliamentary system as steering committee of the coalition partners acts as the 'super-cabinet'
4. Political opportunism leads to horse trading & thus increased in corruption.
5. Weakening of the institution of PM as Coalition partners use pressure tactics. eg. UPA-2
6. It may impact national interest of country does not have healthy coalition culture.

Role of coalition government in Bihar

1. Since coalition is not avoidable in a state like Bihar with huge diversity where various parties have emerged on the basis of identity politics. eg. RJD, JDU, RLSP, HAM, VIP etc.
2. Coalition politics started in Bihar in era of 1970's when first coalition government (Janata party government)
3. In the 21st Century, coalition politics become more prevalent in Bihar as no single party was able to secure working majority.
4. In 2005. There was political instability as assembly elections were held twice due to fractured mandate. Finally NDA (JDU+BJP) came to power under leadership of Nitish kumar
5. 2010, assembly election was contested where NDA (BJP+JDU) , RJD plus LJP, UPA (INC) were in fight. NDA came to power under leadership of Shri Nitish kumar.
6. This coalition politics in Bihar took huge turn in 2015 assembly election where Mahagathbandhan (RJD+JDU+INC) voted to power against NDA. But in two years, a National Democratic alliance was in power with same chief minister.
7. In the current assembly election. again coalition politics played its role but with shifting alliances. NDA (BJP+JDU+VIP+HAM) is voted to power against Mahagathbandhan (RJD+INC+CPIML+CPICM) + CPI).

So it can be said that coalition is not avoidable in a country like India & State like Bihar with huge diversity. Coalition itself is not bad, coalition makes democracy more representative, consociational. Need of the hour is to bring electoral reforms like bring coalition under preview of Antidefection law (2nd ARC).