



CURRENT AFFAIRS



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"Confronting the Menace: Left-Wing Extremism as a Challenge to National Security"

This article covers the "Daily Current Affairs" topic- Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) as a challenge to internal security.

Syllabus mapping:

GS-3: Internal Security- Left-wing extremism as challenges to the internal security.

For Prelims:

What is left-wing extremism, various schemes to eradicate it, manager organizations involved, special operations, and names of those operations?

For Mains:

How the left-wing extremism (LWE) has been originated in India?

What challenges are posed by the LWE?

what are the measures taken by the government and what measures need to be taken to eradicate the LWE?

Why in the News?

Nine Maoists were killed in a confrontation with security forces in Chhattisgarh. The clash occurred in the border area between Dantewada and Bijapur districts in the Bastar division. The encounter happened near Endri village, in the vicinity of the Bailadila hills, following intelligence reports of a Maoist presence in the area. In addition to the fatalities, security forces recovered a self-loading rifle and two other rifles from the scene. The search operation is ongoing.



Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

Origin of Left-Wing Extremism

Beginnings (1967): The movement began in Naxalbari, Phansidewa, and Khoribari in West Bengal's Darjeeling District, led by Charu Majumdar, Kanu Sanyal, and Jangal Santhal from the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

Early Revolt: It started as a peasant revolt.

Formation of CPI (M-L) (1969): Two years later, the Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) was established.

Spread: Initially in West Bengal, the movement expanded to rural areas in southern and eastern India, including Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh.

Current Groups: Most Naxal groups trace their roots to CPI (M-L). The Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) was formed in 1975 and merged with the People's War Group in 2004 to create CPI (Maoist).

Prevalence of Maoism in India

History: Maoist attacks, or Left-Wing Extremism, have been present in India for about 50 years.

Casualties: Approximately 15,000 lives have been lost due to Naxal violence in the last 25 years.

Early Movement: The movement started in the 1960s, led by Charu Mazumdar. It seemed to wane after he died in 1972.

Revival: Despite setbacks, the People's War group formed in 1980 kept the movement alive. The merger of the People's War and MCC in 2004 led to the formation of CPI (Maoist), which revived and spread the movement.

Current Status: As of February 2019, Maoist extremism affects 90 districts across 11 states in India, known as the Red Corridor.

Deadly attacks

Sukma has witnessed several Maoist attacks in the past. A look at some of the previous encounters



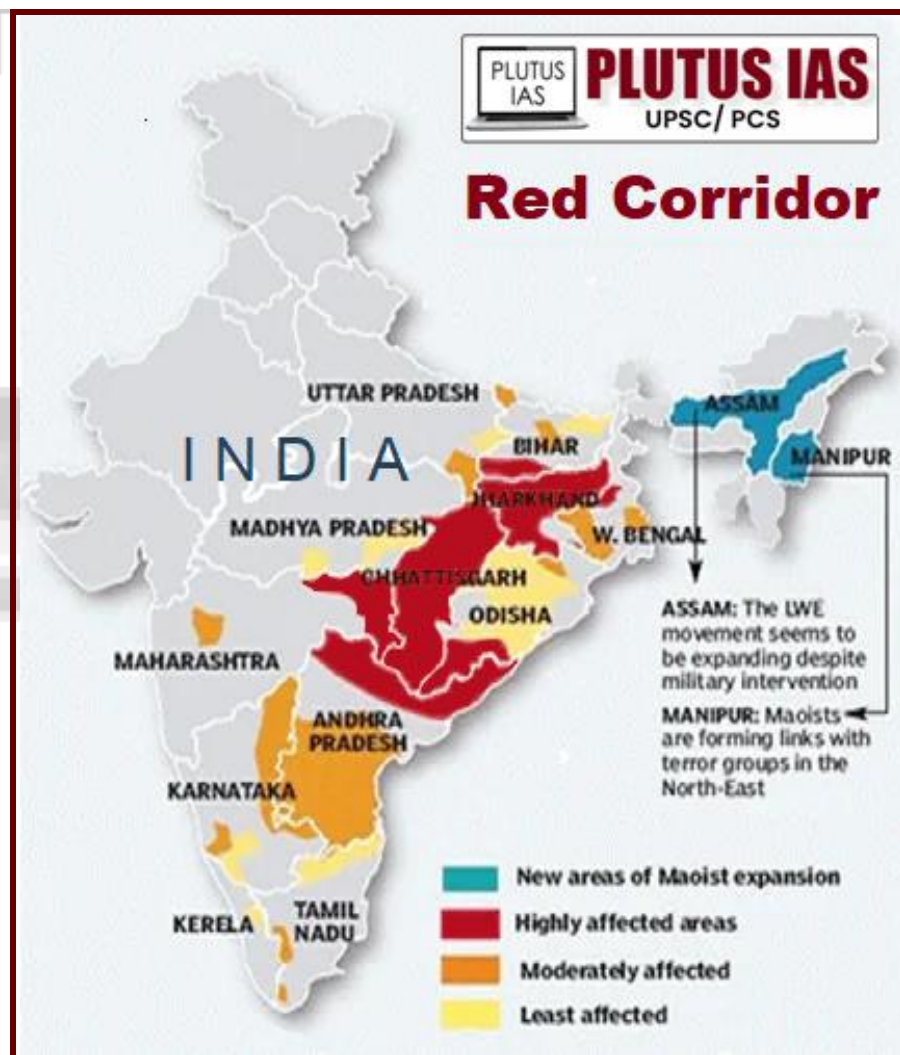
MARCH 23, 2021: Five DRG personnel of the Chhattisgarh police killed after their bus is blown up by a powerful bomb in Narayanpur district

MAY 9, 2020: A sub-inspector of the Chhattisgarh police killed in an encounter with the Maoists in Rajnandgaon

MARCH 22, 2020: 17 members of a police patrol killed in an ambush in Sukma

OCT. 27, 2018: Four CRPF personnel killed in an ambush in Bijapur district

MARCH 11, 2017: 12 CRPF personnel killed in an ambush in Sukma district



Factors Responsible for the Rise of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)

Tribal Dissatisfaction: The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 restricted tribes from using forest resources crucial for their livelihoods, leading to dissatisfaction.

Displacement: Development projects, mining, and other initiatives have displaced tribal populations in LWE-affected areas.

Exploitation of Vulnerable Individuals: Those without sustainable support are more likely to join the Naxalite movement, which recruits them by offering weapons, money, and resources.

Socio-Economic Gaps: The government often measures success based on reduced violence rather than focusing on long-term developmental efforts in affected areas.

Lack of Technical Intelligence: Ineffective strategies against Naxalism result from insufficient technical intelligence and information.

Poor Post-Control Administration: After police regain control, essential services often fail to reach local populations, leaving them unsupported and vulnerable.

Confusion in Approach: There is a lack of consensus on whether Naxalism should be addressed as a social issue or a security threat. State governments often view it as a central government responsibility, leading to insufficient local proactive measures.

Threats Posed by Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)

Election Interference: Maoists intimidate locals before elections, preventing them from voting and undermining participative democracy.

Violent Tactics and Guerrilla Warfare: They use guerrilla tactics to impose their governance in local villages.

Destruction of Infrastructure: They damage roads, transportation systems, and government resources, obstructing governance and connectivity.

Urban Naxals: Operating under the guise of NGOs or social organizations, urban Naxals question the use of force by government authorities. This helps them garner support and build a network of sympathizers and volunteers in cities and on social media.

Extortion and Abduction: They engage in extortion and kidnap important figures such as politicians, bureaucrats, and police personnel to make demands.

Recruitment of Vulnerable Individuals: They recruit vulnerable people with low literacy, unemployment, or low income, particularly among tribals who are often unaware of the consequences, thereby expanding their cadre.

Political Nexus: They maintain connections with politicians to leverage political channels for their demands.

Attacks on Law Enforcement: They target police and government institutions to acquire weapons and technology for combatting security forces.

Government Measures to Counter Naxal Violence

Holistic Approach: The government has adopted a comprehensive strategy combining security measures with developmental efforts to address the Naxal issue.

Bandyopadhyay Committee (2006): This committee identified poor governance, economic deprivation, socio-political, and cultural discrimination against tribals as key factors fueling Naxalism. It recommended tribal-friendly land acquisition and rehabilitation to mitigate these issues.

Infrastructure Development (2017): In May 2017, the Indian Government allocated Rs 11,000 crore to enhance road connectivity in 44 districts affected by Maoist activity.

Road and Bridge Construction (2018): By 2018, 1,326 km of roads were built in Bastar, Rajnandgaon, and Surgujia, which are heavily impacted by Naxalism. Additionally, 995 bridges were constructed, including 138 in the most affected area of Bastar.

Public Works Budget (2016-17): The annual budget for Chhattisgarh's Public Works Department was Rs 7,795 crores, focusing on infrastructure development in Naxal-hit areas like Sukma.

Basic Facilities and Employment: Efforts are being made to provide local villagers with essential services such as healthcare, education, and employment opportunities.

Increased Surrenders: Development initiatives and efforts to disrupt Naxal funding contributed to an increase in surrenders in Jharkhand, with the number rising from 676 in 2014 to 1,442 in 2016.

Current Trends of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)

Reduction in Violence:

1. Union Home Minister Amit Shah reported a 76% decrease in LWE-related violence in 2022 compared to 2010, attributed to a three-pronged strategy: a ruthless approach to violence, improved coordination with affected states, and development through public participation.

2. Naxal violence has dropped by 77% over the past 12 years, with related deaths reduced by 90%.

Decline in Geographical Spread: The number of districts under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme decreased from 126 in 2010 to 90 in April 2018, and further to 70 in July 2021.

Reasons for the Decline in LWE Extremism

Increased Security Presence: Greater deployment of security forces in affected states.

Leadership Loss: Arrests, surrenders, and desertions of Naxal leaders.

Rehabilitation Programs: Government efforts to rehabilitate affected populations.

Improved Monitoring and Resource Constraints: Enhanced monitoring and reduced availability of funds and arms for Naxal groups.

Intelligence Sharing: Effective intelligence sharing and establishment of specialized battalions like the COBRA and Bastariya battalions.

Government Initiatives to Fight LWE

1. Operation Green Hunt: Launched in 2009-10, this involved a large-scale deployment of security forces in Naxal-affected areas.

2. Aspirational Districts Programme: Started in 2018, this program aims to rapidly develop districts lagging in key social areas.

3. SAMADHAN Doctrine:

A comprehensive strategy for addressing LWE, including:

Smart Leadership

Aggressive Strategy

Motivation and Training

Actionable Intelligence

Dashboard-Based KPIs and KRAs

Harnessing Technology

Action Plan for Each Theatre

No Access to Financing

4. ROSHNI Initiative: Part of the Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, launched in June 2013, this initiative focuses on training and placement of rural youth from 27 LWE-affected districts.

5. Road Connectivity: Sanctioned construction of 17,462 km of roadways, with 11,811 km completed.

6. Mobile Connectivity: Installation of 2,343 mobile towers in the first phase, with 2,542 new towers planned for the second phase.

7. Ekalavya Residential Model Schools: More than 100 schools were sanctioned before 2019, with an additional 103 sanctioned in the past three years. A total of 245 schools have been sanctioned in 90 LWE-affected districts, with 121 operational.

8. Financial Inclusion: Opening of 1,258 bank branches, 1,348 ATMs, and 4,903 post offices in the worst-hit districts.

Counter-Insurgency Efforts

Salwa Judum: A local peace force established by villagers in response to Naxal interference, involving former Naxalites and local tribals.

Grey Hounds: An elite commando force from Andhra Pradesh known for its effectiveness against Naxalites, employing guerrilla tactics similar to those used by the Maoists.

Operation Green Hunt: An extensive offensive by paramilitary and state forces to combat Naxalites.

New Emerging Developments

Expansion to New Areas: Naxal groups are spreading into previously unaffected regions.

Increased Militarization: Rising militarization within Naxal groups.

Targeted Killing of Informers: Focus on eliminating suspected informers to hinder intelligence gathering.

Propaganda and Civil Society Engagement: Enhanced propaganda efforts through civil society groups and social media.

Urban Penetration: Attempts to infiltrate urban areas and engage with working-class movements.

Over-Ground Organizations: Establishment of organizations to support their agenda.

Use of Technology: Employing technology for communication and propaganda.

Extortion: Large-scale extortion from contractors and industries in Naxal-dominated areas.

Issues in Government Measures

Intelligence Gaps: Traditional intelligence-gathering methods, such as police receivers on hills, have proven ineffective. Recent attacks have exploited these gaps.

Large Troop Operations: Larger forces are believed to provide better protection, but recent attacks have revealed vulnerabilities.

Trust Deficit: A lack of trust between local populations and security forces due to cultural differences and external appearance.

Protection of Informers: Informants often face torture and death at the hands of Maoists.

Approach to Tackling LWE: The focus is often on security measures rather than addressing the socio-economic and political roots of the issue.

Local Politician Support: Some local politicians covertly support Naxal activities, undermining anti-LWE efforts.

Way Forward

Peace Agreements: The government and Maoists should negotiate peace agreements similar to the Mizo Accord.

Comprehensive Development: Ensure all-round development of Naxal-affected areas.

Local Engagement: Employ more local personnel in administrative roles to bridge the trust deficit and involve civil society in supporting tribal communities.

Small-Scale Operations: Use small, efficient teams like the Greyhounds for better results.

Careful Policy Implementation: Implement policies that provide indirect benefits, such as the Forest Rights Act, of 2006, with careful consideration.

IED Prevention: Develop innovative measures to prevent IED-related incidents.

Capacity Building: Focus on capacity-building and modernization of local police forces.

Surrender Policy: Rationalize surrender policies to reintegrate individuals caught in LWE into mainstream society.

Focused Approach: Adopt a time-bound approach to eliminate LWE groups and ensure comprehensive development of affected regions.

Youth Unemployment: Address the youth bulge and unemployment issues to prevent internal security threats.

Synchronized Efforts: The Centre and states must work together to eliminate radicalization and support affected populations.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, effectively addressing Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) necessitates a holistic approach that goes beyond mere security measures. It is vital to tackle the underlying socio-economic issues faced by poor and tribal communities, as this will help undermine the appeal of extremist ideologies. Investing in infrastructure development, such as roads and railways, will not only boost economic growth but also counteract Maoist propaganda. Moreover, in a democracy that provides legitimate avenues for grievance redressal, an ideology rooted in violence is destined to fail. Therefore, a balanced strategy that integrates both development and security interventions is essential for successfully combating LWE and ensuring long-term peace and stability.

PRELIMS QUESTION:

Q. Consider the following measures:

1. Providing the armed forces with advanced weaponry.
2. Ensuring the safety of citizens living abroad.
3. Establishing robust systems to address cybercrimes.
4. Implementing strict laws and ensuring their enforcement to combat corruption.

How many of the given- above measures, will strengthen Internal security?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

ANSWER: C

Mains Question:

Examine the role of local governance and community involvement in the counter-insurgency efforts against Left-Wing Extremism. How can local administrative bodies and community organizations contribute to a more effective and sustainable solution to the LWE problem?

(250 words 15 marks)

PRELIMS BITS: INDIA SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION (ISM)

This article covers “Daily Current Affairs” and topic details of the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)

SYLLABUS MAPPING:

GS-3: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: Recent development in the field of computer and communication technology.

FOR PRELIMS:

What are semiconductors, its properties, and applications in various areas? What is the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM), its objectives and ISM Division? What are the recent locations approved for semiconductor manufacturing?

WHY IN THE NEWS?

Cabinet Approves New Semiconductor Unit in India: Approval: The Union Cabinet, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has approved the proposal for Kaynes Semicon Pvt Ltd to establish a semiconductor unit in Sanand, Gujarat.

WHAT ARE SEMICONDUCTORS?

Semiconductors are materials with electrical conductivity between that of conductors (like metals) and insulators (like glass). They play a crucial role in modern electronics, including in devices like transistors, diodes, and integrated circuits. The conductivity of semiconductors can be modified by adding impurities in a process called doping.

COMMON SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS:

Silicon (Si): Widely used in electronic devices; a fundamental material in the semiconductor industry.

Germanium (Ge): Used in high-speed electronics and infrared detectors.

Gallium Arsenide (GaAs): Used in high-frequency and optoelectronic applications, such as LEDs and solar cells.

Silicon Carbide (SiC): Known for high-temperature and high-voltage applications.

Indium Phosphide (InP): Used in high-speed and high-frequency electronics.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEMICONDUCTORS, INSULATORS, AND CONDUCTORS

Property	Semiconductors	Insulators	Conductors
Electrical Conductivity	Intermediate; can be controlled by doping and temperature	Very low; does not conduct electricity under normal conditions	High; readily conducts electricity
Band Gap	Moderate band gap (0.1 to 4 eV); allows control over electrical properties	With the large band gap (typically > 4 eV); electrons cannot easily jump to the conduction band	Small or no band gap; electrons flow easily
Examples	Silicon, Germanium, Gallium Arsenide	Glass, Rubber, Plastic	Copper, Aluminum, Silver
Applications	Electronics (transistors, diodes),	Electrical insulation, protective	Electrical wiring,

	solar cells, LEDs	coatings, safety equipment	conductive components
Doping	Doping modifies electrical properties (e.g., adding Phosphorus or Boron to Silicon)	Not typically doped as they are used for their insulating properties	Not doped; inherently have high conductivity

APPLICATIONS OF SEMICONDUCTORS:

1. Consumer Electronics:

Smartphones: Microprocessors, memory chips, and touchscreens.

Computers and Laptops: CPUs, GPUs, memory (RAM), and storage devices (SSDs and hard drives).

Televisions and Audio Equipment: Integrated circuits for processing audio and video signals.

2. Telecommunications:

Networking Equipment: Routers, switches, and modems rely on semiconductors for data processing and transmission.

Cellular Base Stations: Semiconductors in base stations handle signal processing and communication with mobile devices.

3. Automotive Industry:

Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS): Sensors, cameras, and radar systems for features like automatic braking and lane-keeping.

Engine Control Units (ECUs): Microcontrollers and processors for managing engine performance and emissions.

4. Industrial Automation:

Robotics: Microcontrollers and sensors for controlling robotic arms and machinery.

Process Control: Semiconductors in programmable logic controllers (PLCs) and industrial sensors for managing and monitoring industrial processes.

5. Medical Devices:

Diagnostic Equipment: Semiconductors in imaging devices like MRI machines and ultrasound systems.

Wearable Health Monitors: Chips used in devices that monitor vital signs and other health metrics.

6. Energy Sector:

Renewable Energy Systems: Semiconductors in solar inverters and wind turbine controllers for converting and managing energy.

Smart Grids: Integrated circuits for monitoring and managing electrical grids and energy distribution.

7. Aerospace and Defense:

Navigation Systems: Semiconductors in GPS and avionics systems for accurate positioning and navigation.

Radar and Communication Systems: Chips used in military radar systems and secure communication devices.

8. Consumer Appliances:

Home Appliances: Semiconductors in devices like refrigerators, washing machines, and microwaves for control and automation.

Smart Home Devices: Chips in smart thermostats, security systems, and connected home devices for enhanced functionality and control.

WHAT IS THE INDIA SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION (ISM)?



The Union Cabinet approved the Semicon India programme in 2021 with a total financial outlay of INR 76,000 crore. This comprehensive initiative aims to develop a robust and sustainable semiconductor and display ecosystem in India.

ORGANIZATION:

ISM operates as an independent Business Division within the Digital India Corporation, ensuring focused and autonomous execution of its goals.

OBJECTIVES

The Semicon India program is designed to provide attractive incentive support to companies and consortia involved in various sectors, including:

- 1. Silicon Semiconductor Fabs:** Facilities for producing silicon-based semiconductor chips.
- 2. Display Fabs:** Production units for display technologies like TFT LCD and AMOLED.
- 3. Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics / Sensors:** Advanced fabs for specialized semiconductor materials and sensors.
- 4. Semiconductor Packaging (ATMP / OSAT):** Facilities for assembling, testing, marking, and packaging semiconductors.
- 5. Semiconductor Design:** Support for the development and design of semiconductor chips and systems.

KEY FEATURES

The program aims to boost semiconductor and display manufacturing by facilitating:

Capital Support: Financial incentives to encourage investment in semiconductor and display fabs.

Technological Collaborations: Partnerships and collaborations to advance technological capabilities and innovations within the sector.

Leadership: The mission is spearheaded by global experts from the semiconductor and display sectors, providing high-level guidance and expertise.

Role: ISM serves as the central authority for the strategic and efficient implementation of the Program for Development of Semiconductor and Display Ecosystem.

Coordination: The mission works in close collaboration with various government ministries, departments, agencies, industry stakeholders, and academic institutions to ensure a cohesive and effective deployment of

semiconductor initiatives.

Consultation: ISM integrates inputs from diverse stakeholders to refine strategies and facilitate the smooth advancement of semiconductor and display manufacturing projects.

INDIA SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION (ISM) CORE STRATEGIES

Strategy: Formulating a comprehensive, long-term strategy for semiconductor and display manufacturing and design. This involves consultation with government bodies, industry leaders, and academia to develop and implement effective policies and frameworks.

Supply Chain: Facilitating the adoption of secure electronics by ensuring a reliable supply chain for semiconductors and displays. This includes managing raw materials, specialty chemicals, gases, and manufacturing equipment to support robust and secure production processes.

Design & Start-up: Supporting the growth of the Indian semiconductor design industry through Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools, foundry services, and mechanisms tailored for early-stage start-ups. This aims to foster innovation and expansion within the sector.

Intellectual Property: Promoting the generation of indigenous Intellectual Property (IP) and incentivizing the transfer of technologies (ToT). This strategy enhances the country's technological capabilities and fosters innovation within the semiconductor industry.

Partnership: Facilitating collaborations and partnerships with national and international agencies, industries, and institutions. This approach is aimed at driving collaborative research, commercialization, and skill development to strengthen the semiconductor ecosystem.

PRELIMS QUESTION:

Q. Consider the following materials:

1. Silicon
2. Glass
3. Copper
4. Germanium

How many of the given- above materials are used as semiconductors?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

ANSWER: B.

[Munde Dhananjay Navnath](#)

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE 23RD LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA

SYLLABUS MAPPING:

GS-2 Constitution and Governance: **The constitution of the 23rd Law Commission of India**

FOR PRELIMS:

The 23rd Law Commission of India, under the chairmanship of Justice B.P. Sinha, is known for its significant contributions to legal reform?

FOR MAINS:

Discuss the key objectives and focus areas of the 23rd Law Commission of India reconstituted in September 2024. How do the Commission's recent initiatives aim to address contemporary challenges in the Indian legal system?

RECENT CONTEXT:

In a notification on Monday, the Law and Justice Ministry set up the Law Commission from September 1, 2024 to August 31, 2027. The commission will include a full-time chairperson, four full-time members, the Secretaries of the Legal Affairs and Legislative departments as ex-officio members and up to five part-time members.

THE RECONSTITUTION OF THE 23RD LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

The 23rd Law Commission of India, established in 2024, marks a pivotal moment in the evolution of India's legal system. The reconstitution of this influential body underscores the ongoing commitment to legal reform and modernization. This article provides a detailed analysis of the Commission's composition, its mandate, key areas of focus, recent developments, and its broader implications for the Indian legal landscape.

COMPOSITION AND LEADERSHIP

- **Chairperson:** Justice B.P. Sinha, a former judge of the Supreme Court of India, has been appointed as the Chairperson of the 23rd Law Commission. Justice Sinha brings with him a wealth of experience and a deep understanding of legal issues, having presided over numerous significant cases during his tenure in the judiciary. His leadership is expected to guide the Commission through complex legal reforms with a balanced and informed approach.
- **Members:** The Commission is composed of a diverse group of legal experts, academics, and practitioners, each bringing specialized knowledge to the table. The current members include:
 - **Prof. A.K. Sharma** – A leading legal scholar with expertise in constitutional law and human rights.
 - **Ms. Neelam Reddy** – A senior advocate renowned for her work in family law and women's rights.
 - **Dr. Rajesh Kumar** – An academic specializing in criminal justice reform.
 - **Mr. Suresh Patel** – A retired judge with extensive experience in civil law and property rights.
 - **Ms. Anjali Desai** – A digital law expert focusing on technological advancements in legal practice..

MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

- **Modernization of Laws:** Updating existing laws to align with contemporary social, economic, and technological realities.
- **Enhancement of Judicial Efficiency:** Streamlining procedures to reduce delays and improve the overall efficiency of the judicial system.
- **Promotion of Justice and Equity:** Ensuring that legal reforms address issues of inequality and protect the rights of marginalized groups.
- **Adaptation to Technological Advances:** Incorporating technological advancements into legal processes to enhance accessibility and efficiency.

KEY FOCUS AREAS

OVERHAUL OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

- **Streamlining Legal Procedures:** Proposals to simplify and expedite legal procedures are being considered to address the issue of case delays and reduce the burden on the judicial system.
- **Decriminalization of Minor Offenses:** There is a growing consensus on the need to decriminalize certain minor offenses to prevent the criminal justice system from being overburdened with low-priority cases.

- **Victim Rights and Support:** Recommendations are being developed to enhance the protection and support for victims of crime, ensuring they receive justice and assistance throughout the legal process.

REFORMS IN FAMILY LAW

- **Uniform Civil Code (UCC):** While the Commission is not tasked with directly implementing the UCC, it is exploring how existing family laws can be harmonized to promote uniformity and gender equality.
- **Gender Justice:** The Commission is reviewing family laws to ensure they address gender disparities and provide adequate protection for women and children.
- **Marriage and Divorce Laws:** There is an ongoing evaluation of laws related to marriage and divorce to modernize them in accordance with contemporary social values and practice.

PROPERTY RIGHTS AND INHERITANCE

- **Modernization of Property Laws:** Updating property laws to reflect current economic conditions and ensure fair distribution of property among heirs.
- **Inheritance Rights:** Reviewing inheritance laws to address disparities and ensure equitable rights for all family members, particularly women and marginalized groups.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS IN LAW

- **Digital Evidence:** The Commission is developing guidelines for the admissibility and handling of digital evidence in legal proceedings, addressing the growing role of technology in criminal and civil cases.
- **Online Court Procedures:** Enhancing the use of online court procedures to improve accessibility and efficiency in the judicial system.
- **Cybersecurity and Data Protection:** Proposals to strengthen legal frameworks related to cybersecurity and data protection are being considered to safeguard against digital threats and ensure privacy.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND INITIATIVES

- **Public Consultations:** The Commission has initiated a series of public consultations to gather input from a wide range of stakeholders, including legal professionals, academics, and the general public. These consultations aim to ensure that the Commission's recommendations are well-informed and reflect diverse perspectives.
- **Draft Reports and Recommendations:** The Commission is in the process of drafting reports on various key issues. These reports are expected to provide detailed analyses and proposals for legal reforms. The drafts will undergo further review and public consultation before final recommendations are submitted to the government.
- **Collaborations and Partnerships:** The Commission is actively collaborating with academic institutions, legal organizations, and government agencies. These partnerships are intended to leverage expertise and resources to address complex legal issues and ensure effective reform implementation.
- **Research and Analysis:** Extensive research and analysis are being conducted to support the Commission's recommendations. This includes reviewing international best practices and examining the impact of existing laws on different segments of society.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

The recommendations and reforms proposed by the 23rd Law Commission are expected to have far-reaching implications for the Indian legal system

- **Enhanced Efficiency:** The proposed reforms aim to streamline legal processes and reduce delays, which will improve the efficiency of the judicial system and enhance access to justice for all citizens.
- **Promoted Justice and Equity:** By addressing issues of gender inequality and ensuring fair treatment, the reforms are expected to promote justice and equity within the legal system.

- **Adaptation to Modern Needs:** Modernizing laws to reflect contemporary social, economic, and technological realities will ensure that the legal system remains relevant and effective in addressing current challenges.
- **Strengthened Legal Framework:** The reforms will contribute to a robust legal framework that upholds the rule of law, protects individual rights, and supports the effective functioning of the judiciary.

CONCLUSION:

The reconstitution of the 23rd Law Commission of India represents a significant step towards advancing legal reform and modernization in the country. Under the leadership of Justice B.P. Sinha and with a diverse team of experts, the Commission is well-positioned to address critical legal issues and propose meaningful reforms. As the Commission continues its work, it will be essential to monitor its progress and evaluate the impact of its recommendations on the Indian legal landscape. The Commission's efforts will play a crucial role in shaping the future of India's legal system, ensuring it meets the needs of a rapidly evolving society.



PRELIM QUESTION:

Who is the current Chairperson of the 23rd Law Commission of India, reconstituted in September 2024?

- A) Justice N.V. Ramana
- B) Justice B.P. Sinha
- C) Justice R.F. Nariman
- D) Justice U.U. Lalit

Answer: (B)

MAINS QUESTION:

- Q. Discuss the composition and primary objectives of the 23rd Law Commission of India reconstituted in September 2024. Analyze how the current Commission's focus areas align with contemporary legal challenges in India, particularly in the context of criminal justice reform, family law, and technological advancements. How might these reforms impact the Indian legal system in terms of efficiency, fairness, and adaptability?(150)**

[Ritik singh](#)

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