



Mains Marathon
Compilation

2nd Week Dec, 2023

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How do cyclones affect the socio-economic fabric of coastal communities in India, and what long-term measures can be implemented to mitigate these impacts?

Introduction: Give brief context to the question

Body: Impact of cyclone on socio-economic fabric of coastal communities in India

Conclusion: Way forward

Cyclone Michaung has swept through India's southern coast, causing extensive flooding in Chennai and disrupting normal life. With India experiencing numerous cyclones annually, effective disaster management measures are crucial to mitigate damage. Severe tropical cyclones consistently impact 8% of the geographical area in 13 Coastal States and Union Territories, highlighting the persistent need for proactive measures.

Effect of the cyclone on the socio-economic fabric of coastal communities

- **Infrastructure Damage:** Cyclones can lead to the destruction of homes, leaving people homeless and vulnerable. Cyclones impact transportation, communication, electricity, water supply, roads, bridges, and ports disrupting transportation networks and making it difficult for people to access essential services.
- **Livelihood Disruption:** Agriculture and fishing are major sources of income for many coastal communities. Cyclones can cause financial loss by destroying crops and interfering with fishing operations. Communities that depend on animals for farming and other purposes may lose livestock as a result of cyclones.
- **Education and Health:** Damage from cyclones might hinder communities' ability to obtain emergency medical assistance. Damaged or unusable schools might interfere with children's education and negatively affect their prospects in the long run. Post-cyclone conditions can lead to the spread of waterborne diseases, creating a public health crisis.

Long-term measures to mitigate these impacts

- **Preparation and Early Warning Systems:** Allocate resources to enhance meteorological technology for precise and timely cyclone predictions. Establish and execute efficient early warning systems to notify communities well in advance. Regularly organize drills and awareness initiatives to educate communities about evacuation procedures and enhance overall preparedness.
- **Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project:** It aims to bolster the resilience of coastal regions by promoting sustainable environmental practices. The initiative involves mapping areas prone to vulnerability, advocating for conservation efforts, and implementing sustainable livelihood strategies for the benefit of local communities.
- **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)-** NCRMP, supported by the World Bank, aims to enhance the preparedness and resilience of coastal communities. This is achieved through the construction of cyclone shelters, infrastructure development, and improved access routes for effective evacuation.
- **Coordinated efforts-** Effective disaster management requires coordinated efforts among various agencies, such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs), IMD, and local administrations.

Conclusion

Implementing a combination of these measures can contribute to the long-term resilience of coastal communities in India and mitigate the socio-economic impacts of cyclones.

What are the key regulatory challenges in managing the proliferation of unapproved and potentially harmful FDC drugs in the Indian market?

Introduction: What is FDC?

Body: Key challenges in managing harmful FDC drugs in India

Conclusion: Way forward

Fixed-dose combination (FDC) refers to a pharmaceutical formulation that contains two or more active ingredients combined in a fixed ratio of doses within a single dosage form, such as a tablet or capsule. A recent study in the *Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice* documents that in the year 2020, 60.5% of FDCs of antibiotics were unapproved and another 9.9% were being sold despite being banned in the country.

Key regulatory challenges

- **Compromises Drug Effectiveness:** The combination of active or inactive ingredients in Fixed-Dose Combinations (FDCs) can interact, diminishing the therapeutic effectiveness of drugs or leading to the formation of toxic metabolites.
- **Legal Liability Avoidance Tool:** FDCs fall outside the purview of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO), providing a means for manufacturers to avoid government-regulated pricing of individual drugs and potential legal liabilities.
- **Production of Unjustified Combinations:** Many FDCs lack a sound medical basis, featuring combinations such as anti-inflammatory drugs with vitamins or vitamins with analgesics.
- **Absence of Quality Standards:** Regulatory bodies have not established standardized testing protocols for the quality of these drugs, making it challenging to hold manufacturers accountable for substandard FDCs.
- **Increased Drug Costs:** Manufacturers may market a new FDC as a unique product addressing specific needs, allowing them to charge higher prices until competitors introduce similar products, leading to a subsequent reduction in prices.
- **Weak Implementation of Licensing Norms:** State drug controllers often neglect legal provisions and issue manufacturing licenses for FDCs not approved by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI).
- **Legal Challenges Hampering Prohibition Orders:** Ministry of Health prohibitions on specific FDCs face complex litigation and inconsistent court decisions.
- **Contribution to Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR):** The unregulated use of FDCs adds to the Anti-Microbial Resistance issue in India.
- **Regulatory Delays:** Delays in the approval process and inadequate monitoring mechanisms have contributed to the proliferation of unapproved FDCs. The backlog of pending approvals and the slow pace of regulatory decisions have allowed some questionable combinations to remain in the market.

Conclusion

A comprehensive strategy that closes licensing norm loopholes strengthens regulatory capacity, clarifies legislative frameworks, improves post-marketing surveillance measures, and streamlines approval processes are needed to address these regulatory problems. International cooperation and coordination amongst regulatory bodies can also help to address the problem more skillfully.

How can the Indian government balance the need for fertilizer subsidies with the environmental and health impacts of their overuse?

Introduction: Define fertilizer subsidy

Body: How can government balance need for fertilizer subsidy with environmental and health impact?

Conclusion: Way forward

A fertilizer subsidy is a subsidy that the government provides to fertilizer producers, enabling farmers to purchase fertilizers at rates below the market prices. The subsidy portion borne by the government is the variance between the production/import costs of fertilizer and the amount paid by farmers.

Several strategies the Government could consider to balance the use of fertilizer with environmental and health impact

- **Education and Awareness Campaigns:** Educate farmers on the best practices for using fertilizers, including the right amounts, times, and techniques of application. Farmers who receive more knowledge will be better equipped to make judgments.
- **Subsidy Targeting:** Implement targeted subsidy programs that focus on supporting small and marginalized farmers who may face financial constraints. This ensures that subsidies are directed to those who need them the most.
- **Promote Precision Agriculture:** To maximize fertilizer use based on particular crop and soil requirements, promote the implementation of precision agriculture techniques, such as soil testing and nutrient management strategies. This lessens the negative effects on the environment and usage.
- **Encourage Organic Farming:** Encourage organic farming methods that enhance soil fertility naturally and lessen the need for chemical fertilizers. Biodiversity and soil health may benefit from this.
- **Research & Development:** Make research and development investments to create and encourage the use of nutrient-efficient and environmentally friendly fertilizers. Investigating substitutes that reduce the effects on the environment and human health is part of this.
- **Subsidy Reform:** Reform fertilizer subsidy policies to ensure they are efficient, and transparent, and do not encourage overuse. Consider moving towards a nutrient-based subsidy system that focuses on supporting the application of specific nutrients rather than generic fertilizers.
- **Integrated nutrition Management (INM):** Promote the use of INM techniques, which combine nutrition inputs from both organic and inorganic sources. This strategy reduces its negative effects on the environment while maintaining soil fertility.
- **Crop rotation & diversification:** Encourage crop rotation and diversification to disrupt the cycles of pests and diseases and lessen the need for constant high fertilizer inputs.
- **Agroecology Practices:** Encourage and support the application of ecological principles to agricultural systems through agroecology practices that minimize reliance on outside inputs and emphasize sustainability.
- **Community Involvement:** Make sure that policies reflect the needs and reality of local communities by involving them and farmers in the decision-making process. As a result, people may feel more accountable and invested in sustainable farming methods.

Conclusion

For any modifications to the fertilizer subsidy program to be successful and long-lasting, the Union Government should involve all relevant parties, like as farmers, state governments, and fertilizer companies, in the reform process.

Odisha's transformation in agriculture is a testament to the effectiveness of community-driven approaches and climate-resilient practices in achieving food security. Discuss the statement in light of Odisha's agricultural policies and their impact on food security and sustainability. How can these practices be integrated into the national agricultural policy framework?

Introduction: Give brief context to the question

Body: Highlight policies which has helped in the transformation of agriculture and which can be replicated elsewhere.

Conclusion: Way forward

In the face of an escalating global food crisis exacerbated by the intensifying climate crisis, growing conflicts, and jeopardized livelihoods, Odisha's transformative path is gaining recognition as a model and a wellspring of ideas for establishing food security rooted in equity and sustainability.

State's policies and its impact on food security and sustainability

- **Increased agriculture productivity:** The state has achieved record production in the past two decades with food grain production amounting to 13.606 million tonnes in 2022. This has been due to an increase in income of small and marginal farmers which has directly contributed to

strengthening their food security and creating resilient livelihoods. Implementing flagship programs like KALIA and promoting scientific crop management through traditional and digital methods has increased non-paddy crop cultivation, reducing reliance on paddy. Initiatives like the Odisha Millet Mission further contribute to crop diversification and climate resilience.

- **Climate Change Action Plan:** Odisha has proactively developed a comprehensive Climate Change Action Plan to address the issue of climate change & its impact on agriculture. The Crop Weather Watch Group monitors crops through meetings and field visits to address adverse weather conditions. District-level planning focuses on climate-resilient practices, leading to increased food production through integrated farming and better water management.

Integration into the National Agricultural Policy Framework

- **Knowledge sharing:** The UN World Food Programme and Odisha government's partnership innovates in food security, such as biometric tech in distribution, and rice fortification to improve food security. These types of initiatives can be replicated in other states which could help support sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.
- **Technology Adoption:** Innovate technologies like crop planning, climate-resilient cultivation practices, that include integrated farming, zero-input-based natural farming, non-paddy crops, better water management, water-saving devices, e-pest surveillance, and large-scale farm mechanization can be integrated into National Agricultural Policy Framework. To boost food grain production state has focussed on training farmers in crop-specific techniques, including integrated nutrient and pest management which can help states build a robust agriculture sector.

Conclusion

The success of agriculture transformation in Odisha is reflected in statistics for 2020-21 as Odisha produces 9% of the total rice in India and accounts for 4.22% of the total food-grain production of the country. It's essential to tailor policies to local contexts while promoting innovation, collaboration, and resilience in the face of climate challenges.

The SC judgment on abrogation of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir represents a significant shift in the federal structure of India, with implications that extend beyond the region. Examine the statement.

Introduction: Give brief context to the question
Body: Implications of Article 370 on various aspects.
Conclusion: Way forward

The Supreme Court's judgment on the abrogation of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir indeed marks a significant shift in the federal structure of India, carrying implications that reach beyond the region.

Implications from abrogation of Article 370

- **Corruption:** Corruption has been a longstanding issue in Kashmir, where several of India's anti-corruption laws did not apply. It is widely acknowledged that political figures in the region have historically benefited financially from various sources. With the abrogation of Article 370, the central government now has the authority to address corruption effectively, opening avenues for the development of the region.
- **Administrative changes:** The reclassification of Kashmir to a union territory puts it under direct central government control, mirroring Puducherry and Delhi, while Ladakh aligns with territories like Andaman and Nicobar. This change facilitates increased central involvement in regional development, and the application of the 73rd and 74th Amendments is expected to boost local participation in governance.
- **Security concerns:** Reclassifying Kashmir as a union territory is expected to improve security by allowing swift anti-terrorism actions. The strengthened National Intelligence & police aims to enhance control over violence in Kashmir. The central government's direct involvement in security operations will lead to better coordination among security forces, the army, and state police.

- **Constitutional Implications:** The judgment emphasizes the constitutional unity and integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India, asserting a common constitutional framework for all states and union territories. Supreme Court's decision sets a legal precedent, reinforcing the supremacy of the Indian Constitution over special provisions that grant autonomy to specific regions.
- **Federal Structure Shift:** The abrogation of Article 370, coupled with the bifurcation of the state into two union territories (Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh) in 2019, marks a departure from the historical autonomy enjoyed by Jammu and Kashmir. The removal of special status implies a move towards greater centralization, aligning Jammu and Kashmir with the governance structure of other Indian states.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court's ruling on the abrogation of Article 370 marks a pivotal juncture in India's federal structure, symbolizing a shift towards a more standardized governance framework and questioning the longstanding autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir. Its repercussions go beyond the region, impacting constitutional interpretations, national cohesion, and geopolitical dynamics. The aftermath of this decision is an ongoing force shaping political and social dynamics in the area, drawing attention both nationally and internationally.

Discuss the ethical implications of using CRISPR-Cas9 technology in gene therapy, considering the risks and benefits.

Introduction: Give brief context to the question

Body: Benefits of CRISPR Technology and risks associated with it.

Conclusion: Way forward

CRISPR-Cas9 technology has brought about revolutionary possibilities in the field of gene therapy, allowing scientists to edit parts of the genome by removing, adding, or altering sections of the DNA sequence with unprecedented precision.

Benefits of technology

- **Treatment of Genetic Disorders:** By correcting the underlying genetic mutations causing these problems, CRISPR-Cas9 has the potential to treat or perhaps cure genetic disorders. This covers illnesses such as muscular dystrophy, sickle cell anemia, and cystic fibrosis.
- **Precision and Specificity:** Highly targeted gene editing is made possible by CRISPR-Cas9, which minimizes off-target effects and lowers the possibility of unexpected outcomes. When compared to conventional gene therapy techniques, this precision represents a breakthrough.
- **Personalized Medicine:** CRISPR-Cas9 makes it possible to customize medicines based on a patient's particular genetic composition. This may lessen negative effects and improve the effectiveness of the treatment.
- **Scientific Research:** CRISPR-Cas9 has emerged as a vital tool in science, enabling researchers to mimic diseases, investigate gene function, and create new therapeutic approaches.

Risks associated with technology

- **Consent and Ethical Usage:** When using CRISPR-Cas9 for ethical purposes, it is important to carefully analyze concerns like informed consent, particularly in the case of germline editing (editing genes that can be passed on to future generations). Concerns regarding "designer babies" and their unintended consequences are brought up ethically by the ramifications for future generations.
- **Inequality and Access:** The use of CRISPR-Cas9 raises concerns about inequality in access to gene therapies. If these treatments become available, there may be ethical questions about who gets access to these potentially life-changing interventions and who does not.
- **Unknown Long-Term Effects:** It is yet unclear how gene editing with CRISPR-Cas9 will affect people in the long run. Given the novelty of the technology, its long-term safety is questionable.

- **Unintended Consequences:** Changing a gene to fix one issue could unintentionally cause unintended side effects or other issues that are not immediately evident. This intricacy emphasizes the necessity of extensive study and testing before the adoption of wider therapeutic applications.

Conclusion

The moral ramifications of applying CRISPR-Cas9 to gene therapy underscore the fine line that must be drawn between the necessity of carefully weighing the hazards involved and the possibility of ground-breaking medical breakthroughs. Harnessing the benefits of CRISPR-Cas9 while reducing possible harm requires an ethical framework and, a responsible and transparent approach to research, development, and clinical applications.

Analyze the economic implications of restricting the diversion of sugarcane for ethanol production, considering the interests of farmers and the sugar industry.

Introduction: Give brief description about ethanol blending program

Body: Highlight economic implications of restricting diversion of sugarcane for ethanol production.

Conclusion: Way forward

Ethanol is a primary biofuel that is obtained by natural fermentation of carbohydrates by yeasts or petrochemical methods like ethylene hydration. The Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) is aimed at reducing the country's dependence on crude oil imports, cutting carbon emissions, and boosting farmers' incomes. The Government of India has advanced the target for 20% ethanol blending in petrol (also called E20) to 2025 from 2030.

Economic implications of restricting diversion of sugarcane for ethanol production

- **Diversification of Income:** The ability to sell sugarcane for the production of both sugar and ethanol is a major advantage for many farmers who cultivate the crop. Farmers may have fewer options to diversify their revenue streams if ethanol production is restricted.
- **Market Demand and Prices:** The need for sugarcane to produce sugar becomes more urgent if ethanol production is constrained. Price fluctuations may affect sugar demand, which may affect sugarcane growers' earnings. If there is an excess of sugar on the market, farmers can have difficulties.
- **Investment in Alternative Crops:** If ethanol production limits have a major negative influence on the sugarcane market, farmers may want to think about diversifying their crops or switching to alternative crops with more consistent demand and better economic prospects.
- **Dependency on Government Policies:** Diversion limitations policies can have a big impact on farmers' financial well-being in areas where the government is strongly involved in regulating and assisting the sugar and ethanol businesses.

Implications for the Sugar Industry

- **Revenue and Profitability:** The equilibrium between the production of sugar and ethanol has a significant impact on the revenue and profitability of the sugar business. Limitations on the manufacturing of ethanol could result in an increased dependence on sugar sales, increasing the industry's susceptibility to changes in sugar prices and worldwide market circumstances.
- **Employment Impact:** Ethanol production often involves additional processing facilities and jobs. Restrictions on ethanol could limit job creation in this sector, affecting employment opportunities in regions with a strong focus on sugarcane-based ethanol.
- **Infrastructure connected to Ethanol:** Should ethanol output be curtailed, the sugar sector could find it difficult to defend investments in infrastructure connected to ethanol, such as distribution networks and processing centers. This might affect the competitiveness and long-term growth of the industry.
- **Global Competition:** A nation's standing in the world sugar market can be impacted by shifts in the dynamics of its production. The global sugar industry is quite competitive. Production

limitations on ethanol could make a nation less competitive with those that value ethanol as a green energy source.

Conclusion

Restricting the use of sugarcane for ethanol production has a variety of economic ramifications that vary depending on the strength of the agricultural industry, the state of the world market, and government regulations. The long-term viability of the agricultural sector, the possibility for diversification, and the interests of farmers and the sugar business must all be carefully taken into account.

Examine the shift in India's foreign policy from the era of non-alignment to its current stance, particularly in the context of the Israel-Gaza conflict. Discuss the factors that have influenced this evolution and its implications on India's global standing.

Introduction: Give brief context to the question

Body: Highlight factors influencing the shift in policy and its implications.

Conclusion: Way forward

India's foreign policy has undergone a notable shift from the era of non-alignment to its current stance, particularly evident in the context of the Israel-Gaza conflict. The evolution of India's foreign policy can be attributed to various factors that have shaped its geopolitical considerations and national interests. During the non-alignment era, spanning from the post-independence period to the Cold War's end, India pursued a policy of non-alignment, aiming to maintain independence from the power blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union. This approach prioritized principles such as sovereignty, self-determination, and anti-imperialism.

Factors Influencing the Shift

- **Economic Interests:** One important element has been the increasing economic interaction between India and Israel. In sectors like agriculture, technology, and defense, Israel is a crucial ally. India's scientific and economic goals are in line with fortifying its relations with Israel.
- **Counterterrorism Cooperation:** India's top priority now is combating terrorism worldwide. With its background in intelligence, security, and counterterrorism, Israel has proven to be a useful friend for India as it tackles shared security issues.
- **Realignment of Strategies:** India's foreign policy has been strategically realigned in response to shifting global power dynamics, particularly the ascent of China. India's efforts to maintain a balance of power in the area are aided by stronger connections with the United States and other like-minded countries, such as Israel.

Implications on India's Global Standing

- **Diversified Alliances:** A more varied approach to alliances is demonstrated by India's relations with Israel. India is establishing relationships based on mutual benefits and shared interests, all the while retaining its strategic autonomy.
- **International reputation:** India's credibility and reputation abroad are bolstered by its diplomatic relations with countries such as Israel. This change indicates India's readiness to interact on the international scene with a wider variety of partners.
- **Security Cooperation:** India's defense capabilities and counterterrorism activities are strengthened by increased cooperation with Israel. The dynamics of regional and international security are affected by this.

Conclusion

India's foreign policy under the present Government represents a significant shift in its relations with Israel which is in alignment with the geopolitics of the Middle East following the Abraham Accords, India joining a quadrilateral dialogue dubbed the "I2U2" (India, Israel, the United Arab Emirates and the United States & announcement of IMEC (India-Middle East-Europe-Economic Corridor), an India-Middle Eastern Economic

Co-operation initiative whose trade route would go from India through Saudi Arabia to the Israeli port of Haifa.

Critically analyze the health vulnerabilities faced by different regions in India due to climate change. How do these vulnerabilities vary across different districts, and what are the underlying causes?

Introduction: Give brief context to the question

Body: Analyse health vulnerabilities and underlying causes across districts

Conclusion: Way forward

Climate change poses significant health vulnerabilities across different regions in India, impacting districts in varied ways as highlighted in the article "*Climate change and human health*" published in *Climatic Change*.

Health Vulnerabilities Across Regions

- **Malnutrition and Food Insecurity:** The productivity of agriculture is impacted by climate change, which causes a shortage of food and a rise in malnutrition. Agriculturally reliant areas are more susceptible to health problems because of broken food supply systems and malnutrition.
- **Issues with the Respiratory System:** Air pollution has increased due to climate change, which aggravates respiratory systems. Air pollution levels are frequently higher in urban areas and locations with heavy industrial activity, which can harm respiratory health.
- **Heat-Related Illnesses:** As temperatures rise, there is a greater chance of developing heat-related ailments like dehydration and heatstroke. Individuals in vulnerable demographics, such as the elderly and those with underlying medical concerns, are particularly vulnerable.

Regional Disparities Across Districts

- **Geographical Variations:** The study shows that more than half of India's population, living in 344 districts, face high or very high health vulnerability induced by climate change. Coastal districts may experience health vulnerabilities due to sea-level rise and extreme weather events, impacting water and food security.
- **Urban-Rural Divide:** Because of increased pollution and the urban heat island effect, urban districts may have greater rates of respiratory problems and heat-related illnesses. Agricultural interruptions can harm nutrition and livelihoods in rural areas.
- **Socioeconomic Factors:** Districts with lower socioeconomic levels may be more vulnerable to health concerns associated with climate change because they lack the resources for quality healthcare.

Causes of Health Vulnerabilities

- **Inadequate Healthcare Infrastructure:** Increasing public expenditure on health could have a significant impact on reducing out-of-pocket expenditure. Studies suggest that poorly developed primary healthcare remains a major factor for high infant mortality rates and poor child health indicators.
- **Poor Climate Resilience:** Regions that are not equipped with climate-resilient policies and infrastructure are at risk from the negative health effects of extreme weather events like cyclones and floods. Due to disruptions in livelihoods and food supply, districts that strongly rely on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture are more vulnerable to the health effects of climate change.
- **Policy Gaps:** Increasing vulnerabilities are a result of district-level health and climate adaptation strategies being implemented inconsistently or insufficiently. A lack of coordination or prioritizing of climate-health issues may lead to policy gaps.

Conclusion

To reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacities in the face of the climate crisis, it's crucial to create sustainable jobs, improve working conditions, establish social safety nets, and boost education and

employability. Achieving these goals is contingent on the active engagement of local governance institutions, alongside making the healthcare system more accountable to the community.

Discuss the implications of the recent security breach in the Indian Parliament on national security and the measures needed to prevent future occurrences.

Introduction: Give brief context to the question

Body: Implications and measures needed to deal with such incidents

Conclusion: Way forward

Recent case of intruders breaching the security of Parliament and entering the building has raised exposed a major flaw in a security system which is otherwise extremely robust. Security breaches in sensitive government institutions, such as the Parliament, can have significant implications for national security.

Some potential implications include

- **Data Compromise:** Sensitive information, such as classified documents, legislative deliberations, and possibly even information about public figures, may be compromised as a result of breaches.
- **National Security Risks:** Enemies may gain access to parliamentary systems and learn about intelligence gathering techniques, national security plans, and other vital details that could jeopardize national security.
- **Political instability:** Political Instability could result from a decline in public confidence in the government's ability to safeguard private information due to security breaches.
- **Cyber Espionage:** State-sponsored or cybercriminal groups may carry out such breaches with the intention of conducting espionage, gathering intelligence, or influencing political decision-making.
- **Physical Threat to Parliamentarians:** Intruders physically entering the Parliament building pose a direct threat to the safety of elected officials, staff, and visitors. The potential for violence and harm to individuals could have severe consequences.
- **Disruption of Legislative Processes:** The chaos caused by intruders could disrupt parliamentary proceedings, leading to a breakdown in the legislative process. This could hinder the functioning of the government and impact the passage of critical legislation.

Measures that can be implemented

- **Enhanced Cybersecurity Measures:** Using intrusion detection systems, firewalls, and advanced encryption to fortify cybersecurity infrastructure and procedures in order to fend off cyberattacks.
- **Frequent Security Audits:** To find gaps and vulnerabilities in the systems and quickly fix any problems, conduct regular security audits and assessments.
- **Employee Education:** Educating legislative staff members in-depth on cybersecurity best practices, such as phishing attack and social engineering awareness.
- **Multi-Factor Authentication:** This additional security measure makes it harder for unauthorized users to obtain access by requiring two factors of identity verification.
- **Response Plans:** Creating and testing incident response plans on a regular basis will help to guarantee a prompt and well-coordinated reaction in the case of a security breach.
- **Continuous Monitoring:** Putting in place mechanisms for continuous monitoring can help you quickly identify and address possible security incidents.

Conclusion

It's crucial for both state and Union government to adapt and evolve their security strategies continually to counter emerging threats and protect national security interests. Given the significance of Parliament which is temple of democracy there need to be high level inquiry to analyse the situation and take action against those responsible for the breach.

Examine the concept of climate justice in the context of international cooperation, with a focus on India's position and responsibilities as a major developing economy.

Climate justice is a concept that emphasizes the ethical and equitable dimensions of addressing climate change, particularly in the context of the disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable and marginalized communities. In the context of international cooperation, climate justice aims to ensure fairness in the global response to climate change and to address historical and current inequalities.

India's position on climate justice

- **Historical Responsibilities:** India contends that industrialized nations, who have traditionally been in the forefront of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, ought to assume the primary role in climate change mitigation. India places emphasis on the UNFCCC's (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) "common but differentiated responsibilities" principle, which takes previous contributions to emissions into account.
- **Current Emission Levels:** India, a major emitter due to its population and economic activities, seeks additional time and support for economic development without jeopardizing climate goals, citing its lower per capita emissions compared to developed countries.
- **Poverty Alleviation:** India's development goals include poverty alleviation and improving the standard of living for its population. The argument is that addressing climate change should not hinder economic growth and the improvement of living conditions for the millions living in poverty.
- **Adaptation Needs:** India needs to adapt to the effects of climate change, which include increased sea levels, extreme weather events, and altered precipitation patterns. India emphasizes the need for wealthy nations to provide financial and technological help in order to enable adaptation to these impacts as part of the climate justice narrative.

Responsibilities and Measures

- **Technology Transfer and Finance:** India places a strong emphasis on the necessity for rich nations to uphold their pledges to provide financial assistance and technology transfer to poor countries. The execution of mitigation and adaptation strategies in these nations depends heavily on this help.
- **Capacity Building:** India emphasizes the significance of capacity building, particularly for poor nations, in order to effectively address climate change. Developing institutional capability and technical know-how to carry out climate-related projects and policies is part of this.
- **Mitigation Attempts:** India has promised to make a major effort to lower its carbon intensity. Initiatives include boosting energy efficiency, expanding the amount of renewable energy in the energy mix, and undertaking afforestation initiatives.
- **Adaptation Strategies:** India is currently engaged in the development of adaptation techniques aimed at enhancing its ability to withstand the effects of climate change. This involves taking steps like creating infrastructure that is robust to climate change, conserving water, and advancing sustainable agriculture.

Conclusion

The recently concluded COP 28 in UAE has paved the way from "transitioning away" from "all fossil fuels" as opposed to only coal which goes against India's position of climate justice. India calls for differentiated responsibilities, fair support mechanisms, and global cooperation to ensure a just and sustainable response to climate challenges.