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Bilawal's comments on Modi 'uncivilised': India

These comments are a new low, even for Pakistan... perpetrators of the 26/11 attacks as well as mastermind of the 1993 Mumbai blasts, all remain free in that country, says MEA spokesperson

Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

India lashed out at Pakistan on Friday for what it termed an "uncivilised outburst" by Pakistani Foreign Minister Bilawal Bhutto Zardari against Prime Minister Narendra Modi, stating that cities across the world "bear the scars" of Pakistan-sponsored terrorism.

The comments are a continuation of a heated exchange that began at a United Nations Security Council briefing on counter-terrorism in New York on Thursday, where External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar had described Pakistan as the "epicentre of terrorism".

In his response, Mr. Bhutto Zardari had said, "Osama bin Laden is dead. But the butcher of Gujarat

> Cities like New York, Mumbai, Pulwama, Pathankot and London are among the many that bear the scars of Pakistan-sponsored, supported and instigated terrorism
>
> **ARINDAM BAGCHI**
> Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson

lives and he is the Prime Minister of India."

"Pakistan Foreign Minister's uncivilised outburst seems to be a result of Pakistan's increasing inability to use terrorists and their proxies," said Arindam Bagchi, official spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs. "We wish that Pakistan Foreign Minister would have listened more sincerely yesterday [Thursday] at the UN Security Council to the testimony of Ms. Anjali Kulthe,

a Mumbai nurse who saved the lives of 20 pregnant women from the bullets of the Pakistani terrorist, Ajmal Kasab. Clearly, the Foreign Minister was more interested in whitewashing Pakistan's role."

Mr. Bagchi further said that the perpetrators of the 26/11 attacks, Hafiz Saeed, Masood Azhar and Sajjad Mir, as well as the mastermind of the 1993 Mumbai bomb blasts, Dawood Ibrahim, all remained free in Pakistan. "Cities like New

York, Mumbai, Pulwama, Pathankot and London are among the many that bear the scars of Pakistan-sponsored and instigated terrorism. This violence has emanated from their Special Terrorist Zones and exported to all parts of the world. 'Make in Pakistan' terrorism has to stop," said the spokesperson.

Responding to Mr. Bhutto Zardari's attack on the Prime Minister, Mr. Bagchi said: "These comments are a new low, even for Pakistan. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan has obviously forgotten this day in 1971 [Liberation of Bangladesh on December 16], which was a direct result of the genocide unleashed by Pakistani rulers against ethnic Bengalis and Hindus."

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Bilawal's comments on Modi 'uncivilised': India

United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)

The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) was established on 15 June 2017 through the adoption of UN General Assembly Resolution 71/291.

Mr. Vladimir Voronkov was appointed as its first Under-Secretary-General.

The creation of the Office is considered as the first major institutional reform undertaken by the UN Secretary-General António Guterres following his report (A/71/858) on the Capability of the United Nations to Assist Member States in implementing **the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy**.

The Office of Counter-Terrorism has five main functions:

- **Provide leadership** on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from across the United Nations system
- Enhance **coordination and coherence across the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities** to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
- Strengthen the **delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance** to Member States
- Improve **visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts**
- Ensure that **due priority is given to counterterrorism across the United Nations system** and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Strategy

UNSC 1267 committee

It was first set up in 1999, and strengthened after the September, 2001 attacks. It is now known as the Da'esh and Al Qaeda Sanctions Committee.

It comprises all permanent and non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

The 1267 list of terrorists is a global list, with a UNSC stamp

Process by which people are listed under UNSC 1267

- **Any member** state can submit a proposal for listing an individual, group, or entity.
- The 1267 Committee **meets as required** with a notice of four working days.
- Decisions on listing and de-listing are adopted **by consensus**.
- The proposal is sent to all the members, and **if no member objects** within five working days, the proposal is adopted. An "objection" means curtains for the proposal.
- Any member of the Committee may also put a **"technical hold"** on the proposal, and ask for more information from the proposing member state. During this time, other members may also place their own holds.
- The matter remains on the **"pending" list** of the Committee until such time as the member state that has placed the hold decides to turn its decision into an "objection", or until all those who have placed holds remove them within a timeframe laid down by the Committee.
- **Pending issues must be resolved in six months**, but the member state that has placed the hold may ask for an additional three months. At the end of this period, **if an objection is not placed, the matter is considered approved.**

UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy

12th December THNA

What is UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy – GCTS?

- The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism.
- GCTS was adopted by consensus 15 years ago in 2006. All UN Member States agreed the first time to a common strategic and operational approach to fighting terrorism.
- The GCTS sends a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations.
- It also resolves to take practical steps, individually and collectively, to prevent and combat terrorism. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures ranging from strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordinating UN System's counter-terrorism activities.

The UN General Assembly reviews the Strategy every two years, making it a living document attuned to member states' counter-terrorism priorities. The General Assembly reviews the Strategy and considers the adoption of a resolution.

Pillars or Function of UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy

- Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
- Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
- Measures to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard
- Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism

'1.3 terabyte data encrypted and five servers affected in AIIMS ransomware attack'

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Based on current analysis by stakeholders concerned, about 1.3 terabyte data were encrypted in the recent ransomware attack on the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences' (AIIMS) information technology network by unknown threat actors, according to the government.

In a written response to the question of Rajya Sabha member John Brittas, Minister of State For Electronics And Information Technology Rajeev Chandrasekhar on Friday said upon being informed about the cybersecurity incident, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) had done

CERT-In did an evaluation after being informed about the incident involving AIIMS

an evaluation.

"As per the analysis, servers were compromised in the information technology network of the AIIMS by unknown threat actors due to improper network segmentation, which caused operational disruption due to non-functionality of critical applications. CERT-In and other stakeholder entities have advised necessary remedial measures," said the reply.

"Based on current analysis by concerned stakeholders, five servers of the

AIIMS were affected and approximately 1.3 terabytes of data were encrypted," it said.

Mr. Chandrasekhar said CERT-In, which is mandated to track and monitor cybersecurity incidents in India, had issued a special advisory on security practices to enhance resilience of health sector entities, which had been communicated to the Health Ministry for sensitising health sector entities regarding the latest cybersecurity threats.

Replying to another question, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare Bharati Pravin Pawar said all the data for e-Hospital had been retrieved from a backup server and restored on new servers.

02

'1.3 terabyte data encrypted and five servers affected in AIIMS ransomware attack'

K S Deepak

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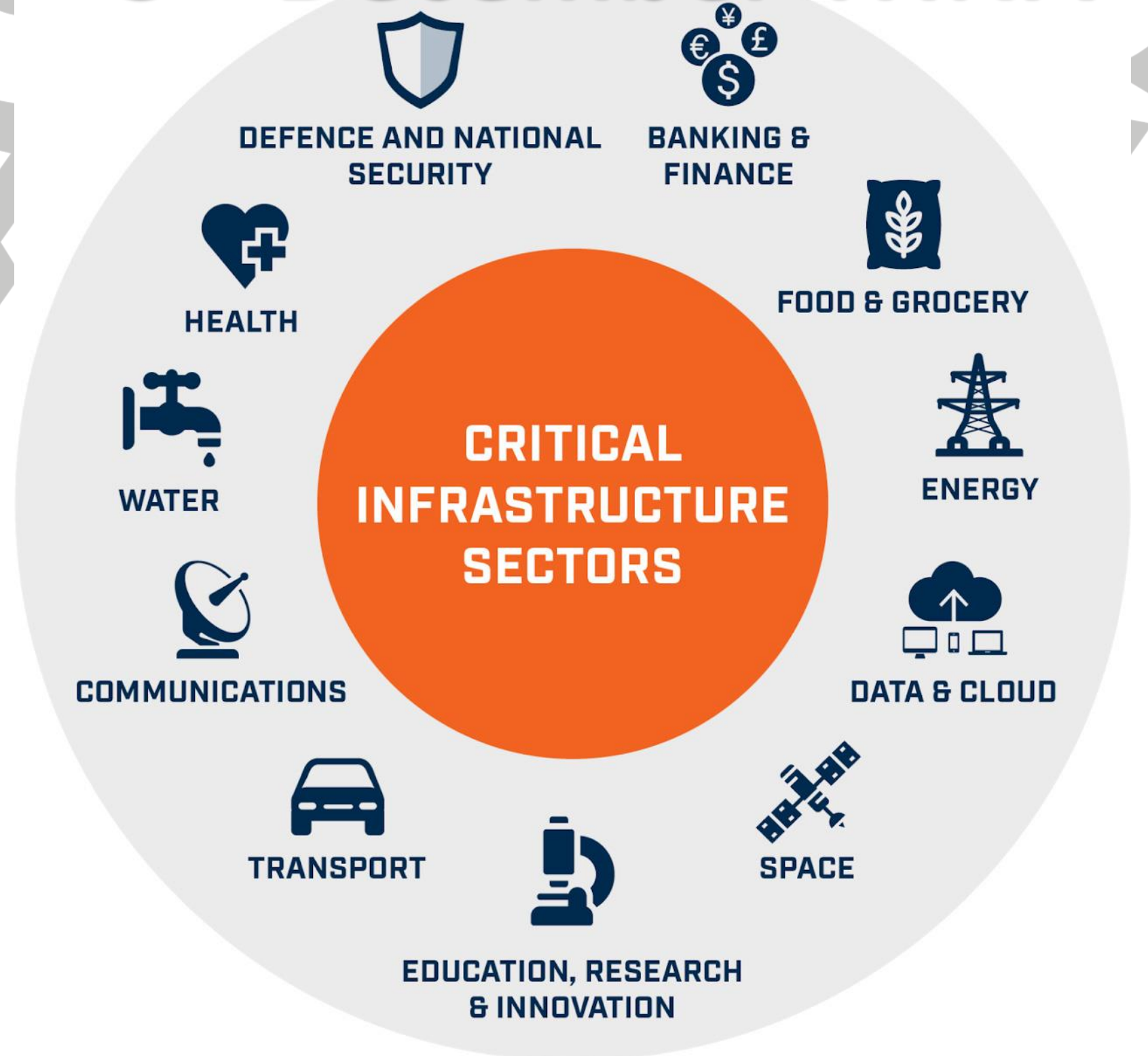|	
Malware	Short for malicious software refers to any kind of software that is designed to cause damage to a single computer, server, or computer network. Ransomware, Spy ware, Worms, viruses, and Trojans are all varieties of malware
Phishing	It is the method of trying to gather personal information using deceptive e-mails and websites
Denial of Service attacks	It is an attack meant to shut down a machine or network, making it inaccessible to its intended users
	They accomplish this by flooding the target with traffic, or sending it information that triggers a crash
Man-in-the-middle (MitM) attacks/ Eavesdropping attacks	The attackers insert themselves into a two-party transaction.
	Once the attackers interrupt the traffic, they can filter and steal data
SQL Injection	It stands for Structured Query Language and is used to manage the data in their databases
	It specifically targets such kind of servers, using malicious code to get the server to divulge information it normally wouldn't
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Here, the malicious code the attacker has injected, only runs in the user's browser when they visit the attacked website, and it goes after the visitor directly, not the website
Social engineering	It relies on human interaction to trick users into breaking security procedures in order to gain sensitive information

Recent Steps Taken in India

Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative

- It was launched in 2018 with an aim to spread awareness about cybercrime and building capacity for safety measures for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT staff across all government departments

National Cyber security Coordination Centre (NCCC)

- In 2017, the NCCC was developed to scan internet traffic and communication metadata (which are little snippets of information hidden inside each communication) coming into the country to detect real-time cyber threats
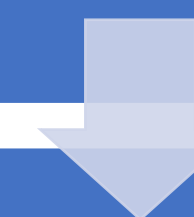
Cyber Swachhta Kendra

- In 2017, this platform was introduced for internet users to clean their computers and devices by wiping out viruses and malware

Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)

- I4C was recently inaugurated by the government in 2021

National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal has also been launched pan India

QUIZ OF THE DAY

Q1. Capital expenditure is the money spent by the government includes which of the following:

1. Acquiring fixed and intangible assets
2. Upgrading an existing asset
3. Repairing an existing asset
4. Repayment of loan.
5. Interest payment on past debt

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?

a) 1,3,4,5 only
b) 1,2,5 only
c) 1,2,3,4 only
d) 1,2,3,4,5

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the Competition Commission of India (CCI)-

1. It is a statutory body constituted under the Competition Act, 2002.
2. The commission is a quasi-judicial body which gives opinions to statutory authorities and enforces the Competition Act.

Choose the INCORRECT answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2