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Quiz of the Day



# ‘If not reformed, UN will be overtaken by other organisations’

While process may be complex, it does not mean change cannot happen,  
 Ruchira Kamboj says, adding it has been an agenda for three decades

**Kallol Bhattacharjee**  
 NEW DELHI

**O**ther organisations such as the G-20 may step up to take a more prominent role in international affairs than the United Nations if the global body fails to introduce reforms in the UN Security Council, Ruchira Kamboj, the Permanent Representative of India at the United Nations, said.

Speaking on the issues – reformed multilateralism and counterterrorism during the December Presidency of India at the UNSC – Ms. Kamboj said that the reformation of the United Nations is the “most complex process” of the UN system.

“It involves several aspects. It requires all the P-5 [permanent members of the UNSC] to be on board. It requires that no P-5 should veto the matter and all of that and much more. There are many who aspire to be in a reformed council but there are many who would not like to see those in the council. Therefore, the process is indeed very complex,” Ms. Kamboj



India's Permanent Representative to the UN Ruchira Kamboj addressing a press conference at the UN headquarters. FILE PHOTO

said, stressing that the complexities, however, do not mean that “change cannot happen”.

Ms. Kamboj said that there is a lot of “pessimism and cynicism” about the possibility of reform of the UN Security Council as the item of reform has remained on the agenda of the UNSC for nearly three decades without any substantive progress.

Harsh V. Pant, who moderated the session, raised the possibility of “minilaterals” playing a more active role in global affairs to which Ms. Kamboj said that it is a possibil-

ity if the reform of the UNSC refuses to make any progress.

“Today, you have almost 200 member states. Their voices are not being heard any more. Let’s say, the voice of the voiceless, the smaller states, the countries from Africa. Who hears them? Everything is being scripted for them in many ways,” Ms. Kamboj said, warning that “may be the UN will be overtaken by other institutions for example that are more democratic such as the G-20”. The envoy, however, urged not to rush to any conclusion on such possibilities.

01

‘If not reformed, UN will be overtaken by other organisations’

# Structure of the United Nations

The main parts of the UN structure are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat. All were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.



## General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation.



## Security Council

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members (5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members). Each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.



## Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.



## Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was established in 1945 by the UN Charter, under Chapter XIII, to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government and independence.



## International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in the Hague (Netherlands). It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York (United States of America).



## Secretariat

The Secretariat comprises the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs.



## UN SECURITY COUNCIL STRUCTURE LOCKS INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

UN Security Council's five permanent members' use of their veto power for their national interests leads to questioning of the legitimacy of the UNSC

### UNSC STRUCTURE

- Use of force **at UN** is decided **by UNSC**
- **Five permanent** members have the right to veto a draft resolution
- To adopt a draft resolution, none of the permanent members should veto it and **9 countries** should vote in favor



China and Russia have vetoed four draft resolutions **on Syria** since 2011

The U.S. has used its veto right 42 times **for Israel** since 1972

**Palestine** has not become a UN member, as full membership requires **UNSC approval**

China **blocks Taiwan's UN membership**, not recognizing Taiwan as a sovereign country

### CRITICISM OF UN STRUCTURE

- Permanent membership system
- Five permanent members' veto right and weak equal representation due to a small number of members

### PERMANENT MEMBERS



### REFORM PROPOSALS

- Increasing the number of non-permanent members
- Restricting veto right

## Need to Reform UNSC

- UN represents a larger world and the irony is that it has only 5 permanent members in its such an important body.
- Current composition of the Security Council represents the post World War II realities and thus is not in pace with the changing balance of power in the world.
- The regions like far East Asia, South America, Africa have no representation in the permanent membership of the council
- Misuse of Veto Power
- Lack of Global Governance:
  - There are no regulatory mechanisms for global commons like the Internet, Space, High Seas (beyond one's EEZ-exclusive economic zone)

## Case for Permanent Membership of India in UNSC

- India is the founding member of the UN
- India has almost twice the number of peacekeepers deployed on the ground than by P5 countries
- India, till now has been elected for eight terms for a two-year non-permanent member seat
- India is the largest democracy and second-most populous country in the world
- India's acquired status of a Nuclear Weapons State (NWS) in May 1998 also makes India a natural claimant as a permanent member similar to the existing permanent members who are all Nuclear Weapon States
- India has been inducted in various export control regimes like MTCR, Wassenaar arrangement, etc
- India is the undisputed leader of the Third world countries, as reflected by its leadership role in the Non-Aligned Movement
- The G4 nations comprising Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan are four countries which support each other's bids for permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council



## Challenges in Permanent Membership of India in UNSC

- India has still not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
- China, which has veto power in the UNSC being one of its five permanent members is against India's efforts to become a permanent member
- The five permanent members themselves don't want anyone to come on board with them
  - In the year 2005, when G4 came with a resolution for the expansion of the council, U.S. and China lobbied very hard with African countries to ensure that they do not vote for the resolution.
- One country opposing another country's bid for the permanent membership from a region.
  - Pakistan does not want India to be the permanent member of the council.
  - China has serious objections to Japan being there in the Security Council.
  - Italy trying to compete with Germany in Europe for a place in the Security Council.
  - Argentina does not agree with the fact that Brazil should represent South America in the UNSC as a permanent representative
- Coffee Club/Uniting for Consensus
- Expansion of the council may lead to a decline in its efficiency and functioning
- In Africa, there is still no consensus on which country should represent the region as a permanent member

# 'Unknown threat elements had tampered with IT servers of AIIMS'

**The Hindu Bureau**  
NEW DELHI

The Union government informed the Lok Sabha on Tuesday that the cyberattack at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Delhi took place as "unknown threat elements" tampered with the IT (information technology) servers at the hospital due to "improper network segmentation".

During the Question Hour in the Lok Sabha, the Congress's Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury asked about the investigation regarding the AIIMS cyberattack, and if the attackers had been linked to China and Hong Kong.

Responding to this, Minister of State for Home, Ajay Mishra Teni said, "IT systems in AIIMS are man-



**At risk:** Patients and their relatives had a harrowing time at the AIIMS as the computer servers went down. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

aged in-house. On November 23, after AIIMS informed the government about the attack, it was found during preliminary probe that due to improper network segmentation unknown threat elements had tampered with the IT servers, which has now been rectified. The Com-

puter Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and other agencies have suggested measures to protect the system."

On November 23, the AIIMS said in a statement that the National Informatics Centre (NIC) had said the hospital's servers were down and it may be due to

a ransomware attack. Following the incident, the Delhi Police registered an FIR under Section 385 of the IPC and Section 66/66F of the IT Act pertaining to cyberterrorism and computer-related offences against unknown persons.

The Minister said in a written reply that more than six lakh complaints of cybercrime had been registered at the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System since its inception in 2019.

Mr. Mishra said the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System had been launched for immediate reporting of financial frauds. The toll-free helpline number 1930 has been operationalised for assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

02

'Unknown threat elements had tampered with IT servers of AIIMS'



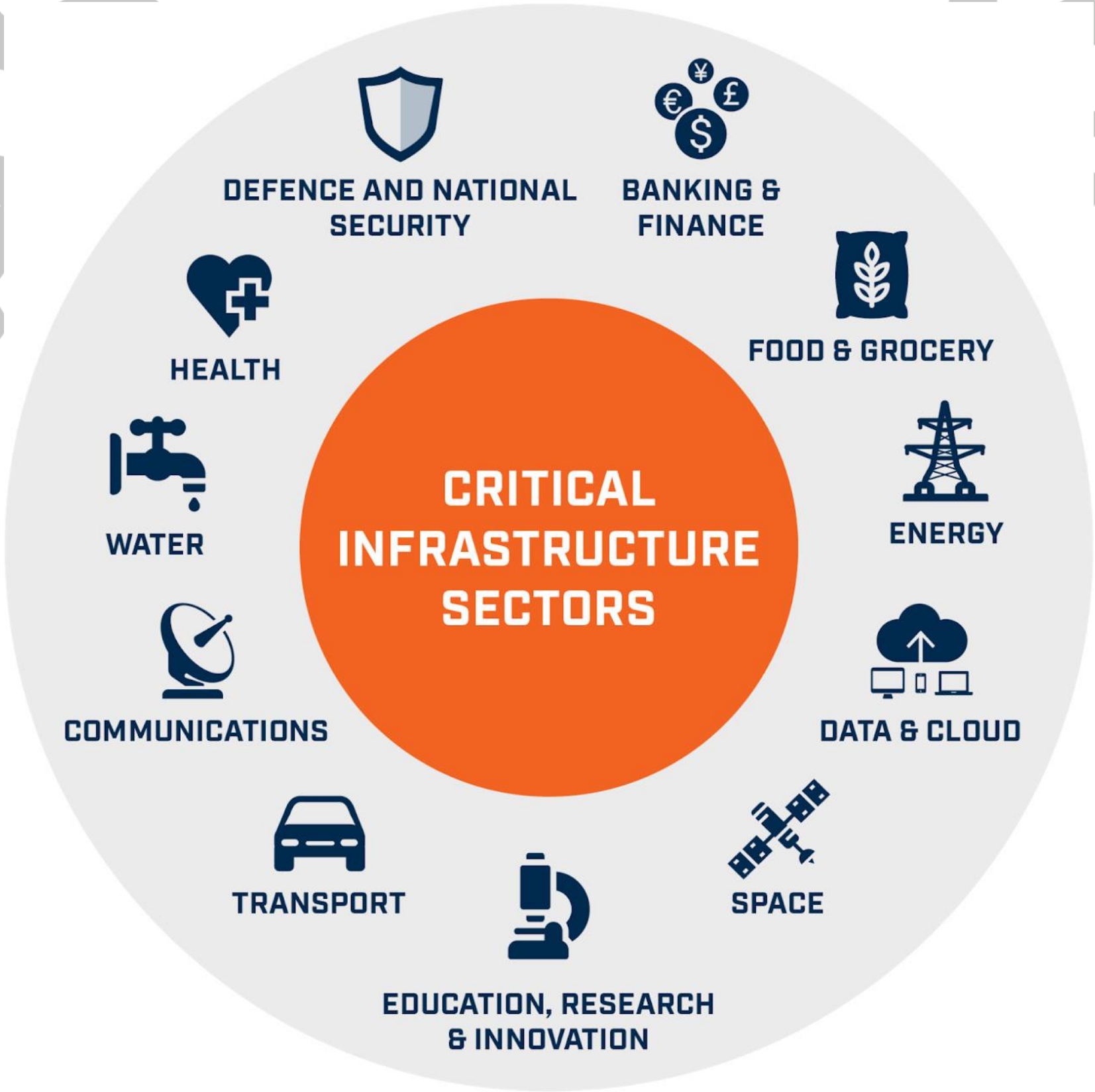
# What is Computer Security?

Computer security is the protection of computer systems and information from being attacked, theft, and unauthorized use.

## Types of Attacks



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

# 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

## Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In):

- For alerts regarding cybersecurity breaches and issues.



# Challenges

Increased use of mobile technology and internet by people

- With the advent of digitalisation, paramount consumer and citizen data will be stored in digital format and transactions are likely to be carried out online which makes India a breeding ground for potential hackers and cyber-criminals.

lack of proper security infrastructure in some devices

Most of the cyber-attacks are not reported

Scarcity of cyber security professionals, especially at the leadership level

Trans-National Nature of Cyber Attacks:

- Most cyber crimes are trans-national in nature. The collection of evidence from foreign territories is not only a difficult but also a tardy process.

Absence of Separate Procedural Code:

- There is no separate procedural code for the investigation of cyber or computer-related offences.

Profit-Friendly Infrastructure Mindset:

- Post liberalisation, the Information Technology (IT), electricity and telecom sector has witnessed large investments by the private sector. However, their inadequate focus on cyber attack preparedness and recovery in regulatory frameworks is a cause of concern.

# Navy takes delivery of submarine *Vagir*, to be commissioned in Jan.

**The Hindu Bureau**  
NEW DELHI

The fifth Scorpène-class conventional submarine, *Vagir*, was delivered to the Navy by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. in Mumbai on Tuesday. The ship is scheduled to be commissioned into service in January, a Navy official said.

"It is a matter of great pride that *Vagir* has completed all major trials, including the weapon and sensor trials, in the shortest time in comparison to the earlier submarines," the Navy said in a statement. A notable achievement is that this is the third submarine delivered to the Navy in a span of 24 months, it added.

## Sixth one in the works

*Vagir* was launched into water on November 12, 2020 and commenced sea trials on February 1, 2022.

The sixth and last of the Scorpène-class submarines, *Vagsheer*, was launched into water in



**Patrolling the waters:** *Vagir* was launched into water in 2020 and commenced sea trials this February. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

April 2022 and is expected to be delivered to the Navy by 2023-end.

## French collaboration

Six Scorpene submarines are being built under Project-75 by MDL under technology transfer from the Naval Group of France under a \$3.75-billion deal signed in October 2005. The project is about four years behind the original schedule.

The first submarine, *INS*

*Kalvari*, was commissioned in December 2017, the second *INS Khanderi* in September 2019, the third *INS Karanj* in March 2021 and the fourth *INS Vela* in November 2021.

Parallely, the tender to build six more advanced conventional submarines under Project-75I is in the Request For Proposal (RFP) stage but has suffered delays.

With delays in submarine induction, the

SSKs-209s (German HDWs) and EKMs (Russian Kilos) are being put through the medium refit life certification process, which will give them an additional life of 10 to 15 years.

## AIP modules

The Navy currently has 15 conventional and one nuclear submarine in service. It includes seven Russian Kilo class submarines, four German HDW submarines, four Scorpene class submarines and the indigenous nuclear ballistic missile submarine *INS Arihant*.

The Navy has drawn up plans to install air independent propulsion (AIP) modules on all Scorpene submarines as they go for their refit beginning with *INS Kalvari* in the next couple of years to enhance their endurance.

Development of an indigenous AIP module developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation is in advanced stages.

03

Navy takes delivery of submarine *Vagir*, to be commissioned in Jan.



## Types of military ships

### Aircraft Carriers

It is a warship that serves as a seagoing airbase, equipped with a full-length flight deck and facilities for carrying, arming, deploying, and recovering aircraft

### Cruisers

They are generally the largest ships in a fleet after aircraft carriers and can usually perform several roles. These vessels are primarily designed to provide defense against enemy aircraft

### Destroyers

It is a fast, maneuverable, long-endurance warship intended to escort larger vessels in a fleet, convoy or battle group and defend them against powerful short range attackers

### Frigates

They are smaller ships and provide defensive capabilities when escorting other ships

### Corvettes

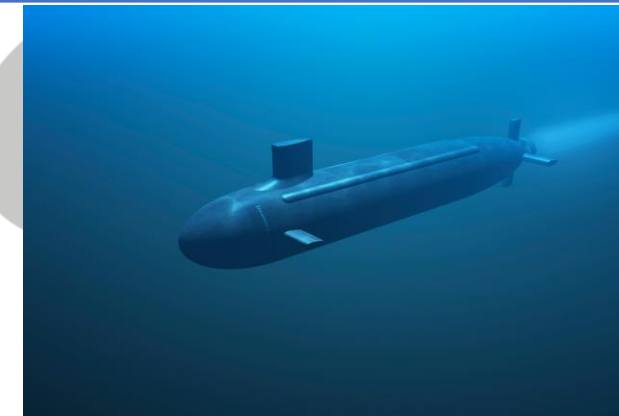
It is traditionally the smallest class of vessel considered to be a proper warship

### Submarines

It is a watercraft capable of independent operation underwater

### Amphibious assault ships

It is a type of amphibious warfare ship employed to land and support ground forces on enemy territory by an amphibious assault



## Projects of Indian Navy

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graph LR; A[Projects of Indian Navy] --- B[Project 17A]; A --- C[Project-15B]; A --- D[Project 75 (I)]; B --- E[\"DAC approved a proposal in June 2009 for the acquisition of 7 stealthy frigates – codenamed ‘Project 17A’\"]; C --- F[\"India’s indigenous Destroyer construction programme commenced in the late 1990s with the three Delhi class (P-15 class) warships and this was followed by three Kolkata class (P-15A) destroyers commissioned a decade later\"]; C --- G[\"Project 15B (P 15B): Four Guided missile Destroyers- Vishakhapatnam, Mormugao, Imphal, Surat\"]; D --- H[\"indigenous construction of submarines equipped with the state-of-the-art Air Independent Propulsion system\"]; D --- I[\"Project 75: Programme by the Indian Navy that entails building six Scorpene-Class attack submarines\"];
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### Project 17A

DAC approved a proposal in June 2009 for the acquisition of 7 stealthy frigates – codenamed “Project 17A”

### Project-15B

India’s indigenous Destroyer construction programme commenced in the late 1990s with the three Delhi class (P-15 class) warships and this was followed by three Kolkata class (P-15A) destroyers commissioned a decade later

Project 15B (P 15B): Four Guided missile Destroyers- Vishakhapatnam, Mormugao, Imphal, Surat

### Project 75 (I)

indigenous construction of submarines equipped with the state-of-the-art Air Independent Propulsion system

Project 75: Programme by the Indian Navy that entails building six Scorpene-Class attack submarines



# Air Independent Propulsion

Air-independent propulsion (AIP), or air-independent power, is any marine propulsion technology that allows a non-nuclear submarine to operate without access to atmospheric oxygen (by surfacing or using a snorkel). AIP can augment or replace the diesel-electric propulsion system of non-nuclear vessels.

## Need

- As we know that every diesel engine needs access to an air supply to work.
- So, a submarine using diesel engine stores air in tanks to maneuver underwater.
- So, the submarine has to resurface after every fixed interval in order to refill the air(oxygen) supply.
- This makes it difficult to have long stealthy operations under water in a submarine.
- It is true that a nuclear submarine can stay underwater for months.
- But, a nuclear powered submarine needs constant pumping of cooling water inside out, causing a lot of pumps to run which in turn causes a lot of vibration.
- Also the installation of an entire nuclear reactor makes the whole submarine a significantly large in size.
- So, it cannot be used for silent and stealthy operations.



# Air Independent Propulsion

Hence we need a system which can allow diesel-electric submarines to recharge their batteries without running their engines. This will allow them to continue sailing underwater and retain the element of surprise by remaining undetected. The system should also allow the SSKs to retain their extremely low noise signatures and should not compromise on the performance of the submarine. The system which permits all this is Air Independent Propulsion (AIP).

## Types of AIP systems

-  Germany – Fuel Cell
-  Sweden – Stirling
-  Japan – Stirling
-  France – MESMA
-  Spain – Fuel Cell
-  India – Fuel Cell
-  Russia – Fuel Cell
-  People's Republic of China – Stirling

- Closed Cycle Diesel Engines
  - This technology involves storing a supply of oxygen in the submarine in order to run a diesel engine while submerged. Liquid oxygen (LOX) is stored in tanks on board the submarine and sent to the diesel engine for combustion.
- Closed Cycle Steam Turbines
  - Steam turbines make use of a source of energy to heat water and convert it into steam in order to run the turbine.
  - In nuclear powered submarines, the reactors provide the heat in order to convert water into steam. But in conventional closed cycle steam propulsion, a non-nuclear energy source is used to do the same. The French MESMA (Module d'Energie Sous-Marine Autonome / Autonomous Submarine Energy Module ) is the only such system available and it makes use of ethanol and oxygen as energy sources.
- Sterling Cycle Engines
  - A Sterling Engine is a closed cycle engine with a working fluid which is permanently contained in the system. A source of energy is used to heat this working fluid, which in turn moves the pistons and runs the engine.
- Fuel Cells
  - A Fuel Cell is a device which converts chemical energy into electricity. This is done using a fuel and an oxidizer. A typical fuel cell converts Hydrogen (fuel) and Oxygen (oxidizer) into electricity, with water and heat released as by-products.



# QUIZ OF THE DAY

Q1. Consider following statements:

1. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is a standalone ministerial agency responsible for IT policy, strategy and development of the electronics industry in India.
2. According to IT rules 2021 a grievance officer is expected to acknowledge receipt of the complaint within 24 hours and dispose the same within 15days.

Which of the above statements is/are Not correct?

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

Q2. Consider the following statements about MSME:\

1. Currently MSMEs are classified based on their amount invested only.
2. It is the second largest employment generating sector after agriculture.

Which of the above given statements is/ are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither of the above