

UPSC Syllabus Topic : GS Paper 3 Internal Security – Linkages between development and spread of extremism.

Security Breach at Indian Parliament: Urgent Calls for Accountability and System Overhaul

Incident Overview:

On December 13th, marking 22 years since the 2001 Parliament attacks, a major security breach occurred as two individuals managed to infiltrate the main hall of the Lok Sabha. Despite the inauguration of a new and supposedly more secure Parliament building earlier this year, the intruders released yellow gas before being subdued by MPs. The incident highlighted a collective failure of intelligence and security agencies responsible for parliamentary security.

Details of Breach:

1. **Entry Using Visitor's Pass:** The intruders, armed with a visitor's pass signed by an MP from Mysore, gained access to the Parliament building.
2. **Hidden Tear Gas Canisters:** The perpetrators managed to conceal tear gas canisters in their shoes, enabling them to enter the building undetected.

Steps Taken:

1. **Arrests and Legal Action:** Four individuals have been arrested, and a case under the anti-terror law Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) has been registered against them.
2. **High-Level Inquiry Committee:** The government has formed a high-level inquiry committee to investigate the incident and identify lapses in security protocols.

Recommended Actions:

1. **Establishing Responsibility and Accountability:** Clear responsibility and accountability must be assigned for the security breach, ensuring that those responsible are held to account.
2. **Security Structure Overhaul:** A comprehensive overhaul of the security structure is imperative to address vulnerabilities and prevent future breaches. This may involve a reassessment of protocols, technology upgrades, and enhanced training for security personnel.

The incident serves as a wake-up call, underscoring the critical need for swift and decisive actions to reinforce the security of one of India's most vital institutions.

UPSC Syllabus Topic : GS Paper 3- Indian Economy- Trade (patent issue)

Digital Transformation of Land Records in India: Benefits, Challenges, and the Path Forward

Benefits of Digital Land Records:

1. **Ownership Clarity and Dispute Reduction:** Digital records establish clear land ownership, minimizing legal issues and disputes over land.
2. **Efficient Real Estate Market:** Transparency in property deals reduces corruption and enhances the efficiency of the real estate market.
3. **Increased Tax Revenue:** Proper land records contribute to higher property tax collections for state governments.
4. **Infrastructure Development Support:** Easy access to land data accelerates planning and execution of infrastructure projects under the **PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan**.
5. **Support for the Poor:** Digital records empower the poor to prove land ownership, protecting them from exploitation.

Challenges Related to Digital Land Records:

1. **Partial Success and Ongoing Effort:** Digitization is complete for some states and Union territories, but integration is pending for others, posing a challenge to a unified nationwide

system.

2. **Outdated Registration Laws:** The 1908 Registration Act, reliant on physical documents, complicates modernization efforts.
3. **Transition and Technology Challenges:** Moving to a digital system requires overcoming bureaucratic and technological hurdles, including implementing unique land parcel ID numbers and adapting to new digital processes.

Government Initiatives for Improvement:

1. **PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan:** Coordinating infrastructure development using digital land records from states and Union territories.
2. **Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme:** A government project focused on updating and digitizing land records across the country, with the aim of assigning a 14-digit Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhaar to every plot/parcel of land.

Recommendations for Improvement:

1. **Implement Unique IDs:** Assign a 14-digit unique land parcel ID to enhance tracking and transparency.
2. **Adopt Efficient Digital Systems:** Shift from physical to digital registration, leveraging technologies like Aadhaar for improved efficiency in the land records system.
