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1. Just Transition Work Programme and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)

- **Prelims** - Just Transition Work Programme and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)
- **Mains** - GS 3 - Environment

Why in the news?

- India urged that Global Equity and People centric approaches be given priority in Just transition at the COP30 in Brazil.

Just Transition Work Programme

- **What is it?:** Just Transition (JT) refers to ensuring a fair, equitable and inclusive shift from fossil-fuel-based economies toward low-carbon pathways.
- **Launch:** The Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) was established under the UNFCCC at COP28 (UAE, 2023) to operationalize global cooperation on just, equitable climate transitions.
- **Objectives:** To create a global cooperative mechanism to
 - Support low-carbon development without burdening developing countries.
 - Enable socially inclusive transitions (jobs, livelihoods, energy access).
 - Strengthen skills, finance, technology transfer, and institutional capacity.
- **Key Features:**
 - **Country-Driven Approach:** Not a one-size-fits-all model, but recognises diverse national contexts and development stages.
 - **Focus Areas:**
 - ★ Energy transition (coal phase-down, renewables).
 - ★ Reskilling and green jobs.
 - ★ Social protection for vulnerable communities.
 - ★ Support for fossil-fuel-dependent regions and industries.
 - **Finance & Technology:** Emphasises the need for predictable, adequate climate finance for developing nations and calls for removing barriers to technology transfer.
 - **Equity & Inclusivity:** Ensures justice for workers, women, indigenous peoples, local communities, and SMEs impacted by economic transitions.

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→ **Annual High-Level Ministerial Roundtable (HLMR):** Provides political guidance and reviews progress.

- **Significance for India:**

- Help to access technology, finance, and capacity building.
- Ensure social justice in energy transition.
- Strengthen national schemes like PM-KUSUM, Skill India, Green Hydrogen Mission.

Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)

- **What is it?:** The concept recognizes that all states share responsibility for climate protection (common), but responsibilities vary based on Historical emissions, Current capabilities and Development priorities (differentiated).
- **Origin:** Incorporated in UNFCCC (1992), Principle 7 of Rio Declaration and reaffirmed in the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement.
- **Significance:**
 - Developed nations account for ~70% of cumulative CO₂ emissions since 1850.
 - Developing nations still prioritise: Poverty eradication, Energy access and Industrialisation.
- **JTWP-CBDR Linkage:**
 - JTWP operationalises CBDR by:
 - ★ Recognising asymmetry in transition costs.
 - ★ Requiring developed countries to provide finance, tech and capacity building.
 - ★ Allowing developing countries flexibility in pace and pathways.
 - ★ Ensuring no prescriptive uniform model of decarbonisation.
 - Makes climate transition development-compatible, not development restrictive.

2. UNSC Reforms

- **Prelims** - UNSC Reforms
- **Mains** - GS 2 - International Relations

Why in the news?

- At the IBSA meet Indian Prime Minister called for UNSC reforms stating that it is 'no longer an option but a necessity'

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

- **Formation:** The Security Council was established by the UN Charter in 1945.
- **Aim:** Its primary responsibility is to work to maintain international peace and security.
- **Headquarters:** New York, USA
- **Membership:**
 - The council has 15 members, the five permanent members and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms.
 - Permanent members are the United States, the Russian Federation, France, China and the United Kingdom.
 - The ten non-permanent seats are distributed on a regional basis.
 - The council's presidency is a capacity that rotates every month among its 15 members.

UN Security Council Reforms

- **Need of Reforms:**
 - **Change in World Order:** The global order has seen massive changes from US hegemony to multilateralism. The UNSC does not reflect these changes.
 - **Emergence of the Developing Nations:** Developing nations, including India, now play a larger role in both the international economy and politics. But in UNSC all critical decisions are still being taken by the veto-wielding permanent members.
 - **Geopolitical Rivalry Among Permanent Members:** This reduced the role of UNSC in tackling global problems and crises. Eg: conflicting stands in Ukraine- Russia war.

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- **Tackling Global Problems:** Like terrorism, poverty and development, climate change requires a collective effort.
- **To Reduce the Democratic Deficit:** By increasing the participation from the various regions of the world.

- **Proposed Reforms: Encompasses five issues:**

- Categories of membership.
- The question of the veto held by the five permanent members.
- Regional representation.
- The size of an enlarged Council and its working methods.
- The Security Council-General Assembly relationship.

- **India's Demand for a Permanent Membership**

- India is the world's largest democracy and Asia's third largest economy.
- India is among the founding members of the UN.
- The Indian Army is the largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping mission since the inception of the mission (India has over 8000 peacekeepers, which is more than twice that of the P5 group).
- India's foreign policy has historically been aligned with world peace, and not with conflicts.
- It will be able to play a larger role concerning pressing international issues.
- India has consistently supported the purposes and principles of the UN and has made significant contributions towards implementing the goals of the UN Charter.

- **Roadblocks**

- Russia, China and the US are opposed to any major restructuring.
- China's motive to reduce the significance of India in the Asian region.
- Any reform of the Security Council requires the agreement of at least two-thirds of UN member states and that of all the permanent members of the UNSC enjoying the veto right.

- **Way Ahead**

- The UNSC must be open to the demands from the developing countries for permanent membership.
- The G4 nations should continue their efforts to attain reforms in the council.

3. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

- **Prelims** -Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- **Mains** - GS 3 - Internal Security

Why in the news?

- The Indo-Tibetan Border Police is establishing 10 all-woman border posts along Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China

Indo-Tibetan Border Police(ITBP)

- **What is it?:** Indo-Tibetan Border Police is one of the Central Armed Police Forces of India.
- **Origin:** It was raised in 1962, in the wake of the Sino-Indian War of 1962 for deployment along India's border with China's Tibet Autonomous Region.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Function:**
 - It is a specialized mountain force and most of the officers and men are professionally trained mountaineers and skiers.
 - Guard the Indo-China border.
 - Involvement in Anti-Naxal operations.
- **Status:** ITBP was initially raised under the CRPF Act. However, in 1992, parliament enacted the ITBP Act and the rules there were framed in 1994.
- **Motto of the force:** “Shaurya-Dridhata-Karma Nishtha” (Valour – Determination – Devotion to Duty).

4. BIRSA 101 and Sickle Cell

- **Prelims** - BIRSA 101 and Sickle Cell
- **Mains** - GS 3 - Science and Technology

Why in the news?

- India launched the first Indigenous CRISPR based Gene therapy to treat Sickle Cell Disease.

BIRSA 101

- **What is it?:** BIRSA 101 is a **tribal health initiative** launched by the Government of India to **eliminate Sickle Cell Disease (SCD)** among tribal and other high-risk populations.
- **Launch:** Announced in Union Budget 2023–24 and launched in 2023, as part of the broader **National Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission (NSCAEM) 2047**
- **Full Form:**
 - BIRSA: Blood Initiative for Rapid Screening Action.
 - 101 refers to a standardised screening protocol designed for large-scale, last-mile detection.
- **Objectives:**
 - Early detection of SCD among tribal youth, children, and pregnant women.
 - Mass screening in high-prevalence states (Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, MP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat).
 - Counselling and genetic awareness to reduce disease transmission.
 - Strengthen primary health care and digital tracking of patients.
- **Key Features:**
 - **Door-to-door screening** using a simple card-based test and confirmatory lab diagnostics.
 - Integration with **ABHA Health ID** and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).
 - Mandatory pre-marital and antenatal screening campaign in high-incidence districts.
 - ASHA, ANM, Tribal Health Workers as field personnel.

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→ Focus on tribal communities, where SCD prevalence can be 10–15% for carriers and 1–2% for disease.

Sickle Cell Disease:

Sickle Cell Disease

Why in the news?

- India launched the first Indigenous CRISPR based Gene therapy to treat Sickle Cell Disease.

Sickle Cell Disease

- What is it?** - It is an inherited blood disorder.
- Effect**
 - It affects hemoglobin, the molecule in red blood cells that delivers oxygen to cells throughout the body.
 - People with this disease have atypical hemoglobin molecules called hemoglobin S, which can distort red blood cells into a sickle, or crescent, shape.
- What causes it?** - The cause of Sickle cell disease is a defective gene, called a sickle cell gene.
- Symptoms:**
 - Early stage:** Extreme tiredness or fussiness from anemia, painfully swollen hands and feet, and jaundice.
 - Later stage:** Severe pain, anemia, organ damage, and infections.
- Diagnosis**
 - Solubility test / Dithionite test
 - Hemoglobin electrophoresis
 - HPLC (High-Performance Liquid Chromatography)
 - Genetic testing (for prenatal diagnosis)
- Treatments** - The only cure for this disease is bone marrow or stem cell transplantation.

Sickle Cell Disease in India

- Area Affected:** High prevalence in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, MP, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- Government Initiatives to Counter**
 - National Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission (NSCAEM), 2023–2047:** Aiming to Screen 7 crore people aged 0–40 years in high-burden states and ensure genetic counselling and follow-up care.
 - BIRSA 101:** Rapid, decentralised screening model.
 - Tribal Health Action Plan:** Special focus on PVTGs under PM-JANMAN & TB-Mukt Bharat convergence.

SICKLE CELL DISEASES

Normal erythrocyte Red blood cell

Normal

Sickle shaped Red blood cell

Sickle cell anemia

The sickle red blood cells are more rigid, viscous and easily aggregated, they can block the smaller blood vessels

7994058393
www.enliteias.com enliteias@gmail.com



5. IBSA Dialogue Forum

- **Prelims** - IBSA Dialogue Forum
- **Mains** - GS 2 - International Relations

Why in the news?

- South Africa hosted the IBSA leaders summit.

IBSA Dialogue Forum

- **What is it?**: The IBSA Dialogue Forum (India, Brazil, South Africa) is an international tripartite grouping for promoting international cooperation among these countries.
- **Formation**
 - Created in 2003.
 - The grouping was formalised under the name of the IBSA Dialogue Forum under the Brasilia Declaration.
- **Objectives**
 - Enhance cooperation among developing countries for inclusive and equitable development.
 - Promote South-South dialogue on key international governance issues.
 - Foster collaboration in areas such as trade, environment, social development, and sustainable growth.
 - Strengthen cooperation in democratic governance, human rights, and international peace.
- **Initiatives by Grouping**
 - **IBSA Fund:**
 - ★ It was established in 2004 which facilitates the execution of human development projects to advance the fight against poverty and hunger in developing countries.
 - ★ It is managed by the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).
 - **Defence Grouping:** IBSAMAR is a joint multinational maritime exercise, among the Indian, Brazilian and South African navies which is an important part of defence cooperation among these countries.

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- **Significance for India and Global Governance**

- Provides India a platform to strengthen ties with two other major emerging democracies.
- Amplifies the collective voice of the Global South in international forums.
- Supports India's foreign policy goals of multipolarity, South-South cooperation, and economic diplomacy.
- Contributes to reforms in global institutions to make them more equitable and representative.

6. Protected Area Permit (PAP)

- **Prelims** - Protected Area Permit (PAP)
- **Mains** - GS 2 - Indian Polity

Why in the news?

- Nagaland has urged the Union Home Minister to urgently review the re-imposition of the Protected Area Permit (PAP) regime in the state.

Protected Area Permit (PAP)

- **Definition:** PAP is an official permission required by foreign nationals to visit certain sensitive and protected areas in India.
- **Governing Orders:** Regulated under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958, and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963.
- **Purpose:**
 - **National Security:** Regulate entry near international borders.
 - **Cultural Preservation:** Protect indigenous communities and their lifestyles.
 - **Environmental Conservation:** Safeguard fragile ecosystems.
- **Areas Requiring PAP:**
 - **States:** Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand.
 - **Islands:** Certain islands in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
- **Who Issues PAP:** Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), in consultation with state governments.
- **Conditions for PAP:**
 - Limited duration of stay (up to 30 days).
 - Foreigners must travel in groups of at least two persons.
 - Restricted activities like photography and interactions with tribal communities.