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India's Non-Traditional Security Concerns

Introduction

THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY has evolved since the end of the Cold War and the rise of globalisation. Although the concept of national security is often invoked by national leaders across the globe, the definition of national security is seriously debated by various scholars, national leaders and members of civil society. Consequently, the concept of national security is no longer strictly confined to traditional state centric security concerns predominantly focused on external threats but now embraces alternative approaches that aim to address fundamental challenges to human security in a given state.

Shifting global realities have given rise to what is currently defined as 'Non-Traditional Security', such a term aims to encompass various threats that obstruct the security and livelihoods of citizens. While citizens and governments alike face a myriad of challenges to ensure national security, Non-Traditional Security enables participants to view national security beyond conflict and war. Instead, as Professor Mely Caballero-Anthony, secretary general of the recently established Consortium on Non-Traditional Security Studies in Asia stated "These newly emerging threats are referred to as non-traditional security (NTS) threats, and they are defined as challenges to the survival and well-being of peoples and states that arise primarily out of non-military sources"

India, since the market based reforms introduced in the early 90s, has made awe inspiring economic progress. Such strides have earned India acknowledgment as a vibrant economic, regional and aspiring global power. However, as with other states, India needs to address crucial Non-Traditional Security concerns that hamper inclusive development for all citizens and possibly derail development gains that have thus far been achieved in India.

As previously stated, India faces a myriad of challenges that impede national security. Therefore the following report aims to explore India's currently Non-Traditional Security concerns through seven crucial interconnected themes: food security, environmental challenges, climate change, water, energy security, disaster management and public health. Additionally, the report aims to provide comparative global perspectives on how other nations are succeeding in addressing Non-Traditional Security concerns. In conclusion the report aims to offer suitable interventions and policy recommendations that will aid in assisting the discourse on addressing Non-Traditional Security concerns in India.



Food Security

FOOD SECURITY EMERGED AS A CRITICAL issue at the World Food Summit of 1996, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FOA). The outcomes of the summit were the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action. In the Rome Declaration, signed by all member states of the UN, decreed that food security is

“when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and health life”

To tackle food security, signatories of the Rome Declaration agreed to target food security by ensuring sufficient quantities of food, access to provide and appropriate use of food. India, as with other members of the UN agreed to ensured food and nutritional concerns of all citizens would be met.

However, much has changed since the summit of 1996. Even though many developing countries are prospering, food security is constantly under threat from food shortages, under-investment in agriculture, scarcity of water to irrigate farms, a growing population, increased demand for food and increasing food prices. Hence, ensuring food security is a momentous task especially in India, where advances have been made but a large disparity exists in ensuring sufficient quantity of food and access to food that guarantees the livelihood of so many. If such guarantees are not met, increasing social unrest is highly likely as recent reports from reputable institutions have established.

Therefore, what are current challenges that stifle food security in India and how can they be best addressed according to best practices and innovations adopted in other countries. The National Food Security Bill 2013, proposed to counter disparities in access to food and aims to decrease persistent malnutrition experienced by low-income communities in India. The Bill itself is perceived as noble and revealing of how the Government of India perceives the challenges to food security and strategies the government aims to utilise in addressing food security. However, at the opposite end of the spectrum many critics advocate for a far more advanced agenda that includes paying attention to more responsive policy mechanisms, power supply issues and rural development in order to truly harness a proactive food security agenda.

Latin American countries face similar critical issues in addressing food security for its citizens, many countries of the region have performed much better than India in providing critical policy interventions that address food security. Subsequently, perhaps exploring the policy choices made by leaders in the region, would offer alternatives for the current food security dilemma in India.

Countries in Latin America, have adopted what can be surmised as following short and long term policy choices, categorised as consumer, producer and trade orientated policy approaches to national food security. Consumer orientated policy approaches entail strategies to assist vulnerable consumers in rural and urban areas, access to food security through a range of measures that include, distributing basic staple foods for impoverished families, reduction of consumption tax on food items, monetary transfers to families to buy food items and price control on staple food items. Producer orientated policy approaches include, introducing initiatives to support agricultural production through a range of technological innovations and financial mechanisms such as production subsidies that proved to be a great incentive. An additional mechanism of producer oriented policy encompass market management mechanism such as reducing producer prices. Trade orientated policy approaches, encompass import and export

strategies. Import strategies used in Latin American countries to assist in obtaining food security include import tariffs whereas export strategies, governments in the region practice quantitative export controls.

Many overlaps may be perceived between food security policies in the countries of Latin America and India. However, as some experts advocate, Latin American countries have taken a holistic vision on food security. The holistic approach to food security demonstrated by Latin American government are derived from political dialogue not only at national levels but intergovernmental levels encompassing the various government departments and nations across the region for best practice advice, conceptual discussions on how food security should be conceptualised in context of global trends in conjunction to other pressing national issues, and development of legislature and policies that strongly stress the improvement of mechanisms to tackle food security for inclusive development and equity. Although some strategies have produced mixed results, the political will, innovativeness and flexibility displayed by governments throughout the region to tackle food security has received admiration. Consequently, India could enhance its own food security interventions by adapting initiatives from a region that has achieved noted successes with regard to food security.



Environmental Challenges

SINCE THE LIBERALISATION OF THE economy and impressive growth figures, India's development trajectory has had to contend with increasing environmental challenges. According to experts, the multitude of environmental challenges that India contends with include land and forest degradation, natural resources depletion, weakening resiliency of the ecosystem, and a steady depletion of environment which the country is blessed with.

Of course this is a concern for the Central and State Governments, especially in light of the industrial and human activity that are seen as catalyst for current environment challenges. Hence, legislation and policies and initiatives to address environmental issues by the Central Government gives confidence of the prioritisation of such a serious issues. However, the long established legislations in India have provided a few remedies as advocates claim to a critical challenge.

In a review, of the current situation for encouraging a sustainable environment the World Bank stated "For an environmentally sustainable future, India needs to value its natural resources, and ecosystem service to better inform policy and decision making." The Bank proceeds to offer recommendations, primarily based on catapulting a green economy in India through aggressive lower emission strategy. Such recommendations have received great reception even though they come at a significant economic cost. Therefore, India like other developing nations, faces a dilemma which demands tackling environmental issues whilst maintaining economic growth.

Given the enormity of the task India faces and the consequences that could be outcomes of drastic approaches that the country is ill prepared for, incremental policy approaches do emerge. Resources for the Future (RFF) a pioneering Washington based think tank in the field of resource economics puts forward recommendations based on policy lessons from advanced Western economies that could prove to be beneficial to developing countries such as India. Hence the think tank advices, developing countries such as India should review experiences of industrialised countries in countering environmental challenges, by incremental adopting short term strategies that are reversible if proved to be ineffective.

For instance, some Western European countries such as The Netherlands and France, have applied raising taxes on polluting inputs which are then invested in sustainable infrastructural development rather than to merely raise revenue. Therefore, raising of taxes although not an incentive is incentivised because the state reinvests in eco-efficient and sustainable infrastructure from revenue raised. Such a policy innovation was attempted in transitioning Central and Eastern European countries however, having not paid attention to the context and conditions of the countries, earlier attempts failed. Consequently, the initial failure of this policy innovation revealed an inaccurate monitoring system, lack of transparency and inadequate enforcements were to blame for the initial failure. If India were to implement such a system, an effective and transparent monitoring system would have to be devised in order to benefit from such a smart initiative. Furthermore, to create an effective monitoring system for taxing polluting inputs, India would have to heavily invest in skill capacity, not only in urban areas but also in rural outposts to best train workers in the field of environmental protection to monitor the use of polluting inputs and emissions. Additionally, invest in the improvement of already in-use technology and equipment and create sophisticated data collection mechanisms.

Thus, tax based initiative for tackling environmental challenges, prove to be one of the more successful systems as a tool for environmental protection. Nevertheless as previous experiences of other countries reveal it is as much as an administrative challenge in that government institutions need to be able to introduce gradual reforms that are guided by transparency, pragmatic goals and encourage compliance and cooperation from all member of society whether it be from the public or private sector. Evidently, there are no easy choices when it comes to addressing environmental issues that persists in India , but as past experiences of some countries have shown, smart trade-offs, incentives, capacity building and incremental institutional reforms are all steps in the right direction.



Climate Change

CLIMATE CHANGE IS AN URGENT ISSUE across the globe, and devising strategies to cope with rapidly changing climate conditions is a crucial task. The Government of India well aware of the importance of addressing climate change, proposed a National Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The plan reiterates the government's stance to climate change which is to encourage development to benefit society erstwhile reducing the impact of climate change to the most vulnerable members of Indian society.

Even though the NAPCC demonstrates the government's commitment to addressing climate change, it has encountered plenty of criticism from local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) along with international environment experts. The most damning charges against the plan from local CSOs is that the plan lacks an all-encompassing vision, is structurally weak and lacks a coordinated inclusive mechanism that involves public and private sector stakeholders. Whereas, the sentiment that best represents some of the criticism of the plan from the international community is that considering India is more susceptible to the impact of climate change than developed countries in the West and neighbouring China, the plan is not bold enough.

On the other hand, another rising developing economy Brazil, receives great applause and an upstanding international reputation for its commitment to environmental issues due to its *National Plan on Climate Change (PNMC)*. The plan, first initiated in 2007, is considered a milestone in Brazil's integration and implementation of

public policies towards environmental issues such as climate change. Former Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva stated “The goals set out in this plan are audacious, if compared with other countries.”

There are stark differences in India and Brazil's National Plan on Climate Change, which possibly explains the demonstrated success of Brazil's plan thus far. The first difference is the institutional arrangement for *national plans on climate change that either country applies*. India's NAPCC is often accused as lacking in transparency as there is little evidence that stakeholders beyond the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change which includes ministers, bureaucrats, scientists and business were involved. Whereas in Brazil, there is a wide ranging number of stakeholders under the umbrella group Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM). The CIM is composed of fifteen ministries responsible for providing constant input and implementation of strategies, while the President's Secretariat of Strategic Affairs oversees coordination and communication between the ministries. Furthermore contribution through stakeholder consultation process is invited and are facilitated through sectoral dialogues and conferences. Through such an institutional arrangement of various stakeholders and facilitation of dialogue, the Brazilian government allows for greater discussions and negotiations with all interested stakeholders, which subsequently encourages ideas and cross exchange on ideas to combat climate change issues while aiding in make the process of creating climate change strategies a transparent enterprise.

The national mission, stipulated in addressing climate change by the *National Plan on Climate Change* in India and Brazil share similar concerns, however the difference lies in that Brazil stresses clear targets and timetables for action. As the PNMC stresses the urgency of addressing climate change, strategies are thus categorised as “Actions in Implementation Phase” and “Actions in Conception Phase” such measures allow both the government and citizens information on progress made and hold officials accountable for the lack of delivery on previously stated goals.

An additional unique mechanism that is embedded in the PNM Care the incentive driven initiatives to curb practices that exasperates climate change. For example, the Brazilian government offers financial incentives for sustainable practices in agricultural systems across the country, in order to reach the proposed target to recover of a large part of the current 100 million hectares of degraded pasture. Other incentive driven strategies to combat climate change in Brazil include providing incentives for farmers to pursue sustainable productive activities through revising of current banking requirements for farmers to gain credit from banks. Further incentives are provided to order encourage, studies, research and training related to expanding knowledge about the impacts of climate change on human health include grants and additional funding which the government avails to interested stakeholders.

Of course, the ideals that drive what is perceived to a somewhat success plan to curb climate change in Brazil are efficiency, communication, capacity, creativity and constant evaluation. Realising its position as an important leader in the ‘Global South’, Brazil has taken a proactive stance in addressing climate change issues, and seeks best practices not only from advanced developed economies but also other developing nations in addition to also sharing valuable policy lessons.

Thus, perhaps the success of India's NAPCC would benefit from replicating some of Brazil's PNMC more successful strategies that involve responsive and efficient institutional mechanism and incentive driven reforms.



Water

ACCORDING TO NUMEROUS REPORTS India's current water issues stem from an increasing population, increasing industrialisation and rapid urbanisation. Amid these factors, as with other nations, India faces a dilemma whereby water demands overrides current supply. Besides the internal catalysts for the current water predicament in India, the country also faces an external water security nexus due to its geographical position. Such dynamics calls for India to take carefully formulated initiatives and reforms to what some experts have labelled a 'turbulent water future'.

Although, large scale investment into large scale water infrastructure has provided greater access to water, and has aided in stimulating economic growth, the challenges of securing and distribution water in an environmentally sound, effective and efficient manner is of great importance in India. Thus, it begs to question what policy choices and strategies would be best for such a dilemma, that India currently faces.

Current recommendations for India and water related issues in the country, mainly target infrastructural deficits that impede access to clean water and conservation of water whilst also enabling water for industrial usage. Thus recommendations often call for increased investment in all water infrastructure such as big dams and large scale irrigation projects, advancements in water storage facilities like big storage reservoirs and drastic reforms of current management practices. Pursuing a strategy that solely relies on revamping current water infrastructure and constructing of more water infrastructure is indeed an attractive option however it is not sufficient and may produce adverse effects. As per 2011 report by German Development Cooperation Institution (GIZ) and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, a collaborative effort on Climate Change concluded "The rehabilitation of existing dams is a crucial first step to sustainable water management in the context of climate change. Inadequate infrastructure can lead to major risks of water waste, thus exacerbating water stress and increasing the risks of major accidents." Therefore India should utilise a wide range of infrastructure, policy and technology instruments to address its internal water crises.

Denmark, a leading country in developing sustainable solutions for issues on water accessibility and cleanliness has earned its reputation as a leading country in water innovations. Since its own modern economic trajectory proves, high economic growth needs to work in tandem with responsive water related strategies that encompass close collaboration with research institutions, private sector enterprises and public stakeholders in government and CSOs. Such lessons, the country has increasingly begun to export to developing nations and even though conditions between the two countries are different, some policy lessons could prove useful to India.

Firstly, Denmark followed a strategy that focused on collaborating with research institutions adjoined to national universities in which the government awarded grants to follow up on clean water technologies. This collaboration meant water technologies created were localised to local challenges, and upon later success added incentives from the government allowed for an improvement of technologies for large scale and export purposes. A large amount of India's current research and development in water technologies is funded through various international mechanisms, more national funds should be allocated to support India's own innovations in water technology. Secondly, working in close coordination with the private sector, Denmark was able to offer create and manage efficient distribution system for both key industrial uses and general public needs. Joppe Cramwinckel, head of the water programme at the World Business Council for Sustainable Development remarked in an interview with newspaper *The Hindu*, "Water has become a boardroom issue only recently" (In India). Thus, Mr Cramwinckel alerts to a deficit in cooperation between

the Central Government and industry captains in India. For efficient and suitable solutions to emerge, government should encourage private sector engagement on water affairs beyond Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) discussions and actively assist in policy discussions and management techniques that could improve the current management of the country's water system. Lastly, as in the case of Denmark, different ministries and a range of CSOs are active participants in all affairs pertaining to water issues in the country. In India, such an approach should be enhanced to create a complementary network between multi stakeholders that encourages input of ideas, transparency of current efforts and accountability to the general public.



Energy Security

IN THE MIDST OF ITS ECONOMIC GROWTH, India finds itself facing increasing energy demand while battling to secure fuel imports from a seemingly increasingly volatile West Asian region. Therefore, the choices that lies ahead for India given the current need for energy seem a few and difficult to make. Thus it is apparent that India needs to employ a range of tools in order to effectively and efficiently address its growing energy concerns.

Renewable energy is often touted as the most attractive option to address India's energy demands. As such, according to numerous experts, India would be able to meet its energy demands through a combination of energy sources that includes solar and wind power and hydroelectric power. The Central Government has indeed heeded to calls for greater investment into renewable to curb current energy demands, such investments has led to a range of programmes which have had some success but also impeded by lack of effective implementation and consequently limited impact. Additionally, critics claim the lack of success of some initiatives is due to the Central Government lack of an overarching all-encompassing policy and reliance on an array of unproductive policies and business models.

In a report published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) that details success stories of renewable energies in developing countries, China and Tunisia were deemed as success stories in address the energy needs. In the case of China, according to statistics it attracts the most investment in its renewable energy sector and recently becoming a global force in renewable energy in its own right. Furthermore, the country ranked in the top five countries in 'investment in new capacity' that includes categories of; new investment capacity, wind power, solar power, ethanol and biodiesel production and existing capacity which includes categories of; renewable power, wind power, biomass, geothermal power and solar/water heat. India, a country that has mass potential in expanding its renewable power sector performed dismally in the ranking and successes only visible in investing in existing renewable capacity and wind power.

Both countries acknowledge renewable energy as national priorities and often cooperate on renewable energy technologies, they do follow different strategies. China's renewable energy strategy is informed and guided by its Renewable Energy Law passed in 2005. Such a law provides a framework which rests on a national fund that incentivises renewable energy investment and preferential credit for energy sector projects. Though the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in India claims to follow suit with incentivising investment of renewable energy, proposed incentives thus far have been dismissed as lacking in effectiveness. As much as access to energy, especially in rural areas in both China and India, China in this regard leads the way. MNRE in India introduced

several programmes targeting remote areas that rested upon solar power and the funding agency IREDA to finance renewable energy projects. Whereas in China, developed a financial incentive system for rural renewable energy, overseen by the Ministry of Science and Technology and complemented by project demonstration and improvement of skill capacity programmes. Obviously, China therefore applies incentives in order to encourage investment in renewable energy projects whilst enhancing development of the sector through financial and technical means and further complementing with skill capacity training in the sector.

In Tunisia, the government has introduced reforms that aim to target dependency on oil and gas whilst promoting renewable energy. The “energy conservation system” law was passed in 2005, and relies on the National Fund for Energy Management to encourage renewable energy investment and enhance skills capacity in the sector. Both mechanisms introduced by the Tunisian government allows for an increase and improvement for renewable energy sources to target energy efficiency goals set by the government. Thus the law passed by the Tunisian government thus far has succeeded in assisting the country in reducing fuel import dependency erstwhile increasing renewable energy capacity.

The case of small successes achieved by China and Tunisia in the renewable energy sector illustrates some valuable lessons for India's own energy security needs. Most notably an effective legislative framework that informs specific targets for the renewable energy sector, while complemented by a financial mechanism in case of both China and Tunisia a national fund for the renewable sector which allocates tax preferences for the renewable energy sector and provides financial incentives for investing in the sector.

The Central Government and some enterprises dominate the renewable energy sector in India. Japan, has initiated an innovative mechanism led by local residents and small local enterprises creating ‘micro power’ companies. Due to the ongoing crisis at Japan’s Fukushima nuclear power plant, local communities in conjunction with local city administration invest and start ‘micro power’ companies that use renewable energy technology to meet local energy demands. The initiative funds renewable energy sources in the community such as solar power by offering residents the opportunity to purchase shares to construct renewable energy sources and local firms are responsible for operating, managing and supplying and training employees of the 'micro power' companies. City officials assisted in expediting this initiative by relaxing laws to start local businesses, and providing incentives for both residents and local companies to invest in renewable energy. As some experts in renewable energy governance claim, India needs to decentralise the distribution of energy, therefore if a similar initiative like the 'micro power' companies were to take place in India it would mean an expansion of the renewable energy sector which could result in local community ownership, easing of pressure on the Central Government to deliver energy, opportunities for small local businesses, and increase of employment opportunities beyond the metropolises of India.

Alternative opinions on how India can best pursue energy security are wide and across the spectrum. One of the emerging recommendations is India needs to diversify its fuel imports and look to various regions, this is the strategy currently pursued by China in conjunction with other strategies to meet its energy demands. A report by the International Energy Agency (IEA) revealed that the crux of India's current energy predicament is “Increasing import dependency exposes India to greater geopolitical risks, fluctuating world market prices and intensifying international competition. Indian energy policy cannot be set in isolation and needs to account for rising global interdependence, while simultaneously communicated appropriately to the public and reflected in policy debates.”

China has looked beyond its neighbourhood and imports fuel from far and wide using a combination of economic diplomatic tools, and various other financial incentives. A region which remains relatively peaceful and possessing few

relatively security risks is the Southern African and East African coast, stretching from South Africa to Tanzania. This region is gradually entering what some analysts call a 'Golden Age' of natural gas firmly led by Mozambique which has received the great fortune of the world's biggest gas discovery in a decade. Besides Mozambique, Southern African countries including Angola, South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania and allegedly Malawi are expected to defy expectations with impending natural gas and oil outputs. Several important economies and oil multinationals have taken notice, especially in Mozambique where Anadarko (US), Mitsui E&P (Japan), SINOPEC (China) and Kogas (South Korea) have invested in gas fields. India's interests are represented by BPRI Ventures and ONGC Videsh & Oil India. In an article published in June in *India Times* economic section, analysts believed acquisition of gas field by these Indian enterprises was a reason to cheer given India's geographical proximity to the region and naval presence in the area. However, as the article continues in order to fully benefit from the diversification of gas imports, India needs to improve its economic diplomacy, utilise its leverage, increase influence and learn from past experiences in order to fully benefit what could be a successful strategy in diversifying gas imports. Therefore, India should consider initiating innovative economic diplomatic tools that induce influence and provide incentives not only for gas producing countries in the region given that India is not the only interested party but also for public and private sector enterprises in India invested in securing India's energy security.

Thus, India's energy security both internally and externally needs efficient reforms, institutional arrangements, incentives and innovation in order to be effective in addressing current energy concerns and future energy demands.



Disaster Management

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ENCOMPASSES several features in addressing manmade and natural disasters. The features that form current practices in disaster management are prevention, mitigation, readiness, responsiveness and recovery. Global warming, industrial activities and trans-border activities are said to exacerbate disasters that have been experienced and witnessed in the past few years.

No country is safe from disaster and therefore disaster management should be prioritised by national governments. In this regard, the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) the priority which the Central Government gives to disaster management in India. These two government bodies have been functioning since the enactment of the Disaster Management Act in 2005, however both have been under increasing scrutiny and criticism stemming from perceived failures to inadequate planning, lack of a coherent policy, inefficient coordination and general inactiveness or responsiveness.

Literature and experts suggest, that disaster management rests on a successful National Emergency Model, which entails many components. First, in pursuing a national emergency model, countries should rely that disaster management is not an isolated affair and instead should be considered a collaborative matter involving various state authorities such as ministry of health, public safety, meteorological agency, citizens and other stakeholders from the CSOs sector to the private sector. As a collaborative affair it is vital that all stakeholders should have access to information on risk factors that influence possible disasters, this should also be complemented by a collaborative network based on multi agency collaborations that values leadership, goal setting, performance evaluation and lesson learning. Evidently, according to critique of the current status of the NDMA none of these factors are present, instead

there seems to be a lack of communication between the NDMA and state governments on sharing a common vision of disaster management, this was reiterated in a scathing critique of the agency published by Business Standards. Therefore, a platform for open dialogue on disasters management should be initiated that engages state governments, the general public and other interested parties. Such a platform should occur at close intervals in order to stimulate interest and discussion, transfer ideas and knowledge and review persistent issues and progress.

Secondly, a successful National Emergency Model relies on well informed and trained staff. According to numerous newspaper reports, the NDMA possesses neither, so therefore critical training and capacity building within the NDMA is a necessity, and the organisational line National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) should enforce a chain of command, with clearly defined leadership role within the ranks and effective communication. Such an organisational structure would allow for greater accountability in the instance of when action taken during an emergency situation need to be accounted for.

Lastly, in order for a National Emergency Model to succeed technology must play a crucial role. Technological resources can be allocated in prevention measures, response and recovery activities. Reports of the NDRF response to the floods in Uttarakhand reveal lacked basic equipment for response situation during a disaster. Thus it is apparent should acquire the most appropriate equipment and the appropriate quantity stipulated by international norms during relief efforts, strengthened by capabilities to use technical tools.

From what can be gathered the NDMA lacks an efficient National Emergency Model, applying key features of such a model to current NDMA functions and policies would not only improve the agency but also restore public faith in India's Disaster management capabilities.



Public Health

PUBLIC HEALTH IS AN EXTENSIVE TERM that encompasses a provision of health services and education and protection of public health from exposure that may leads to harm. Though India has made strides in addressing lingering health burdens, still as with other developing countries faces the task of eradicating infectious diseases, emerging non-infectious occupational lifestyle diseases and emerging infectious diseases (EID).

Thus there are numerous challenges that impede India's public health system, challenges that operate in a context of globalisation and development. Consequently, the Central Government through the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is aware of the persistent public challenges in India, and seeks reforms and interventions to make improvements where possible.

Chile, a country upon first impressions would not conjure any similarities with India, but like India currently stubborn public health care challenges, Chile too faced, public health care challenges. Such challenges in Chile were aggravated by a failing public health system, high income disparity amongst citizens which affected access to health, and numerous ailments that affected human security of citizens and many livelihoods. Through policy choices, reforms and interventions Chile has performed exceptionally well in health care indicators, the UN's Human

Development Index (HDI) hence the so called 'Chilean Model' for public health has garnered plenty attention not only in the region of Latin America but in other developing economies.

Health care reforms in Chile begun in 1998, and the outcomes was the creation of a mixed public health care sector made up of the National Health Services System (SNSS) and the private health care system (ISAPREs). SNSS is an institutional arrangement consisting of the Ministry of Health, various government affiliated medical agencies, the National Health Fund, and municipal health administration officials. Whereas ISAPREs, is comprised of Public health orientated NGOs, commercial health providers and private health insurance plans. In this two tier system, the central authority is rooted in the Ministry of Health, which is responsible for policy design, programmes initiatives, reforms, implementation of stipulated reforms, and regulating the public health sector. Additionally the Ministry of Health is also responsible for overseeing the second tier, the private health care system, in order to curb excesses of private insurance providers. In order to generate funding and direct ownership of the public health care system, taxes garnered from the private health sector subsidises and supplement funding of the public health system. Such a model for funding of the public health care system, although criticised by some proves to be effective, so much so it has been adopted in some Latin American countries and provides the template for South Africa's health care system. Considering the steady growth of private health care in India, perhaps through effective regulation and taxation the Central Government can generate crucial funding to subsidies and supplement funding in the public health sector that so many in India rely upon as in the case of Chile.

To build on gains made through its two-tier system of Public Health care, the Chilean government introduced the Explicit Guarantees and Universal Access (AUGE) programmes, which commits to providing universal health care for all citizens of Chile. AUGE comprises of policy initiatives and programmes to treat forty-nine health conditions that are considered a priority by Chilean public health care officials in ensuring quality public health care, and limiting the spread of disease that puts citizens' lives at risk. The targets set by AUGE and the prioritisation of public health care aimed at reducing the mortality rate, reducing inequality to access of quality treatment, and monitoring and evaluating public health. Such targets and effective review of progress made on meeting targets allowed Chile to make exceptional and admirable gains in public health care. As such India should consider learning valuable lessons from the evolution in Chile's public health care, such lessons may hold the key to curbing public health care issues in India whilst also improving and building on incremental gains made thus far in address deficiencies in public health.



Conclusion

IN ESSENCE NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY IS an ecology comprising of several facets that operates in a rapidly changing world. All facets of this ecology, whether it be food security or water challenges are all intrinsically interconnected as they do not occur in isolation and deficits in one facet manifest themselves in another.

India is not alone, in facing challenges that fall under Non-Traditional Security and as evidence demonstrates some countries are making immense progress in tackling Non-Traditional Security challenges. Thus in an increasingly interconnected world, success in curbing challenges that present a threat to human security and dignity, there are valuable lessons to be learnt. Although India has produced many interventions and policies, the gaps in current approaches may perhaps be diminished from learning and possibly implementing approaches that have proved to be successful in other developing countries and developed nations. Evidently successful interventions that have been

introduced to curb Non-Traditional security concerns, share certain features. Features include, responsive government institutions, innovative and effective institutional mechanisms, coherent policies based on achievable goals, incremental reforms, and a variety of incentives, technological innovations, effective monitoring and continuous capacity building.

Of course, some policies and reforms, may be perceived as too lofty to achieve or even strive towards. However given the gallant efforts that India has made in its development trajectory, it is possible to enhance gains made in human development and achieve the vision of inclusive development in India. Thus to conclude, the onus is on all responsible stakeholders of India's development to learn from successful interventions and to apply concentrated effort for their success to be actualised in India.

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