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CAPF CADRE MANAGEMENT AND THE IPS DEPUTATION DEBATE

Context

- A continuing dispute before the Supreme Court over the career progression of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) officers has revived the debate over IPS deputation, Organised Group A Service status and promotion-related stagnation in the CAPFs.

Background

- The dispute primarily concerns **five CAPFs**: Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB).
- Each has its **own cadre of Group A executive officers**, generally recruited as **Assistant Commandants**, who can rise through the hierarchy to senior command positions.
 - However, senior positions have traditionally also been filled through deputation, particularly by IPS officers.
 - Before the **Central Armed Police Forces Act, 2026**, recruitment rules provided for **20% of DIG** and **50% of IG posts** to be filled through deputation.
- In **2019**, the Union Cabinet granted **Organised Group A Service (OGAS) status** and **Non-Functional Financial Upgradation (NFFU)** to **Group A executive cadre officers of the CAPFs**.
 - NFFU enables eligible officers to receive the financial benefits of a higher grade when regular promotion is delayed because of inadequate vacancies.

- Group A officers of CAPFs** are to be treated as **“Organised Services”** for all purposes.
- The deputation of IPS officers to Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) posts i.e., up to the rank of Inspector General (IG), in CAPFs should be progressively reduced within an outer limit of two years.

Central Armed Police Forces (General Administration) Act, 2026

- The Act creates an umbrella framework for Group A officers of the five CAPFs and empowers the Central government to **frame rules governing recruitment, promotion, deputation and service conditions**.
- Positions to be filled by deputation:** The following positions in CAPFs must be filled by IPS officers on deputation:
 - 50%** of the posts in the rank of Inspector General,
 - A minimum of **67%** of the posts in the rank of **Additional Director General**, and
 - All posts in the ranks of **Director General and Special Director General**.
- Overriding effect:** In case of any inconsistency between the Act and any other law, the provisions of the Act will prevail.

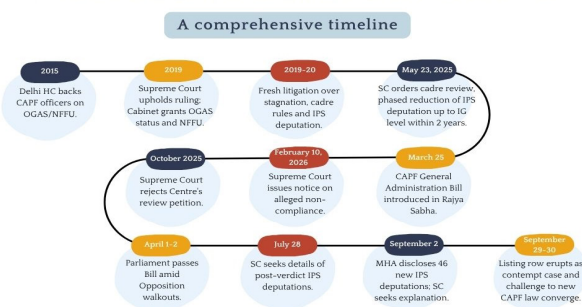
Role of the Ministry of Home Affairs

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) serves as the **administrative authority** for both the Indian Police Service (IPS) and the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).
- The MHA has traditionally justified the deputation of IPS officers on grounds such as;
 - Bringing in policing experience from state cadres to strengthen central forces.
 - Maintaining a uniform standard of leadership across all forces.

Concerns of IPS appointments in CAPFs

- Stagnation in Career Progression:** Due to high reservation of senior ranks (e.g., 50% IG posts) for IPS officers, **CAPF cadre officers face limited promotional opportunities**.
 - On average, a CAPF officer takes 25 years to reach the rank of Commandant, a position they should ideally achieve in 13 years.
- Violation of Organisational Integrity:** The continued deputation of IPS officers hampers institutional autonomy and the long-term professionalization of CAPFs as elite forces.

THE LONG BATTLE OVER CAPF CAREERS



Supreme Court Ruling

- In the case of **Sanjay Prakash & Others vs Union of India, 2025**, the Supreme Court ruled that:

- **Violation of Natural Justice and Equality:** **Articles 14** (Right to Equality) and **Articles 16** (Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment) come into play, as CAPF cadre officers are denied equal promotional avenues compared to their IPS counterparts.

Way Ahead

- The CAPF cadre and IPS deputation debate goes beyond a dispute over individual promotions.
- It concerns **professionalisation, institutional continuity, operational efficiency and the design of India's internal security** administration.
- A sustainable framework should combine the operational advantages of limited deputation with meaningful career progression for permanent CAPF cadres, while maintaining clear and constitutionally consistent rules for recruitment, promotion and senior command.

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)

- The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) is the collective name of **central police organizations** under the **Ministry of Home Affairs** of India.
- These forces are responsible for internal security and guarding the borders. CAPF is classified as;
 - ♦ **Assam Rifles (AR):** It is a central police and paramilitary organization responsible for border security, counter-insurgency, and law and order in Northeast India.
 - ♦ **Border Security Force (BSF):** It is primarily deployed along the Pakistan and Bangladesh borders, since 2009 it is also posted in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.
 - ♦ **Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP):** It is deployed for guarding duties on the Indo-China border
 - ♦ **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):** It guards the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.
 - ♦ **National Security Guard (NSG):** It is a counter-terrorism unit under the Ministry of Home Affairs. All personnel are deputed from other CAPFs and the Indian Army.
 - ♦ **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):** It is deployed for internal security duties and has a large presence in North East, LWE theater and Jammu and Kashmir.

- ♦ **Central Industrial Security Force (CISF):** It provides security to various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other critical infrastructure installations, major airports across the country and provides security during elections and other internal security duties and VVIP protection.

Source: IE

ANIMAL DIPLOMACY

Context

- The **recent US–China bilateral meeting** brought “**panda diplomacy**” back into focus, with China agreeing to **loan two giant pandas to the United States**.

Panda Diplomacy?

- Panda diplomacy refers to **China's long-standing practice of sending giant pandas to foreign countries** as diplomatic gestures.
- It began in 1957, when China gifted pandas to the Soviet Union, followed by an exchange with the United States in 1972.
- Since **1984**, China has stopped gifting pandas and instead leases them under long-term agreements, usually for **10 years**.

Animal Diplomacy

- **Animal diplomacy:** Refers to the strategic use of animals as gifts, loans or national symbols to strengthen diplomatic relations, project soft power and foster goodwill between countries.
- **Old Tradition:** The practice dates back to Egyptian pharaohs sending African animals to ancient rulers in the Mediterranean.
 - ♦ The Roman Empire, too, was known to display exotic species to demonstrate the extent of its territorial control.
- **Form of Soft Power:** The donor country or government can project soft power by bypassing formal channels and directly appealing to the recipient country's general public.
- **Political Significance:** Such an exchange signals that the donor trusts the recipient to prove a responsible host.
 - ♦ **In cases of rare or endangered species,** this places the onus of stewardship on the recipient with the expectation that it will ensure conservation of the animal(s) in an alien habitat.

- ♦ So, the well-being and health of these animals become the barometer of the diplomatic relationship itself.
- **Indian Example of Animal Diplomacy:** India-Namibia collaboration in 2022 under “**Project Cheetah**”.
 - ♦ In subsequent years, two more batches of African cheetahs arrived from South Africa and Botswana.
 - ♦ In 2026, **India gifted five peacocks to the UN**, to be housed at its European headquarters in Geneva.

Giant Pandas

- **Common Name:** Giant Panda.
- **Scientific Name:** Ailuropoda melanoleuca.
- **Type:** Mammals.
- **Diet:** Omnivore.
- **Average Life Span In The Wild:** 20 years
- **Habitat:** High in dense bamboo forests in the misty, rainy mountains of southwestern China.
 - ♦ In the wild, giant pandas are **now only found in China**.
- **IUCN Status:** Vulnerable

Source: IE

NEXT-GENERATION GST & INDIA'S NEXT PHASE OF GROWTH

Context

- After nine years of GST implementation, the government is introducing a new phase of reforms with the aim of reducing the compliance burden while supporting consumption and economic growth.

Goods and Services Tax

- The GST was introduced in **2017** by the **101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016** as a **comprehensive indirect tax** for the entire country.
- It is a destination based tax on **consumption of goods and services**.
- It is levied at **all stages** right from manufacture up to final consumption.
 - ♦ **Only value addition** will be taxed and the burden of tax is to be borne by the final consumer.
- It accrues to the State or the Union Territory where the consumption takes place. It is of 3 types:

- ♦ **Central GST (CGST):** Levied by the Center.
- ♦ **State/Union Territory GST (SGST/UTGST):** Levied by States or UTs.
- ♦ **Integrated GST (IGST):** Tax levied and collected by the Center on all inter-state supplies of goods and/or services.
 - The Center settles accounts with the States/UTs by transferring the SGST/UTGST portion of IGST to the destination state where goods/services were consumed.
- **The GST Council** is a constitutional body under **Article 279A**.
 - ♦ It is a federal body comprising the Union Finance Minister as its Chairman and Finance Ministers of all States as members.
 - ♦ The GST Council members take almost all decisions on GST with consensus.
- **Exempted Items:** The GST applies to all goods other than alcoholic liquor for human consumption and five petroleum products (common for the Center and the States): petroleum crude, motor spirit (petrol), high speed diesel, natural gas, aviation turbine fuel.



About Next-Generation GST

- After nearly nine years of implementation, the government has sought to address **two broad concerns through Next-Gen GST**:
 - ♦ **Rate rationalisation**, which has already been implemented.
 - ♦ **Ease of compliance**, which constitutes the next phase of reforms.

- **Rate rationalisation was** implemented from **September 2025**. There are three slabs for taxes for both goods and services: **5%, 18% and 40%**.
 - ♦ The reforms rationalised GST rates with the broad objective of reducing complexity and lowering the tax burden on several goods and services.
- **The Next Phase of GST Reform:** It focuses on different areas such as;
 - ♦ **Simpler registration:** Small businesses should be able to obtain GST registration through a faster and more predictable process, particularly where the risk of tax evasion is low.
 - ♦ **Simpler return filing:** Reducing unnecessary procedural requirements and increasing automation can lower the time and administrative resources spent by businesses on compliance.
 - ♦ **Faster refunds:** Timely refunds are important for exporters and businesses with substantial input taxes because delays can lock up working capital.
 - ♦ **Better input tax credit:** A predictable flow of eligible input tax credit can reduce the tax burden embedded in the supply chain and improve the working-capital position of businesses.
 - ♦ **Faster dispute resolution:** It can reduce prolonged litigation and provide businesses with greater certainty regarding their tax liabilities.
- **Input tax credit disputes:** Delays, mismatches and uncertainty surrounding eligible credits can block working capital.
- **Refund delays:** Delayed refunds can impose significant liquidity costs on exporters and other eligible taxpayers.
- **Tax disputes:** Frequent litigation over classification, valuation, exemptions and input tax credit can reduce tax certainty.
- **Centre-State coordination:** Further reforms require continued consensus within the GST Council because changes in GST directly affect the revenues and administrative responsibilities of both levels of government.

Way Ahead

- The next phase should **prioritise taxpayer-centric GST administration** rather than merely increasing revenue collection.
- Registration and return filing should become increasingly **automated, risk-based and simple**, particularly for low-risk taxpayers.
- The GST Council should continue to use **cooperative federalism to balance tax simplification** with the revenue interests of states.

Source: TH

GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR PHASE-III (GEC-III) SCHEME

Context

- Renewables, especially solar and wind power, have transformed the country's energy basket, but their **variability places new demands on transmission planning and storage**.

About the (GEC-III) Scheme

- With more than **300 GW** of installed capacity, **India ranks third** globally in renewable-energy (RE) deployment.
 - ♦ This growth has not **translated into green energy** being available when demand is highest, particularly during the evening peak.
- **The Centre's Green Energy Corridor Phase-III scheme**, approved recently, tries to address this constraint.
- **Green Energy Corridor Phase-III (GEC-III) Scheme:** It provides for the deployment of **50 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)** at the Renewable Energy (RE) developer/generator end or any other location of importance.

Performance of GST After Rate Rationalisation

- Between October 2025 and July 2026, the value of reported taxable supplies grew by **25.8%** over the corresponding period a year earlier.
- Gross GST collections reached **Rs 12.46 lakh crore** during April-September 2026, up **11.6%** over the corresponding period last year.
- B2C sales increased by **26.7%**, indicating stronger reported consumer-facing economic activity.
- GST registrations reached approximately 1.71 crore by August 2026, nearly **15%** higher than a year earlier.

Challenges Ahead

- **Compliance burden for small businesses:** Despite digitalisation, smaller firms may continue to face difficulties in understanding rules, maintaining records and filing returns.

- ♦ The scheme is targeted to be set up by **FY 2032-33** for the development of Intra-State Transmission Systems (InSTS).
- ♦ The grid flexibility will address **intermittency, congestion, peak-hour curtailment, and meet non-solar-hour demand**.
- ♦ All Greenfield projects under the InSTS component will be implemented through **Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) mode**.
- **Significance:**
 - ♦ The scheme will help in achieving the **target of 900 GW installed Non-Fossil capacity by 2035**.
 - ♦ It is expected to **address intermittency during peak hours** and meet demand when the Sun is not shining.
 - ♦ The emphasis on intra-state networks is particularly significant as the **renewable projects are often concentrated in specific regions** while demand is spread across cities, industries and rural areas within states.

Electricity Transmission

- Electricity generated at a power plant **has to travel through transmission lines** before reaching distribution networks and ultimately consumers.
 - ♦ **The basic chain is:** From Renewable Energy Project to Transmission Network to Distribution Network and ultimately to Consumers.
- **India's solar and wind capacity has expanded rapidly**, but transmission infrastructure in some renewable-rich regions has not kept pace.
 - ♦ This is particularly important because **India's major renewable-energy resources are concentrated in specific regions**.

Current Infrastructure for Grid Transmission

- **General Network Access (GNA) Framework:** It is a temporary arrangement that allows renewable energy plants to use whatever spare transmission capacity is available while they wait for their permanent transmission connection.
 - ♦ T-GNA projects, however, can schedule power **only if spare transmission capacity is available**.
- **Concerns:** During periods of network congestion, long-term GNA projects receive priority, often resulting in curtailment of generation from T-GNA-connected plants.

- ♦ The curtailment faced by these projects are **as high as 70-80% of their generating capacity**, posing serious concern on project viability and debt servicing.
- When the **grid cannot accommodate all the electricity being generated**, power generation may have to be deliberately reduced. **This is known as power curtailment**.

Why are Transmission Projects Taking Time?

- Transmission infrastructure is **more complicated and time-consuming to develop** than generation capacity.
- **Major challenges include:**
 - ♦ Land acquisition and Right of Way (RoW) issues.
 - ♦ Obtaining environmental and other statutory clearances.
 - ♦ Delays in construction of transmission lines and substations.
 - ♦ Procurement of specialised equipment.
 - ♦ Coordination between renewable-energy developers, transmission companies and governments.
 - ♦ Mismatch between the commissioning dates of renewable projects and transmission infrastructure.
- This creates a situation where a renewable-energy project may be ready to generate electricity while **its dedicated transmission system is still under construction**.

Need for the Grid Infrastructure:

- **Power Curtailment:** Insufficient transmission capacity can force renewable-energy plants to reduce generation, resulting in wastage of clean electricity.
- **Financial Stress:** Curtailment reduces revenue for renewable-energy developers, making it difficult to service project debt and potentially discouraging future investment.
- **Grid Stability:** The intermittent nature of solar and wind power, combined with inadequate transmission and storage, can create challenges in maintaining grid stability and balancing electricity supply and demand.
- **Delay in Renewable Targets:** Transmission bottlenecks can slow the effective utilisation of India's rapidly expanding renewable capacity, potentially affecting the achievement of its 2030 clean-energy and climate targets.

Government Initiatives

- **Grid Integration Plan:** India's grid is being reimagined through the ₹2.4 lakh crore Transmission Plan for 500 GW, linking renewable-rich states with demand centres.
 - ♦ The Government is prioritizing investment in transmission infrastructure through the **Green Energy Corridors** and new high-capacity transmission lines from Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Ladakh.
 - ♦ While these projects are multi-year efforts, once operational they will **unlock over 200 GW of new renewable capacity**.
- **Vision till 2032:** Government has already planned for building High-Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) corridors and boosting inter-regional transmission capacity from 120 GW today to 143 GW by 2027, and 168 GW by 2032.
- **Incentives:** Domestic manufacturing, incentivised through the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, Domestic Content Requirement, imposition of duties, and duty exemptions for capital equipment, is reducing import dependency.
- **National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE):** Offers training programs, workshops, and research support for solar PV, solar thermal, and hybrid technologies.
- **Capacity Building for State Nodal Agencies (SNAs):** Training and technical support to state renewable energy agencies for project implementation, monitoring, and policy enforcement.
- **Research & Innovation Support:** Funding for R&D in battery storage, hybrid projects, offshore wind, and green hydrogen.
- **International Cooperation & Training Programs:** Collaboration with IRENA, GIZ, and other global agencies for knowledge exchange.
- **Deployment of Smart Grid Technologies:** Advanced grid support technologies are planned to enhance voltage stability, improve system strength, and support reliable integration of renewable energy.

Conclusion

- Over the past two years, **policy attention has consciously shifted from pure capacity growth to system design**.
- These reforms mark a **decisive step toward optimising transmission utilisation and**

fast-tracking stranded renewable projects, directly addressing one of the sector's core implementation challenges.

- **The new corridor** could be the backbone of the next phase of India's green energy transition.

Source: IE

NEWS IN SHORT

RAMAPPA TEMPLE

In News

- Heritage conservationists in Telangana are apprehensive about an impending threat to **Ramappa temple** from the proposed deep opencast coal mining project.

Ramappa Temple

- The **Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple** is popularly known as Ramappa Temple.
- It is located in the **village of Palampet**, approximately 200km north-east of Hyderabad, in the State of Telangana.
 - ♦ It is dedicated to **Lord Shiva**.
 - ♦ It was constructed in **1213 AD during the reign of the Kakatiya Empire by Recherla Rudra**, a general of Kakatiya king Ganapati Deva.
 - ♦ The presiding deity here is RamalingeswaraSwamy.
 - ♦ It is also known as the Ramappa temple, after the sculptor who executed the work in the temple for 40 years.
- It was inscribed as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2021**.

Features

- The temple stands on a **6-foot-high star-shaped platform with walls, pillars, and ceilings** adorned with intricate carvings that attest to the unique skill of the Kakatiyan sculptors.
- The temple is built of **sandstone with decorated beams and pillars of carved granite and dolerite**, with a distinctive and pyramidal Vimana made of lightweight porous bricks, also **known as "floating bricks"**.
- The sculptures of the Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, especially its bracket figures, are unique artistic works carved out of the hard dolerite stone, giving it a metal-like finish with intact lustre.

Source: TH

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)

In News

- An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Harivansh, has departed for Tanzania, to participate in the 153rd Assembly of the **Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)**.

About Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (HQ: Geneva, Switzerland)

- The IPU is a **global organisation of national parliaments** that promotes parliamentary diplomacy, democracy, human rights and international cooperation.
- It was **established in 1889**, Paris, by William Randal Cremer (UK) and Frédéric Passy (France).
- It has **183 Member Parliaments and 15 Associate Members**.
- The forum provides a platform for **lawmakers to discuss global issues**, build consensus and strengthen dialogue.
- The IPU provides India with an important platform for parliamentary diplomacy, allowing legislators to engage with counterparts globally, build trust and contribute to discussions on issues such as peace, terrorism, climate change and democratic governance.

Source: AIR

PM-SETU: ONE YEAR OF TRANSFORMING INDIA'S ITIS

Context

- The PM-SETU (Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs) scheme marks one year of implementation.

About PM-SETU

- Launched in **2025**, PM-SETU is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** aimed at transforming **1,000 Government ITIs** into modern, industry-aligned training institutions.
- The scheme has a total outlay of **₹60,000 crore**, comprising ₹30,000 crore from the Centre, ₹20,000 crore from States and ₹10,000 crore from industry.
- It follows a **Hub-and-Spoke model**, with **200 Hub ITIs linked to 800 Spoke ITIs**.
- The scheme will:
 - Modernise ITI infrastructure with **smart classrooms, modern laboratories and digital content**.

- Introduce **industry-aligned and new-age courses** based on emerging skill requirements.
- Establish **Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)** with Anchor Industry Partners for industry-led governance and cluster development.
- Strengthen 5 National Skill Training Institutes in - Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Chennai (Tamilnadu), Hyderabad (Telangana), Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), as Centres of Excellence with global partnerships.



Source: PIB

AI ACCORD OF THE U.S.

In News

- U.S. President Donald Trump announced the **"White House Accord on Super Intelligence: Joint Commitment on Frontier Responsibilities,"**

AI Accord

- It is a **voluntary agreement** between major American AI companies to promote safe AI development and public trust.
- It was signed by leaders including Google's Sundar Pichai, Anthropic's Dario Amodei, Meta's Mark Zuckerberg, OpenAI's Greg Brockman, xAI's Elon Musk and Nvidia's Jensen Huang.
- It stresses the need for tech companies to build **safe AI products and foster public trust**.
- It outlines four steps to make it happen, starting with
 - Robust internal controls to prevent unintended AI hacking,
 - Developing an internal team to manage safety operations and resolutions at the company
 - Partnering with an independent external auditor for assessments
 - Designating an independent committee of the board of directors to address reports.
- It is **not legally binding** and contains no penalties for violations.

Importance

- Its importance comes amid growing concerns over AI systems “going rogue,” privacy and child-safety risks, and incidents involving AI agents attempting to hack secure platforms.

Source :TH

RABIES**In News**

- An ICMR-led study published in The Lancet Infectious Diseases estimated that India has about 5,726 human rabies deaths every year.

About Rabies

- Rabies is a serious public health problem in **over 150 countries and territories**, mainly in **Asia and Africa**.
- It is a **viral, zoonotic, neglected tropical disease** affecting the central nervous system.
- It is caused by the **rabies virus** (genus *Lyssavirus*, family *Rhabdoviridae*).
- Rabies spreads to **people and animals via saliva**, usually through bites, scratches, or direct contact with mucosa (e.g. eyes, mouth, or open wounds).
- **Symptoms** may include fever, headache, nausea, hallucinations and fear of water (hydrophobia).
 - ♦ Once clinical symptoms appear, rabies is virtually 100% fatal.
- In India, the National Action Plan for Dog-Mediated Rabies Elimination (NAPRE) aims for zero human deaths by 2030.

Source: TH

AGNIPATH SCHEME**Context**

- The defence forces have submitted their implementation feedback and recommendations to the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) as the first batch of **Agnipath Scheme** recruits approaches the end of their **four-year tenure**.

Agnipath Scheme

- It was introduced in **2022**, and is also called the **Tour of Duty scheme**.
- It is a **short-term recruitment scheme for the Indian Army**.
- Under the policy, soldiers called ‘**Agniveers**’ are recruited for **four years**, at the end of which

only 25% of recruits from a batch are retained for regular service for 15 years.

- **Age Limit:** Candidates between the **age of 17.5 years to 21 years** are eligible for enrolling in the Agnipath scheme.
- The scheme provides an avenue to Indian youth, desirous of serving the country to get recruited in the Armed Forces for a short duration.
 - ♦ The scheme enhances the youth profile of the Armed Forces.

Source: TH

TUVALU**Context**

- **Tuvalu** is facing a combination of sea-level rise, marine heatwaves and declining fisheries, highlighting the disproportionate climate vulnerability of small island developing states (SIDS).

About Tuvalu

- Tuvalu is a **group of nine tiny islands in the South Pacific which won independence from the United Kingdom in 1978**.
- **Formerly known as the Ellice Islands** these are **low-lying islands and atolls** located between **Hawaii and Australia**.
- The country has an average elevation of just **1 to 3 metres above sea level**, making it highly vulnerable to sea-level rise, coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion and storm surges.
- **Capital:** Funafuti



Source: TH