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GS Paper II: Polity

1. Independence of the Election Commission of India

a. Why Electoral Independence Is Foundational

In a constitutional democracy, governments change through elections, not force. For elections to be legitimate, the body conducting them must be neutral and impartial. If the referee is biased, the fairness of the entire democratic process is questioned.

In *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain* (1975), the Supreme Court held that free and fair elections are part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Basic Structure Doctrine: It means certain core features of the Constitution—such as democracy, rule of law and judicial review—cannot be destroyed even by a constitutional amendment.

Since electoral integrity is central to democracy, the independence of the Election Commission of India (ECI) becomes constitutionally indispensable.

b. Constitutional Basis: Article 324

The Election Commission derives its authority from Article 324 of the Constitution.

This Article vests in the Commission the power of "superintendence, direction and control" over elections to:

- Parliament
- State Legislatures
- The offices of the President and Vice-President

Superintendence, direction and control means the Commission has wide supervisory authority to manage and regulate elections.

Since the ECI is created directly by the Constitution (not by an ordinary law), it cannot be abolished or weakened by simple legislation.

The Supreme Court has interpreted Article 324 broadly. Where laws are silent, the Commission can issue binding directions to ensure fairness—for example, enforcing the Model Code of Conduct during elections.

Thus, Article 324 provides both constitutional authority and operational flexibility.

c. Composition: From Single-Member to Multi-Member Body

Initially, the Election Commission consisted only of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC).

In 1993, it was converted into a multi-member body comprising:

- Chief Election Commissioner
- Two Election Commissioners

In *T.N. Seshan v. Union of India* (1995), the Supreme Court upheld this structure and clarified that the CEC is "first among equals." Decisions are taken collectively.

A multi-member structure strengthens independence because:

- It prevents concentration of excessive power in one individual.
- It promotes collective deliberation and reduces arbitrariness.

Thus, institutional plurality enhances internal checks.

d. Appointment of Commissioners: The Contemporary Debate

Article 324 states that the President shall appoint the CEC and other Election Commissioners, subject to any law made by Parliament. However, the Constitution does not detail the selection procedure.

For many years, appointments were effectively made by the executive, leading to concerns about executive dominance.

In *Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India* (2023), the Supreme Court directed that, until Parliament made a law, appointments should be made by a committee consisting of:

- Prime Minister
- Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
- Chief Justice of India

The Court believed this would ensure neutrality.

Later, Parliament enacted the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023, providing for a committee comprising:

- Prime Minister
- A Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the PM
- Leader of Opposition

The Chief Justice of India was removed from the committee.

This change has triggered debate.

- Critics argue executive influence remains strong.
- The government argues Parliament has authority under Article 324 to regulate appointments.

The issue is under judicial scrutiny, reflecting an ongoing constitutional dialogue.

e. Security of Tenure: The Core Safeguard

i. Removal of the Chief Election Commissioner

Under Article 324(5), the CEC can be removed only in the same manner as a Supreme Court judge.

Grounds: Proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Procedure:

- Motion in Parliament.
- Inquiry.
- Special majority in both Houses.

This makes arbitrary removal by the executive virtually impossible.

ii. Removal of Other Election Commissioners

Other Election Commissioners can be removed by the President only on the recommendation of the CEC.

This prevents the executive from targeting individual commissioners.

In *Vineet Narain v. Union of India* (1997), the Court emphasised that such powers must not be exercised arbitrarily.

Thus, tenure protection provides psychological and functional independence.

f. Electoral Rights and Administrative Responsibility

Article 326 provides for elections based on universal adult suffrage.

Universal adult suffrage means every citizen above 18 years of age has the right to vote, subject to legal qualifications.

Although the right to vote is a statutory right (created by law), it is central to democratic equality.

The Commission is responsible for:

- Preparation and revision of electoral rolls.
- Conduct of polling.
- Counting of votes.

If electoral rolls are manipulated or inaccurate, political equality is compromised. Therefore, transparency and fairness in administration are essential.

g. Institutional Safeguards Supporting Independence

The autonomy of the Election Commission is protected by:

- **Constitutional status** – cannot be abolished by ordinary law.
- **Security of tenure** – strict removal procedure.
- **Multi-member structure** – collective functioning.
- **Financial autonomy** – expenses charged to the Consolidated Fund of India.

These safeguards create institutional insulation from direct political pressure.

h. Emerging Challenges

- Concerns regarding the appointment process and perceived executive influence.
- Allegations about selective enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct.
- Disputes relating to electoral roll integrity.

- Technological challenges such as digital campaigning and misinformation.

In a politically polarised environment, even neutral decisions may attract suspicion. Therefore, transparency and reasoned decision-making are crucial.

i. Basic Structure and Democratic Continuity

Since free and fair elections are part of the Basic Structure, weakening electoral integrity would have constitutional implications.

Even though the Constitution does not explicitly use the phrase "independence of the Election Commission," such independence is logically necessary to preserve electoral fairness.

Thus, protecting the Commission's autonomy is not merely administrative—it is constitutionally mandated.

Conclusion

The Election Commission of India is the guardian of electoral integrity. The Constitution equips it with strong safeguards—constitutional status, security of tenure, financial autonomy and judicial reinforcement.

However, independence must operate both in law and in practice. Transparent appointments, reasoned decisions and sustained public trust are essential.

In a democracy where governments change periodically, constitutional institutions must remain stable and impartial. Safeguarding the independence of the Election Commission is therefore essential not only for conducting elections, but for preserving the very structure of democratic governance in India.

GS Paper II: Current Affairs

2. Adolescent Mental Health in India

a. Introduction: A Silent Challenge in a Young Nation

India is often described as a young country because a large share of its population is below 25 years of age. This "demographic dividend" (large working-age population that can boost economic growth) is considered a major strength.

However, this advantage also creates responsibility. A significant number of Indian adolescents are experiencing mental health challenges that are not adequately recognised or treated.

Adolescent mental health is not just a medical issue. It affects:

- Educational performance
- Family relationships
- Digital behaviour
- Employment prospects
- Long-term productivity

If mental health problems begin in adolescence and remain untreated, their effects continue into adulthood. Therefore, adolescent mental health must be treated as a public health and governance issue, not merely a private family matter.

b. Understanding Adolescent Mental Health

Adolescence refers to the age group between 10 and 19 years. It is a phase of:

- Rapid physical growth
- Hormonal changes
- Emotional fluctuations
- Identity formation

Adolescent mental health means the emotional, psychological and behavioural wellbeing of individuals in this stage.

A mentally healthy adolescent can:

- Handle stress
- Learn effectively
- Build relationships
- Make responsible decisions

Poor mental health may appear as:

- Anxiety
- Depression
- Attention difficulties
- Behavioural disturbances
- Substance misuse
- Self-harm tendencies

From Early Stress to Adult Consequences — The Escalation Model

Early Childhood Stress
(Family conflict, neglect, trauma)

↓

Adolescent Biological Sensitivity
(Brain development + Hormonal changes)

↓

Trigger Factors
(Academic pressure + Digital exposure + Social comparison)

↓

Mental Health Symptoms
(Anxiety, Depression, ADHD, Substance misuse)

↓

Long-Term Outcomes
(Dropouts, Unemployment, Reduced productivity)

↓

Demographic Dividend at Risk

"**Untreated** adolescent distress becomes **adult economic loss.**"

Importantly, the brain continues to develop significantly during adolescence. This makes the stage highly sensitive to stress, trauma and environmental influences. Early intervention is therefore critical.

c. Magnitude of the Problem in India

Studies such as the National Mental Health Survey estimate that around 7–10% of Indian adolescents suffer from diagnosable mental health conditions.

For example:

- A notable number of school-going children experience Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) — a condition marked by inattention, impulsivity and hyperactivity.

Given India's large adolescent population, even these percentages translate into millions of affected individuals.

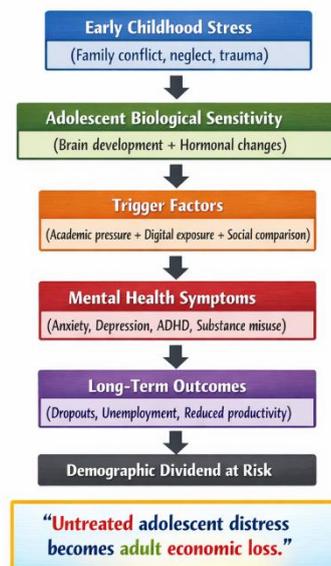However, the actual numbers may be higher because:

- Many cases remain undiagnosed.
- Social stigma prevents reporting.
- There is a shortage of trained professionals.

Thus, available data likely underestimates the true extent of the problem.

d. Structural Causes Behind Rising Concerns

i. Early Life Stress and Family Environment

Mental health vulnerabilities often begin in childhood.

- Exposure to family conflict or neglect can create emotional insecurity.
- Excessive academic pressure may damage self-esteem.
- Chronic stress can affect brain development and emotional regulation.

When such children enter adolescence—a stage already full of biological changes—existing vulnerabilities may intensify.

ii. Academic Pressure and Competitive Culture

India's education system strongly emphasises:

- Examinations
- Rankings
- Competitive entrance tests

While academic achievement is important, emotional resilience is often neglected.

- Constant comparison creates anxiety.
- Fear of failure leads to low self-worth.
- Unrealistic parental expectations intensify stress.

Without coping skills, academic stress may turn into long-term psychological distress.

iii. Digital Exposure and Social Media

India has experienced rapid digital expansion, with widespread smartphone access among adolescents.

Benefits include access to information and connectivity. However, risks include:

- Sleep disturbances
- Reduced attention span
- Irritability and mood swings
- Social withdrawal
- Cyberbullying

It is important to clarify: excessive screen exposure does not directly cause complex conditions like autism. However, it can worsen behavioural symptoms and delay professional intervention.

Social media comparison also damages self-esteem by creating unrealistic standards of success or appearance.

iv. Shortage of Mental Health Professionals

India faces a severe shortage of:

- Psychiatrists
- Child and adolescent specialists
- Clinical psychologists
- Counsellors

This gap is more acute in rural areas. As a result:

- Diagnosis is delayed.
- Treatment is inaccessible.
- Minor issues escalate into severe disorders.

v. Stigma and Cultural Barriers

Mental illness is often seen as weakness or family dishonour.

- Families hesitate to seek help.
- Adolescents feel ashamed to speak about distress.
- Problems remain hidden until they become severe.

Stigma therefore delays intervention and deepens suffering.

e. Adolescent Mental Health as a Governance Issue

Mental wellbeing directly affects human capital formation — development of skills and productivity of citizens.

Poor adolescent mental health leads to:

- Higher school dropout rates
- Substance abuse
- Reduced employability
- Increased healthcare costs

If youth potential is undermined, the demographic dividend may turn into a demographic burden.

Therefore, adolescent mental health must be integrated into:

- Public health policy
- Educational reforms
- Digital governance
- Social welfare planning

f. Institutional Framework in India

India has initiated several programmes:

- **National Mental Health Programme** – Expands mental healthcare services.
- **Ayushman Bharat School Health Programme** – Includes preventive health measures in schools.
- **Tele-MANAS** – Provides telephonic mental health support.

While these are positive steps, adolescent-specific services remain limited in coverage and scale. Implementation gaps and personnel shortages reduce effectiveness.

g. Way Forward: A Multi-Level Strategy

i. Strengthening the Family Environment

Parents must:

- Observe behavioural changes.
- Encourage open conversations.
- Regulate digital exposure in a balanced manner.

Trauma-informed parenting (understanding how stress shapes behaviour) can prevent escalation of problems. Early professional consultation should be normalised.

ii. Reforming School Ecosystems

Schools must treat emotional wellbeing as central to education.

- Introduce life skills and emotional literacy in curriculum.

- Conduct periodic mental health screenings.
- Train teachers to identify warning signs.
- Establish counselling services and peer-support groups.

iii. Expanding Mental Health Infrastructure

- Increase training of child psychiatrists and counsellors.
- Strengthen telepsychiatry to bridge rural gaps.
- Create community-based counselling centres.
- Improve referral systems between schools and hospitals.

iv. Promoting Responsible Digital Use

- Introduce digital literacy programmes.
- Encourage balanced screen time.
- Educate adolescents about cyber safety.

Regulation should be supportive rather than excessively restrictive.

v. Addressing Stigma Through Awareness

- Public awareness campaigns.
- Integration of mental health in primary healthcare.
- Normalising mental health discussions in schools.

When mental health is treated like physical health, early help-seeking becomes easier.

Conclusion

Adolescent mental health in India is an emerging but under-recognised challenge. Rapid social change, academic pressure, digital expansion, professional shortages and stigma have created systemic vulnerability.

Safeguarding adolescent wellbeing requires coordinated action by families, schools, healthcare systems and policymakers. Prevention, early identification and awareness must become central pillars of public policy.

If India aims to convert its demographic advantage into sustainable development, protecting the psychological health of its youth must become a national priority rather than a peripheral concern.

GS Paper III: Environment

3. Green Ammonia and India's Energy Transition

a. Introduction: Energy Security in a Carbon-Constrained World

India's energy system is still heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels such as crude oil and natural gas. This dependence creates three major risks:

- Exposure to global price volatility
- Geopolitical supply disruptions
- Pressure on foreign exchange reserves

At the same time, India has committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2070 and reducing the carbon intensity of its economy.

In this context, green hydrogen and green ammonia are emerging as strategic tools in India's energy transition. Green ammonia connects renewable energy expansion with industrial decarbonisation. It supports fertilizer security, reduces import dependence and creates export opportunities.

Thus, green ammonia must be understood not just as a chemical product, but as a strategic pillar of India's developmental pathway.

Types of Ammonia:
Production and Emission Profile

Type	Hydrogen Source	Carbon Emissions	Fuel Used	Current Status in India
Grey	Natural Gas	High CO_2 Emissions	Fossil Fuel	Dominant
Blue	Natural Gas + CCS	Reduced but not zero	Fossil Fuel + CCS	Limited
Green	Electrolysis (Renewables)	Near-zero direct emissions	Solar / Wind	Emerging

b. Understanding Ammonia and Its Variants

i. What is Ammonia?

Ammonia (NH_3) is a compound made of:

- Nitrogen (from air)
- Hydrogen (produced through different processes)

It is widely used in:

- Fertilizer production — especially urea
- Chemical industries
- Refrigeration
- Emerging clean fuel technologies

The environmental impact of ammonia depends on how hydrogen is produced.

c. Types of Ammonia

Grey Ammonia

- Hydrogen is produced from natural gas.
- The process emits large amounts of carbon dioxide.
- Currently dominant in India.

Blue Ammonia

- Also uses natural gas.
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is applied to reduce emissions.

- Not completely carbon-free.

Green Ammonia

- Hydrogen is produced through electrolysis — splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen.
- Electrolysis is powered by renewable energy like solar or wind.
- Nearly carbon-neutral because renewable electricity produces no direct emissions.

At present, India relies largely on grey ammonia, linking fertilizer production to fossil fuel imports and emissions.

d. Strategic Importance of Green Ammonia for India

i. Fertilizer Security and Import Reduction

India is one of the world's largest fertilizer consumers.

- Ammonia is a key input in urea production.
- Hydrogen for ammonia is largely derived from imported natural gas.

This creates vulnerability to global price shocks.

Green ammonia can:

- Reduce dependence on imported gas.
- Enhance fertilizer self-reliance.
- Stabilise production costs.
- Reduce subsidy burden linked to volatile gas prices.

Thus, green ammonia strengthens agricultural and food security indirectly.

ii. Energy Storage and Hydrogen Transport

Hydrogen is clean but difficult to store and transport because it is:

- Highly volatile
- Lightweight
- Infrastructure-intensive

Ammonia acts as a hydrogen carrier.

- It is easier to liquefy and transport.
- It can be shipped internationally.
- It can be reconverted into hydrogen at destination.
- It can also be directly used as fuel in shipping and power generation.

Therefore, green ammonia enables global trade in clean energy and supports decarbonisation of hard-to-abate sectors i.e., sectors difficult to electrify, such as shipping and heavy industry.

iii. Contribution to Climate Goals

India aims to:

- Expand renewable energy capacity.
- Reduce carbon intensity.
- Achieve net zero by 2070.

Certain sectors like fertilizers and marine transport cannot easily shift to direct electrification. Green ammonia provides a pathway to decarbonise these sectors.

It aligns with:

- SDG 7 — Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 13 — Climate Action

Thus, green ammonia strengthens India's climate credibility.

e. Policy Push: National Green Hydrogen Mission

In 2023, India launched the National Green Hydrogen Mission.

Objectives include:

- Making India a global hub for green hydrogen production.
- Reducing fossil fuel imports.
- Promoting domestic manufacturing of electrolysers.
- Attracting private investment.

Under this mission:

- The Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) facilitates green ammonia procurement.
- Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme supports market creation.

This policy backing reduces uncertainty and signals long-term commitment.

f. India's Aggregated Demand Auction Model

India has adopted an innovative procurement model.

Instead of waiting for private demand, the government:

- Aggregated demand from fertilizer plants.
- Offered 10-year fixed-price contracts to producers.
- Provided production-linked incentives.
- Planned delivery infrastructure, especially in coastal areas.

This model:

- Reduces investor risk.
- Improves project bankability.
- Encourages competitive price discovery.

It reflects proactive governance rather than passive market reliance.

g. Cost Competitiveness and Economic Viability

Currently, green ammonia is slightly more expensive than grey ammonia. However, the gap is narrowing due to:

- Falling renewable energy tariffs.
- Improvements in electrolyser efficiency.
- Long-term contracts ensuring stable revenue.

As scale increases:

- Economies of scale will reduce costs.
- Carbon pricing globally may penalise fossil-based alternatives.

In the long run, green ammonia can become economically competitive.

h. Global Context and India's Position

Several countries are investing in clean ammonia:

- European Union promotes hydrogen imports.
- Japan experiments with ammonia co-firing in power plants.
- South Korea supports clean hydrogen portfolios.

India has structural advantages:

- Low renewable energy tariffs.
- Large domestic fertilizer demand.
- Strategic coastal geography.

With continued support, India can become both a major consumer and exporter of green ammonia, potentially influencing global pricing benchmarks.

i. Advantages of the Green Ammonia Strategy

Green ammonia:

- Enhances energy independence.
- Supports industrial decarbonisation.
- Creates export opportunities.
- Attracts domestic and foreign investment.
- Integrates renewable expansion with industrial strategy.

It creates a multiplier effect across agriculture, energy and infrastructure sectors.

j. Key Challenges

Despite its promise, challenges remain:

- High initial capital costs for electrolysers.
- Need for storage, port and transport infrastructure.
- Safety and regulatory standards.
- Certification mechanisms for "green origin."
- Financing risks in early stages.

Blended finance models and concessional funding may be required to attract private investment.

k. Way Forward

India should:

- Continue expanding renewable capacity.
- Ensure policy stability and regulatory clarity.
- Develop export corridors and green shipping hubs.
- Invest in research and development for advanced electrolysers.
- Align with global certification standards.

Strong coordination between energy, fertilizer and shipping sectors will be essential.

Conclusion

Green ammonia represents more than a technological alternative. It symbolises a structural transformation in India's energy and industrial strategy.

By linking renewable energy with fertilizer production and clean fuel applications, it simultaneously addresses:

- Energy security
- Climate commitments
- Economic competitiveness

With sustained policy support and infrastructure development, green ammonia can reduce import dependence and strengthen India's position in the emerging global clean energy economy.

In this sense, green ammonia is not merely a chemical compound, but a strategic pillar of India's energy transition.

GS Paper III: Security

4. 'Prahaar' – India's First National Counter-Terrorism Policy

a. Introduction: The Need for a Coherent Counter-Terror Doctrine

India has faced terrorism in multiple forms for decades:

- Cross-border infiltration
- Left-wing extremism
- Urban sleeper cells
- Radicalisation networks
- Drone-based smuggling
- Cyber-enabled threats

Although India has strong laws like the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) and the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, it did not have a formally articulated national counter-terror doctrine integrating all dimensions of the threat.

The introduction of "Prahaar" by the Ministry of Home Affairs marks India's first comprehensive national counter-terrorism policy. It recognises that modern terrorism operates across borders, financial systems and digital platforms. Therefore, counter-terrorism must shift from reactive policing to strategic, intelligence-driven governance.

b. Changing Nature of Terrorism: Why a New Policy Was Necessary

Terrorism today is technologically advanced and globally interconnected.

i. Technological Sophistication

- Use of encrypted messaging platforms.
- Recruitment and propaganda via social media.
- Funding through cryptocurrency and dark web networks.
- Drones for surveillance and weapon delivery.

ii. Transnational Dimensions

- State-sponsored proxy warfare from foreign soil.
- Remote coordination by global terror networks like Al-Qaeda and ISIS.
- Cross-border smuggling of arms and narcotics.

iii. Emerging High-Impact Risks

- Cyber attacks on critical infrastructure.
- Potential misuse of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) materials.

These evolving threats required strategic integration under a unified doctrine—hence the need for Prahaar.

c. Core Philosophy of Prahaar

Prahaar is built on the principle of zero tolerance toward terrorism, while ensuring adherence to constitutional values.

Its core principles include:

- Terrorism has no religion or community identity.
- Counter-terror measures must operate within the rule of law.
- Intelligence-led prevention is more effective than post-incident reaction.
- Coordination between agencies is essential for effectiveness.

Thus, Prahaar balances strong security measures with democratic safeguards.

d. The Seven Pillars of Prahaar

Prahaar rests on seven interconnected pillars that together create a comprehensive security framework.

i. Prevention of Terror Attacks

- Strengthening intelligence gathering and analysis.
- Monitoring terror financing channels.
- Improving border management systems.
- Enhancing early warning mechanisms.

Prevention is prioritised over post-attack response.

ii. Swift and Coordinated Response

- Clear crisis management protocols.
- Inter-agency coordination during emergencies.
- Deployment of specialised rapid response units.

The objective is to minimise confusion and delay during attacks.

iii. Enhancing Internal Capacities

- Modernisation of police forces.
- Improved cyber forensic capabilities.
- Use of artificial intelligence and data analytics.
- Drone monitoring technologies.

Capacity building at the State level is crucial because law and order is a State subject.

iv. Countering Radicalisation

- Monitoring extremist content online.
- Community outreach programmes.
- Youth engagement initiatives.
- Deradicalisation and rehabilitation strategies.

Prevention of ideological extremism is seen as a long-term strategy.

v. Aligning and Shaping Global Efforts

- Intelligence sharing with other countries.
- Cooperation on extradition and legal assistance.
- Compliance with global anti-terror financing standards e.g., FATF norms.
- Engagement in multilateral forums.

Terrorism being transnational, international cooperation is essential.

vi. Recovery and Resilience

- Rehabilitation of victims.
- Restoration of affected infrastructure.
- Psychological support for communities.

This ensures that society regains confidence after an attack.

vii. Upholding Human Rights and Rule of Law

- Adherence to due process.
- Avoidance of arbitrary detention.
- Legal accountability mechanisms.

Security measures must not erode democratic legitimacy.

e. Key Threat Dimensions Identified

Prahaar formally recognises emerging threat domains:

- **Terror financing** through hawala networks and digital currencies.
- **Drone-based smuggling** of arms and narcotics.
- **Cyber threats** targeting infrastructure and spreading propaganda.
- **CBRN risks**, though low probability but high impact.

By identifying these domains, the policy broadens preparedness.

f. Institutional Strengthening and Coordination

Prahaar promotes seamless integration among:

- National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- Intelligence Bureau (IB)
- State police forces
- National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

Key features include:

- Real-time information sharing.
- Interoperable databases.
- Centre–State coordination mechanisms.

Security architecture must function cohesively to be effective.

g. Linkage with Existing Legal Framework

Prahaar does not replace existing laws. Instead, it provides strategic coherence.

- **UAPA** – Prosecution and proscription of terrorist organisations.
- **NIA Act** – Central investigation of terror cases.
- Financial and IT laws – Address money laundering and cyber offences.

The policy integrates operational, legal and diplomatic efforts into a unified framework.

h. Governance and Ethical Dimensions

Governance Perspective

- Strong Centre–State cooperation is essential.
- Administrative capacity must be enhanced.
- Transparency and accountability must be maintained.

Ethical Perspective

Counter-terrorism requires balancing:

- National security
- Civil liberties
- Constitutional morality

The legitimacy of security action depends on fairness as much as effectiveness.

i. Implementation Challenges

Despite its comprehensive structure, Prahaar may face obstacles:

- Inter-agency coordination gaps.
- Uneven capacity among States.
- Encryption technologies limiting surveillance.
- Privacy concerns in digital monitoring.
- Risk of misuse of extraordinary powers.

Maintaining public trust will be critical.

j. Way Forward

- Invest in advanced technologies like AI and big data analytics.
- Regular training and modernisation of State police forces.
- Strengthen international cyber cooperation.
- Establish periodic review and oversight mechanisms.
- Ensure transparent accountability structures.

Continuous adaptation will be necessary because terrorism evolves rapidly.

Conclusion

Prahaar represents a major milestone in India's internal security framework. It articulates a structured doctrine that integrates prevention, technological modernisation, international cooperation and human rights safeguards.

Its success will depend on sustained coordination, institutional capacity and adherence to constitutional principles.

In confronting terrorism, India seeks not only to secure its citizens but also to preserve the democratic values that define the Republic.

Reader's Note — About This Current Affairs Compilation

Dear Aspirant,

This document is part of the PrepAlpine Current Affairs Series — designed to bring clarity, structure, and precision to your daily UPSC learning.

While every effort has been made to balance depth with brevity, please keep the following in mind:

1. Orientation & Purpose

This compilation is curated primarily from the UPSC Mains perspective — with emphasis on conceptual clarity, analytical depth, and interlinkages across GS papers.

However, the PrepAlpine team is simultaneously developing a dedicated Prelims-focused Current Affairs Series, designed for:

- factual coverage
- data recall
- Prelims-style MCQs
- objective pattern analysis

This Prelims Edition will be released separately as a standalone publication.

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Some sections may feel shorter or longer depending on topic relevance and news density.
To fit your personal preference, you may freely resize or summarize sections using any LLM tool (ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, etc.) at your convenience.

3. Format Flexibility

The formatting combines:

- paragraphs
- lists
- tables
- visual cues

—all optimised for retention.

If you prefer a specific style (lists → paras, paras → tables, etc.), feel free to convert using any free LLM.

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The complete Monthly Current Affairs Module will be released soon, optimized to a compact 100–150 pages — comprehensive yet concise, exam-ready, and revision-efficient.