



## Poleward Shift of Atmospheric Rivers

**For Prelims:** [Atmospheric River](#), Pineapple Express, [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \(NOAA\)](#).

**For Mains:** Atmospheric River, Geographical features and their location, Poleward Shifting of Atmospheric Rivers, Impact of Shifting on Global Weather Patterns, Impacts of Climate Change on Atmospheric Rivers.

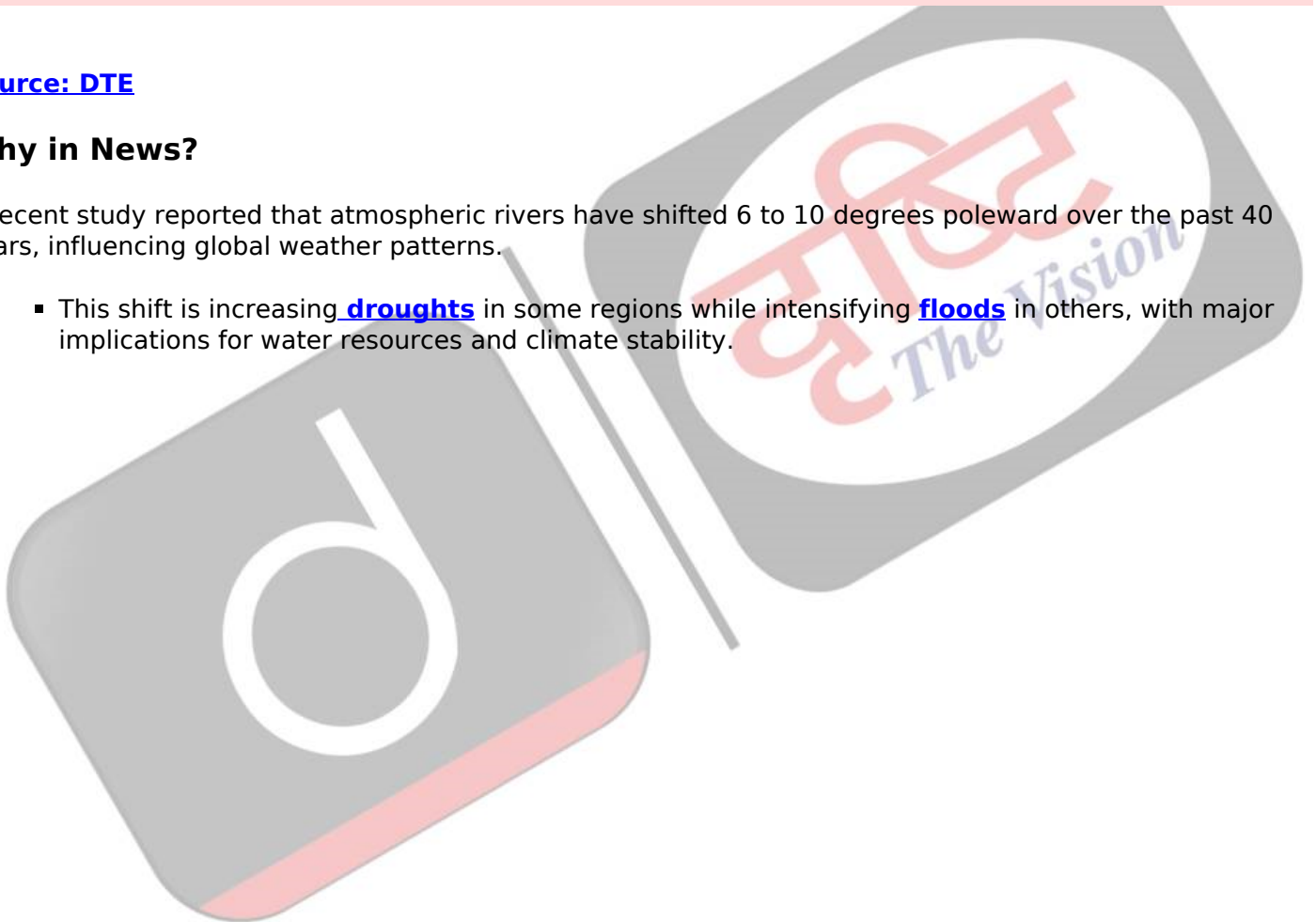
**Source:** [DTE](#)

### Why in News?

A recent study reported that atmospheric rivers have shifted 6 to 10 degrees poleward over the past 40 years, influencing global weather patterns.

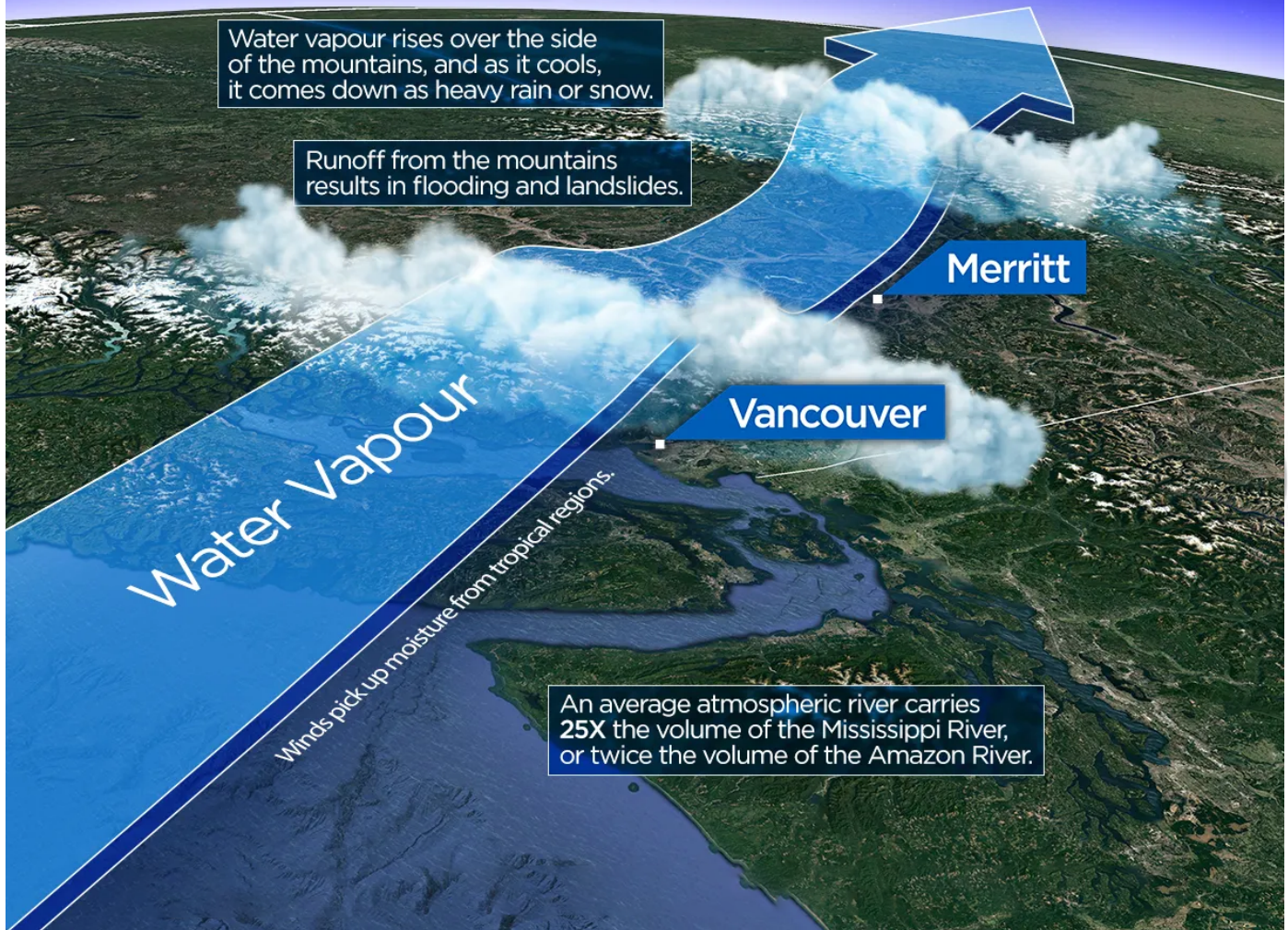
- This shift is increasing **droughts** in some regions while intensifying **floods** in others, with major implications for water resources and climate stability.

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# A 'River in the Sky'

Atmospheric rivers are giant bands of water vapour in the sky. They are, on average, 800 kilometres wide, and several hundred kilometres long.



## What are Atmospheric Rivers?

- **About:**
  - **Atmospheric rivers (ARs)** are long, narrow bands of moisture in the atmosphere that transport vast amounts of water vapour from tropical regions to mid-latitude areas and other areas, particularly outside of the tropics.
  - E.g., The "**Pineapple Express**" is an atmospheric river transporting warm, humid air from the tropical Pacific near Hawaii to North America's west coast, particularly California.
- **Conditions Required for Formation of AR:**
  - **Strong Low-Level Winds:** These winds serve as pathways for transporting water vapour, with **jet streams** in the **Northern and Southern hemispheres** acting as **high-speed channels**, sometimes reaching up to 442 km/h (275 mph).
  - **High Moisture Levels:** Adequate moisture is critical to initiate precipitation processes.
  - **Orographic Lift:** When moist **air masses** ascend over elevated terrain, such as mountains, they cool as they rise. This cooling process increases humidity, leading to cloud

formation and, under suitable conditions, precipitation.

▪ **Categories:**

- **Category 1 (Weak):** A mild, short-duration event, with beneficial effects like **light rainfall** over 24 hours.
- **Category 2 (Moderate):** A Category 2 atmospheric river is a **moderate storm** with mostly beneficial effects, but also somewhat hazardous.
- **Category 3 (Strong):** A **stronger and more prolonged event**, bringing 5-10 inches of rain over 36 hours. It can help replenish reservoirs but may also raise some rivers near flood stage.
- **Category 4 (Extreme):** Primarily hazardous, though with limited benefits. It can bring **intense rainfall** over several days, likely pushing many rivers to flood levels.
- **Category 5 (Exceptional): Largely hazardous** e.g., an atmospheric river over Central California during the 1996-97 caused damages exceeding USD 100 billion.

▪ **Key Characteristics:**

- **Length:** Often referred to as "**rivers in the sky**," atmospheric rivers can extend for thousands of kilometres and vary in size and strength, similar to terrestrial rivers.
- **Seasonal Occurrence:** In the Northern Hemisphere, they typically occur between December and February, while in the Southern Hemisphere, they are most common from June to August.
  - In August 2022, **New Zealand** experienced an atmospheric river that caused record **rainfall, flooding, and displacement**.
  - **California** was struck by **12 atmospheric rivers** between December 2022 and March 2023, resulting in intense **rainfall, flooding, and wind damage**.
- **Water Vapour Capacity:** An average atmospheric river transports water vapour equivalent to the flow at the mouth of the **Mississippi River**, with exceptionally strong ones capable of carrying up to 15 times that volume.
- **Variability:** No two atmospheric rivers are alike; their characteristics differ based on factors like atmospheric instability and **jet stream** patterns.
- **Impact:** Atmospheric rivers can produce both beneficial rainfall and destructive flooding, highlighting their dual role in influencing weather patterns.

▪ **Atmospheric River on Reaching Land:**

- When an **atmospheric river reaches land**, the **moisture-laden air rises and cools** over mountain ranges, resulting in **heavy precipitation as rain or snow**. Unlike cold winter storms, atmospheric rivers are warm, leading to rapid snowpack melting, runoff, and flooding, impacting regions' water supply.

▪ **The Role of Climate Change:**

- **Climate change** is causing average temperatures on Earth to rise, leading to more water vapour in the **atmosphere** and increasing the likelihood of damaging atmospheric rivers.
- Studies indicate that atmospheric rivers in the Southern Hemisphere have been **shifting poleward by up to 0.72° per decade** due to anthropogenic factors.
  - These shifts influence **ocean temperatures, atmospheric CO2 levels, and the ozone layer**.
  - As the planet warms, the **intensity and frequency** of atmospheric rivers are **expected to increase**, leading to **more extreme rainfall events** by up to 40% in some areas.



## Note:

- An atmospheric river is **not a physical river** on the Earth's surface, but rather an **invisible, elongated channel** in the atmosphere that transports substantial amounts of water vapor, affecting weather conditions and precipitation.

## What are the Impacts of Atmospheric Rivers?

### ▪ Positive Impacts:

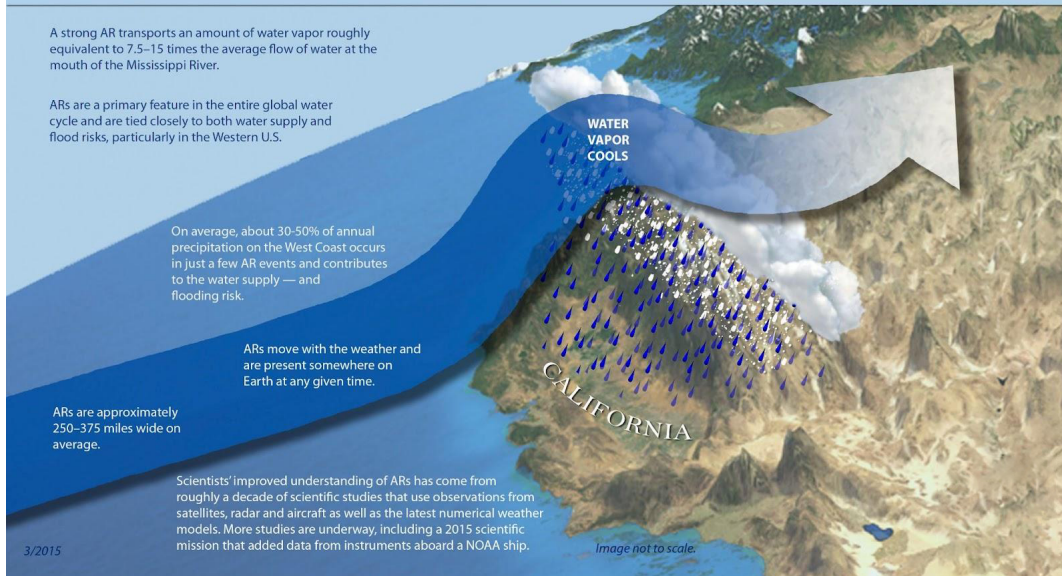
- **Redistribution of Freshwater:** AR are responsible for more than 50% of the mean annual runoff in many regions. For example, California relies on ARs for up to 50% of its annual rainfall, making them vital for water supply and agriculture.
- **Global Water Cycle:** AR plays a vital role in the **global water cycle**, influencing both water supply and flood risks, especially in the western United States. They are essential for replenishing snowpacks and can significantly impact weather patterns.
- **Snowpack Formation:** During colder months, atmospheric rivers deposit snow, which later melts to maintain water levels in warmer months. Snowpacks also reflect sunlight, helping cool Earth's surface.

### ▪ Negative Impacts:

- **Flooding:** Excessive precipitation can lead to soil saturation, which in turn causes **flooding**, particularly in areas without sufficient vegetation.
- **Landslides and Mudslides:** Steep terrain, deforested areas, and large amounts of rain increase the risk of **landslides** and mudslides.
- **Droughts:** A lack of atmospheric rivers can contribute to prolonged droughts, leading to water scarcity, **food insecurity**, and heightened human conflicts.

# The science behind atmospheric rivers

An atmospheric river (AR) is a flowing column of condensed water vapor in the atmosphere responsible for producing significant levels of rain and snow, especially in the Western United States. When ARs move inland and sweep over the mountains, the water vapor rises and cools to create heavy precipitation. Though many ARs are weak systems that simply provide beneficial rain or snow, some of the larger, more powerful ARs can create extreme rainfall and floods capable of disrupting travel, inducing mudslides and causing catastrophic damage to life and property. Visit [www.research.noaa.gov](http://www.research.noaa.gov) to learn more.



## Atmospheric Rivers in India:

- A study has shown that atmospheric rivers (ARs) caused 70% of India's floods between 1985 and 2020, particularly during the summer monsoon.
- Major events like the [2013 Uttarakhand floods](#) and the [2018 Kerala floods](#) were linked to ARs, which are streams of water vapour in the atmosphere.
- Researchers found 596 significant AR events from 1951 to 2020, with over 95% occurring during the monsoon.
- The frequency and severity of ARs have increased due to rising global temperatures, leading to more extreme rainfall and flooding.
- The study highlights the need for improved monitoring and early warning systems for floods in India, as warmer ocean temperatures contribute to more intense ARs.

## Why are Atmospheric Rivers Shifting Polewards?

- **Sea Surface Temperature Changes:** Atmospheric rivers are shifting poleward due to **cooling of sea surface temperatures** in the **eastern tropical Pacific** since 2000, associated with [La Niña](#) conditions.
  - As a result, **subtropics may experience more prolonged droughts and water scarcity**, while **higher latitudes could see more extreme rainfall and flooding**.
- **Walker Circulation:** During [La Niña](#), the **Walker circulation** strengthens over the **western Pacific**, expanding the tropical rainfall belt. This change, combined with alterations in atmospheric eddy patterns, creates high-pressure anomalies that steer ARs toward the poles.
  - The [Walker Circulation](#) is a cyclic pattern of air movement around the **equator** that plays a crucial role in **climate and weather**.
- **Long-term Climate Trends:** The [IPCC](#) reports that global temperatures have increased by approximately 1.1°C since the pre-industrial era. Warmer conditions have altered jet stream patterns, shifting them poleward. This movement pushes ARs toward higher latitudes, impacting weather patterns and raising the frequency of extreme events in those areas.

## What are Implications of the Poleward Shift of Atmospheric Rivers?

- **Water Resource Management:** Subtropics regions like California and southern Brazil, which rely on ARs for vital rainfall, may face **longer droughts and water shortages** as ARs become **less frequent**. This could lead to increased stress on agriculture and local communities.
- **Increased Flooding and Landslides:** Higher Latitudes areas like the US Pacific Northwest, Europe, and even polar regions could see more **extreme rainfall, flooding, and landslides** due to the poleward movement of ARs threatening infrastructure and safety.
- **Arctic Climate Impact:** The movement of ARs into the Arctic could **accelerate sea ice melting**.
  - Research found that atmospheric rivers contribute to **36% of the rise in summer moisture** over the Arctic since 1979.
- **Predictive Challenges:** The variability of natural processes, such as the oscillation between **El Niño** and **La Niña**, complicates predictions about future atmospheric river behaviour.
  - Current **climate models** may underestimate these natural variabilities, leading to potential miscalculations in forecasting weather patterns and water availability.

## Conclusion

The **poleward shift of atmospheric rivers**, driven by climate change, is causing significant disruptions in global weather patterns. **Higher latitudes** may experience **increased precipitation and flooding**, while **lower latitudes** may face severe **droughts**. To mitigate these impacts, it is crucial to improve **weather forecasting**, invest in **water infrastructure**, and reduce **greenhouse gas emissions**.

### Drishti Mains Question:

What are atmospheric rivers? How does climate change influence their behaviour and impact?

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

### Prelims:

**Q. The formation of ozone hole in the Antarctic region has been a cause of concern. What could be the reason for the formation of this hole? (2011)**

- (a) Presence of prominent tropospheric turbulence; and inflow of chlorofluorocarbons
- (b) Presence of prominent polar front and stratospheric clouds; and inflow of chlorofluorocarbons
- (c) Absence of polar front and stratospheric clouds; and inflow of methane and chlorofluorocarbons
- (d) Increased temperature at polar region due to global warming

**Ans: (b)**

### Mains:

**Q.1** How do the melting of the Arctic ice and glaciers of the Antarctic differently affect the weather patterns and human activities on the Earth? Explain. **(2021)**

**Q.2** Why is India taking keen interest in resources of Arctic region? **(2018)**

**Q.3** How does the cryosphere affect global climate? **(2017)**

## State Contingent Debt Instruments (SCDIs)

[Source: TH](#)

The [Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable \(GSDR\)](#), which addresses challenges in debt restructuring processes, is set to discuss **State Contingent Debt Instruments (SCDIs)**.

### ▪ SCDIs:

- It helps speed up **debt restructuring** by offering bonds with **payouts contingent** on countries meeting specific economic or fiscal targets.
  - E.g., **GDP-linked bonds** issued by **Ukraine** that are tied to **economic growth**.
- They do **not** have a **fixed interest rate**.
  - Payout structure varies depending on **economic growth, natural resource revenue, or tax receipts**.
- SCDIs act as **“deal accelerators,”** especially in cases where there are fundamental disagreements about a country's **economic outlook**.

### ▪ GSDR:

- GSDR, which is **co-chaired by the IMF, World Bank**, and the **G20 Presidency** (currently Brazil), started functioning in 2023.
- It comprises **official bilateral creditors** (both traditional creditors members of the **Paris Club** and new creditors), **private creditors** and **borrowing countries**.
  - The **Paris Club (1956)** is an **informal group of creditor countries** that work together to support nations facing **financial difficulties**, chiefly those **struggling to pay off debts**.



Read More: [UN Report on Global Debt Crisis](#)

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# Freebies Culture in India

**Prelims:** [Public distribution system \(PDS\)](#), [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act \(MGNREGA\)](#), [Mid-day meal scheme](#), [NITI Aayog](#), [Election Commission of India](#)

**Mains:** Freebies in Elections – Their advantages, disadvantages and Way Forward

**Source:** [LM](#)

## Why in News?

**Freebies** in electoral campaigns continue to be a divisive issue in Indian politics. A recent survey conducted across multiple cities in India reveals mixed attitudes among urban Indians toward freebies, especially in the context of rising debates on fiscal responsibility.

- Prime Minister's criticism of "revdi culture" in 2022 intensified discussions on the sustainability and ethical implications of election-driven freebies.
- Freebies are short-term handouts aimed at voter appeal, often lacking sustainable impact unlike welfare policies that promote lasting economic and social well-being.

## Note:

- In the survey, Over half (56%) of respondents viewed freebies as unnecessary, with 78% labelling them as vote-seeking tactics and 61% expressing concern about their impact on national finances.
- Wealthier respondents (84%) largely see freebies as economically harmful, while only 46% of lower-income respondents share this view. Lower-income groups see subsidies on essentials, particularly healthcare, as justified, contrasting with wealthier respondents' views.

## What is the Difference between Freebies and Welfare Policies?

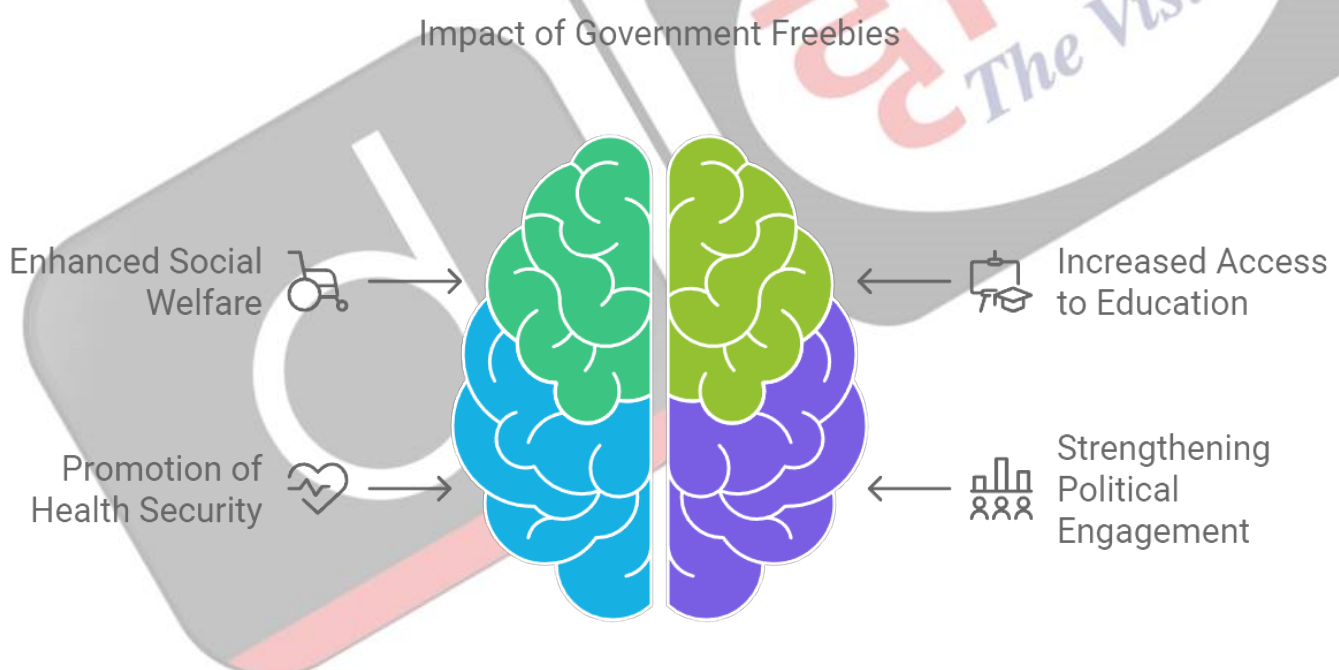
Freebies	Welfare Policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>RBI</b> in its 2022 report, defined "<b>freebies</b>" as "<b>public welfare measures provided free of charge.</b>"</li><li>▪ Freebies often focus on short-term relief.</li><li>▪ Typically include items such as free laptops, TVs, bicycles, electricity, and water, often used as electoral incentives.</li><li>▪ Frequently criticised for potentially encouraging dependency rather than promoting sustainable development.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Welfare schemes are comprehensive initiatives aimed at uplifting target populations by enhancing their living standards and resource access.</li><li>▪ Rooted in the <b>DPSPs</b>, aligned with the goals of social justice and equity and aim for positive societal impact and <b>long-term human development.</b></li><li>▪ Examples: <a href="#">Public Distribution System (PDS)</a>, <a href="#">MGNREGA</a>, and <a href="#">Mid-Day Meal (MDM)</a> programs.</li></ul>

## What are the Positive Aspects Related to Freebies?

- **Uplifting the Lower Class:** In states with relatively lower levels of development and higher **poverty** rates, such freebies become particularly valuable in supporting and uplifting the lower strata of society.
- **Foundation for Welfare Schemes:** Freebies not only include pre-election promises but also a number of services that the government provides to meet its constitutional obligations ([Directive Principles of State Policy](#)) towards citizens.



- The **Mid-Day Meal Scheme** was first introduced in 1956 by Tamil Nadu's Chief Minister K. Kamaraj and was later adopted nationally a decade after.
- **NT Rama Rao's Rs. 2/kg rice scheme** in Andhra Pradesh laid the foundation for today's **National Food Security Program**.
- Telangana's **Rythu Bandhu** and Odisha's **KALIA** schemes served as precursors to the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)** for farmer support.
- **Boost Industries:** States like Tamil Nadu and Bihar provide women with sewing machines, saris, and cycles, boosting the sales of these industries, which can be considered a **productive investment** rather than a wasteful expenditure due to the corresponding production.
- **Enhanced Social Welfare:** Freebies support vulnerable and low-income populations by providing essential services and goods such as food, healthcare, and education.
  - Freebies like **bus passes for women** can encourage women to join the workforce, which can lead to economically stable families and Women empowerment.
- **Increased Access to Education and Skill Development:** By distributing items like bicycles and laptops, governments **improve educational accessibility, especially in rural areas**.
  - For example, freebies like **distributing laptops among students** (as done by the Uttar Pradesh government) can increase their productivity, knowledge, and skills.
  - A report by the **NITI Aayog** stated that the distribution of bicycles to schoolgirls in Bihar and West Bengal has significantly reduced dropout rates, enhanced attendance, and improved learning outcomes.
- **Strengthening Political Engagement and Public Trust:** Freebies can foster political awareness and public trust by demonstrating government accountability and responsiveness to citizens' needs.
  - According to a study by the Centre for Policy Research, in states like Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, freebies improved public satisfaction with governance, raised political engagement, and enhanced voter turnout.



## What are the Negative Aspects Related to Freebies?

- **Burden on Public Finances:** Freebie distribution significantly strains public finances, with costs ranging from 0.1% to 2.7% of **gross state domestic product (GSDP)** across various states. Some states, like Andhra Pradesh and Punjab, allocate over 10% of their revenue to subsidies.
- **Against Free and Fair Election:** The promise of irrational freebies from public funds before elections unduly influences the voters, disturbs the level playing field and vitiates the purity of the poll process.
  - It amounts to an unethical practice that is similar to giving bribes to the electorate.
- **Distortion in Resource Allocation:** Freebies can misallocate resources by diverting funds from productive sectors, hindering economic growth and essential infrastructure development. **NITI**

**Aayog** criticised subsidies like laptops in Uttar Pradesh for overshadowing urgent needs in education.

- **Dependency Culture:** Freebies may foster a culture of dependency, discouraging self-reliance and entrepreneurship, which are vital for sustainable economic growth.
- **Reduced Accountability:** They can diminish accountability in governance, as political parties may use freebies to distract from systemic issues and failures in public service delivery.
- **Environmental Impact:** Freebies can lead to the overuse of natural resources, such as water and electricity, reducing incentives for conservation and increasing pollution. For example, free electricity for farmers in Punjab has resulted in resource overuse and decreased service quality from the power utility.

## What is the Ethical Perspective on Freebies?

- **Government:**
  - **Moral Responsibility:** The government has an **ethical obligation to uplift marginalised** sections of society. Providing welfare measures can be seen as **fulfilling this duty**, especially in addressing **poverty** and **inequality**.
    - However, there is a fine line between genuine welfare and populism aimed at garnering votes.
  - **Accountability and Transparency:** The Governments must ensure that such schemes are **transparent, targeted, and sustainable, avoiding misuse** of public funds for political gain.
  - **Distortion of Incentives:** Freebies may **distort market dynamics**, creating **disincentives for work and productivity**.
    - Ethical governance should promote **self-sufficiency** rather than dependency, encouraging citizens to engage in productive economic activities.
- **Citizens Perspective:**
  - **Responsibility of Citizens:** While citizens may benefit from freebies, there is an expectation for them to **engage in responsible behaviour**, such as managing finances wisely and seeking productive means to improve their circumstances.
    - Dependency on government aid can hinder personal and communal growth.
  - **Equity and Justice:** The allocation of **freebies** should be analysed from the **perspective of equity**.
    - Ethical considerations include evaluating whether these measures favour specific groups over others and whether they effectively tackle the underlying causes of poverty.
  - **Public Perception and Social Values:** The culture of freebies can **influence societal values**, potentially fostering a **mindset of entitlement** rather than responsibility.
    - This raises **concerns about the long-term implications** for civic engagement and community welfare.

## Way Forward

- **Strengthening Democratic Institutions:** There should be focus on strengthening the autonomy of **Election Commission (ECI)** not just on papers but in essence as well which can ensure effective monitoring and regulation of freebies during elections.
- **Enhancing Voter Awareness:** Promoting **voter education and awareness initiatives** can empower voters to make informed decisions based on the long-term development agendas of **political parties** rather than being influenced by short-term incentives.
- **Shifting Policy Focus:** Encouraging political parties to **prioritise sustainable, long-term policy planning and development** over populist promises can shift public discourse towards meaningful development objectives rather than immediate but temporary benefits.
- **Ensuring Transparent Governance:** Emphasising **transparency and accountability** in welfare scheme implementation can reduce **corruption** and ensure that intended beneficiaries receive the support, enhancing public trust in government programs.
- **Strengthening Social Security Systems:** Instead of an over-reliance on freebies, the government should focus on strengthening social security mechanisms, such as quality healthcare, robust education systems, job creation, and comprehensive **poverty alleviation programs** to address the root causes of socio-economic inequality effectively.

## Conclusion

The complex attitudes toward freebies among urban Indians underscore the tension between electoral promises and fiscal responsibility. While voters demand a balance in welfare provisions, political parties face the challenge of aligning their campaigns with sustainable economic objectives. As India's democratic fabric evolves, the ongoing debate on freebies could shape welfare and fiscal policies in the coming state and national elections.

### **Drishti Mains Question:**

What are the ethical and governance implications of political parties using freebies as a means to gain electoral advantage?

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

### **Prelims**

#### **Q. Consider the following statements: (2017)**

1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
2. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognised political parties.

#### **Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only

**Ans: (d)**

### **Mains**

**Q. Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of the Model Code of Conduct. (2022)**

## ITBP Raising Day 2024

### **Source: PIB**

Recently, the Prime Minister greeted **the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** Himveers and their families on the occasion of ITBP Raising day. ITBP is a **Central Armed Police Force** functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- It was **raised on 24th October, 1962** during the **India-China War** and is a border guarding police force specialising in high altitude operations.
  - In 2004, based on the center's **“One Border One Force”** recommendation, the entire 3,488 km **India-China border from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in**

**Arunachal Pradesh** was assigned to the ITBP.

- The ITBP then took over border guarding duties from the **Assam Rifles** in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

▪ **Motto: "Shaurya-Dridhata-Karma Nishtha".**

▪ Currently, it is posted in **Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.**

▪ ITBP also **conducts relief and rescue operations as 'First Responders' for natural calamities** in the **Himalayan region.**

# CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPF)

*The CAPF includes the seven security forces in India functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs.*

## Assam Rifles (AR)

- ↳ **Origin:** 1835, as militia called 'Cachar Levy'
- ↳ **Erstwhile objective:** To protect British Tea estates
- ↳ **Current Objectives:**
  - ↳ Conducting anti-terrorist operations in NER
  - ↳ Ensuring security at India-China and India-Myanmar borders
- ↳ **Imp Role in:**
  - ↳ Sino-India War 1962
  - ↳ Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to Sri Lanka (1987)

*Due to long association with tribal belts, Assam Rifles are also called 'Friends of the North East'*

## Border Security Force (BSF)

- ↳ **Origin:** 1965
- ↳ **Objectives:**
  - ↳ Securing land borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh
  - ↳ Also performing Anti-Infiltration in Kashmir Valley
  - ↳ Counter Insurgency in NER
  - ↳ Anti-Naxal Operations in Odisha and Chhattisgarh
- ↳ **Wings:** Air wing, marine wing, an artillery regiment, and commando units

*BSF is India's First Line of Defence and the world's largest border guarding force*

## Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

- ↳ **Pre-Independence Origin:** 1939 (Crown Representative's Police)
- ↳ **Post Independence:** 1949 - under CRPF Act, became Central Reserve Police Force
- ↳ **Objective:** Crowd control, riot control, counter militancy/insurgency operations, etc.

*CRPF is the principle central police force for internal security*

## Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

- ↳ **Origin:** 1962
- ↳ **Objectives:**
  - ↳ Deployed on border from Karakoram Pass (Ladakh) to Jachep La (Arunachal Pradesh) (~3488 km of Indo-China Border)
  - ↳ Manning Border Outposts on altitudes 9000 ft - 18700 ft in Western, Middle and Eastern sectors of Indo-China Border

*ITBP is India's specialised mountain force & the first responder to natural disasters*

## National Security Guard (NSG)

- ↳ **Origin:** 1984 (came into being in 1986), following Operation Blue Star
- ↳ **Objectives:** Counter-terrorism unit/Federal Contingency Force
- ↳ **Task-oriented Force - Two complementary elements:**
  - ↳ Special Action Group (SAG)
  - ↳ Special Ranger Groups (SRG)

## Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

- ↳ **Origin:** 1963
- ↳ **Objectives:**
  - ↳ Guarding Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders
  - ↳ Enhance border security, curb trans-border crimes, prevent unauthorised entry/exit, halt smuggling, etc.

## Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- ↳ **Origin:** Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968
- ↳ **Objectives:** Ensuring security of major critical infrastructure installations

*CISF is the sole CAPF unit with a specialised fire wing*



Drishti IAS

Read More: [India's Border and It's Management](#)

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