



16th Finance Commission (2026–31)

Overview

- Finance Commission: Constitutional body under Articles 280 and 275; recommends Centre–State tax sharing every 5 years.
- Vertical Devolution: Share of states in Centre’s divisible tax pool; retained at 41%.
- Horizontal Devolution: Formula to distribute 41% among states using multiple criteria and weights.
- Divisible Pool: Net central tax proceeds excluding cesses, surcharges and collection costs.
- Fiscal Deficit Targets: Centre to reduce deficit to 3.5% of GDP by 2030–31; states capped at 3% of GSDP.

Why in News...?

- 16th Finance Commission report for 2026–31 submitted and tabled with Union Budget 2026–27.
- Chaired by Arvind Panagariya.
- Marks a shift towards performance- and compliance-based fiscal transfers.

16th Finance Commission: Criteria for Horizontal Devolution

■ Per Capita GSDP Distance (Income Distance):

Calculated as the gap between a state’s per capita GSDP and the average per capita GSDP of the top three highest-income large states. States with lower per capita income receive a higher share, promoting inter-state equity.

■ Population (2011 Census):

Allocation is based on each state’s population share as per the 2011 Census, reflecting relative expenditure needs arising from



population size.

• Demographic Performance:

Assessed using population growth during 1971–2011 rather than changes in Total Fertility Rate (TFR). States that achieved lower population growth during this period are rewarded for effective population control.

■ Forest and Ecology:

Weightage is determined by a state’s share in total forest area and its contribution to the increase in forest cover between 2015 and 2023. Unlike the 15th Finance Commission, this includes open forests in addition to dense and moderately dense forests.

■ Contribution to GDP (New Criterion):

Introduced to recognise states’ contribution to national economic output, replacing the earlier tax and fiscal effort parameter. States with higher GDP contribution receive greater weight.

Criteria for Distribution of Central Taxes among States

Criteria	15 th FC (2021-26)	16 th FC (2026-31)
Income Distance	45%	42.5%
Population (2011)	15%	17.5%
Demographic Performance	12.5%	10%
Area	15%	10%
Forest	10%	10%
Tax and Fiscal Efforts	2.5%	-
Contribution to GDP	-	10%
Total	100%	100%

Sources: Reports of the 15th and 16th Finance Commissions.

Vertical Devolution

- States’ share retained at 41% (same as 15th Finance Commission).
- States demanded 50% citing GST compensation loss and higher social sector responsibilities.
- Divisible pool excludes cesses and surcharges, aggravating vertical fiscal imbalance.
- Rising cesses reduce untied funds available to states.

■ Horizontal Devolution Formula (41%)

- Income Distance (42.5%): Gap from average per capita GSDP of top three high-income states; favours poorer states.
- Population – 2011 Census (17.5%): Reflects expenditure needs.
- Demographic Performance (10%): Rewards states with lower population growth during 1971–2011.
- Area (10%): Compensates larger states for administrative costs.
- Forest and Ecology (10%): Based on forest cover and increase (2015–23); includes open forests.
- GDP Contribution (10% – New): Replaces tax effort; rewards industrialised and high-output states.

■ Grants-in-Aid

- Total grants: ₹9.47 lakh crore.
- Discontinues revenue deficit, sector-specific and state-specific grants of 15th FC.
- Objective: Enforce fiscal discipline and reduce dependency.

■ Local Bodies Grants ₹8 lakh crore)

- Rural Local Bodies: ₹4.4 lakh crore.
- Urban Local Bodies: ₹3.6 lakh crore.
- Entry conditions: Constitutional constitution of local bodies, public disclosure of accounts, timely State Finance Commissions.

▶ Continued on P2

► From P1

- Basic Grants (80%): 50% untied; 50% tied to sanitation, solid waste and water.
- Performance Grants (20%): Linked to service outcomes and state reforms.
- Urbanisation Premium: ₹10,000 crore one-time for peri-urban integration.
- Special Urban Infrastructure Grant: 56,100 crore for wastewater management in cities (10–40 lakh population).
- **Disaster Management**
- Total allocation: ₹2.04 lakh crore for SDRF and SDMF.
- Centre's share: ₹1.56 lakh crore.
- Funding ratio: 90:10 for NE and Himalayan states; 75:25 for others.

Comparison between 15th and 16th finance commission

15th vs 16th Finance Commission		
UPSC Prelims & Mains – Quick Revision		
Indian Polity & Economy – Highly Relevant for UPSC CSE 2026+		
15 th Finance Commission (2017–2026)	16 th Finance Commission (2026–2031)	
Chairman	N. K. Singh	Arvind Panagariya
States' Share in Taxes	41%	41% (Unchanged)
Income Distance Weight	50%	45%
New Criteria	—	Demographic Performance, Tax Effort
Grants Nature	Largely Untied Grants	Performance-Based Grants
Fiscal Focus	Stability during COVID Crisis	Discipline & Efficiency
Local Body Grants	₹4.36 lakh crore	₹9.47 lakh crore (+116%)
Debt Target	—	73.1% of GDP by 2030-31
Federal Approach	Support-oriented Federalism	Performance-oriented Federalism

UPSC QUICK INSIGHT

- 15th FC → Crisis Management & Fiscal Stability
- 16th FC → Performance, Reforms & Fiscal Discipline

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Other Major Recommendations

- Fiscal Roadmap: Include off-budget borrowings in deficit and debt calculations.
- Debt Reduction: Combined debt to fall from 77.3% of GDP (2026–27) to 73.1% by 2030–31.
- Power Sector Reforms: Privatised DISCOMs; legacy debt to be parked in SPVs.

- Subsidy Rationalisation: Clear exclusions, uniform disclosure, no off-budget financing.
- Unconditional Cash Transfers: Account for 20.2% of subsidies (2025–26), enabled by JAM trinity.
- Public Sector Enterprises: Closure of 308 inactive SPSEs; loss-making units to face closure or privatisation.
- Transparency: Annual CAG-certified disclosure of net tax proceeds under Article 279.

Major Concerns

- Stagnant 41% share despite rising state responsibilities.
- Growing use of cesses and surcharges shrinks states' fiscal space.
- Horizontal criteria favour populous and industrial states.
- No revenue deficit grants may hurt fiscally weaker states.
- Strict deficit cap may constrain welfare and infrastructure spending.
- Higher proportion of tied grants increases centralisation.

Measures Suggested to Strengthen Federalism

- Elasticity-linked transfers based on revenue buoyancy.
- Floor guarantee ensuring no state receives less than 15th FC nominal transfers.
- Matching grants to incentivise State Finance Commission implementation.
- Cap cesses and surcharges (e.g., ≤10% of gross tax revenue).
- Reactivation of Inter-State Council under Article 263 for fiscal dialogue.

Article 280 & Finance Commission

Article 280 of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Finance Commission by the President every five

years or earlier if required. Its primary purpose is to ensure fair and equitable distribution of financial resources between the Centre and the States, thereby strengthening fiscal federalism.

The Finance Commission is a constitutional body that recommends:

- The distribution of net tax proceeds between the Centre and the States (vertical devolution),
- The allocation of states' share among states (horizontal devolution),
- Grants-in-aid to States from the Consolidated Fund of India, and
- Measures to augment the resources of Panchayats and Municipalities.

Its recommendations, though advisory in nature, have strong convention-based acceptance and play a crucial role in maintaining cooperative federalism, fiscal discipline, and balanced regional development. The 16th Finance Commission balances continuity with reform by retaining 41% tax devolution while prioritising performance, transparency, and fiscal discipline. Though it strengthens accountability and efficiency, concerns over shrinking untied funds and state fiscal autonomy remain.

PYQ 2023

Q. With reference to the Fifteenth Finance Commission, consider the following criteria used for horizontal devolution:

1. Demographic performance
2. Forest and ecology
3. Tax effort

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3

India Malaysia Relations

Overview:

India–Malaysia relations are central to India's Act East Policy and Indo-Pacific strategy, given Malaysia's strategic location along the Strait of Malacca and its role within ASEAN. PM Modi's first foreign trip of 2026 was an official visit to Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur).

Background Context Repairing Strained Ties

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 24-hour visit to Kuala Lumpur marked a reset in

bilateral relations.

- Visit came after cancellation of his earlier Malaysia trip (October 2025 ASEAN Summit).
- Malaysia was made the first foreign destination in the new year, signalling diplomatic prioritisation.
- Talks held with Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim (who had earlier visited India in 2024).
- Several Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed to strengthen ties.
- Strain in 2025 due to Malaysia's

- response to Pahalgam terror attack.
- Although Malaysia condemned the attack, it called for 'full and thorough enquiry' and 'de-escalation and dialogue between India and Pakistan'.
 - Offer by Malaysian PM to mediate between India and Pakistan created diplomatic unease in New Delhi.
 - Malaysia hosted Pakistan PM Shehbaz Sharif in October 2025, adding to sensitivities.

Turning Point – Joint Statement & Counter-Terror Alignment

- Joint Statement explicitly stated that India and Malaysia condemned terrorism unequivocally.
- Clear reference to cross-border terrorism – aligning with India's long-standing security narrative.
- Reaffirmed cooperation on counter-terrorism mechanisms.
- Agreement on intelligence sharing and information exchange.
- Coordination at multilateral platforms such as the United Nations.
- Cooperation at the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Strategic & Economic Cooperation

- MoU on Semiconductors signed as part of high-technology collaboration.
- Partnership between IIT Madras Global

- and the Advanced Semiconductor Academy of Malaysia.
- Focus on building capabilities in semiconductor design, fabrication, and skill development.
- Expansion of cooperation in trade, defence, energy, and digital technologies.
- Strengthening supply-chain resilience in critical technologies.
- Potential alignment with India's 'Make in India' initiative.
- Part of broader China+1 diversification strategy.
- Linked to evolving global semiconductor geopolitics.

Multilateral & Trade Dimensions

- Side-stepping differences on ASEAN-related issues.
- India's earlier decision to skip ASEAN Summit impacted ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) review negotiations.
- Critical remarks by Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal regarding ASEAN FTA ('badly negotiated' and 'silly') had created friction.
- Malaysia's aspirations to join BRICS noted (as BRICS partner country).
- Indonesia has already become a BRICS member.
- Visit may improve India-ASEAN economic engagement and FTA recalibration.

Why Malaysia Matters to

India – Strategic Importance

- Gateway to ASEAN region.
- Key Indo-Pacific partner.
- Strategically located maritime neighbour near the Strait of Malacca.
- Critical sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) pass through Malacca Strait.
- Important for India's Act East Policy and Indo-Pacific vision.
- Plays role in balancing regional geopolitics amid US-China competition.

Conclusion :

The renewed India-Malaysia engagement reflects pragmatic diplomacy driven by shared security concerns and strategic interests. Clear convergence on counter-terrorism, expanding high-technology partnerships, and closer ASEAN coordination position the relationship as a key enabler of India's Indo-Pacific objectives.

Mains Model Question :

- Examine India's engagement with ASEAN in the context of evolving Indo-Pacific geopolitics, with special reference to India-Malaysia relations.

PYQ 2018

Q. With reference to ASEAN, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. ASEAN was established in 1967.
2. All ASEAN member countries have a free trade agreement with India.
3. India is a member of ASEAN.

Answer: 1 only.

Overview

Sampoornata Abhiyan 2.0 is a time-bound saturation drive to fast-track inclusive development outcomes in India's most underdeveloped districts and blocks through focused KPIs.

About Sampoornata Abhiyana 2.0

- Launched by NITI Aayog on 28 January 2026.
- **Duration:** Three-month special drive (28 January – 14 April 2026).
- **Objective:** Achieve 100% saturation of selected Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in Aspirational Districts and Blocks.
- **Nature:** Targeted, time-bound, convergence-based governance initiative.

Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP)

- Launched: January 2018.
- Coverage: 112 Aspirational Districts.
- KPIs: 49 indicators across 5 themes:
 - Health & Nutrition

Sampoornata Abhiyan 2.0



- Education
- Agriculture & Water Resources
- Financial Inclusion & Skill Development
- Infrastructure
- Monitoring tool: Champions of Change Dashboard (monthly ranking).

Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP)

- Launched: January 2023.

- Coverage: 513 blocks across 329 districts.
- KPIs: 40 indicators across 6 themes:
 - Health & Nutrition
 - Education
 - Agriculture & Allied Services
 - Basic Infrastructure
 - Social Development

KPIs under Sampoornata Abhiyan 2.0

- Aspirational Districts: Saturation of 5 KPIs.
 - Birth weight measurement of newborns
 - Tuberculosis (TB) case notification
 - Village/Urban Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSND/UHSND)
 - Functional girls' toilets in schools
 - Animal vaccination coverage
- Aspirational Blocks: Saturation of 6 KPIs.
 - Child nutrition monitoring under ICDS
 - Growth measurement of children
 - Basic amenities in Anganwadi Centres
 - Functional girls' sanitation facilities in schools

▶▶ Continued on P4

Exercise KHANJAR–2 (13th Edition)



About Exercise KHANJAR :

- Exercise KHANJAR is an annual bilateral Joint Special Forces Exercise between India and Kyrgyzstan.
- The 13th edition (KHANJAR–2) was held from 4 February to 17 February 2026.
- Venue: Misamari, Sonitpur district, Assam.
- Duration: 14 days.
- Participating Units: India: Parachute Regiment (Special Forces) – 20 personnel, Kyrgyzstan: Ilbirs (Scorpion) Special Forces Brigade – 20 personnel.

Objectives of Exercise KHANJAR–2

- Exchange best practices and operational experiences in Counter-Terrorism and Special Forces operations.
- Enhance interoperability between Indian and Kyrgyz Special Forces.
- Improve preparedness for joint operations under United Nations peacekeeping mandates.
- Strengthen bilateral military-to-military relations.

Training Modules & Activities :

- Sniping skills and marksmanship drills.
- Room intervention techniques.
- Building clearance operations.
- Mountain warfare techniques and mountain craft.
- Specialised counter-terrorism drills.
- Joint Special Forces operations under UN peacekeeping mandate.
- Tactical coordination in diverse terrains including urban and high-altitude environments.

Strategic Significance

- Enhances combat readiness and operational synergy between partner forces.
- Supports shared objective of combating terrorism and violent extremism.
- Contributes to regional stability in Eurasia and Central Asia.
- Reinforces India's role as a defence partner in Central Asia.

India–Kyrgyzstan Defence Cooperation Context

- Exercise KHANJAR has been conducted annually since 2011.
- The exercise alternates venues between India and Kyrgyzstan.
- 12th Edition (2025): Conducted in Kyrgyzstan with focus on high-altitude and CT training.
- 13th Edition (2026): Conducted in India, highlighting Assam and the Northeast as hubs for international military exercises.
- Part of India's broader military diplomacy and strategic outreach to Central Asia.

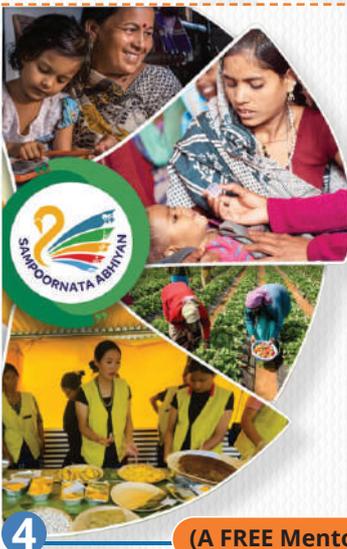
PYQ 2022

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. "Exercise Mitra Shakti" is a joint military exercise between India and Sri Lanka.
 2. "Exercise KHANJAR" is conducted between India and a Central Asian country.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2



► From P3

– Bovine vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease

Implementation Strategy

- Preparation of district/block-level three-month action plans.
- Monthly monitoring and review of progress.
- Awareness generation and behaviour change campaigns.
- Field-level supervision by District Collectors and Block Officers.

Institutional Support

- NITI Aayog provides overall coordination and monitoring.

- Central Ministries provide technical and financial convergence.
- State Governments and UTs responsible for on-ground execution.
- Focus on capacity building and sustainable service delivery systems.

PYQs - 2024

The Aspirational District Programme (ADP) of NITI Aayog was launched in:

- (a) January 2016
(b) January 2017
(c) January 2018
(d) January 2019

Answer: (c) January 2018.

INDIA–SEYCHELLES JOINT VISION SESEL

Why in the News...?

- India and Seychelles adopted a Joint Vision titled ****SESEL – Sustainability, Economic Growth and Security through Enhanced Linkages****.
- The Joint Vision was adopted during the State Visit of the President of Seychelles to India.
- The visit coincides with:
 - 50 years of Seychelles' independence
 - 50 years of India–Seychelles diplomatic relations

Outcomes of SESEL

1. Strategic and Political Cooperation

- Reaffirmation of the special maritime partnership between India and Seychelles.
- Seychelles recognised as a key pillar of India's Vision MAHASAGAR.
- Agreement to intensify political, diplomatic and parliamentary exchanges.

2. Development Partnership

- India announced a Special Economic Package of USD 175 million.
- Components of the package:
 - USD 125 million Rupee-denominated Line of Credit
 - USD 50 million Grant Assistance
- Focus areas include:
 - Sustainability
 - Defence and maritime security
 - Capacity building
 - Inclusive growth

3. Digital Public Infrastructure

- India to assist Seychelles in developing Digital Public Infrastructure.
- Includes:
 - Digital payment systems
 - E-governance platforms

4. Health and Food Security



- Donation of 10 ambulances by India to Seychelles.
- Seychelles to recognise Indian Pharmacopoeia, easing access to affordable Indian medicines.
- Donation of 1000 metric tonnes of food grains to strengthen food security.
- Cooperation in hospital construction and strengthening public health capacity.

5. Capacity Building

- Expanded cooperation under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme.
- Training support for: Civil servants, Defence personnel, Health professionals.
- Customised governance training through the National Centre for Good Governance.
- Cooperation in: Cybersecurity, Financial intelligence, MSME promotion.

6. Climate Action and Renewable

Energy

- Cooperation under the International Solar Alliance.
- Support for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems.
- Seychelles to join the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).
- Indian technical support for: Green transport solutions, Power grid management.

7. Trade, Tourism and Connectivity

- Direct flights have boosted Indian tourist arrivals to Seychelles.
- Agreement to explore further air connectivity.
- Focus sectors include: Blue economy, Fisheries, Artificial Intelligence, Digital services, Affordable housing.

8. Hydrography and Blue Economy

- Establishment of a Seychelles Hydrographic Unit with Indian assistance.
- Conduct of joint hydrographic surveys.
- Third Joint Commission Meeting on Hydrography to be held in Seychelles in 2026.

PYQ. 2025

Q. Consider the following countries:

I. United Arab Emirates

II. France

III. Germany

IV. Singapore

V. Bangladesh

How many countries amongst the above are there other than India where international merchant payments are accepted under UPI?

- (a) Only two (b) Only three (c) Only four (d) All the five

Answer – (b) only three.

Solid Fuel Ducted Ramjet (SFDR) Technology Test – 2026

Why in the News...?

- Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully demonstrated Solid Fuel Ducted Ramjet (SFDR) technology on 03 February 2026.
- The test was conducted from the Integrated Test Range (ITR).
- This achievement marks India's entry into an elite group of nations possessing advanced SFDR-based missile propulsion capability.

About Solid Fuel Ducted Ramjet (SFDR)

- SFDR is an advanced air-breathing propulsion system used in long-range air-to-air missiles.
- It uses solid fuel combined with controlled airflow for sustained combustion.
- Unlike conventional rocket motors, SFDR allows continuous thrust during flight.
- Enables missiles to maintain high speed during the terminal phase.

» Continued on P6

NDMA's first ever guidelines for identification of disaster victims



►► From P5

- Significantly increases missile range and expands the 'No Escape Zone'.

Highlights of the SFDR Test

- All subsystems such as: Nozzle-less booster, SFDR motor, Fuel flow controller and performed as expected.
- Missile was accelerated to the required Mach number before ramjet ignition.
- Performance validated using tracking instruments deployed along the coast of the Bay of Bengal.
- Successful data capture confirmed: Stable combustion, Controlled thrust generation.

Strategic Significance

- Enables development of next-generation long-range air-to-air missiles.
- Provides a major tactical advantage against hostile aircraft.
- Strengthens indigenous defence research and manufacturing ecosystem.
- Reduces India's dependence on imported missile propulsion technologies.

PYQ (2023)

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Ballistic missiles are jet-propelled at subsonic speeds throughout their flights, while cruise missiles are rocket-powered only in the initial phase of flight.

2. Agni-V is a medium-range supersonic cruise missile, while BrahMos is a solid-fuelled intercontinental ballistic missile. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Why in the News...?

- **NDMA Milestone:** Issued India's first Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Disaster Victim Identification (DVI).
- **Triggering Incidents:** Responds to recent mass fatalities, including Air India crash in Ahmedabad, Sanand chemical factory explosion, Dharali floods, and Balrampur earthquake.
- **Shift:** Moves from fragmented local practices to a standardized, scientific, dignity-focused national framework.

Why were Disaster Victim Identification Guidelines Needed?

1. **Absence of Standardisation:** Lack of a national protocol resulted in inconsistent identification methods across States.
2. **Operational Gaps:** Shortage of forensic experts, poor inter-agency coordination, and logistical constraints delayed identification.
3. **Humanitarian Deficit:** Families faced prolonged uncertainty due to delayed or incorrect identification of remains.
4. **Rising Mass Fatality Events:** Increase in industrial accidents, floods, fires, earthquakes, and aviation disasters heightened systemic risk.

What is the Scope of the NDMA Guidelines?

1. **Applicability:** Covers identification of victims in mass fatality incidents across natural and man-made disasters.

2. **Geographical Reach:** Designed for uniform adoption across States, districts, and local administrations.
3. **Lifecycle Coverage:** Extends from disaster site management to final hand-over of identified remains to families.

What Forensic and Scientific Methods are Prescribed?

1. **Forensic Archaeology:** Supports recovery and documentation of remains at disaster sites.
2. **Forensic Odontology:** Enables identification through dental records.
3. **DNA Profiling:** Facilitates identification when bodies are fragmented or decomposed.
4. **Anthropology and Pathology:** Assists in age, sex, and injury profiling.
5. **Medical Records Integration:** Enables cross-verification using antemortem data.

How do the Guidelines Address Operational Challenges?

1. **Inter-Agency Coordination:** Defines roles of police, forensic teams, health authorities, and district administration.
2. **Logistical Planning:** Addresses gaps in storage, transport, and preservation of remains.
3. **Administrative Clarity:** Reduces jurisdictional overlaps between local, State, and Central agencies.
4. **Capacity Constraints:** Acknowledges shortage of forensic branches and specialists across States.

►► Continued on P7





New Dragonfly Species Discovered in Kerala



Why in the News

- Researchers have identified and described a new species of dragonfly from Kerala.
- The discovery highlights the rich and still underexplored biodiversity of the Western Ghats.

Facts

- Scientific Name: *Lyriothemis keralensis*
- Taxonomic Group: Order: Odonata, Family: Libellulidae
- Location of Discovery: Varapetty near Kothamangalam, Ernakulam district, Kerala
- Habitat: Vegetated pools and irrigation canals, Shaded pineapple and rubber plantations.
- Seasonal Visibility: Adult dragonflies observed only during the Southwest Monsoon (late May–August), Remains in aquatic larval



- stage during the rest of the year.
- Ecological Importance: Dragonflies act as bio-indicators of freshwater ecosystem health.

PYQ (2023)

Q. Which of the following organisms perform waggles dance for others of their kin to indicate the

direction and the distance to a source of their food?

- (a) Butterflies
- (b) Dragonflies
- (c) Honeybees
- (d) Wasps

Answer: (c) Honeybees

► From P6

How is Sensitivity Towards Victims' Families Ensured?

1. Cultural Sensitivity: Mandates respect for community customs during handling of remains.
2. Counselling Support: Emphasises emotional support for affected families.
3. Transparent Communication: Ensures timely and accurate dissemination of identification status.
4. Dignified Handling: Treats victim identification as both a technical and humanitarian exercise.

Who Drafted the Guidelines and How Were They Developed?

1. Institutional Leadership: Drafted under NDMA's Joint Advisor.
 2. Expert Committee: Included specialists in forensics, archaeology, odontology, and pathology.
 3. Learning from Past Disasters: Incorporated lessons from earthquakes, floods, industrial accidents, and aviation crashes.
 4. Consultative Process: Involved State governments and central agencies over multiple years.
- Conclusion
NDMA's Disaster Victim Identification

guidelines embed scientific precision, administrative efficiency, and humanitarian principles into post-disaster response. Standardized nationwide, they bolster disaster management governance, build public confidence, and guarantee dignity plus closure for grieving families.

PYQ Mains

[UPSC 2018] Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing 'Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030)'. How is this framework different from 'Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005'?