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A Weekly Current Affairs Initiative

**KAS, FDA/SDA/PDO/ GROUP C,
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ಕನ್ನಡ & English

By- Nandan Sir

June 3rd Week 2026

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WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS
JUNE 3RD WEEK 2006

Birsa Munda
Art & Culture



Context

- PM Modi paid tributes to Dharti Aaba Bhagwan Birsa Munda Ji on his martyrdom day (June 9th).

Birsa Munda

- He was born in 1874 in Ulihatu village, Jharkhand and was a spiritual reformer and freedom fighter.
- He is Known as Dharti Aaba (“Father of the Earth”).
- He led the Ulgulan or “Great Tumult” (1899–1900) (also called Munda Rebellion (1895–1900)) which was a fierce movement for tribal self-rule and the restoration of Khuntkatti (community land rights).
- He united the Munda tribes against British land laws and feudal exploitation.
- He envisioned a moral, self-governed society free from colonial influence.
- He was captured and martyred in Ranchi Jail at the age of 25.

Janjatiya Gaurav Divas

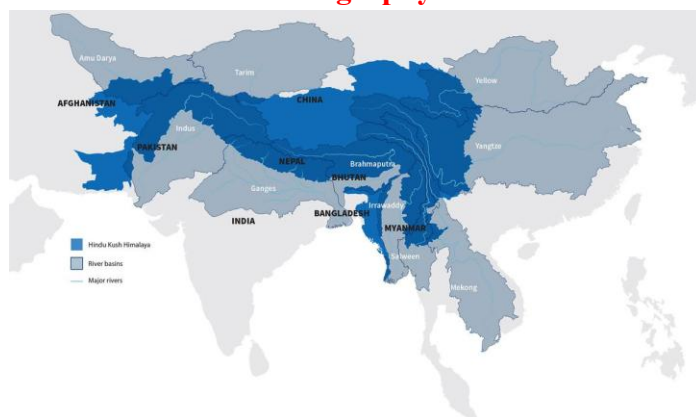
- Janjatiya Gaurav Divas is dedicated to remembering the contributions of tribal freedom fighters for the country.

- This day will now be celebrated every year.
- It would recognize the efforts of the tribals for the preservation of cultural heritage and would help the coming generations know about the sacrifices made by the tribals for the country.
- November 15th chosen for Janjatiya Gaurav Divas - The date is the birth anniversary of Sri Birsa Munda who is revered as Bhagwan by tribal communities across the country.

PM Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan

- Objective - To ensure last-mile welfare scheme delivery and protection for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra - It is a nationwide programme to reach out to all villages and include those eligible for various central schemes.

Hindu Kush Himalaya
Geography



Context

- The HKH Monsoon Outlook 2026, projects below-normal rainfall and above-normal temperatures across the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region during the 2026 monsoon season.

Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH)

- The HKH mountains extend around **3,500 km over eight countries** — Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Myanmar, and Pakistan.
- These mountains are also called the “**water towers of Asia**” because they are the **origins of 10 crucial river systems on the continent** — Amu Darya, Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Salween, Mekong, Yangtze, Yellow river, and Tarim.
- These river basins provide **water to almost one-fourth of the world’s population** and are a significant freshwater source for 240 million people in the HKH region.

Coal Exchange Rules, 2026 Economy

Context

- **The Ministry of Coal has notified the Coal Exchange Rules, 2026**, paving the way for the establishment of Coal Exchanges in the country to enable transparent and market-driven coal trading.

Coal Exchange

- A **Coal Exchange is an electronic marketplace where coal producers, consumers, traders, and other participants can buy and sell coal** through transparent trading mechanisms.
- **Significance** - It facilitates efficient price discovery based on market demand and supply conditions.

Coal Sector in India

- **India is the world’s second-largest producer and consumer of coal.**
- India has the **fifth-largest coal reserves globally.**
- Coal accounts for around 55% of India’s primary commercial energy requirement and about **70% of electricity generation.**

- **Major coal-producing regions** are concentrated in states such as **Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal**

Summer Air Pollution and Ground-Level Ozone Environment

Context

- Several Indian cities witnessed **severe summer air pollution in 2026**, leading to the **reimposition of Stage-I restrictions under GRAP in Delhi.**

Summer Causes Ground-Level Ozone

- **Ground-level ozone is a secondary pollutant** and is not released directly into the air.
- **Formation** - It forms when **Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)** from vehicles and **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)** from industries, paints, solvents, and fuel emissions **react under strong sunlight.**
- **Hot summer conditions and heatwaves accelerate this reaction**, causing high ozone levels during daytime.
- Ozone and particulate matter **can cause serious respiratory illnesses**, especially among children, the elderly, and people with lung diseases.

Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)

- **Objective** - It is a set of emergency measures implemented in Delhi-NCR to control air pollution based on the Air Quality Index (AQI) levels.
- **Implementation** - It was formulated by the Environment Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority (EPCA) and enforced by CAQM from 2021.

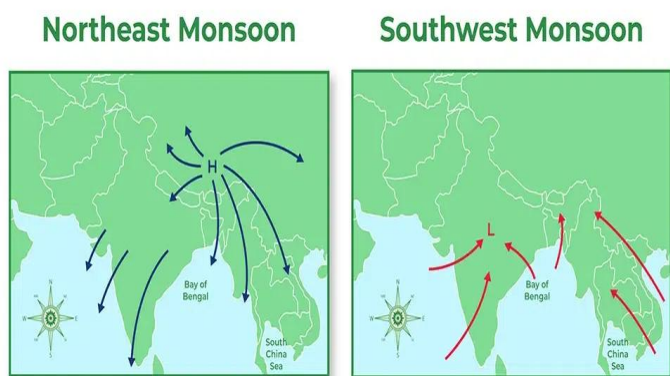
GRAP is divided into four stages corresponding to AQI levels:

- Stage I – Poor (AQI 201–300)
- Stage II – Very Poor (AQI 301–400)
- Stage III – Severe (AQI 401–450)
- Stage IV – Severe+ (AQI >450)

Additional Information - Commission for Air Quality Management

- **Constituted under:** The Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021.
- **Jurisdiction:** Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.
- **Purpose:** To coordinate and implement region-wide measures for air quality improvement, replacing the earlier EPCA.

Southwest Monsoon Geography



Context

- The India Meteorological Department (IMD) confirmed the arrival of the southwest monsoon in Kerala (June 4, 2026).
- This marks the official start of the rainy season in India.

Southwest Monsoon

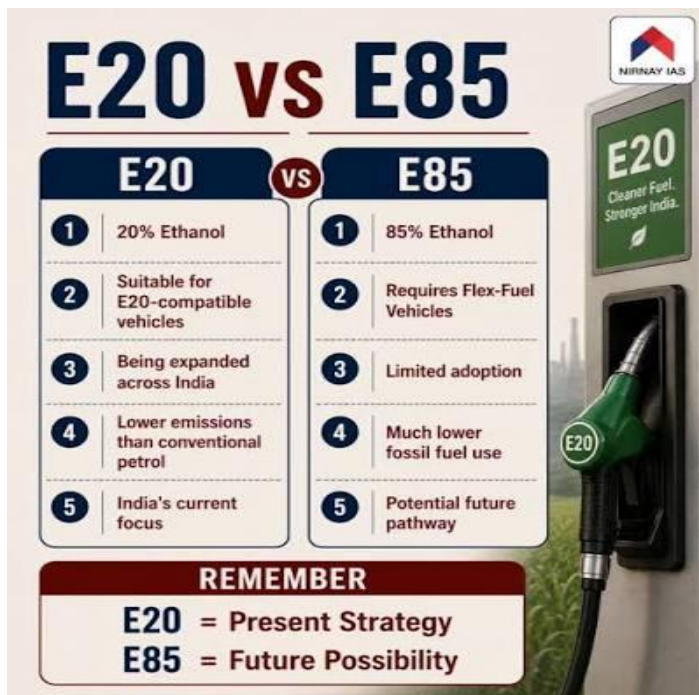
- **Onset and Retreat:** The monsoon season in India generally starts in early **June and lasts until September**.
- The **onset of the monsoon** is marked by the arrival of the southwest monsoon winds, which **bring moisture-laden air from the Indian Ocean**.
- The **withdrawal or retreat of the monsoon typically begins in October**.
- The **northeast monsoon, occurring from October to December**, brings rainfall to parts of southern India.

- **Monsoon Dynamics:** Factors such as the El Niño and La Niña phenomena can influence the strength and distribution of the monsoon.
- **Agricultural Impact:** The success of the monsoon **directly influences crop yields** and, consequently, the overall economy of the country.

Connect with the basics- Difference between El Niño and La Niña

Feature	El Niño (Warm Phase)	La Niña (Cold Phase)
Meaning	Spanish for "Little Boy"	Spanish for "Little Girl"
Ocean Temp.	Abnormal warming of eastern Pacific	Abnormal cooling of eastern Pacific
Trade Winds	Weaken or reverse direction	Become unusually strong
Indian Monsoon	Weakens monsoon; often leads to droughts	Strengthens monsoon; brings heavy rainfall
Winter in India	Generally warmer/milder winters	Severely cold winters in North India
Frequency	Occurs every 2–7 years; lasts 9–12 months	Occurs every 2–7 years; can last 1–3 years

E85 Fuel Adoption in India Environment



E20		VS	E85	
1	20% Ethanol		1	85% Ethanol
2	Suitable for E20-compatible vehicles		2	Requires Flex-Fuel Vehicles
3	Being expanded across India		3	Limited adoption
4	Lower emissions than conventional petrol		4	Much lower fossil fuel use
5	India's current focus		5	Potential future pathway

REMEMBER
E20 = Present Strategy
E85 = Future Possibility

Context

- The Union Government is considering a policy framework to support the affordable adoption of E85 fuel in India.

E85 Fuel

- E85 is a fuel blend containing 85% ethanol and 15% petrol.
- It can be used in specially designed flex-fuel vehicles (FFVs) that can operate on varying ethanol-petrol blends.
- These vehicles are equipped with modified engines and fuel systems that can automatically adjust to different fuel compositions.

Why is India Promoting E85?

- **Enhancing Energy Security:** Greater ethanol use can reduce India's dependence on imported crude oil.
- **Reducing Import Bill:** If just 1% of annual petrol vehicle sales shift to E85 during the 2026–27 ethanol supply year, India could save around ₹195 crore in foreign exchange.

- **Supporting Farmers and Rural Economy:** Increased adoption of E85 could generate demand for more than 4 crore litres of ethanol.
- **Environmental Benefits:** E85 adoption at the projected level could result in a net reduction of nearly 0.86 LMT of CO₂ emissions.

Ethanol

- Ethanol is 99.9% pure alcohol that can be blended with petrol. It can be produced from sugarcane, maize, wheat, etc which are having high starch content.

Ethanol Blending

- Ethanol blending refers to the practice of mixing ethanol with gasoline to create a fuel mixture that can be used in internal combustion engines.

There are a few common blends:

- **E10:** This is a mixture of 10% ethanol and 90% gasoline. It is the most common blend and is used widely in many countries.
- **E15:** This blend contains 15% ethanol and 85% gasoline.
- **E85:** This is a high-ethanol blend, consisting of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline. It's used in flex-fuel vehicles designed to run on higher ethanol content.

Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act Polity

Context

- The Supreme Court underscored the need for strict enforcement of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act.

About -

- **Objective -** It is an Indian law meant to stop female foeticide and improve the child sex ratio.

Important points -

- **Bans Sex Selection:** It is illegal to choose or test for the sex of a baby before or after conception.
- **Regulates Ultrasounds:** Scans can only check for genetic disorders. Doctors cannot tell anyone the sex of the fetus.
- **Mandatory Rules:** All clinics must register with the government, **keep strict records (Form F), and never advertise sex selection.**
- **Strict Punishment:** Violations are **non-bailable. First-time offenders face up to 3 years in jail and a ₹10,000 fine. Doctors can also lose their license**

Government Initiatives to Improve Sex Ratio

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP):** Launched in 2015, this campaign aims to **address gender-based discrimination, promote the value of the girl child, and improve access to education for girls.**
- It also focuses on raising awareness about the importance of girls' welfare and **preventing female foeticide.**
- **Sukanya Samridhi Yojana:** This is a savings scheme for the girl child, which encourages families **to save for the future education and marriage of their daughters.** It promotes a positive perception of girls.
- **Maternity Benefits:** The government has introduced maternity benefits through schemes like the **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY),** which provides **financial assistance to pregnant women and lactating mothers, aiming to reduce the economic burden** on families and support maternal and child health.
- **National Health Mission (NHM):** This program focuses on improving healthcare services for women, including maternal health, **to reduce the mortality rate among women and girls.**

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958

Polity

Context

- Union Home Minister Amit Shah announced that the **Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) is likely to be withdrawn from almost the entire Northeast by 2027,** except for one or two States.

Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA)

- AFSPA was originally **promulgated by the British in response to the Quit India movement in 1942.**
- After Independence, India decided to retain the Act, which was first brought in as an **ordinance and then notified as an Act in 1958.**

Where is AFSPA currently invoked?

- **Imposed by -** AFSPA can be imposed by the **Center or the Governor of a state on the state or parts of it** after it is declared **“disturbed” under Section 3 of AFSPA Act.**
- **Definition of Disturbed areas -** The Act defines Disturbed as areas that are **“disturbed or dangerous condition that the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power is necessary”.**

Powers granted by the AFSPA Act to armed forces

- The Act gives **sweeping powers to the armed forces.**
- It allows them to **‘open fire’, even causing death, against any person in contravention to the law or carrying arms and ammunition.**
- It gives them powers **to arrest individuals without warrants,** on the basis of reasonable suspicion and also search premises without warrants.
- **It also provides blanket immunity to security personnel involved in such operations.** There can be no prosecution or legal proceedings against them without the prior approval of the Center.
- **Note -** The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) is **currently in effect in parts of**

Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and Jammu & Kashmir.

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SC Invokes Article 142 to Set Aside POCSO

Conviction Polity

Context

- The Supreme Court invoked its extraordinary powers under **Article 142 of the Constitution to set aside the conviction of a man under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act)**.

Article 142 of Indian Constitution

- Article 142 of the Indian Constitution grants the Supreme Court **extraordinary power to pass any decree or order necessary to do “complete justice” in any pending matter**.
- **Significance** - It is designed to bridge statutory gaps and provide equitable relief where strict adherence to existing laws might lead to unfair outcomes.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

- It was introduced by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to **protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation**.
- The Act **criminalises both penetrative and non-penetrative sexual assault, sexual harassment, and child pornography**, and applies to all children **below 18 years of age**.
- POCSO is a gender-neutral law and states that **minors cannot give valid consent for sexual activity**.
- It ensures child-friendly legal procedures, including **special courts, private hearings (in-camera trials), and video-recorded testimonies**.
- The Act also punishes those involved in **child trafficking for sexual purposes and allows strict penalties** based on the seriousness of the crime.
- Source: TH

Shigellosis Outbreak in Kerala

Health

Context

- **Kerala has reported 85 confirmed cases and over 70 probable cases of shigellosis (bacillary dysentery) till June 2026**.

Shigellosis

- Shigellosis is a **highly contagious bacterial infection** caused by **bacteria of the genus Shigella**.
- It **primarily affects the intestines** and causes bacillary dysentery, **characterized by severe diarrhoea**.
- **Symptoms:** Fever, diarrhoea (often with blood or mucus), vomiting and nausea, abdominal cramps etc.
- **Transmission:** Consumption of **contaminated food and water, person-to-person contact through the fecal-oral route**.

HIMARS

Science & Technology



BBC

Context

- Taiwan recently conducted its **first-ever live-fire exercise using the High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) in the Taiwan Strait**, simulating a defence scenario against a potential Chinese military threat.

HIMARS

- It is a **US-supplied mobile rocket artillery system** manufactured by Lockheed Martin.
- It is **mounted on a six-wheeled truck**, enabling **rapid movement across roads and rough terrain**.
- The system is known for its **“shoot-and-scoot” capability**, allowing it to fire rockets and quickly relocate to avoid enemy counterattacks.
- With a **range of around 300 km**, HIMARS can strike targets across the Taiwan Strait, including coastal areas in China’s Fujian Province.
- **Note** - HIMARS has been **extensively used by Ukraine during its conflict with Russia** and has emerged as one of its key long-range strike systems.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment (FCRA) Polity

Context

- The introduction of the **Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment (FCRA) Bill, 2026**, in the Lok Sabha has posed significant disruption risks to civil society.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act

- **Enacted in** - It is an act of Parliament enacted in 1976 and amended in 2010.
- **Objective** - To regulate foreign donations and to ensure that such contributions do not adversely affect the internal security of the country.
- **Applicability** - The Act is applicable to all associations, groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who intend to receive foreign donations.
- **Restrictions** - The members of legislatures, political parties, government officials, judges and media persons are prohibited from receiving any foreign contributions.

Key Provisions of the 2026 Amendment Bill

- **Asset Seizure:** The government can take over and sell physical assets (like hospitals or schools) built with foreign funds if an NGO's license is cancelled or expires.
- **Automatic Expiry:** If an NGO does not renew its registration in time, it lapses automatically. The state can step in to control its property right away.
- **Personal Liability:** Key heads, directors, and trustees are held personally liable for any rules broken by the NGO.
- **Central Approval:** Local police or agencies cannot investigate an NGO under this law without prior approval from the Central Government.
- **Lower Jail Time:** The maximum jail term for breaking the law drops from 5 years to 1 year, shifting the focus to financial penalties.

PM Modi to Participate in 52nd G7 Summit in France

International



Context

- **Prime Minister Narendra Modi is going to participate in the 52nd G7 Summit in France.**

About -

- **Group of Seven (G7):** An informal organization of seven of the world's largest advanced economies, representing about **10% of the population and nearly 30% of global GDP.**

- **Members:** Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and the United States.
- **Presidency:** Rotates annually among member states.

Why is the G7 Summit Important?

- **Economic Influence:** Decisions impact global trade, financial stability, and climate policy.
- **Crisis Coordination:** Forum for addressing global challenges like pandemics, wars, and geopolitical tensions.
- **Multilateralism:** Reinforces a rules-based international order through consensus-building.

New Phase in India-Nepal Relations

International



Context

- **Recent high-level exchanges between India and Nepal** signal efforts by both sides to strengthen bilateral ties despite differences over boundary issues.

India- Nepal Border Disputes

- **India and Nepal argue over a few specific pieces of land. The main areas are Kalapani, Limpiadhura, Lipulekh, and Susta.**

India – Nepal Relations

- **India and Nepal share an approximately 1,751 km border.**
- **Shared Border:** The country shares a border with five Indian states – Sikkim, West

Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

- **India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship** - Signed in 1950, it forms the special relations that exist between India and Nepal.
- **Defence Cooperation:** Both countries conduct Joint Military Exercise SURYA KIRAN alternately in India and in Nepal.
- The Gorkha regiments of the Indian Army are raised partly by recruitment from hill districts of Nepal.
- **Trade and Economic: India remains Nepal's largest trade partner and Investment** where Indian firms account for 33.5 % of total FDI stock in Nepal.
- **Operation Maitri & post-earthquake reconstruction assistance:** In the wake of the 2015 earthquake in Nepal, GoI was the first responder and carried out its largest disaster relief operation abroad (Operation Maitri).
- **Cultural Ties:** The leaders of the two countries have often noted the age-old 'roti beti' relationship, which refers to cross-border marriages between people of the two countries.

Project Kusha

Syllabus: GS3/Defence



Context

- Defence Minister Rajnath Singh has described the indigenous Project Kusha air defence system as a potential game changer for India's security architecture.

Project Kusha

- It is an ambitious, **indigenous long-range surface-to-air missile (SAM) defence system.**
- It is designed to act as a powerful, **multi-layered air defence shield** that can detect and destroy advanced enemy targets at long distances.
- **Developed by** - Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
- **Multi-Tier Interception:** The system features three types of interceptor missiles to stop threats at different distances:
 1. M1 interceptor with a range of around 150 km
 2. M2 interceptor with a range of around 250 km
 3. M3 interceptor with a range of 350-400 km

Significance -

- **Countering the S-400 and Global Comparisons** - Project Kusha is often called India's homegrown answer to Russia's famous S-400 Triumf air defence system.
- **The project is also linked to the broader "Mission Sudarshan Chakra"**, an initiative aimed at building a multi-layered air and missile defence shield for India by 2035.

Prime Minister Held Official Talks with President of France International

Context

- **PM Modi held bilateral talks with French President Emmanuel Macron in France.**
- This marked the first meeting between the two leaders since India-France ties were elevated to a "Special Global Strategic Partnership" earlier this year.

Major Highlights

- Adoption of the "Innovation Roadmap 2030", aimed at providing long-term direction to bilateral cooperation in technology and innovation.

- The two leaders also agreed to establish a **Joint India-France AI Working Group** to deepen collaboration in artificial intelligence.

Additional Information - India-France Relations

- **India-France Strategic Partnership:** It was launched on **26 January 1998** and is **India's first-ever Strategic Partnership**.
- **Rafale Fighter Jets:** India procured **36 Rafales from Dassault Aviation**.
- **Scorpene Submarines (Project P-75):** **Collaboration with France's** Naval Group, 6 submarines built in India; **latest is INS Vaghsheer**.
- Recently both nations formally concluded an **Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) to procure 26 Rafale-M fighter jets for the Indian Navy**.
- **Joint Exercises: Shakti, Varuna, FRINJEX-23.**
- **Economic Cooperation:** **Within the European Union, France remains India's fifth-largest trading partner**, following the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, and Germany.
- The process of enabling **Unified Payment Interface (UPI) has been successful in France**.
- **Joint missions: TRISHNA (satellite mission), MDA systems, ground station support.**
- **International Solar Alliance (ISA): Co-founded by India and France in 2015 to promote solar energy worldwide.**

Joint UNESCO Nomination for Xuanzang's Records Art and Culture

Context

- India and China are in advanced discussions regarding a joint UNESCO nomination for Xuanzang's work, 'The Great Tang Records on the Western Regions'.

Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)

- He was a **Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, and traveler** who journeyed across India during the **7th century CE**.
- He spent nearly 19 years travelling through India and studying Buddhist philosophy.
- **He studied at the ancient university of Nalanda University.**

- His work, **The Great Tang Records** on the Western Regions, provides detailed information about:

1. Political conditions under Harshavardhana and other rulers.
2. Social and economic life in early medieval India.
3. Religious traditions and Buddhist institutions.
4. Economic and geographical conditions of early medieval India.

Other Joint Nominations Under Consideration

- **Panchatantra with Iran:** India is exploring a joint UNESCO nomination of Panchatantra with Iran. The Panchatantra has influenced Persian literature and folklore for centuries and represents a shared literary heritage.
- **Satyagraha with South Africa:** The idea reflects the historical association of Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent movement with South Africa.

Shared Civilizational Traditions:

1. Ramayana traditions shared between India and Indonesia.
2. Buddhist scriptures and heritage common to India and China.

Queen Pineapple Economy



Context

- Ahead of the **pineapple festival in Delhi**, Tripura eyes global status for queen pineapple.

About

- The **queen pineapple** was declared the **state fruit of Tripura in 2018**, four years after it attained the **GI tag in 2014** for its golden-yellow hue and a distinct aroma.
- **Cultivation:** An area with **30–40% slope** is generally selected for cultivation and plants require **sandy soil and good drainage** to prevent water logging and temperature range of **18°C to 32°C** is most favorable for its cultivation.
- **Tripura's** unique agro climatic condition makes it one of India's leading pineapple-producing regions where Queen and Kew varieties are mostly cultivated by tribal growers.
- **Mission Queen Pineapple:** It is a three year long centrally-funded farm-to-plate programme worth Rs 236 crore launched in 2026.
- **India contributes roughly 6-8% of total global pineapple production.** On a regional scale, **West Bengal and Assam are the top-producing states.**

Do you Know?

- **Cultivation of pineapple originated in South America** and gradually spread to other tropical parts of the world.
- **Pineapple cultivation was introduced to India by the Portuguese in 1548 AD.**
- **Costa Rica is the leading global producer and exporter of pineapple.**

NCERT Dancing Girl Row Art and Culture



Context

- After facing backlash, **NCERT has decided to restore the original image of the Indus Valley Civilization's iconic Dancing Girl in its Class 9 textbook**, reversing its earlier decision to depict the figurine with a covered torso.

Dancing Girl

- The **“Dancing Girl”** is a **4,500-year-old bronze statuette unearthed in 1926 by archaeologist Ernest Mackay at Mohenjodaro** (present-day Pakistan), a major urban centre of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- The statue is around 10.5 centimetres tall and is adorned with a necklace and a large number of bangles stacked on her arms.
- **Material and Technique:** The bronze sculpture was created using the **lost-wax technique, a metal-casting method that continues to be practiced in parts of India**, including West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh.
- Today, the original artefact is housed in the National Museum, New Delhi.

Additional Information - Harappan Civilization

- The Harappan civilization is believed to be one of the **oldest world civilizations together with Egypt and Mesopotamia.**
- It was **developed along the river Indus and for that reason it is also known as the Indus Valley Civilization.**
- The Harappan civilization is identified as a **Bronze-age civilization** because many objects have been found that are made up of copper based alloys.

Major Features of Civilization

- **Urban Planning:** Their towns were well planned and they had brick houses which were situated along the roads.
 - Every house was equipped with a staircase, a kitchen and several rooms.

- Their courtyards had wells, **bathrooms and they had proper drainage systems.**
- **Ornaments:** The Harappans wore ornaments made of **gold, silver, ivory, shell, clay, semi-precious stones and others.**
- **Trade and Commerce:** The civilization had **extensive trade networks, reaching as far as Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, and the Arabian Peninsula.**
- **Religion and Iconography:** Harappan artifacts depict various symbols and motifs believed to be related to religious beliefs.
 - These include figures such as the “Priest King” and images of animals like bulls, suggesting possible reverence for certain animals.
- **Craftsmanship and Artistry:** The Harappans produced intricate pottery, including the famous red pottery with black painted motifs.
 - They also created jewelry, sculptures, and seals made of steatite, terracotta, and other materials.
- **Agriculture:** They cultivated crops such as wheat, barley, peas, and cotton.
- **Social Organization:** The society was likely stratified, with evidence suggesting a hierarchical structure. This is indicated by variations in housing sizes and the presence of public buildings.
- **Decline and Disappearance:** The reasons for the decline of the Harappan Civilization are still debated among historians and archaeologists.
 - Possible factors include ecological changes, such as shifts in river courses, as well as invasions and internal conflicts.

Kalibangan	Rajasthan
Lothal	Gujarat
Rakhigarhi	Haryana
Chanhudaro	Sindh, Pakistan
Ganweriwala	Punjab, Pakistan
Sutkagendor	Baluchistan Province, Pakistan
Alamgirpur	Uttar Pradesh

Dengue Vaccine Safety Concerns Science & technology

Context

- **Brazil recently suspended the administration of its dengue vaccine, Butantan-DV,** after reports of severe adverse events, including two deaths, during a large-scale vaccination campaign.

Additional Information - Dengue

- **Pathogen** - Dengue is a viral infection caused by the **dengue virus (DENV).**
- **DENV is an RNA virus of the Flaviviridae family** with four serotypes (DENV-1 to 4).
- **Symptoms: High fever, severe headache, pain behind the eyes, muscle and joint pains, nausea, vomiting, swollen glands, rash.**
- **Transmission:** The virus is transmitted to humans through the **bites of infected female mosquitoes, primarily the Aedes Aegypti mosquito.**
- There is a **possibility of maternal transmission of Dengue** (from a pregnant mother to her baby), transmission via blood products, organ donation and transfusions.
- **Prevention: There is no specific antiviral treatment for dengue,** so prevention relies on controlling mosquito populations and raising public awareness.
- The mosquitoes that spread dengue are active during the day. The best way of protection is to protect yourself from mosquito bites.

Major Harappan Sites

Site	Present Day
Harappa	Punjab, Pakistan
Mohenjo-Daro	Sindh, Pakistan
Dholavira	Kutch district of Gujarat,

India's first indigenous dengue vaccine

- **DengiAll** is an **indigenous, tetravalent, single-dose dengue vaccine** candidate being developed by **Panacea Biotec** in collaboration with the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**.

GI Recognition for Jharkhand's Traditional Heritage Economy



Context

- **Eleven traditional products of Jharkhand** have recently been granted the **Geographical Indication (GI) Tag**.

GI-Tagged Products of Jharkhand

- **Bhagaiya Silk:** Bhagaiya Silk is produced in the Bhagaiya region of Godda district. It is known for its traditional handloom weaving techniques and high-quality silk fabric.
- **Kuchai Silk:** It is cultivated naturally on Asan and Arjun trees in the village of Seraikela-Kharsawan (historically known as Kuchai).
- **Kesaria Kalakand:** It is a traditional sweet that forms an important part of the region's culinary heritage.
- **Dokra Craft:** It is one of the oldest surviving metal-casting traditions in India. It employs the traditional lost-wax casting technique to produce decorative and utility items.
- **Tumka Chadar:** It is a uniquely crafted shawl or bedspread sheet (chadar) woven by local tribal and artisan communities in Jharkhand.

- **Baroni Paintings:** It is traditional folk paintings of Jharkhand depicting local customs, nature, and tribal cultural traditions.
- **Pancho Saree and Fabric:** The traditional handwoven textiles of Jharkhand known for their distinctive patterns and cultural significance among local communities.
- **Jadapatia Painting:** It is a traditional scroll-painting art practiced by the Santhal community, depicting folklore, mythology, social customs, and cultural narratives.
- **Bhoya Saree and Fabric:** It is a traditional handwoven textiles of Jharkhand.
- **Munda Jewellery:** It is a traditional ornament crafted by the Munda tribal community. It reflects the artistic traditions and social customs of Jharkhand's tribal population.
- **Jharkhand Bamboo Craft:** Bamboo Craft utilizes locally available bamboo to create utility and decorative products.

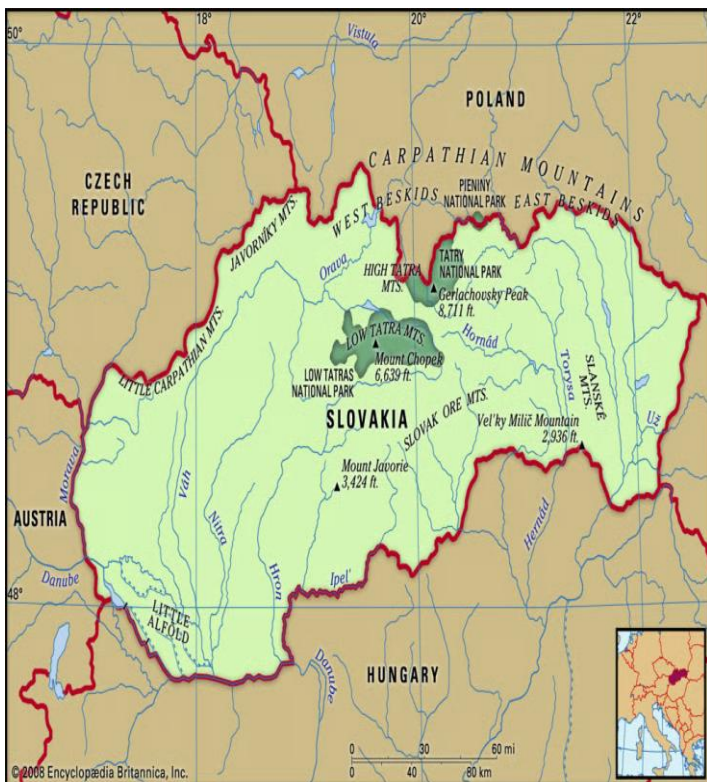
Connect with the basics - Geographical Indication or GI Tag

- It is a name or a sign given to certain products related to a specific geographical location or origins like a region, town, or country.
- **A certification for unique products** - GI Tag may be regarded as a certification for a particular product with certain specific qualities or has a specific reputation because of its geographical origin.
- **GI Tags can be issued** for wine and spirit drinks, foodstuffs, agricultural products, handicrafts, and industrial products.
- **Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)** - At the International level, GI is governed by the World Trade Organisation's (WTO's) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
- **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act** - In India, Geographical Indications registration is administered by the Geographical Indications

of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, which came into force in September 2003.

- **Darjeeling tea** - The first product in India to be accorded with the GI tag was Darjeeling tea in 2004-05.

India and Slovakia Elevate Ties to Comprehensive Partnership International



Context

- **India and Slovakia elevated their ties to a comprehensive partnership** and inked 11 agreements to expand bilateral cooperation.

About

- **The visit was the first by an Indian Prime Minister to Slovakia** since its independence in 1993.
- The two leaders also agreed to work towards the **earliest implementation of the India-European Union free trade agreement**.
- **The Slovak President presented The Order of the White Double Cross (1st Class), the highest state honour of Slovakia, to Prime Minister Narendra Modi.**

Slovakia

- Slovakia is a **landlocked country in Central Europe**.
- It became an independent state on January 1, 1993, after the peaceful dissolution of Czechoslovakia.
- **Neighbouring countries** - Slovakia is bordered by Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east, Hungary to the south, Austria to the southwest and the Czech Republic, lies to the west.
- **Capital city** - Bratislava is the only national capital in the world that directly borders two separate countries i.e. Austria and Hungary.
- **Official Language: Slovak**.
- **Currency: Euro (€)**.
- **It is a member of both the European Union and NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization).**

BRICS Indore Declaration International

Context

- **The BRICS Agriculture Ministers and officials-level meetings were held in Indore** in which the ‘**BRICS Indore Declaration**’ was unanimously adopted.

BRICS Indore Declaration - Main Focus Areas

- **Helping Small Farmers:** Focuses on helping small farmers, women, and youth.
- **Food Security:** Working together to feed the world.
- **New Technology:** Using smart tools like AI and digital maps in farming.
- **Safe Farming:** Protecting nature with organic and natural farming.

Key Initiatives

- **Digital Agriculture Network:** Led by IIT Delhi to bring digital tools to farms.
- **Natural Farming Centres:** Led by ICAR-IIFSR to study safe farming methods.
- **Farmers' Seed Rights:** A forum to protect traditional seeds and farmers' rights.

BRICS

- **Founded in** - 2009
- **HeadQuarters** - Shanghai
- It is an acronym for the grouping of the world's leading emerging economies, namely **Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (included in 2010)**
- **Origin** - The term “BRIC” was coined by the **British Economist Jim O’Neill** in 2001 to describe the four emerging economies of **Brazil, Russia, India, and China.**
- **Recent Expansion (BRICS+):** In 2024–2025, the bloc expanded to include **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, the UAE, and Indonesia.** Saudi Arabia has received an invitation but has not yet formalized its membership.
- **Share of BRICS** - BRICS brings together five of the largest developing countries, representing **41% of the global population, 24% of the global GDP, and 16% of the global trade** (By 2028, BRICS is expected to make up 35 percent of the global economy)
- **Chairmanship** - The chairmanship of the forum is rotated annually among the members.

Initiatives of BRICS

1. New Development Bank (NDB)
2. Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)
3. BRICS Payment System
4. Customs Agreements
5. Constellation of Remote Sensing Satellites

New Initiative

- **BRICS is planning to launch its own “new currency” system, a major step towards de-dollarization (reducing dependence on the US dollar for trade).**

U.S. and Iran reach Agreement to end war, re-open Hormuz Strait
International



Context

- **The U.S. and Iran have reached a preliminary agreement to end the war.**

About

- **The pact includes an immediate halt to military action, including in Lebanon, and a 60-day negotiation period.**
- **The US has announced the removal of the US naval blockade, authorizing the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz for global shipping.**
- **The move would allow international maritime traffic to resume.**

Strait of Hormuz

- **Location** - The Strait of Hormuz lies between **Iran to the north and Oman and the United Arab Emirates to the south, linking the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea.**
- **At its narrowest point it is about 33 kilometres wide, with shipping lanes just a few kilometres across in either direction.**
- **Significance-** **Nearly half of India’s crude oil and around 60 per cent of its natural gas imports pass through the strait.**

Adding Cervavac to National Immunisation Programme After 2027
Syllabus: GS2/ Health

In News

- The **HPV vaccine developed by the Serum Institute of India (SII)**, with support from the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), is **likely to be included in the national vaccination programme after 2027.**

More about the news

- **Cervavac, India's first indigenously developed HPV vaccine**, is currently administered in a two-dose schedule, which limited its inclusion in the national HPV vaccination programme.
- Earlier this year, the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched a nationwide HPV vaccination campaign targeting 14-year-old girls using MSD's Gardasil vaccine.**

Human papillomavirus (HPV)

- HPV is a common **sexually transmitted infection.**
- **Most infections are asymptomatic and self-limiting.**
- **Nature:** HPV is a **DNA virus** from the Papillomaviridae family.

Additional Information - Cervical Cancer

- Cervical cancer develops in a woman's cervix **(the entrance to the uterus from the vagina).**
- **Spread:** Almost all cervical cancer cases (99%) are linked to infection with high-risk **human papillomaviruses (HPV)**, an extremely common virus transmitted through sexual contact.
- **Prevalence:** Cervical cancer is the **fourth most common cancer in women.**
- It is the **second most common type of cancer in India for women.**
- **Treatment:** When diagnosed, cervical cancer is one of the **most successfully treatable forms of cancer**, as long as it is detected early and managed effectively.
- **Vaccination:** There are, at present, two vaccines available in the country against the

human papillomavirus (HPV) which causes cervical cancer, namely **Merck's Gardasil and Serum Institute of India's Cervavac.**

Telegram Ban Under Section 69A of the IT Act 2000 Polity

In News

- **MeitY temporarily blocked Telegram in India under Section 69A of the IT Act 2000**, on NTA's recommendation, after criminal networks exploited the platform's message-editing feature to defraud NEET UG 2026 re-examination candidates.

Section 69A of IT Act 2000

- It is the primary legal provision that empowers the Central Government to **block public access to any digital information through any computer resource.**
- **Grounds for invocation** - sovereignty and integrity of India, defence, security of State, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, or preventing incitement to cognisable offences.
- The Supreme Court in **Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015) upheld Section 69A as constitutionally valid**, describing it as a "narrowly drawn provision with several safeguards."

ದ್ವಿಭಾಷೆ
(ಕನ್ನಡ & English)



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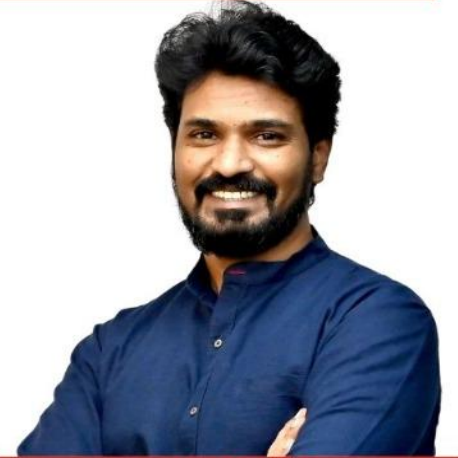
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9 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು

ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ - 13ನೇ ಜುಲೈ 2026

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STARTS ON

06th July 2026

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- KPSC/KEA PYQ's Discussion
- One-on-One Mentorship
- Sectional (3) & Full Length Test (2)



ಸಂವಹನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ- II, ತರಗತಿಗಳು

- ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ
- ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್
- ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್

~~₹ 5,000/-~~

₹ 4,000/-

incl. taxes



Till 4th Jul 2026

PSI PAPER-1

STARTS ON

11th August 2026

ಪಿಎಸ್‌ಐ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ -1 ತರಗತಿಗಳು

- ಪ್ರಬಂಧ
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incl. taxes

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COMBINED PACKAGE

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TIME TABLE

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