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A Weekly Current Affairs Initiative

**KAS, FDA/SDA/PDO/ GROUP C,
PSI/PC, TEACHER'S EXAMS**

ಕನ್ನಡ & English

By- Nandan Sir

August 1st Week 2026

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WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS

AUGUST 1ST WEEK 2026

Lavender Cultivation Economy



News-

- Lavender cultivation is expanding in Jammu and Kashmir as farmers look for crops better suited to warmer winters, erratic rainfall and shrinking irrigation sources.

The Purple Revolution

- launched in 2016 under the CSIR-Aroma Mission
- Objective - to promote lavender cultivation in India.
- Nodal Agency: Ministry of Science & Technology via CSIR.
- Primary Hub: Bhaderwah (Doda district), Jammu & Kashmir.
- Key Climatic Conditions: Cool, sunny climates; well-drained, sandy soil; highly sensitive to waterlogging.
- Economic Value: High-value aromatic oil used in cosmetics and therapeutics, boosting rural incomes.

Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2026

News -

- The Lok Sabha passed the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2026.

About -

- **Objective:** To deter fraudulent delayed entries, protect certificate credibility and strengthen demographic data for public-service planning.
- It amends the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, last amended in 2023. The 2023 Amendment mandated centralised digital registration via the Civil Registration System (CRS) portal under the Registrar General of India (RGI).

Key Provisions

- **Standard Registration Timeline:** Births and deaths must be reported to local registrars within 21 days.

Delayed Registration Mandates:

- **Delays of 1 to 2 years** need approval from DM, SDM, or authorised Executive Magistrate (per Section 14(1) of the BNSS, 2023).
- **Delays exceeding 2 years** require an order from a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class (JMFC).
- **Verification:** Designated authority must verify the event's correctness and receive the prescribed fee before authorising registration.

Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana (PM-VBRY)

News -

- PMVBRY completed one year of implementation, marking an important milestone in India's efforts to expand formal employment and social security coverage.

About PM-VBRY

- It is a flagship government program launched in 2025

- **Implementation** - Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- **Aim:** To promote employment generation, enhance employability, and strengthen social security across all sectors with a particular focus on the manufacturing sector.

Features:

- **First-time employees** are eligible for incentives of up to ₹15,000.
- For the **employer's side**, the government offers a reward of up to ₹3,000 per new employee after six months of stable employment.
- The initiative is expected to **encourage greater participation in the formal workforce** and contribute to sustained long-term economic growth.

Pradhan Mantri Surya Sarovar Yojana (PM-SSY)**News -**

- The Union Cabinet approved Pradhan Mantri Surya Sarovar Yojana (PM-SSY) with a ₹5,070 crore outlay to strengthen floating solar capacity and energy security.

PM-SSY

- **Financing** - It is a Central Sector Scheme
- **Objective** - to promote Floating Solar Photovoltaic (FSPV) projects integrated with Energy Storage Systems (ESS).
- **Target:** 5 GW of Floating Solar Photovoltaic (FSPV) by FY 2030-31
- **Implementing Agency:** Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
- **Significance:** It supports India's 500 GW non-fossil electricity goal by 2030, aligns with Atmanirbhar Bharat, and can cut 10 million tonnes of CO2 emissions annually.
- **Note** - The Omkareshwar Floating Solar Park on the Narmada River in Madhya Pradesh is India's largest operational project with a capacity of 278 MW (planned capacity is 600 MW).

Samudra Manthan (National Offshore Exploration Scheme)**News -**

- The Union Cabinet approved 'Samudra Manthan' (National Offshore Exploration Scheme) with an outlay of ₹84,084 crore for implementation through FY 2030-31.

About -

- **Financing** - Central Sector Scheme.
- **Implementation** - Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- **Objective:** To map untapped offshore sedimentary basins and de-risk deepwater exploration
- **Significance** - to reduce India's reliance on crude oil (~88%) and natural gas (~50%) imports.

Features -

- **Boost Production:** Aims to raise annual production from 62 to 80 MMTOE (Million Metric Tonnes of Oil Equivalent).
- **Unlock Reserves:** Targets over 600 MMTOE in new hydrocarbon reserves.
- **Economic Impact:** Seeks to reduce annual import bills by ₹1 lakh crore.

Dhimsa Dance**News -**

- A recent performance of Dhimsa dance by 13,000 tribal women and girl students at Alluri Sitarama Raju International Airport was recognised by Guinness World Records as largest Dhimsa dance.

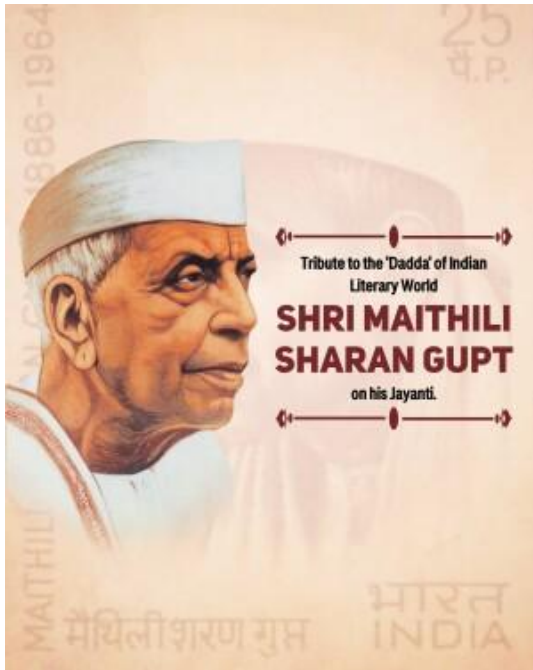
Dhimsa

- It is a traditional tribal folk dance performed by indigenous communities (including Bagata, Gadaba, Kondadora, Poraja, and Valmiki) of the Araku Valley and Alluri Sitharama Raju (ASR) district, Andhra Pradesh;
- **Performance:** Performed mainly by 15-20 women in colourful traditional attire, moving in

synchronised circles to the rhythm of indigenous instruments such as dappu, tudumu, mori, kidgi, gilka, and jodukommulu.

- **Themes & Occasions:** Depicts tribal mythology, folklore, livelihood, kinship, and social life and is performed during Chaitrapurab (Eetela Panduga), marriages, festivals, and religious ceremonies.

Maithili Sharan Gupt Jayanti **History and Culture**



Context

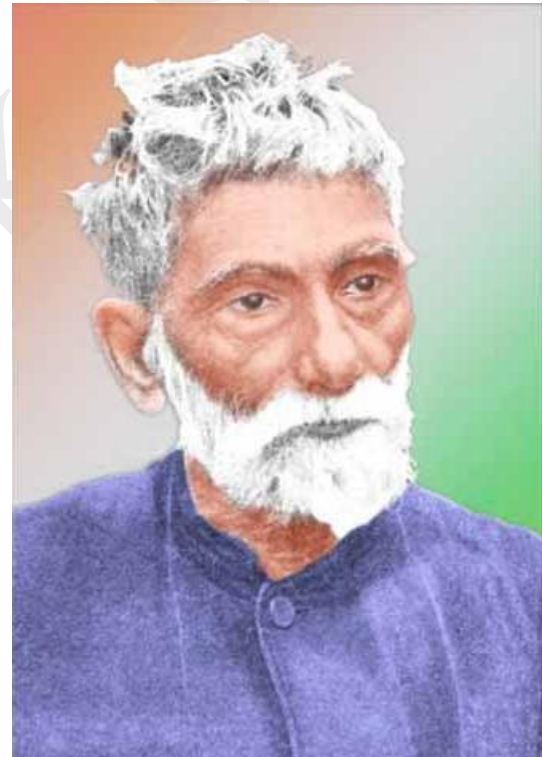
- **Maithili Sharan Gupt Jayanti is celebrated every year on 3 August** to mark the birth anniversary of the legendary Indian poet, Maithili Sharan Gupta.

About

- **Birth Date:** August 3, 1886, in Chirgaon, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Literary Contributions:** He popularised **Khari Boli Hindi** as a literary language, displacing the hegemony of Braj Bhasha in modern poetry.
- His work included issues of **nationalism, social justice and Indian cultural values.**

- **Literary Works:** Saket (an epic depicting the Ramayana from Urmila's perspective), Bharat Bharati, Yashodhara, Panchavati, and Jayadrath Vadh.
- **Title:** Mahatma Gandhi granted him the title of **"Rashtrakavi"** (National poet) for his patriotic masterpiece **Bharat-Bharati (1912).**
- **Honors:** He was **nominated member of Rajya Sabha from 1952-1964.**
- For his outstanding contribution to literature and education, **he was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1954.**

Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy **History and Culture**



Context

- **2nd August is observed as the 166th birth anniversary of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy.**

About

- He was born on **2nd August 1861 in Khulna, now in Bangladesh.**
- He rose to prominence as a **pioneering scientist, educator, and industrialist.**

- He was the **founder of India's first pharmaceutical company Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals** established in 1901.
- He is widely regarded as the **father of modern chemical science in India** and played a key role in promoting scientific education in the country.
- He also established the **first modern Indian research school in chemistry**.
- He is remembered for his **discovery of mercurous nitrite in 1896**.
- It opened a new path for research into metal nitrites and established modern chemical research in India.

Pingali Venkayya History and Culture



Context

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi paid tributes to freedom fighter Pingali Venkayya on his 150th birth anniversary.

Pingali Venkayya

- He was born on 2 August 1876, in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh.

- He was a freedom fighter and the designer of the **Indian national flag**, which later evolved into the present-day Tricolour.

Flag Design

- In 1921, he presented a flag design to Mahatma Gandhi at a Congress session in Vijayawada.
- His design featured three stripes representing India's major communities and a spinning wheel (charkha) symbolizing self-reliance.
- In 1947, the design was modified to include the Ashoka Chakra, symbolizing law and progress.
- **Recognition-** The Government of India has issued postage stamps in his honor and organized events like Tiranga Utsav to celebrate his legacy.

Shipki La Pass Geography



In News

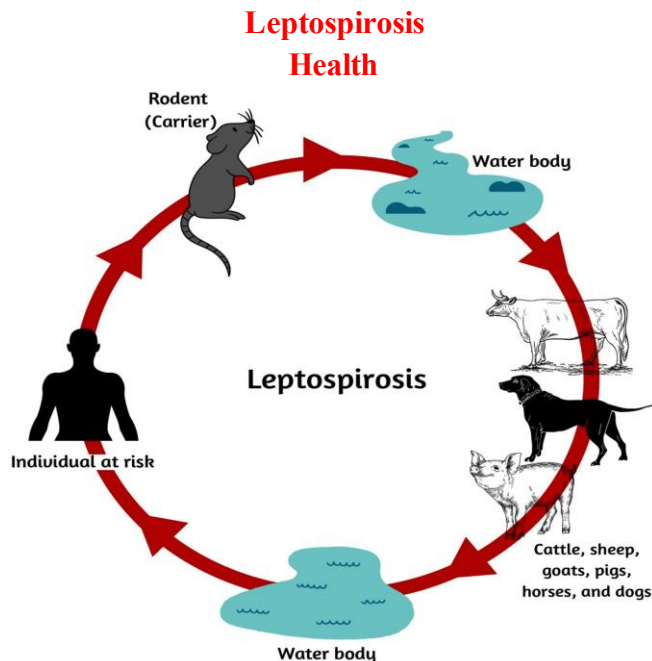
- India-China cross-border trade resumed through Shipki-La after six years.

Shipki La Pass

- It is a motorable mountain pass in the Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh at 3,930 m.
- It enters Himachal Pradesh at Shipki La (3,930 m) and flows in the south-westerly direction

through Kinnaur, Shimla, Kullu, Mandi, Solan and Bilaspur districts of the State.

- Trade included wool, horses, borax, turquoise and gold from Tibet, grains, spices, dried fruits, timber and metal goods from India.
- The route was closed after the 1962 Sino-Indian War and was disrupted during the Doklam standoff and the COVID-19 pandemic.



News

- Kerala has witnessed a sharp rise in cases and deaths due to leptospirosis in 2026.

Leptospirosis

- It is a zoonotic disease caused by bacteria and spread to humans by contact with the urine of an infected animal or with contaminated water and soil.
- The bacteria enter the body through cuts in the skin or through the eyes, nose and mouth.
- It has been endemic in Kerala since 1989 and now has the highest mortality among communicable diseases in the State.
- The disease can range from mild to severe, sometimes fatal, with symptoms similar to those of influenza, dengue and other viral diseases.

- Mild leptospirosis is treated with oral antibiotics, while severe cases require hospitalisation.

U.S. Invites Bangladesh to Join Pax Silica Initiative IR

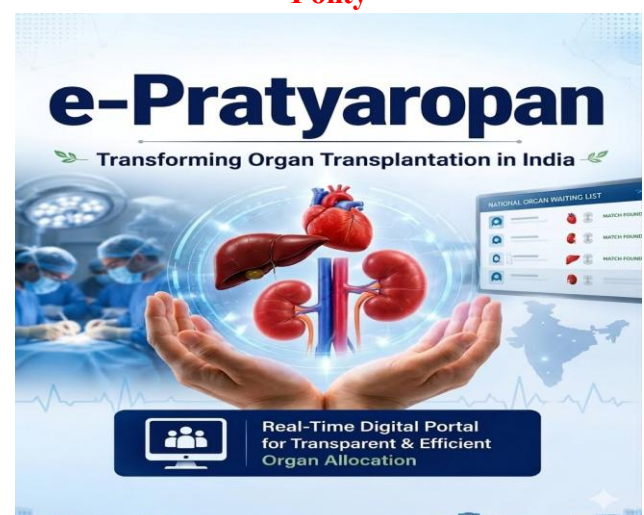
Context

- U.S. Special Envoy for South and Central Asia Sergio Gor invited Bangladesh to join the U.S.-led Pax Silica initiative.

‘Pax Silica’

- launched in - December, 2025
- It is a coalition comprising the United States, Australia, Greece, Israel, Japan, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, the UAE, the UK, and now India.
- Objective - It is a US-led strategic initiative to build a secure, prosperous, and innovation-driven silicon supply chain from critical minerals.
- The term ‘Pax Silica’ derived from Latin ‘Pax’ (peace) and ‘Silica’ (a core compound in semiconductors).
- Significance - It symbolizes the pursuit of technological peace and prosperity through resilient, transparent, and cooperative supply chains.

e-Pratyaropan Portal Polity



Context

- The National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) has launched the e-Pratyaropan Portal along with the NOTTO mobile application to create a unified digital ecosystem for organ donation and transplantation in India.

e-Pratyaropan Portal

- It is a centralized digital platform launched by NOTTO under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Objective - to digitize India's organ donation and transplantation ecosystem.

Features

- **Automated Allocation:** Uses algorithms to distribute organs transparently, eliminating manual or discretionary bias.
- **Unified Registry:** Syncs real-time waiting lists across hospital, state, regional, and national levels.
- **Live Tracking:** Integrates with the NOTTO app to monitor the transit of organs through green corridors.
- **Emergency Prioritization:** Allows hospitals to flag "super urgent" cases for immediate, lifesaving matching.

Delhi Lakshmi Yojana Government Schemes



Context

- The online registration portal for the Delhi Lakshmi Yojana has opened for registration.

About

- Launched in July 2026
- Objective - to provide ₹2,500 monthly to women from economically weaker sections. It targets over 17 lakh beneficiaries with a ₹5,110 crore budget.

Key Points

- **Eligibility:** Delhi residents for 10+ years, aged 21–60, with annual family income under ₹2.5 lakh. Only the eldest eligible woman per household qualifies.
- **Exclusions:** Excludes taxpayers, government employees, pension recipients, and families with over three children.
- **Administration:** Requires a mandatory recommendation letter from a local MLA/MP and uses 4-layer digital verification.
- **Significance:** Promotes financial inclusion and women's autonomy, but faces criticism over political gatekeeping (MLA/MP letters) and strict exclusion criteria.

Glaw Lake Becomes India's 101st Ramsar Site Environment



Context

- India's one more wetland, Glaw Lake of Arunachal Pradesh, has entered the global list of protected wetlands as a Ramsar site.

Glaw Lake

- Location** - Arunachal Pradesh's Lohit district
- It has been officially designated as India's 101st Ramsar Site, **making it the first-ever wetland from the state** to achieve this international recognition.

Ecological & Cultural Significance

- High-altitude freshwater lake nestled deep inside the **Kamlang Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary** in the Eastern Himalayas.
- Biodiversity Hotspot:** The wetland and its catchment area support an incredibly rich ecosystem, **housing over 150 tree species and 49 orchid species.**
- Wildlife Sanctuary:** It serves as an **Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA).**
- It acts as a **crucial wintering ground for the critically endangered white-bellied heron** and **supports all four big cat species: tigers, leopards, clouded leopards, and snow leopards.**
- Cultural Roots:** The lake holds sacred value for the **local Mishmi community**, who hold a cultural belief that guardian deities protect its pristine waters.

Connect with the basics - Ramsar Convention

- A Ramsar site is a **wetland designated as one of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.**
- Ramsar Convention** - It is one of the inter-governmental accords to preserve the wetlands of international importance.
- It was **signed on February 2, 1971 in Ramsar, Iran** and came into force in 1975.

- India became a signatory to the Ramsar Convention in 1982.

Ramsar Facts

- Total: 101 sites** (As of June 2026).
- India has the most sites in Asia.**
- 100th Site: Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary (Surha Tal)** in Uttar Pradesh (Added June 2026).
- Top State: Tamil Nadu (20 sites)**, followed by Uttar Pradesh (13 sites).
- First Sites: Chilika Lake (Odisha) and Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan)** in 1981.
- Sizes: Sundarban (West Bengal) is the largest. Renuka (Himachal Pradesh) is the smallest.**

Montreux Record (Threatened Sites)

- What it is:** A register of Ramsar sites facing ecological danger from pollution or human interference. **Active Indian Sites:**
- Only two sites—Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) and Loktak Lake (Manipur).**
- Removed- Chilika Lake** was removed after successful recovery.

Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das History



Context

- **President Droupadi Murmu unveiled the statue of Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das in New Delhi.**

About

- He is popularly known as Utkalmani (Gem of Odisha).
- He was a prominent freedom fighter, social reformer, educationist, poet, and journalist from Odisha.
- Devoted to the service of the poor and social upliftment.
- He founded the Satyabadi Bana Vidyalaya at Sakhigopal to promote nationalist ideals through education.
- He was elected to the Legislative Council in 1917 and actively participated in India's freedom movement as a member of the Indian National Congress.
- He founded the Odia newspaper The Samaja in 1919, which became an important platform for promoting nationalism and public awareness.
- He also made significant contributions to Odia literature.
- His notable works include Abakasha Chinta, Go-Mahatmya, Nachiketa Upakhyaana, Karakabita, Dharmapada, and Bandira Atmakatha, many of which were written during his time at Ravenshaw College.

Universal Immunisation Programme **Syllabus: GS2/Health**

Context

- According to a study by the Union Health Ministry, introducing the hexavalent (six-in-one) vaccine into India's Universal Immunisation Programme could improve the efficiency of childhood immunisation programmes.

About

- A hexavalent vaccine is a combination that protects infants against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), Hepatitis B, polio, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) in a single injection.
- It eases the workload of frontline health workers, lowers cold-chain requirements, and saves caregivers' time.

Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) of India

- **Launched in** - India launched the EPI in 1978, which was later renamed as the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in 1985.

Additional Information - Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI 5.0)

- **Implementation** - It is the flagship routine immunization campaign of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- **Objective** - It ensures that routine immunization services reach the missed-out and dropped out children and pregnant women across the country.
- **Uniqueness** - This year, for the first time the campaign is being conducted across all the districts in the country. It includes children up to 5 years of age (Previous campaigns included children up to 2 years of age).
- **Special focus is on improvement of Measles and Rubella vaccination** coverage with the aim of Measles & Rubella elimination by 2023.

Additional Information - Mission Indradhanush

- **Launched in** - 2014
- **Aim** - To ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years of age and pregnant women.

12 Diseases covered under Mission Indradhanush

1. Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG).
2. Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT).
3. Tetanus and adult Diphtheria (Td).
4. Bi valent oral polio vaccine (bOPV).
5. Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccine.

6. Hepatitis B (Hep B).
7. Pentavalent — DPT + Hepatitis B + Haemophilus Influenzae type b (DPT + Hep B + Hib).
8. Rotavirus Vaccine (RVV).
9. Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV).
10. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) Vaccine.

Three Common Medicines Classified as Carcinogenic by IARC Health

Context

- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified three commonly prescribed medicines—hydrochlorothiazide, voriconazole, and tacrolimus—as Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans).

About

1. **Hydrochlorothiazide** is commonly used to treat hypertension.
2. **Voriconazole** is an antifungal medicine used to manage serious invasive fungal infections.
3. **Tacrolimus** is an immunosuppressant that prevents rejection of transplanted organs.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

- It is the specialized, intergovernmental cancer research agency of the World Health Organization (WHO).
- **Established: 1965**
- **Headquarters: Lyon, France**
- **Functions** - It evaluates environmental, occupational, and lifestyle factors to identify preventable causes of human cancer.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Government Schemes



News

- The Parliamentary Standing Committee has asked the government to accelerate the sewerage and septage management projects under AMRUT 2.0, stating that only 104 out of 594 projects (17.5%) have been completed and 67% are in progress.

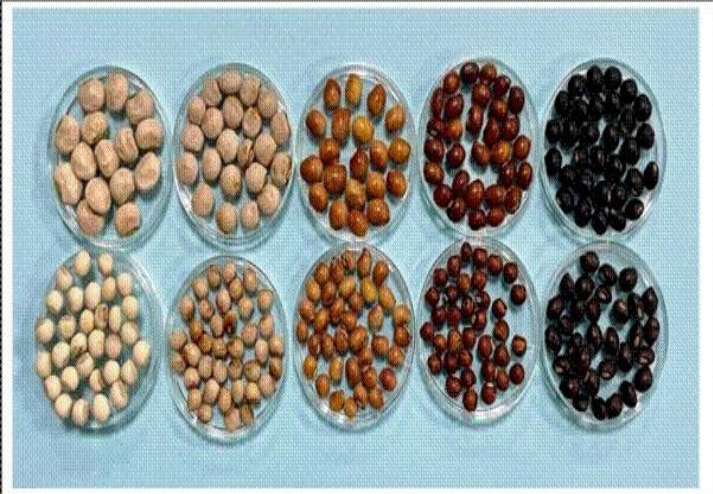
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

- It was launched in June 2015
- **Financing** - It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
- **Objective** - It is aimed at providing basic services such as water supply, sewerage, urban transport, and parks.
- **Significance** - It focused on building infrastructure that delivers better services to people, especially the poor.

AMRUT 2.0

- It was launched on 1 October 2021.
- It covers all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and aims to make cities water secure and self-reliant.

Better Pigeonpea Varieties Economy



News

- **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** has developed India's first fully annotated telomere-to-telomere (T2T) reference genome of **pigeonpea (Cajanus cajan L. Millsp.)** variety 'Asha'.
- **Significance** - It will enable the development of **high-yielding, climate-resilient, and nutritionally enriched pigeonpea varieties**, thereby **strengthening India's food and nutritional security**.

Pigeonpea

- It is a **major pulse crop** cultivated extensively across the **tropics and subtropics**
- It is predominantly **grown under rainfed conditions**
- It is **highly sensitive to erratic rainfall, poor seedling establishment, and moisture stress during germination**.
- **Global producers:** Myanmar, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, Haiti, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Nepal, etc.
- **Major producing states of India:** Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, and Jharkhand.
- **Importance:** It is popularly known as 'Arhar' or 'Tur' and is one of India's most important pulse crops.

- It is renowned for its **rich protein content** and has long been a major dietary staple across the Indian subcontinent, providing vital nutrition to millions.

Mission for 'Aatmanirbharta in Pulses

- **Launched in - 2025-26 to 2030-31**
- **Objective** - to achieve **self-sufficiency in pulse production**
- **Significance** - It aims to **reduce import dependence and enhance farmers' income** through improved seeds, area expansion, technology adoption, assured procurement, and strengthened post-harvest infrastructure.

African Swine Fever Health



Context

- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed India's first indigenous **MA-104 Cell Line-Based Live Attenuated African Swine Fever (ASF) Vaccine for pigs**.

African Swine Fever (ASF)

- It is a **highly contagious transboundary animal disease** caused by the **African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV)**, affecting **domestic pigs and wild boar**.
- It **does not infect humans**.
- **First detected in Kenya in 1909**, the disease is now found across Africa, Europe and Asia.
- Since its **first detection in India in 2020**.

- It spreads through **direct contact with infected pigs, contaminated pork products, wild boar, and soft ticks.**
- The disease is characterised by **high fever, haemorrhages, and mortality rates.**

Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Bill, 2026

Polity



News

- The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Bill, 2026 has been introduced in Parliament.

About -

- It was introduced in the Lok Sabha on **August 3, 2026.**
- It aims to **replace the ISI Act, 1959,**
- It transitioned the 1931-founded **Institute of National Importance** from a **registered society into a statutory body** to streamline governance.

Key Provisions

- **President as Visitor:** Designates the President of India as the Visitor, granting powers to order performance inquiries and issue directives.
- **Board of Governors (BoG):** Replaces the 33-member Governing Council with an 11-member BoG to oversee administration, budgets, and degree approvals.
- **Director Appointment:** The Director will be selected by a search committee and appointed by the BoG with prior approval from the Visitor.
- **Regulatory Autonomy:** Prior Central Government approval is required only for the

first set of regulations drafted by the BoG, relaxing the strict 1959 rules.

- **Removal of Take-Over Clause:** Deletes the 1959 provision allowing the government to seize administrative control of ISI for two years during defaults.

Additional Information - Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)

- It is a premier, globally acclaimed public research university and an **Institution of National Importance,**
- **Headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal.**
- **Founded on December 17, 1931,**
- **Founded by -** by the legendary statistician **Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis,**
- ISI serves as India's gold standard for academic excellence and research in **statistics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative economics,** and allied sciences.
- **Functions under - Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).**

Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018

Economy

Context

- As per the Ministry of Home Affairs, **India has brought back 274 fugitive criminals from 36 countries between 2019 and 2026.**

Fugitive Economic Offender (FEO)

- A Fugitive Economic Offender (FEO) is an individual against whom an **Indian court has issued an arrest warrant for a specified economic offence involving ₹100 crore or more,** and who has either left India to evade criminal prosecution or refuses to return from abroad to face the law.
- This legal status was established under the **Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA)** to **deter economic offenders from evading justice by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts**

Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018

- **Confiscation of Property:** The Act empowers authorities to attach and **confiscate properties of the offender located both in India and abroad.**
- The law also **covers benami properties and assets indirectly controlled by the offender.**
- **Bar on Civil Claims:** The Act disallows declared FEOs from initiating or defending any civil claims in Indian courts.
- **Special Court Mechanism:** The Act provides for adjudication of cases through special courts established under the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.**

Enforcement Directorate

- **Established in** - On 1st May 1956, an 'Enforcement Unit' was formed. In the year 1957, this Unit was renamed as 'Enforcement Directorate'.
- **Established under** - It is a specialized financial investigation agency under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.
- **Functions** - ED enforces the following laws
 1. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA)
 2. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)
 3. The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA).

The World Development Report 2026 Economy

Context

- The World Bank has released The World Development Report 2026.

About

- It has been **published annually since 1978**
- It provides in-depth analysis and **policy recommendations on a specific and important aspect of development**

Major Findings

- **Automation Risks:** **Jobs in high-income countries** are more than three times as **likely to face automation risk from generative AI** as those in low- and middle-income countries.
- **Boost in Productivity:** **AI could boost productivity in more than 16%** of existing jobs in developing economies, compared with more than 18% in advanced economies.
- **AI in Agriculture:** Separate research on **agriculture found that AI could improve productivity and resilience**, but only with supportive policies, infrastructure and equitable access.

Additional Information - World Bank Group (WBG)

- **Origins:** Established at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference.
- **Headquarters:** Washington, D.C
- **Mandate:** Eradicate extreme poverty and promote shared global prosperity.

The Five Institutions

- **IBRD:** Loans to middle-income and creditworthy low-income nations.
- **IDA:** "Soft Loan Window" providing interest-free credits/grants to poorest nations.
- **IFC:** Private sector arm **investing directly in developing markets.**
- **MIGA:** Offers political risk **insurance to foreign investors.**
- **ICSID:** Arbitrates **international investment disputes.**

India & WBG

- **Founding Member:** Of IBRD, IDA, and IFC.
- **Exclusion:** India is **NOT a member of ICSID (cites bias toward developed states).**
- **Borrowing Status:** "Blend Status" (transitioning from soft IDA credits to commercial IBRD loans).

Key Global Publications

1. World Development Report
2. Global Economic Prospects
3. Human Capital Index
4. **Note: The Ease of Doing Business Report has been permanently discontinued.**

Governance & Structural Rules

- **Prerequisite:** Nations must join the IMF before joining the IBRD.
- **Voting Power:** Tied to financial shareholding, not population; USA holds de facto veto power.

Uzbekistan Geography



Context

- India and Uzbekistan have agreed to expand their strategic partnership.

Uzbekistan

- Uzbekistan is **Central Asia's most populous country**, with a population of 30.8 million people.
- It shares borders with **Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan.**
- Its economy is largely dependent on commodity exports, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices.

- Tashkent is the capital and largest city.
- Major rivers: Amu Darya and Syr Darya.

Zero Defect, Zero Effect Certification Scheme Economy

News

- The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is promoting **MSME Sustainable (Zero Defect, Zero Effect – ZED) Certification Scheme.**

Zero Defect, Zero Effect Certification Scheme

- **Implementation** - Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- **Launched in** - 2016
- **Objective** - to motivate Indian MSMEs to adapt manufacturing processes that ensure high-quality products with zero customer rejection (**Zero Defect**) and minimal adverse environmental footprints (**Zero Effect**).

Clouded Leopard Conservation Action Plan (CAP) Environment



In News

- Recently, the **Clouded Leopard Conservation Action Plan (CAP)** was launched on the occasion of **International Clouded Leopard Day (4th August).**

Clouded Leopard (Neofelis Nebulosa)

- **Characteristics:** It is a medium-sized, highly arboreal wild cat.
- It is known for its large cloud-shaped markings, long canine teeth, and exceptionally long tail.

- It is a **nocturnal hunter** that feeds on a variety of arboreal and terrestrial prey, including **deer, primates, porcupines, pangolins and squirrels.**
- **Habitat and Distribution:** It is found mainly in primary tropical forests but also in **secondary forests, dry forests, mangroves** and above 3,500 m in the Himalayas.
- It occurs from the **Himalayan foothills of Nepal** across Mainland Southeast Asia to **China.**
- It is extinct in **Taiwan, and in Vietnam, China, and Bangladesh** its populations are critically low and close to local extinction (extirpation).
- **Threats: Habitat loss and fragmentation** caused by **rapid deforestation and infrastructure development**, but the biggest drivers of population decline remain illegal hunting and snaring for the wildlife trade.

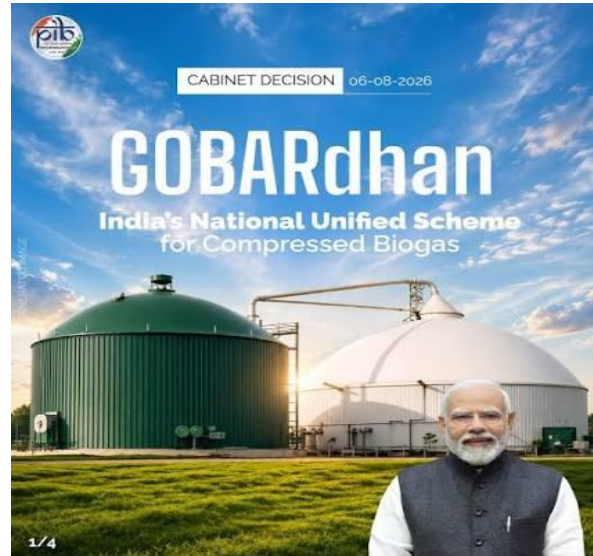
Conservation status -

- It is included on **CITES Appendix I**
- The **IUCN Red List** of Threatened Species lists Clouded Leopard as **Vulnerable.**

Clouded Leopard Conservation Action Plan (CAP)

- It is prepared under the **Government of India-GEF-UNDP initiative.**
- It provides a **comprehensive framework for securing habitats, restoring forest connectivity, strengthening scientific monitoring, and empowering local communities** for conservation of the species.

National Circular Bioenergy Scheme (GOBARDhan Scheme) Government Scheme



Context

- Recently, the Union Cabinet has approved the **National Circular Bioenergy Scheme (GOBARDhan – Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan)** with a total outlay of ₹23,731 crore.

The GOBARDhan (National Circular Bioenergy Scheme)

- It is a 10-year initiative (FY 2026–27 to 2035–36)
- Implementation - Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Key Objectives & Components

- **Target:** Boost Compressed Biogas (CBG) production tenfold to 5 MMSCMD.
- **Unified Framework:** Consolidates previous initiatives like SATAT, Market Development Assistance (MDA), and Biomass Aggregation Machinery (BAM).

Additional Information - Biofuels

- **Definition** - Biofuels are alternative fuels made from **plant and plant-derived resources.**
- **Example:** Bioethanol, Biodiesel, Green diesel, Biogas etc.

National Policy on Biofuels, 2018

- The National Policy on Biofuels 2018 (amended in 2022) provides a framework for

increasing the use of biofuels in India to enhance energy security.

Government Efforts for Biofuel Expansion

- **Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana** (Jaiv Indhan – Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran Yojana): It promotes 2G ethanol production from agricultural waste and residues.
- **SATAT Scheme** (Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation): It promotes Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production as a fuel alternative.

Good Samaritan Scheme Government Schemes

Context

- Only 813 people have been awarded under the Good Samaritan scheme over the past five years, from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

About

- It was launched in 2021
- **Implementation** - Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH).
- **Objective** - to reduce road accident fatalities by incentivising bystanders to rush victims to the hospital within the "Golden Hour" (the first 60 minutes).

Key Features

- **Reward:** A cash prize of ₹25,000 per incident and a Certificate of Appreciation.
- **Duration** - 2026-27 to 2030-31 cycle
- **Financing** - Central sponsored scheme.
- **Integration:** Operates alongside the PM RAHAT Scheme, which offers cashless medical treatment up to ₹1.5 lakh for accident victims.

PM RAHAT (Road Accident Victim Hospitalization and Assured Treatment)

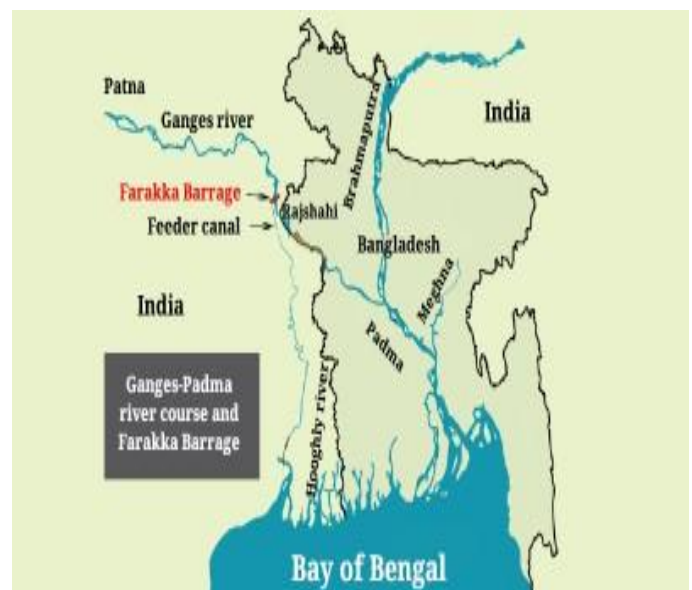
- It is a newly launched initiative by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

- **Objective** - to provide immediate, cashless medical treatment to road accident victims across India.
- **Significance** - it aims to reduce fatalities during the "Golden Hour" (the critical first hour after an accident).

Key features of the scheme

- It includes cashless treatment up to ₹1.5 lakh for up to 7 days.
- It offers **stabilization care** for a maximum of 24 hours in cases that are not life-threatening and 48 hours in life-threatening situations.
- **The scheme covers all road accident victims on all types of roads.**
- **Hospitals cannot ask for advance payments** for emergency stabilization.
- Implementation is linked with the 112 helpline for emergency response.
- Treatment is available at **hospitals empaneled under Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY).**
- A digital system connects the eDAR and TMS 2.0 for reporting and claim processing. Funding comes from the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund (MVAFF).
- Grievances are handled by a **Grievance Redressal Officer** at the district level.

Farakka Treaty International



Context

- With the **1996 Farakka Treaty** set to expire on **12 December 2026**, demands have been raised to review its provisions in light of Bihar's future water requirements.

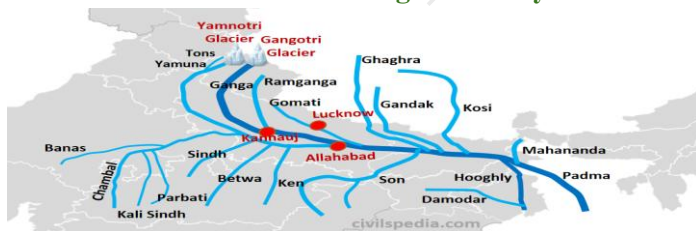
Farakka Treaty

- It is also known as the **Ganga Water Treaty**.
- It was signed on **12 December 1996** between **Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda of India** and **Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh**.
- It governs the **sharing of Ganga waters at the Farakka Barrage**.
- The **Farakka Barrage**, built on the **Bhagirathi River** in West Bengal.
- It was constructed to **improve the navigability of the Kolkata Port** by diverting water into the **Hooghly River**.

Padma River

- The Padma River is **one of the largest and most important rivers in Bangladesh**.
- It is the main **tributary of the Ganges River** after the Ganges enters Bangladesh from India.
- The **Padma flows southeast**, joins the **Jamuna River (the lower Brahmaputra)**, and later merges with the **Meghna River** before emptying into the **Bay of Bengal**.
- It is a major part of the **world's largest delta system**, the **Ganges–Brahmaputra–Meghna Delta**.

Additional Information - Ganga River System



The Ganga River System is India's largest river basin.

- **Origin** - The river starts as the **Bhagirathi** from the **Gangotri Glacier**.
- **Name**: It becomes the **Ganga** when it joins the **Alaknanda** at **Devprayag**.
- **RiverLength**: It is **2,525 km** long.

- **States**: It flows through five states: **Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal**.
- **The Delta**: It splits in West Bengal. One part goes to Bangladesh (called Padma). It helps form the **Sundarbans Delta**, the biggest delta in the world.

Important Tributaries

- **Left-Bank (North)**: Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi.
- **Right-Bank (South)**: Yamuna (the longest one) and Son.

Key Exam Facts

- **National River**: Named **India's National River** in 2008.
- **Ganga Dolphin**: This is **India's National Aquatic Animal**. It is endangered.
- **Namami Gange**: The main government project to clean and protect the river.

Agni-4 Defence

DEFENCEHQ
— THE TIMES OF INDIA

AGNI MISSILE SERIES BREAKDOWN

AGNI-I

SHORT-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE (SRBM)

RANGE
700–1,200 km

PURPOSE | Tactical nuclear deterrence against neighbouring threats

LAUNCH PLATFORM | Road and rail mobile launcher

KEY FEATURE | Quick deployment and high mobility



AGNI-II

MEDIUM-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE (MRBM)

RANGE
2,000 km

STAGES | Two-stage solid-fuel missile

CAPABILITY | Can carry conventional or nuclear warheads

KEY FEATURE | Rail and road mobile launch system



AGNI-III

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE (IRBM)

WEIGHT | Heavier payload carrying capability

PURPOSE | Strengthening strategic deterrence

KEY FEATURE | Designed for deeper strike capability



AGNI MISSILE SERIES BREAKDOWN

DEFENCEHQ
POWERED BY THE TIMES OF INDIA

AGNI-IV

Advanced IRBM

PURPOSE | Tactical nuclear deterrence against neighbouring threats

TECHNOLOGY | Ring laser gyro and composite rocket motor

CAPABILITY | Nuclear-capable precision strike missile

RANGE
3,500–4,000 km

AGNI-V

INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (ICBM)

RANGE
5,000+ km

STAGES | Three-stage solid-fuel missile

TECHNOLOGY | Canister launch system and MIRV capability

KEY FEATURE | Faster launch readiness and multiple warhead delivery

STATUS | Successfully tested with MIRV technology in 2024 and 2025

AGNI-P (Prime)

NEXT-GENERATION BALLISTIC MISSILE

PURPOSE | Replacement for Agni-I and Agni-II

TECHNOLOGY | Lighter composite body with advanced guidance

KEY FEATURE | High accuracy and dual-canister launch capability

RANGE
1,000–2,000 km
(estimated)

- **Technology:** Uses advanced Ring Laser Gyroscope navigation and a heat shield that resists 4,000°C re-entry temperatures.
- **Significance:** Operated by the Strategic Forces Command to enforce India's Credible Minimum Deterrence and No-First-Use policy.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Award for Environment Protection Awards



News

- **P. Pechiyammal** of Ramanathapuram and **Govindhammal** of Villupuram were given the **Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Award for Environment Protection 2026**.
- **Pechiyammal** was recognised for pioneering the collection of ghost fishing gear (abandoned fishing nets, nylon ropes and plastic waste) from coastal areas, a move that has helped **reduce marine pollution**.
- **Govindhammal** was recognised for her contribution toward **promoting sustainable agriculture**, empowering farmers with better seeds and improved farming practices.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Award for Environment Protection

- It was **instituted** by the **Rotary Club of Madras East (RCME)** in the name of its honorary member and agricultural scientist, the late M.S. Swaminathan.
- It is being supported by **CavinKare Pvt. Ltd.**

Context

- India successfully test-fired the medium-range ballistic missile **Agni-4** from the **Integrated Test Range at Chandipur in Odisha**.

Agni-IV

- It is a **nuclear-capable surface-to-surface ballistic missile**
- **Developed by - DRDO.**
- **Type:** **Two-stage solid-fueled** medium-range ballistic missile (MRBM).
- **Range:** Approximately **4,000 km**.
- **Payload:** Can carry a **1,000 kg nuclear or conventional warhead**.
- **Mobility:** Launched from a **road-mobile launcher** for strategic flexibility.

- It is presented to either an individual, a company, or an NGO that has contributed, either directly or indirectly, to enhancing environmental protection and awareness.

Additional Information - M. S. Swaminathan

- He was known as the Father of India's Green Revolution.
- The term 'Green Revolution', was coined by William S Gaud in 1968.

Awards in India:

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award
2. Indira Gandhi Prize
3. Padma Shri in 1967
4. Padma Bhushan in 1972
5. Padma Vibhushan in 1989,
6. **Bharat Ratna in 2024.**

Green Revolution

- It refers to a period of significant increase in agricultural production resulting from the adoption of modern technology, high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, irrigation, and mechanization.

Revolution	Sectors
White Revolution	Operation Flood, launched in 1970, ushered in the White Revolution and transformed the dairy sector in India.
Yellow Revolution	Launched in the early 1990s to achieve self-sufficiency in Oilseed production
Blue Revolution	Launched in 2015-26, it aims to transform the Fisheries sector
Black Revolution	Self-sufficiency in the crude/petroleum sector
Golden Revolution	Increase in the production of honey and horticulture
Silver Revolution	Launched in the 1970s and 1980s to increase egg production and the growth of the poultry sector


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PRELIMS CRASH COURSE 2026



10ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2026



ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಅವಧಿ

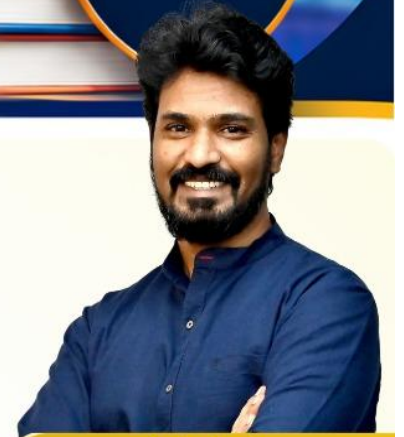
2.5

 ತಿಂಗಳು

ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳು

-  ತಜ್ಞ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಬೋಧನೆ
-  ಆಫ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ
-  ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (GS), ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ & ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ತರಬೇತಿ.

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-  ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ



ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ
ವಿನಯ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಜಿ ಬಿ
 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು & ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಇನ್‌ಸೈಟ್ಸ್ ಐಎಎಸ್



ಒಟ್ಟು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು: 11 ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು + 10 ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು [Paper-1: 5 Tests + Paper-2: 5 Tests]

KARNATAKA SPECIFIC

[ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಘಟನೆಗಳು]


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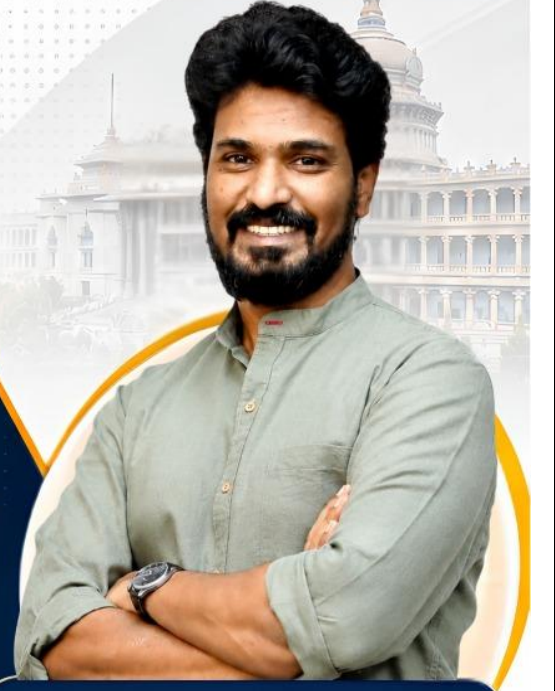
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ವಿನಯ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಜಿ ಬಿ
ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಇನ್‌ಸೈಟ್ಸ್ ಐಎಎಸ್



ಆರಂಭದ ದಿನಾಂಕ

17th

ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2026



ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಅವಧಿ

40

Days



ಅನುಭವ ಹೊಂದಿದ
ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಂದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ
ಸಮಗ್ರ ಬೋಧನೆ



One-on-one
Mentorship



ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ
ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಣಿತ
ತಜ್ಞರು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ



ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ
ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ
ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ



ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಮತ್ತು
ಆಫ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಎರಡೂ
ಮಾದರಿಯ



ವಾರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ
ಘಟನೆಗಳ ತರಗತಿಗಳು &
ಮಾಸಿಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಲಭ್ಯ

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Till 15th
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(ಗ್ರೂಪ್ A & ಗ್ರೂಪ್ B ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ)

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು

30

ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ದಿನಾಂಕ:
10ನೇ
ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2026



ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು

18 Tests

ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳ
ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವಿಕೆಯ
ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ



ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಘಟನೆಗಳು

2 Tests

ಬಜೆಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ
ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು
ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ



ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ
ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು

10 Tests



ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ
ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾರಾಂಶ



ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು
ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ
ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ



ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ
ತುರಿತ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳು



ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಮತ್ತು
ಪೂರ್ಣಾವಧಿಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ
ಸರಣಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು



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TIME TABLE

EARLY BIRD
OFFER

20%

TILL 8TH
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