

# Daily Current Affairs





3  
**The Hindu**



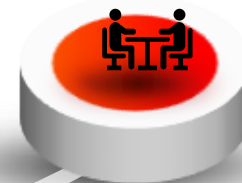
0  
**PIB, PRS & Other newspaper**



3  
**The Indian Express**



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**Jansatta**




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**Financial Express**



A woman in athletic wear is running on a dirt trail that winds through a mountainous landscape. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow over the scene. The background features rolling hills and valleys covered in green vegetation. The overall mood is one of perseverance and achievement.

“SUCCESS IS JUST  
DELAYED RESULTS OF  
CONSISTENT EFFORT.”

— Unknown



# UMANG 360



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Umang 360 Current Affairs Magazine 2026-27 is made very simple and easy to understand in a user-friendly and simple format for competitive exam aspirants. It includes all the important current affairs between the period of March 2026 and April 2027; Current Affairs Magazine covers all national and international events, schemes of the government, important updates, as well as exam-related MCQs. The information is articulated in a clear and tight manner, making it straightforward and quick to revamp. The magazine saves you time and boosts preparation by bringing everything together and helping you prepare effectively. Umang 360 is a good choice to help you succeed in the exams, should you need a reliable and effective source of current affairs. It is available in e-PDF format for easy access anytime, anywhere.

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LIVE QUIZZES TESTS CLASSES



Topic	English	हिंदी	
Why in News	TVK president C. Joseph Vijay is set to be sworn in as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.	TVK अध्यक्ष सी. जोसेफ विजय तमिलनाडु के मुख्यमंत्री पद की शपथ लेने वाले हैं।	
State	Tamil Nadu	तमिलनाडु	
Party	Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam (TVK)	तमिलगा वेत्रि कझगम (TVK)	
Leader	C. Joseph Vijay	सी. जोसेफ विजय	
Governor	Governor Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar appointed Vijay as CM-designate.	राज्यपाल राजेंद्र विश्वनाथ आर्लेकर ने विजय को मुख्यमंत्री-नामित नियुक्त किया।	
Oath Venue	Nehru Stadium, Chennai	नेहरू स्टेडियम, चेन्नई	
Oath Time	10 a.m. on Sunday	रविवार सुबह 10 बजे	
Ministers	Nine Ministers are expected to take oath along with Vijay.	विजय के साथ नौ मंत्री शपथ ले सकते हैं।	
Assembly Strength	Tamil Nadu Assembly has 234 seats.	तमिलनाडु विधानसभा में 234 सीटें हैं।	
Majority Mark	Majority mark is 118 seats.	बहुमत का आंकड़ा 118 सीटें है।	

TVK Seats	TVK won 108 seats, with effective strength of 107 because Vijay won from two constituencies and must vacate one seat.	TVK ने 108 सीटें जीतीं, पर विजय के दो सीटों से जीतने के कारण प्रभावी संख्या 107 है।
Coalition Support	Congress, CPI, CPI(M), VCK and IUML supported TVK.	कांग्रेस, CPI, CPI(M), VCK और IUML ने TVK को समर्थन दिया।
Vote of Confidence	Governor directed Vijay to prove majority by May 13.	राज्यपाल ने विजय को 13 मई तक बहुमत सिद्ध करने का निर्देश दिया।
Political Significance	It ends nearly six decades of alternating rule by DMK and AIADMK.	यह DMK और AIADMK के लगभग छह दशकों के वैकल्पिक शासन को समाप्त करता है।
Congress Role	Congress extended support but remained part of the DMK-led alliance.	कांग्रेस ने समर्थन दिया, लेकिन DMK-नेतृत्व वाले गठबंधन में बनी रही।
VCK Stand	VCK extended support to prevent President's Rule in Tamil Nadu.	VCK ने तमिलनाडु में राष्ट्रपति शासन रोकने के लिए समर्थन दिया।
IUML Role	IUML also extended support to TVK.	IUML ने भी TVK को समर्थन दिया।
Political Nature	This is a coalition government.	यह एक गठबंधन सरकार है।

Chief Minister	Head of the elected government in a State.	राज्य की निर्वाचित सरकार का प्रमुख।
Governor	Constitutional head of the State.	राज्य का संवैधानिक प्रमुख।
CM Appointment	Governor appoints the leader who appears to command majority in the Assembly.	राज्यपाल उस नेता को नियुक्त करता है जिसके पास विधानसभा में बहुमत होने की संभावना हो।
Floor Test	A test conducted in the Assembly to prove majority.	विधानसभा में बहुमत सिद्ध करने की प्रक्रिया।
Vote of Confidence	Motion moved by the government to prove majority support.	सरकार द्वारा बहुमत सिद्ध करने के लिए लाया गया प्रस्ताव।
Coalition Government	Government formed by two or more parties/groups.	दो या अधिक दलों/समूहों द्वारा बनाई गई सरकार।
Hung Assembly	Situation where no party gets clear majority.	जब किसी दल को स्पष्ट बहुमत नहीं मिलता।
President's Rule	Imposed under Article 356 when constitutional machinery fails in a State.	अनुच्छेद 356 के तहत राज्य में संवैधानिक तंत्र विफल होने पर लागू।
Council of Ministers	Ministers who aid and advise the Governor through the Chief Minister.	मुख्यमंत्री के माध्यम से राज्यपाल को सहायता और सलाह देने वाले मंत्री।

Article	Provision	हिंदी
Article 163	Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor.	राज्यपाल को सहायता और सलाह देने के लिए मंत्रिपरिषद।
Article 164	Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor; ministers are appointed on CM's advice.	मुख्यमंत्री की नियुक्ति राज्यपाल करता है; मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति मुख्यमंत्री की सलाह पर होती है।
Article 164(2)	Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.	मंत्रिपरिषद विधानसभा के प्रति सामूहिक रूप से उत्तरदायी होती है।
Article 174	Governor can summon, prorogue and dissolve the State Legislature.	राज्यपाल राज्य विधानमंडल को बुला, स्थगित और भंग कर सकता है।
Article 175	Governor can address and send messages to the House.	राज्यपाल सदन को संबोधित कर सकता है और संदेश भेज सकता है।
Article 356	President's Rule in case of failure of constitutional machinery.	संवैधानिक तंत्र की विफलता पर राष्ट्रपति शासन।

• **Q. Consider the following statements:**

• The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by the Governor.

• The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

• President's Rule in a State is imposed under Article 352.

• Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Option

Answer

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

## What is India's first orbital data centre satellite?

What is an orbital data centre? Why are global firms interested? What does the Pixxel-Sarvam partnership involve?

**Jacob Koshy**

The story so far:

**I**n May 4, Pixxel, a Bengaluru-based imaging satellite company, said that it would partner with the AI firm Sarvam to launch what is being described as India's first 'orbital data centre' satellite, named Pathfinder. This is expected to be a 200 kg-class satellite scheduled for orbit by the fourth quarter of 2026. It will carry data-centre-class GPUs (graphics processing units) alongside Pixxel's hyperspectral imaging camera, the company's bread-and-butter business.

**What is an orbital data centre?**

It is a constellation of satellites carrying the same kind of GPUs found in terrestrial data centres. It can train and run AI models in orbit rather than only relying data to ground stations. Such a centre can do more demanding work than the low-power 'edge' processors that conventional satellites use for tasks like signal compression. Edges containing on-board computers to the practice of running computation close to where data is generated rather than in a centralised cloud, and the same logic applied in orbit, is what space-based compute promises to extend.

Pixxel's Pathfinder is being built as a single-satellite demonstrator, designed to test whether ground-grade hardware can be made to function reliably in the harsh, hot environment of low Earth orbit.

An orbital data centre

can do more

demanding work

than the low-power 'edge'

processors that conventional

satellites use for tasks like

signal compression

centres real. Data centres are

being constrained by limits on

energy availability, land, water, and

local regulations, each of which

is amplified by the demands of AI. In the

right orbit, solar power is effectively

offers free electricity, which proponents

regard as the strongest argument for

moving computation to space.

Earth observation satellites also generate

detailed, heavy image files that are

expensive to download; processing the data

in orbit and beaming down only the

conclusions has long been seen as a

way to ease that bottleneck.

The third factor is competitive

positioning. SpaceX CEO, Elon Musk, said in

2025 that "simply scaling up Starlink V3

satellites, which have high-speed laser

links, would work. SpaceX will be

doing this." He also argued that "Starlink

(the company's most powerful rocket) could

deliver 100GW/year to high Earth orbit

within four to five years if we can solve the

other parts of the equation." Amazon

founder Jeff Bezos' Blue Origin, Microsoft's

Azure Space, and Lonestar Data

Holdings have already begun pilot

deployments. None of these efforts has

yet produced a commercial-scale orbital

data centre.

**What are the challenges?**

The GPU chips powered by electricity from

solar panels become hot. Now space may be

cool, and common sense may suggest it is

a natural sink for the heat. However, space

is also empty and its vacuum eliminates

convection. This is the mechanism by

which warm air on earth is normally

carried away from terrestrial servers; in

orbit, a hot GPU chip is effectively an

oven unable to fan away its own waste

energy, with no air to carry it off. The only

solution to this is radiation, which

requires that heat be pumped

through ammonia-filled loops to deployable

panels, where it can be radiated as

infrared light into space. The history of

crewed spaceflight is riddled with

reminders of how unproven this

regime can be.

Radiation damage is the second

problem, and one that has shaped the

design of every long-duration mission

flown to date. 'Bit flips' — where

bits and bytes of computer memory

change — and long-term semiconductor

degradation are caused by cosmic rays, and

radiation hardened chips which govern

most space hardware, typically lag

commercial GPUs by years. Power

requires storage for eclipse periods, and

maintenance is effectively impossible

without robotic servicing, so redundancy

must be designed in from the start.

**What does the Pixxel-Sarvam partnership**

**actually involve?**

The Pathfinder satellite will be designed,

built, launched, and operated by Pixxel.

Sarvam, an Indian AI firm will provide what it

describes as the AI backbone, with full-stack

language models being run on the satellite's

GPU layer for both training and inference.

Pixxel's hyperspectral camera will be carried on

the same platform, giving the mission an

immediate use case: imagery captured in

orbit can be analysed in orbit, with only the

conclusions transmitted to Earth. The

Pixxel team has several experts who

have worked with the Indian Space

Research Organisation and have

experience in thermal management in

space.

## What is the Governor's role in a hung Assembly?

Why did the Governor refuse to swear in TVK party president Vijay as the new Tamil Nadu Chief Minister for many days? What is the primary objective of the Governor in such situations? What has the Supreme Court ruled in the past? Is the floor test the best way of proving majority?

**Krishnadas Balagopal**

The story so far:

**D**espite the Tamilaga Vetri Kazhagam (TVK) emerging as the single largest party in the 2026 Assembly elections in Tamil Nadu, Governor Rajendra Arlekar refused to swear in party president C. Joseph Vijay as the new Chief Minister for several days. The Lok Bhavan insisted that Mr. Vijay prove majority by handing over physical letters of support from at least 118 MLAs in the 234-seat Legislative Assembly. On May 9, Mr. Vijay met the Governor for the fourth time and staked claim to form the government. He is scheduled to take oath at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

**What is the role of the Governor in the formation of a new government if there is a hung Assembly following an election?**

The Governor appoints the Chief Minister under article 164 of the Constitution. The Constitution does not provide a settled procedure for a Governor to choose a Chief Minister in a hung Assembly though constitutional conventions dictate that the Governor's actions must be guided by sobriety.

The primary objective of the Governor, as a constitutional head of the State, is to ensure the formation of a stable government. To this end, the Sarkaria Commission; the five-member committee of Governors appointed by the President pursuant to the decision taken at the Conference of Governors held in New Delhi in November 1970, and conventions evolved through successive Supreme Court rulings provide that the personal bona fide or any ipse dixit of Governors is irrelevant.

The Lok Bhavan must proceed legally and explore all possibilities with political parties.



TVK chief Vijay meets Tamil Nadu Governor Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar at Lok Bhavan in Chennai on Friday. PTI

The Supreme Court has time and again held that the House, and not Lok Bhavan, is the place where democracy is in action.

groups, and independent MLAs within a reasonable time to maintain the constitutional machinery in the State. Only if all alternatives fail, and to avoid any violence to correct constitutional practice, should a Governor, as a last resort, initiate the process of dissolution of the President's rule in the State under Article 356 of the Constitution.

The Constitution has not defined the "reasonable time" a Governor could take to explore possibilities for forming a responsible and stable government. But the Governor cannot wait indefinitely, and in the process, lay the field open for horse-trading. In fact, the Supreme Court has interpreted in the *B.R. Kapur* (2001) and *Rameshwar Prasad* (2006) judgments that the Governor could dissolve a Legislative Assembly under Article 174(2)(b) even before the first meeting of the State Legislature, to avoid a breakdown of the constitutional machinery due to parties' inability to stake claim to form a new government for want of requisite strength. The Governor cannot be in limbo, neither being able to appoint a government nor exercise the power of dissolution.

**What is the hierarchy or order of preference to extend an invitation to form a government?**

The Sarkaria Commission Report of 1988, endorsed by the Supreme Court, has recommended that a Governor should first invite the pre-poll alliance which has won a majority. However, in Tamil Nadu, no such alliance has clear majority. The next option is to invite the single largest party that could demonstrate majority support. A nine-judge bench in the *S.R. Bommai* judgment (1994) reasoned that the Constitution does not create an obligation for political parties forming the government should necessarily have a majority in the Assembly. Minority governments are not unknown. What is necessary is that government should enjoy the confidence of the House." The Supreme Court said.

The third in the order of preference is a post-poll alliance of parties that can demonstrate a majority in the Assembly. The use of this third option has become more frequent in recent times, with coalition governments becoming the norm. The Court had found nothing wrong in ideologically different parties engaging in mutually convenient post-poll alliances to cross the Rubicon of the "golden majority" in the House.

If none of these options work, the Governor can recommend President's rule, although this is an extreme measure. The Court has advised

that a "constitutional machinery in the State should, as far as possible, be maintained." This advice has assumed new relevance in recent years, with Governors seen as using their discretionary powers to recommend President's rule to "promote the political interests of the party in power at the Centre."

**Has the floor test been a constant, objective means to prove majority?** Critics have said Governor Arlekar's insistence on physical letters of support is the sole reason for the deadlock in Tamil Nadu. A writ petition has been filed in the Supreme Court, arguing that the Governor is "duty-bound" to invite Mr. Vijay to form the new government, swear him in, and immediately subject his claim to a trust vote on the floor of the Assembly.

The Committee of Governors had also concluded that the test of confidence in the government should normally be left to a vote in the Assembly.

Though the *S.R. Bommai* judgment includes a paragraph indicating that a floor test should be confined to testing the strength of an incumbent Chief Minister who is alleged to have lost majority support, and not used in the formation of a new government after elections, successive Supreme Court precedents have nevertheless ruled on the floor test as the most objective and transparent way to ascertain majority. These judgments also highlighted that the fate of the electorate's mandate must not be left to the personal discretion of the Governor.

**What are some instances where floor tests rescued the constitutional machinery in States?**

Repeated occasions of the Court ordering floor tests to assess a claim to govern, whether by an existing or incoming government, has made it the touchstone for ensuring a stable government. In 2017, the Court declined to stay the swearing-in of the Bharatiya Janata Party's Manohar Parrikar as Goa Chief Minister at the head of a post-poll alliance, but reduced the 15-day window allowed to him to prove majority over the Congress, which was the single largest party, and ordered a floor test in 48 hours. Mr. Parrikar won the floor test. The Court intervened in Karnataka the next year after the Governor invited B.S. Yediyurappa to form the government while giving him 15 days to prove majority. On a challenge by the Congress-Janata Dal (Secular) combine, the Court allowed the swearing-in but cut short the time for the floor test to 24 hours and said it must be conducted on live camera and not by secret ballot. Mr. Yediyurappa resigned before the trust vote.

The Supreme Court has held that the House, and not Lok Bhavan, "is the place where democracy is in action." That is, the decision on who should govern must not be left to the subjective satisfaction of the Governor but be determined on the floor of the House.

## Why is hantavirus drawing global attention?

What is hantavirus? What happened on the expedition cruise ship MV Hondius early this month? How does hantavirus spread? Why are health agencies monitoring recent cases? What are the symptoms and treatment options? How concerned should the public be?

**Athira Elissa Johnson**

The story so far:

**R**eporting a hantavirus outbreak on the MV *Hondius* expedition cruise ship in early May, in which three deaths were reported and at least five others were infected, global attention has once again turned to the group of viruses. Hantavirus had made headlines last year following the passing of Betsy Hackman, wife of renowned American actor Gene Hackman.

**What happened on the ship?**

The Dutch expedition cruise ship was travelling from Lisbon in Azores across parts of the South Atlantic towards Cape Verde and the Canary Islands when cases were identified among both the passengers and the crew.

The World Health Organization (WHO) said 17 passengers and crew were onboard, and 34 passengers and crew had previously disembarked. It said that as of May 8, there were eight cases (six confirmed and two probable cases) reported. Three of them died (two confirmed and one probable) after contracting the Andes strain of hantavirus, which several others were hospitalised with symptoms including fever and breathing difficulties.



MV Hondius docks off Cape Verde's Praia port on May 4, as health authorities investigate suspected hantavirus cases. REUTERS

WHO has stated that hantavirus does not spread easily between humans like airborne viruses such as influenza or SARS-CoV-2.

After confirmed and suspected cases had been identified among passengers after they left the ship and travelled to different countries, health authorities in Singapore, Switzerland, South Africa, Spain, and the U.S. began tracking and monitoring passengers.

**What is hantavirus?**

Hantaviruses are a group of viruses mainly carried by rodents such as rats and mice. Human beings can get infected after coming into contact with infected rodent urine, saliva, or droppings, especially while cleaning or in contaminated areas, which can release virus particles into the air.

Hantavirus is transmitted either the lungs or the kidneys. Some strains can cause hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, a severe respiratory illness, while others can lead to haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome, affecting the kidneys and blood vessels. WHO states that even though most hantaviruses do not spread from one human to another, the Andes virus strain, an instance of South America has shown some human-to-human transmission, usually among close contacts.

**Why are health agencies concerned now?**

Medical cases. Several others were hospitalised with symptoms including fever and breathing difficulties. The outbreak linked to the MV *Hondius* cruise ship drew attention because passengers travelled across several countries before the infection was identified. WHO reported that cases were characterised by fever, gastrointestinal symptoms, pneumonia, respiratory distress, and shock. Reacting to fears of another pandemic, officials from WHO and the Disease Control and Prevention have stressed that hantavirus spreads very differently from viruses such as COVID-19 and is far less transmissible.

**What are the symptoms?**

WHO states that symptoms usually appear between one and eight weeks after exposure. Early symptoms are often flu-like and include fever, muscle aches, fatigue, headache, chills, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. In severe cases, the infection can affect the

lungs, causing coughing, chest tightness, breathing difficulty, and fluid build-up in the lungs. Some forms of the disease can also affect the kidneys and blood vessels, leading to kidney complications or bleeding problems. Since the symptoms can resemble illnesses such as influenza, COVID-19, dengue, or pneumonia, diagnosis may sometimes be delayed. Even though infections remain rare overall, severe respiratory forms of hantavirus infection can be dangerous, particularly without early medical care.

**Who is at risk?**

People living or working in rodent-prone environments face the highest risk. Farmers, forestry workers, campers, construction workers, and people cleaning poorly ventilated or abandoned buildings are vulnerable. Health agencies also advise caution while handling pet rodents or entering rodent-infested spaces.

**Is there a treatment or cure?**

WHO notes that early diagnosis and timely medical attention can significantly improve outcomes. Prevention is important, particularly through rodent control, proper sanitation, and safe cleaning practices in potentially contaminated environments.

Currently, there is no specific antiviral cure or approved vaccine for hantavirus infection. Treatment mainly focuses on supportive medical care, including oxygen therapy, fluid management, and intensive care support during severe illness. Some patients may require mechanical ventilation.

**Could this become another pandemic?**

Public health agencies say current evidence does not suggest a COVID-19-like global pandemic scenario. WHO has repeatedly stated that the overall risk to the wider public remains low and that hantavirus does not spread easily between humans like airborne viruses such as influenza or SARS-CoV-2.

The outbreak has also drawn attention to zoonotic diseases — infections that spread from animals to humans — and highlighted the importance of staying prepared as global travel and human-animal interactions increase. At the same time, WHO and other health agencies have stressed that stronger surveillance, quicker reporting, testing systems, and coordination between countries are helping health authorities respond effectively.

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Public health agencies say current evidence does not suggest a COVID-19-like global pandemic scenario. WHO has repeatedly stated that the overall risk to the wider public remains low and that hantavirus does not spread easily between humans like airborne viruses such as influenza or SARS-CoV-2.

The outbreak has also drawn attention to zoonotic diseases – infections that spread from animals to humans – and highlighted the importance of staying prepared as global travel and human-animal interactions increase. At the same time, WHO and other health agencies have stressed that stronger surveillance, quicker reporting, testing systems, and coordination between countries are helping health authorities respond effectively.



MV *Hondius* docks off Cape Verde's Praia port on May 4, as health authorities investigate suspected hantavirus cases. REUTERS

# WHY IN NEWS | चर्चा में क्यों

## **MV Hondius Outbreak (May 2025)**

*MV हॉंडियस प्रकोप — मई 2025*

Dutch expedition ship travelling Ushuaia→Cape Verde reported 3 deaths, 8 cases (6 confirmed, 2 probable)

## **5+ Countries Tracking Passengers**

*5+ देश यात्रियों को ट्रैक कर रहे हैं*

Singapore, Switzerland, South Africa, Spain & USA began monitoring after passengers disembarked

## **No Vaccine, No Antiviral Exists**

*कोई टीका नहीं, कोई एंटीवायरल नहीं*

Treatment is supportive only — oxygen therapy, fluid management, mechanical ventilation

## **Andes Strain — Rare Human-to-Human**

*एंडीज स्ट्रेन — दुर्लभ मानव-से-मानव संचरण*

Only hantavirus strain with human-to-human transmission capability identified in South America

## **WHO Monitoring — Low Public Risk**

*WHO निगरानी — जनता के लिए कम जोखिम*

WHO states hantavirus does NOT spread easily between humans; far less contagious than COVID-19

# WHAT IS HANTAVIRUS? | हंटवायरस क्या है?

 RNA Virus family spread by rodents via urine, saliva & droppings — NOT by bites | कृंतकों के मूत्र, लार, मल से फैलने वाला RNA वायरस परिवार — काटने से नहीं

## HPS — LUNGS

### Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome

हंटवायरस पल्मोनरी सिंड्रोम

Region / क्षेत्र: Americas (North & South)

Strain Eg / उदाहरण: Sin Nombre virus, Andes virus

**CFR: 35–40%**

Symptoms / लक्षण:

Fever → Cough → Breathing Difficulty → Fluid in Lungs

## HFRS — KIDNEYS

### Haemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome

रक्तस्रावी बुखार व गुर्दे का सिंड्रोम

Region / क्षेत्र: Asia & Europe

Strain Eg / उदाहरण: Hantaan virus, Seoul virus, Puumala

**CFR: 1–15%**

Symptoms / लक्षण:

Fever → Kidney Failure → Bleeding problems

 Andes strain = ONLY hantavirus with human-to-human transmission | एंडीज स्ट्रेन = एकमात्र मानव-से-मानव संचरण वाला स्ट्रेन

# MULTI-SUBJECT CONNECTIONS | बहु-विषय संबंध

## History / इतिहास

Korean War 1950–53: First cases of HFRS in US soldiers near Hantan River, Korea

कोरियाई युद्ध में पहले मामले; 1976 में हांटान नदी से वायरस पृथक; 1993 HPS पहचाना गया

## Geography / भूगोल

Andes strain: Patagonia (Argentina/Chile) | Ushuaia: World's southernmost city | Cape Verde: N. Atlantic archipelago

एंडीज स्ट्रेन — पेटागोनिया; उशुआइया — विश्व का दक्षिणतम शहर; केप वर्दे — उत्तर अटलांटिक

## Polity / राजव्यवस्था

IHR 2005 (in force 2007): WHO framework binding 196 nations for disease reporting | PHEIC: WHO's highest alert level

IHR 2005 — 196 देशों में अनिवार्य रोग रिपोर्टिंग; PHEIC — WHO की सर्वोच्च चेतावनी

## Economy / अर्थव्यवस्था

Cruise tourism hit by outbreaks | Rodent control = major agricultural economy issue | Health systems cost

क्रूज पर्यटन प्रभावित; कृंतक नियंत्रण — कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रमुख चुनौती

## Environment / पर्यावरण

Zoonotic diseases rise due to deforestation & urban sprawl pushing rodents into human spaces | One Health approach

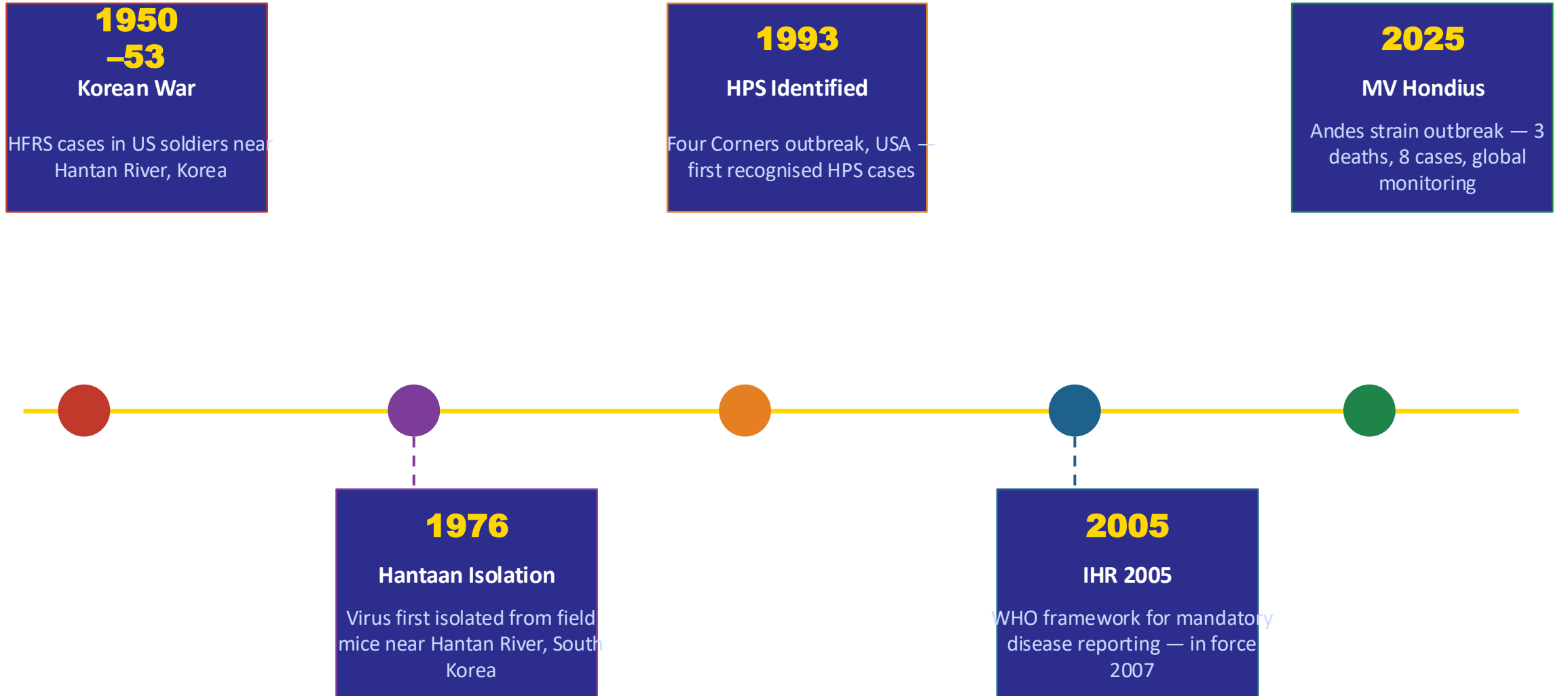
वनों की कटाई से कृंतक मानव क्षेत्रों में; वन हेल्थ — मानव-पशु पर्यावरण एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण

## Science & Tech / विज्ञान-प्रौद्योगिकी

RNA virus, Hantaviridae family | Detected via PCR & ELISA | No antiviral, no vaccine | CFR HPS: 35–40%

RNA वायरस, हैंटाविरिडे; PCR & ELISA से पता; कोई दवा/टीका नहीं; HPS मृत्यु दर 35-40%

# TIMELINE | ऐतिहासिक क्रम



# EXAM RELEVANCE | परीक्षा प्रासंगिकता

## Prelims

- ▶ Hantavirus type, transmission, syndromes
- ▶ IHR 2005, PHEIC definition
- ▶ WHO & CDC headquarters
- ▶ Andes virus — human-to-human only
- ▶ *हंटावायरस प्रकार, IHR 2005, PHEIC*

## GS-3 (S&T/Health)

- ▶ Zoonotic diseases & One Health approach
- ▶ RNA virus, Hantaviridae family
- ▶ HPS vs HFRS comparison
- ▶ India's IDSP & disease surveillance
- ▶ *ज़ूनोटिक रोग, वन हेल्थ दृष्टिकोण*

## GS-2 (Polity/IR)

- ▶ WHO's role in global health governance
- ▶ IHR 2005 — binding on 196 nations
- ▶ PHEIC declaration powers
- ▶ International Health Regulations compliance
- ▶ *वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य शासन में WHO की भूमिका*

## GS-1 (Geography)

- ▶ South Atlantic, Cape Verde location
- ▶ Andes/Patagonia region geography
- ▶ Ushuaia — world's southernmost city
- ▶ Zoonotic disease distribution globally
- ▶ *भूगोल — केप वर्दे, एंडीज, उशुआइया*

# ⚡ QUICK REVISION | त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति

**1** RNA virus spread by rodent urine/saliva/droppings — NOT by bites

कृतक मूत्र/लार/मल से — काटने से नहीं

**3** HPS (Lungs, Americas) vs HFRS (Kidneys, Asia/Europe)

HPS — फेफड़े (अमेरिका) | HFRS — गुर्दे (एशिया/यूरोप)

**5** MV Hondius: Dutch ship, 3 deaths, 8 cases, May 2025

MV हॉंडियस — 3 मौतें, 8 मामले, मई 2025

**7** IHR 2005 (in force 2007) — mandatory reporting, 196 countries

IHR 2005 — 196 देशों में अनिवार्य रिपोर्टिंग

**9** One Health = Human + Animal + Environmental health linkage

वन हेल्थ = मानव + पशु + पर्यावरण स्वास्थ्य

**2** Andes strain = ONLY hantavirus with human-to-human transmission

एंडीज स्ट्रेन = एकमात्र मानव-से-मानव संचरण

**4** No antiviral, no vaccine — supportive care only

कोई दवा/टीका नहीं — केवल सहायक देखभाल

**6** WHO: Risk to general public LOW; not a COVID-like pandemic

WHO: आम जनता के लिए कम जोखिम, महामारी नहीं

**8** PHEIC = WHO's highest alert (COVID, Ebola, Zika, Mpox)

PHEIC = WHO की सर्वोच्च चेतावनी

**10** High risk groups: Farmers, campers, construction workers

उच्च जोखिम: किसान, कैंपर, निर्माण मज़दूर

# India tests nuclear-capable Agni missile with MIRV system

Sushant Kulkarni

Pune, May 9

THE MINISTRY of Defence (MoD) announced on Friday that India has conducted the successful flight-trial of an advanced version of the nuclear-capable Agni missile with Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) system from Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Island, Odisha, Thursday.

Without specifying which variant of the Agni missile was used, the MoD said the missile was flight-tested with multiple payloads, targeted to different targets spatially distributed over a large geographical area in the Indian Ocean Region.

“The telemetry and tracking was carried out by multiple ground and ship-based stations. These systems tracked the entire missile trajectory from lift-off till the impact of all payloads. Flight data confirmed that all mission objectives were met during the trial. With this successful trial, India once again demonstrated the capability to target multiple strategic targets using a single missile system. This missile is developed by DRDO laboratories with the support of industries across the country. The trial was witnessed by senior scientists of DRDO and Indian Army per-



DRDO test-fired the advanced nuclear-capable Agni missile with MIRV system from Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Island, Odisha. ANI

sonnel,” the MoD said.

More than two years ago, on March 11, 2024 the MoD had said it had carried out the first successful flight test of the indigenously developed Agni-5 missile with MIRV technology.

While there was no official

confirmation of the range of the missile tested on Thursday, a NOTMAR (Note to Mariners) issued for the window of May 6 to 9 for the Bay of Bengal was to the range of around 3,600 km, suggesting the missile hit targets within this range.

Why in News	India successfully flight-tested an advanced version of the nuclear-capable Agni missile with MIRV system.	भारत ने MIRV प्रणाली से लैस परमाणु-सक्षम अग्नि मिसाइल के उन्नत संस्करण का सफल उड़ान परीक्षण किया।
Announced By	Ministry of Defence (MoD)	रक्षा मंत्रालय
Developed By	Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)	रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन
Test Location	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Island, Odisha	डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम द्वीप, ओडिशा
Missile Family	Agni series missile	अग्नि श्रृंखला की मिसाइल
Capability	Nuclear-capable ballistic missile	परमाणु-सक्षम बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल
Key Technology	MIRV — Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle	MIRV — मल्टीपल इंडिपेंडेंटली टारगेटबल री-एंट्री व्हीकल
MIRV Meaning	A single missile can carry multiple warheads and hit different targets.	एक ही मिसाइल कई वारहेड ले जाकर अलग-अलग लक्ष्यों को भेद सकती है।
Test Objective	To demonstrate India's ability to target multiple strategic targets using one missile system.	एक मिसाइल प्रणाली से कई रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों को भेदने की भारत की क्षमता दिखाना।
Payload	Missile was tested with multiple payloads.	मिसाइल का परीक्षण कई पेलोड के साथ किया गया।

Target Area	Different spatially distributed targets over a large geographical area in the Indian Ocean Region.	हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में विस्तृत भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में स्थित अलग-अलग लक्ष्यों को साधा गया।
Tracking System	Telemetry and tracking were done by multiple ground and ship-based stations.	टेलीमेट्री और ट्रैकिंग कई जमीनी तथा जहाज-आधारित स्टेशनों द्वारा की गई।
Result	Flight data confirmed that all mission objectives were met.	उड़ान डेटा ने पुष्टि की कि सभी मिशन उद्देश्य पूरे हुए।
Support	Developed with support from industries across India.	इसे देशभर की उद्योग इकाइयों के सहयोग से विकसित किया गया।
Earlier MIRV Test	India had earlier tested Agni-5 with MIRV technology on 11 March 2024.	भारत ने 11 मार्च 2024 को अग्नि-5 का MIRV तकनीक के साथ परीक्षण किया था।
Strategic Importance	Enhances India's nuclear deterrence and second-strike capability.	यह भारत की परमाणु प्रतिरोधक क्षमता और सेकंड-स्ट्राइक क्षमता को मजबूत करता है।
Possible Range Indication	NOTMAR suggested a test range of around 3,600 km.	NOTMAR से लगभग 3,600 किमी रेंज का संकेत मिला।
Related Region	Bay of Bengal / Indian Ocean Region	बंगाल की खाड़ी / हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र
Defence Significance	Strengthens India's long-range precision strike capability.	यह भारत की लंबी दूरी की सटीक मारक क्षमता को मजबूत करता है।

Missile	Approx. Range	Type	Exam Importance
Agni-I	700–900 km	Short / Medium-range ballistic missile	Pakistan-centric deterrence
Agni-II	2,000+ km	Medium-range ballistic missile	Regional deterrence
Agni-III	3,000+ km	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Strategic depth
Agni-IV	4,000 km	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Longer reach
Agni-V	5,000+ km	Long-range ballistic missile	China-centric strategic deterrence
Agni-P	1,000–2,000 km	New-generation ballistic missile	Canisterised, modern guidance

Fact	English	हिंदी
IGMDP	Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme launched in 1983.	एकीकृत निर्देशित मिसाइल विकास कार्यक्रम 1983 में शुरू हुआ।
Key Scientist	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam played a major role in India's missile programme.	डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम ने भारत के मिसाइल कार्यक्रम में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई।
DRDO	Main defence R&D agency of India.	भारत की प्रमुख रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास एजेंसी।
MoD	Ministry responsible for defence policy and armed forces.	रक्षा नीति और सशस्त्र बलों के लिए जिम्मेदार मंत्रालय।
Strategic Forces Command	Responsible for management and operational control of nuclear weapons.	परमाणु हथियारों के संचालन और नियंत्रण से संबंधित कमान।
Nuclear Doctrine	India follows "No First Use" nuclear doctrine.	भारत "पहले परमाणु प्रयोग नहीं" नीति का पालन करता है।
Nuclear Triad	Capability to launch nuclear weapons from land, air and sea.	भूमि, वायु और समुद्र से परमाणु हथियार छोड़ने की क्षमता।

• **Q. Consider the following statements about MIRV technology:**

- MIRV allows a single missile to carry multiple warheads aimed at different targets.
- MIRV reduces the strategic value of ballistic missiles.
- India tested Agni-5 with MIRV technology in March 2024.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Option

Answer

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1 and 3 only

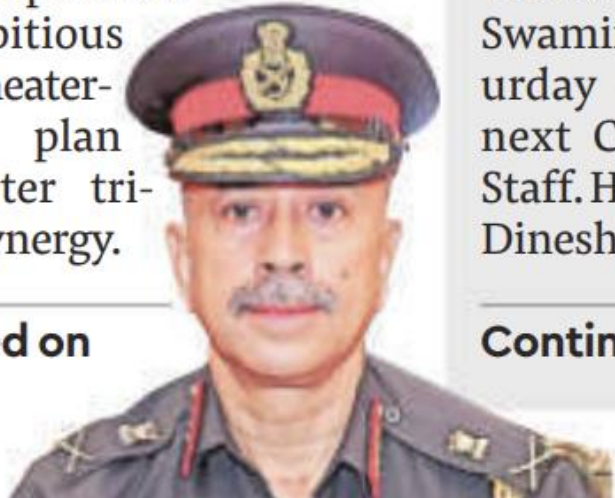
C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

# Lt Gen Subramani named next CDS

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**  
New Delhi, May 9

**LT GEN NS** Raja Subramani (retd) has been named India's next Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and his primary mandate will be to implement the ambitious military theatre-isation plan and bolster tri-services synergy.



**Continued on  
Page 2**

## Vice Admiral Swaminathan to be Navy chief

**VICE ADMIRAL KRISHNA** Swaminathan was on Saturday appointed India's next Chief of the Naval Staff. He succeeds Admiral Dinesh Kumar Tripathi.

**Continued on Page 2**

# WHY IN NEWS | चर्चा में क्यों

## India's 3rd CDS Announced (May 2025)

*भारत के तीसरे CDS की घोषणा*

Lt Gen N S Raja Subramani to take charge at end of May 2025, succeeding Gen Anil Chauhan whose tenure ends May 30

## Two-Front Border Expert

*दो-मोर्चा सीमा विशेषज्ञ*

Commanded 2 Corps (Strike Corps facing Pakistan) and 17 Mountain Division in Central Sector (China border)

## Garhwal Rifles — Commissioned Dec 14, 1985

*14 दिसंबर 1985 को 8वीं बटालियन में कमीशन*

Over four decades of service including counterinsurgency (Op Rhino, Assam) and command in J&K

## Dual Role: CDS + Secretary DMA

*दोहरी भूमिका: CDS + DMA सचिव*

He will head both the armed forces single-point advisory role AND the Department of Military Affairs under MoD

## Technology-Savvy Leader

*तकनीक-प्रेमी नेता*

Known for integrating tech, professional empathy, quick decision-making — seen as fit for modern warfare era

# CDS OF INDIA + KEY FACTS | भारत के CDS + मुख्य तथ्य

#	Name / नाम	Period	Key Note
1st	Gen Bipin Rawat	Jan 1, 2020 – Dec 8, 2021	First ever CDS; died Mi-17V5 crash, Coonoor
2nd	Gen Anil Chauhan	Sep 2022 – May 30, 2025	First retired officer as CDS
3rd	Lt Gen N S Raja Subramani	May 2025 →	Tech-savvy; two-border expert

Post Created

**Jan 1, 2020**

Kargil Review Committee (1999) recommendation

DMA (5th dept)

**MoD**

CDS = Secretary of Department of Military Affairs

CoSC

**Permanent Chair**

CDS chairs Chiefs of Staff Committee (all 3 service chiefs)

Defence Budget

**₹6.21L Cr**

India 2024–25 defence budget (~2.4% GDP, 13% Union Budget)

# MULTI-SUBJECT CONNECTIONS | बहु-विषय संबंध

## History / इतिहास

Kargil War 1999 → KRC → CDS created 2020 | Op Rhino Assam | Gen Bipin Rawat (1st CDS) died Dec 8, 2021 helicopter crash

कारगिल युद्ध → KRC → CDS; ऑपरेशन राइनो; बिपिन रावत हेलिकॉप्टर दुर्घटना 2021

## Geography / भूगोल

Western Border: J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan (Pakistan) | Northern Border: LAC — Ladakh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal (China) | Kazakhstan posting

पश्चिमी सीमा (पाकिस्तान) | उत्तरी सीमा LAC (चीन) | कज़ाकिस्तान

## Polity / राजव्यवस्था

Article 53(2): President = Supreme Commander | DMA = 5th MoD dept | CCS creates CDS | CoSC permanent chair | Theaterisation reform

अनुच्छेद 53(2); DMA; CCS; CoSC; थिएटराइजेशन सुधार

## Economy / अर्थव्यवस्था

Defence Budget ₹6.21L Cr (2024–25) | Atmanirbhar Bharat Defence | Positive Indigenisation List | Joint logistics reduces cost duplication

रक्षा बजट ₹6.21 लाख करोड़; आत्मनिर्भर रक्षा; स्वदेशीकरण सूची

## Environment / पर्यावरण

Glacial retreat affects Himalayan military logistics | High-altitude border infrastructure impacts ecosystem | Military in disaster relief (HADR)

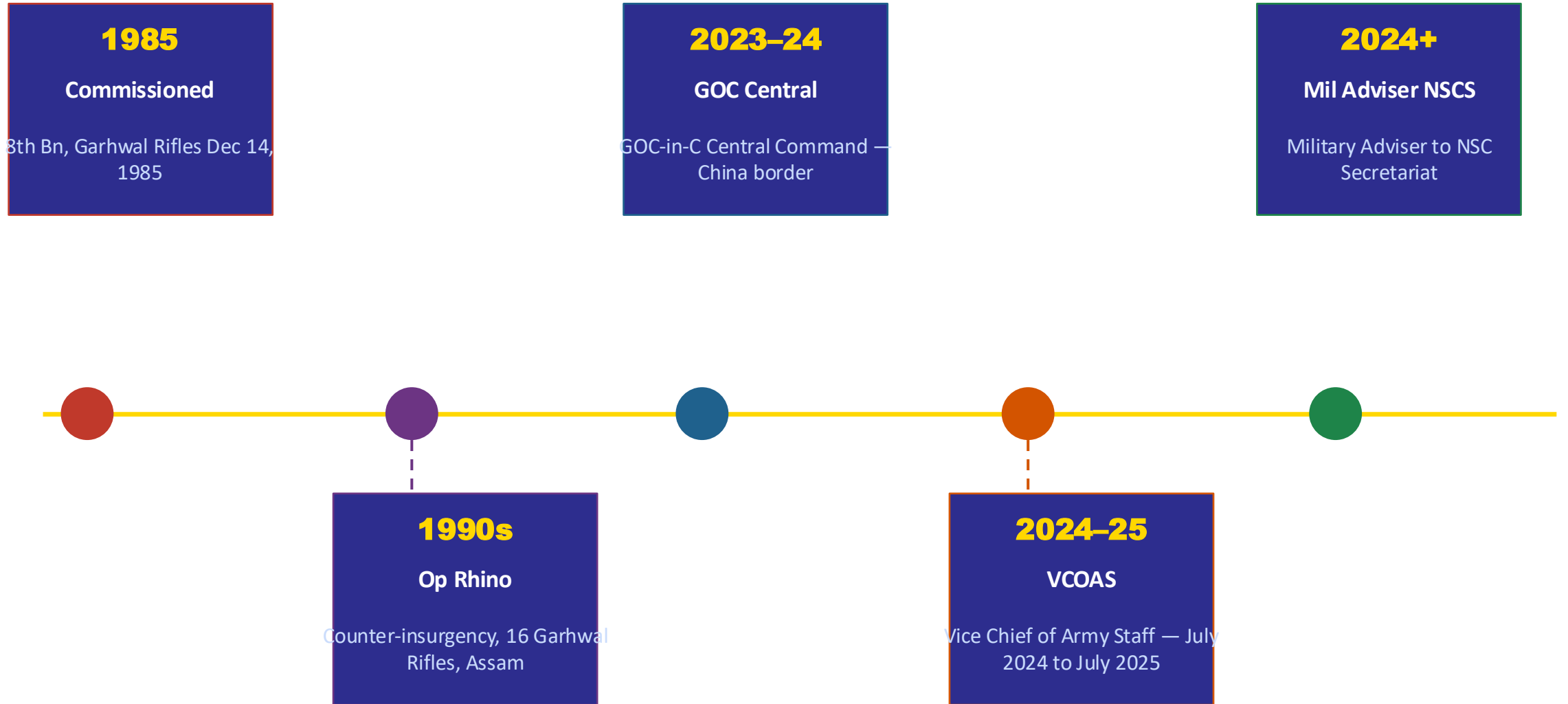
हिमनद पीछे हटना — सैन्य लॉजिस्टिक्स; आपदा राहत (HADR)

## Science & Tech / विज्ञान-प्रौद्योगिकी

Subramani = tech-savvy — AI, cyber, drone warfare agenda | DIA: tri-service intelligence | Joint theatre command C4ISR integration

AI, साइबर, ड्रोन युद्ध; DIA त्रि-सेवा खुफिया; C4ISR

# CAREER TIMELINE | करियर क्रम



# EXAM RELEVANCE | परीक्षा प्रासंगिकता

## Prelims Facts

- ▶ 3 CDS names: Bipin Rawat, Anil Chauhan, NS Raja Subramani
- ▶ DMA = 5th dept under MoD | CoSC permanent chair
- ▶ CDS created: January 1, 2020
- ▶ NDA: Khadakwasla | IMA: Dehradun | NDC: New Delhi
- ▶ *तीनों CDS के नाम, DMA, CoSC, NDA/IMA स्थान*

## GS-3 Security

- ▶ Two-front threat: China (LAC) + Pakistan (LOC)
- ▶ Kargil War → KRC → CDS post creation
- ▶ Atmanirbhar Bharat in Defence — indigenisation
- ▶ Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA)
- ▶ *दो-मोर्चा खतरा; KRC; आत्मनिर्भर रक्षा; DIA*

## GS-2 Polity / IR

- ▶ Role of CDS in India's defence architecture
- ▶ Article 53(2) — President as Supreme Commander
- ▶ Theaterisation of Armed Forces concept
- ▶ Department of Military Affairs — creation and mandate
- ▶ *CDS की भूमिका; अनुच्छेद 53(2); थिएटराइजेशन; DMA*

## GS-4 Ethics / Interview

- ▶ Professional empathy as leadership quality
- ▶ Quick decision-making in high-pressure environments
- ▶ Civil-military balance in a democracy
- ▶ Integration of academia and industry in defence
- ▶ *व्यावसायिक सहानुभूति; त्वरित निर्णय; नागरिक-सैन्य संतुलन*

# ⚡ QUICK REVISION | त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति

**1** 3rd CDS: Lt Gen N S Raja Subramani (May 2025)

तीसरे CDS: लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल एन एस राजा सुब्रमणि

**3** CDS created January 1, 2020 — KRC (1999) recommendation

CDS 1 जनवरी 2020 को बनाया — KRC 1999

**5** Commissioned Dec 14, 1985 — 8th Bn, Garhwal Rifles

14 दिसंबर 1985, 8वीं बटालियन गढ़वाल राइफल्स

**7** Commanded 2 Corps (Strike Corps, Pakistan border)

2 कोर (स्ट्राइक कोर — पाकिस्तान सीमा)

**9** Theaterisation = key reform: 4–5 joint theatre commands

थिएटराइजेशन — 4-5 संयुक्त थिएटर कमान

**2** 1st CDS: Gen Bipin Rawat (Jan 2020); 2nd: Gen Anil Chauhan (Sep 2022)

पहले: बिपिन रावत; दूसरे: अनिल चौहान

**4** DMA = 5th dept under MoD — CDS is Secretary DMA

DMA — रक्षा मंत्रालय का 5वाँ विभाग

**6** MA from King's College London; MPhil Madras University

King's College London से MA; मद्रास से MPhil

**8** Operation Rhino — counterinsurgency in Assam (ULFA)

ऑपरेशन राइनो — असम में ULFA के विरुद्ध

**10** NDA: Khadakwasla | IMA: Dehradun | NDC: New Delhi

NDA: खडकवासला | IMA: देहरादून | NDC: नई दिल्ली





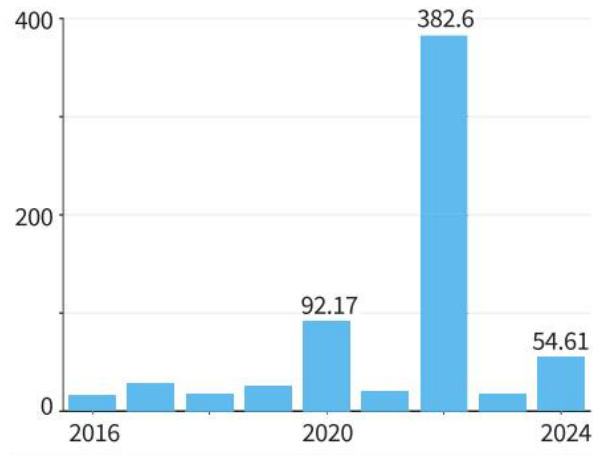
# Counterfeits creep up

The data for the charts were sourced from National Crime Records Bureau and Parliament Questions and Answers

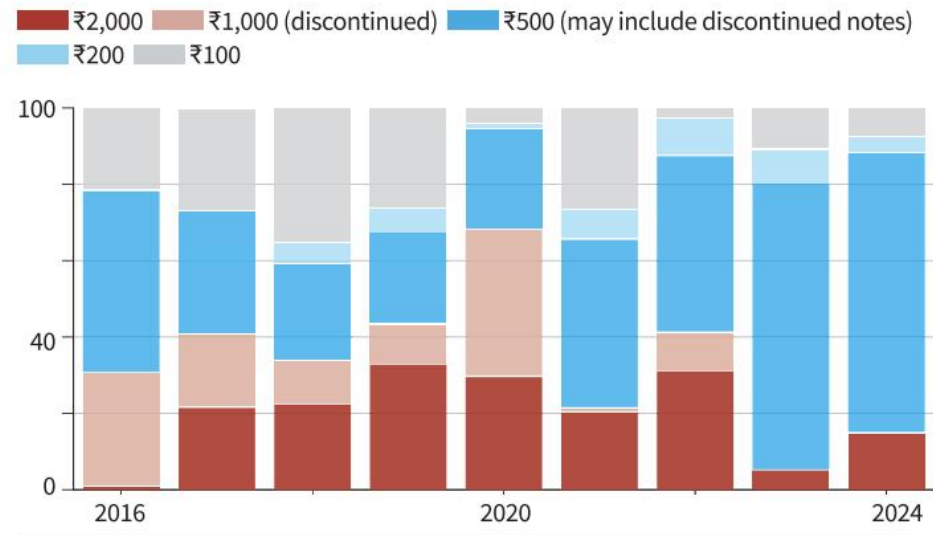


As shown in Chart 1, the value of fake currency notes seized was the highest in 2022. Gujarat alone accounted for over 85% of the value of money seized by authorities that year across the country. The value of fake currency seized in 2024 is the third-highest since 2016, as shown in the chart

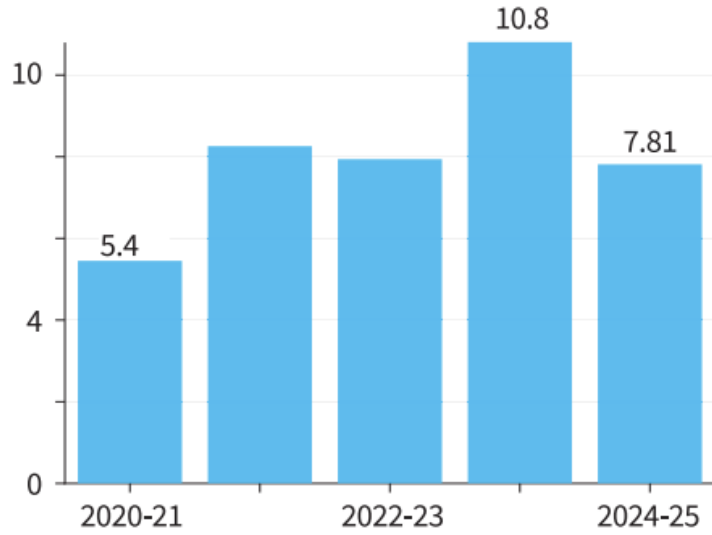
**Chart 1:** The value of fake Indian currencies seized every year. Figures in ₹ crore



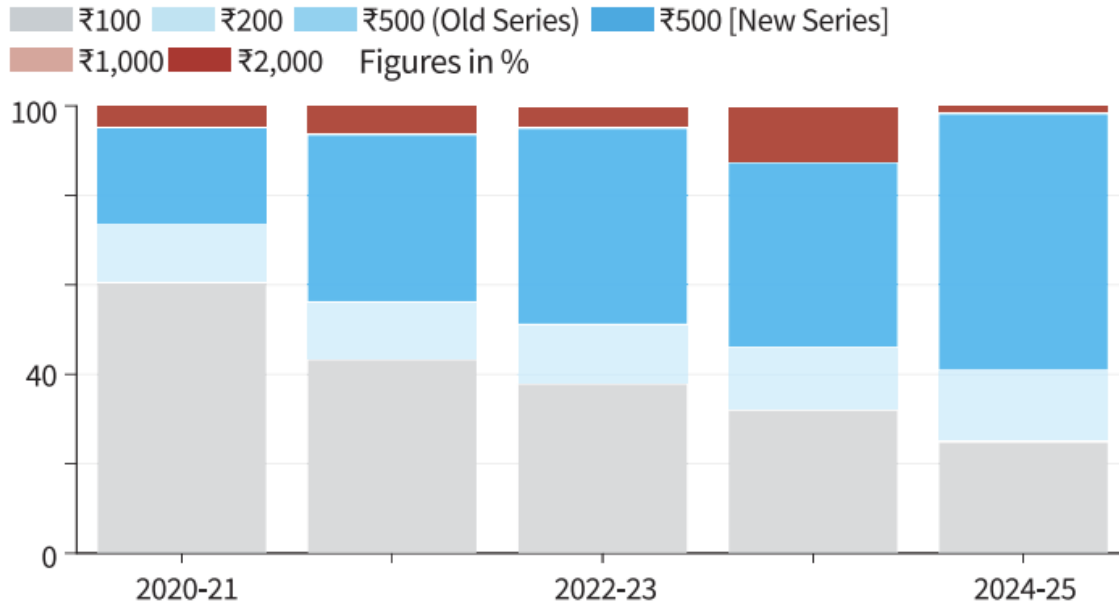
**Chart 2:** Denomination-wise share of fake Indian currency seized by authorities every year. Figures in %



**Chart 3:** The value of counterfeit notes detected and reported in the banking system during the last five financial years. Figures in ₹ crore

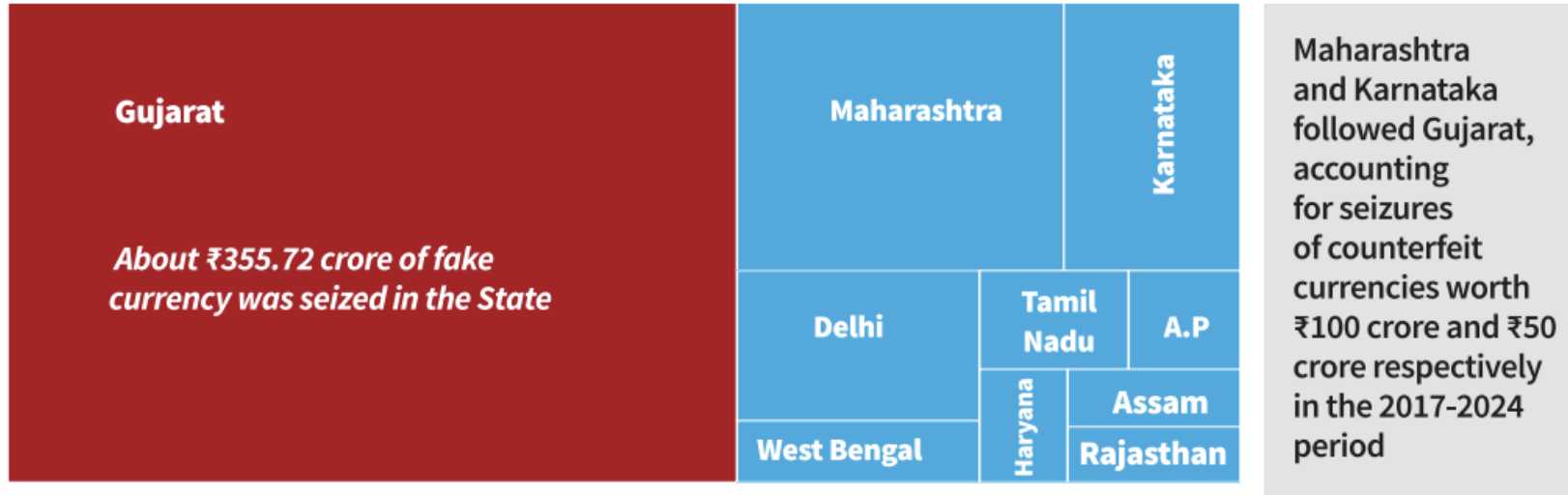



**Chart 4:** Denomination-wise counterfeit notes detected in the banking system



**Chart 5:** The Statewise share of the value of fake currencies seized by authorities in the 2017-2024 period

Only top 10 States which accounted for most seizures are displayed in the graph





India Post Rolls Out  
DigiPIN Digital  
Address System

Why in News	India Post rolled out <b>DigiPIN — Digital Postal Index Number</b> on 27 May 2025.	इंडिया पोस्ट ने 27 मई 2025 को <b>DigiPIN — डिजिटल पोस्टल इंडेक्स नंबर</b> शुरू किया।
Ministry	It comes under the <b>Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications</b> .	यह डाक विभाग, संचार मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आता है।
Full Form	DigiPIN stands for <b>Digital Postal Index Number</b> .	DigiPIN का पूरा नाम <b>Digital Postal Index Number</b> है।
Nature	DigiPIN is a geo-coded digital address system.	DigiPIN एक भू-कोडित डिजिटल पता प्रणाली है।
Main Purpose	It improves address precision for postal delivery, tracking and location identification.	यह डाक वितरण, ट्रैकिंग और स्थान पहचान में सटीकता बढ़ाता है।
Code Length	DigiPIN uses a <b>10-digit digital address code</b> .	DigiPIN में <b>10 अंकों का डिजिटल एड्रेस कोड</b> होता है।
Traditional PIN	Traditional Indian PIN code uses <b>6 digits</b> .	पारंपरिक भारतीय PIN कोड <b>6 अंकों का</b> होता है।
Grid System	DigiPIN maps a location to a <b>4 metre x 4 metre grid unit</b> .	DigiPIN किसी स्थान को <b>4 मीटर x 4 मीटर ग्रिड यूनिट</b> में मैप करता है।

Grid System	DigiPIN maps a location to a <b>4 metre x 4 metre grid unit</b> .	DigiPIN किसी स्थान को <b>4 मीटर x 4 मीटर ग्रिड यूनिट</b> में मैप करता है।
Technology Base	It uses latitude and longitude coordinates.	यह अक्षांश और देशांतर निर्देशांकों का उपयोग करता है।
Address Role	It complements traditional addresses, not replaces them completely.	यह पारंपरिक पते का पूरक है, उसे पूरी तरह प्रतिस्थापित नहीं करता।
Open Source	DigiPIN is an open-source and interoperable system.	DigiPIN एक ओपन-सोर्स और इंटरऑपरेबल प्रणाली है।
Use Areas	Physical addressing, digital services and geospatial applications.	भौतिक पता, डिजिटल सेवाएं और भू-स्थानिक अनुप्रयोग।
Launched Platforms	"Know Your DigiPIN" and "Know Your PIN Code" were launched on 27 May 2025.	"Know Your DigiPIN" और "Know Your PIN Code" 27 मई 2025 को लॉन्च किए गए।
Collaboration	Developed with IIT Hyderabad and <b>National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO</b> .	इसे IIT हैदराबाद और नेशनल रिमोट सेंसिंग सेंटर, <b>ISRO</b> के सहयोग से विकसित किया गया।
Operational Benefit	It enables precise mail sorting, real-time tracking and faster last-mile delivery.	यह सटीक मेल सॉर्टिंग, रियल-टाइम ट्रैकिंग और तेज अंतिम-मील डिलीवरी में मदद करता है।

<b>Basis</b>	<b>Traditional PIN Code</b>	<b>DigiPIN</b>
Code Length	6 digits	10 digits
Nature	Postal sorting code	Geo-coded digital address
Accuracy	Area-level identification	4m × 4m grid-level precision
Technology	Postal region-based	Latitude-longitude and geospatial data
Main Use	Mail sorting and delivery	Delivery, tracking, digital services, emergency response
Coverage	Based on postal areas	Can map exact locations
Introduced	1972	2025
Agency	India Post	India Post with IIT Hyderabad and NRSC-ISRO



### 1 Launch (लॉन्च)

- DPCC, launched on 8 May 2026 in Delhi.

### 2 Full Form (पूर्ण रूप)

- Real-time Air Pollution Detection Across Roads.

### 3 Objective (उद्देश्य)

- Identify dispersed air-pollution sources through daily ground-level surveys.

### 4 Coverage (कवरेज)

- About 18,000 km of roads per month across Delhi municipal wards and public spaces.

### 5 Survey Method (सर्वे पद्धति)

- 13 dedicated surveyors, one per district.
- Geo-tagged field surveys.
- Uses MCD-311 mobile app.
- Target about 70 issues per surveyor daily and about 1,000 issues collectively per day.

### 6 Pollution Sources Tracked (प्रदूषण स्रोत)

- 11 categories including road dust from unpaved roads, broken footpaths, potholes, sand or loose material on roadsides, unregulated parking lots, garbage, biomass burning, plastic burning, construction and demolition waste, barren roadsides.

### 7 Key Features (मुख्य विशेषताएँ)

- Real-time reporting.
- Automatic routing to authorities.
- Zero-duplication safeguard.
- Daily inspection of roads and public spaces.

### 8 Importance (महत्त्व)

- Useful for urban air-quality management.
- Enhances civic accountability.
- Enables quicker redressal of issues.
- Especially effective for road-linked pollution control.

### 9 Exam Facts (परीक्षा हेतु तथ्य)

- DPCC = Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

- Geo-tagging = adding location coordinates to field observations.

- MCD-311 = civic grievance/service app used for municipal reporting.

# David Attenborough Turns 100

## 1 Who (कौन)



- Sir David Attenborough
- British broadcaster
- Natural historian
- Author
- Wildlife communicator

## 2 Milestone (उपलब्धि)



- Turned 100 on 8 May 2026.
- Born on 8 May 1926 in the United Kingdom.

## 9 Exam Facts (परीक्षा तथ्य)



- COP26 = 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference, held in Glasgow in 2021.

## 3 Centenary Event (शताब्दी आयोजन)



- BBC organised a live event at London's Royal Albert Hall on 8 May 2026.
- Included wildlife stories, public tributes, and musical performances.

## 8 Climate Message (जलवायु संदेश)



- Gave a climate change statement at COP26 in 2021.
- Continued environmental communication after turning 100.

## 4 Natural History Link (प्राकृतिक इतिहास संबंध)



- Natural History Museum named a new parasitic wasp species 'Attenboroughnculus tau' after David Attenborough.
- Museum exhibition 'Our Story with David Attenborough' until August 2026.

## 7 Gorilla Fact (गोरिल्ला तथ्य)



- Mountain gorilla population has risen from about 250 to over 1,000 due to conservation efforts.
- Found in Virunga Mountains and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

## 6 Conservation Contribution (संरक्षण योगदान)



- Associated with wildlife education and conservation campaigns.
- Strong support for mountain gorilla conservation.

## 5 Famous Work (प्रसिद्ध कार्य)



- 'Life on Earth' first broadcast in 1979.
- One of the best-known wildlife documentary series.



**Quick Revision:** Sir David Attenborough – British naturalist and broadcaster who turned 100 on 8 May 2026. Celebrated with a BBC event; honoured by the Natural History Museum; known for 'Life on Earth'; champion of wildlife, gorillas, and climate action.

# Word of the day

## **Truculent:**

defiantly aggressive

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**Synonyms:** assaultive, hostile, irritable

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**Usage:** *He gave a truculent reply instead of answering politely.*

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**Pronunciation:** [newsth.live/truculent](http://newsth.live/truculent)

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**International Phonetic**

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