

CLAT GURUKUL

GK CHRONICLE

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS DIGEST

JUNE 2026

MONTHLY DIGEST

Part I • 1–15 June 2026

55 Topics • 194 Practice MCQs • Notes-Style Coverage



EDITOR'S NOTE

Welcome to the June 2026 edition of the CLAT Gurukul GK Chronicle. Every month our editorial desk reads the national dailies cover to cover, then does the harder work: cutting the noise. A single story that ran for twenty days appears here once, told in full — so you revise the development, not the repetition.

Each entry is written the way CLAT actually tests it. The story gives you the facts; the CLAT Focus box beside it gives you the exam scaffolding — the constitutional and statutory provisions in play, the organisations and bodies involved, the static-GK linkages a paper-setter loves to draw, and the common error that trips students in the hall. Read the story for understanding, then commit the CLAT Focus box to memory.

This issue distils June 2026's most important national and world affairs into a curated set of stories across polity, law, international relations, the economy, the environment, science, defence, culture, sport and more, followed by a full question bank to test yourself. Read it with a pen. Mark every miss. Those misses are your revision list for the month.

— CLAT GURUKUL EDITORIAL DESK

HOW TO USE THIS ISSUE

- 1 Read each story once for context, then re-read the **CLAT Focus** box — exam-ready material: the provisions, organisations, static-GK linkages, and the common error a paper-setter is likely to exploit.
- 2 Attempt the **Question Bank** section-by-section after finishing that section's stories, not all at once at the end of the month.
- 3 Check your answers against the **Answer Key** and log every miss — misses are your personal revision list.
- 4 Scan the QR codes on the back cover to download this issue as a PDF or to hear an audio explainer for any story.

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REACH US

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KEY TOPICS IN FOCUS

POLITY & GOVERNANCE	ONOE and Delimitation Bills Return to a 39-Member JPC
LEGAL & JUDICIARY	Supreme Court Fixes Minimum Notional Income for Homemakers, Calls Them 'Nation Builders'
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	Modi's France Visit and G7 Outreach: India Attends, Doesn't Join
ECONOMY & BUSINESS	World Bank, Crisil, Goldman Sachs Converge Near 6.5-6.8% for India's FY27 Growth
ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY	Environment Minister Defends ₹72,000-Crore Great Nicobar Project Amid RTI Row
SCIENCE, TECH & HEALTH	WHO Declares PHEIC as Ebola Outbreak Grips Eastern DR Congo

SECTION 01 / 12

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

ONOE and Delimitation Bills Return to a 39-Member JPC



After the 129th Constitution Amendment Bill (ONOE) was defeated in the Lok Sabha in April 2026, the Centre revived it alongside the Delimitation Bill 2026 and Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill 2026, referring all three to a 39-member Joint Parliamentary Committee chaired by P.P. Chaudhary. The package aims for simultaneous Lok Sabha and Assembly elections by 2029, tied to a fresh delimitation exercise based on the first Census after 2026. Delimitation has been frozen since the 42nd Amendment (1976), so understanding that freeze explains why '2029' and 'post-2026 Census' are linked.

QUICK FACTS

- 129th Constitution Amendment Bill (ONOE) **defeated in the Lok Sabha**, April 2026
- Referred to a 39-member Joint Parliamentary Committee chaired by **P.P. Chaudhary**
- Package also includes Delimitation Bill 2026 + Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill 2026
- Target: simultaneous LS + Assembly elections by **2029**
- Delimitation to be based on the first Census after **2026**
- Ram Nath Kovind Committee** (2024) recommended the ONOE roadmap

MUST KNOW

- 42nd Amendment (1976)** froze delimitation till 2001
- 84th Amendment (2001)** extended that freeze to the first Census after 2026
- Fresh seat allocation will operationalise the **106th Amendment's** women's reservation in legislatures
- Article 82** governs Lok Sabha seat readjustment after each Census

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Article 170 governs the composition of State Legislative Assemblies
- Article 327 gives Parliament the power to make election laws
- Article 332 provides for SC/ST seat reservation in state assemblies
- India's first delimitation was in 1952; the last completed exercise was in 2002 (2001 Census, pre-1976 seat numbers)

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the basic-structure balance between federalism and equal representation when Lok Sabha seats are reallocated after a fresh Census.

PROVISIONS

Art. 82, Art. 170, Art. 327, Art. 332, 42nd Amendment 1976, 84th Amendment 2001, 106th Amendment 2023

BODIES & CASES

Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC), Ram Nath Kovind Committee (2024)

Common Error: Students confuse the freeze year (2001, under the 42nd Amendment) with the extension target (first Census after 2026, under the 84th Amendment) — these are two separate amendments.

Hauz Rani B&B Fire Kills 21, Exposes Gaps in Urban Building Safety



A fire at the 'Flourish Stay' bed-and-breakfast in Hauz Rani, South Delhi, killed 21 people including 12 foreign medical tourists, after the building operated with 26 rooms against a permit for just six and no fire NOC. The tragedy fits a recurring pattern of Indian urban fire disasters — Uphaar (1997), Anaj Mandi (2019), Mundka (2022) and Vivek Vihar (2026) — and a PM-EAC paper shows India's real urbanisation (63% by satellite data) far outpaces what building-safety regulation, based on Census counting (31%), is built to handle.

QUICK FACTS

- 21 dead**, including 12 foreign nationals (Liberia, Nigeria, Mozambique, Bangladesh)
- Building had **26 rooms** against a Tatkai permit for only 6
- No fire **NOC**; built pre-2014, exempt from some MCD by-laws but not fire law
- Victims were medical tourists at **AIIMS Saket**
- PM-EAC paper: India was **63% urban** by 2015 on satellite data, vs 31% by Census
- Past parallels: Uphaar 1997 (59 dead), Anaj Mandi 2019 (43), Mundka 2022 (27), Vivek Vihar 2026 (9)

MUST KNOW

- Article 21** (right to life) includes the right to a safe environment — M.C. Mehta v UOI line of cases
- Article 243W + 12th Schedule** assign fire safety as a municipal function
- The 'hidden urbanisation' gap (satellite vs Census data) explains why safety regulation lags real growth
- National Building Code (NBC) 2016 sets standards, but enforcement remains municipal

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- NIDM's 2020 report 'Fires in India: Learning Lessons for Urban Safety' had flagged this exact regulatory gap
- Bed & Breakfast Establishment (Registration & Regulation) Act 2007 governs Delhi's B&Bs
- The Uphaar Cinema fire (1997, 59 dead) remains India's landmark fire-safety litigation case
- The 12th Schedule (Art 243W) lists fire services among 18 functions devolved to municipalities

CLAT / Legal Lens

Classic Article 21 + Public Trust Doctrine fact pattern — the state's failure to enforce safety law as a violation of the right to life.

PROVISIONS

Art. 21, Art. 243W, 12th Schedule

BODIES & CASES

M.C. Mehta v Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak, 1986), National Building Code (NBC) 2016 — BIS, Bed & Breakfast Establishment (Registration & Regulation) Act 2007 (Delhi)

Common Error: Students cite only Article 21 and miss the municipal-function angle under Article 243W/12th Schedule, which is where the actual enforcement gap lies.

CBSE Re-Evaluation Portal Hit by Cyberattack on Launch Day



CBSE's Class 12 On-Screen Marking (OSM) re-evaluation portal was flooded with 1.5 million hits in ten minutes on its June 1 launch, in what the Board called a malicious denial-of-service-style attack, delaying access by a day. The episode followed a leadership change at CBSE and forced an IIT-led security review before final clearance, spotlighting how exam boards must balance statutory re-evaluation rights against cybersecurity and data-protection obligations at peak admissions time.

QUICK FACTS

- **1.5 million hits in 10 minutes** on portal launch, June 1, 2026
- **~1 lakh file-access attempts** the same day; called a DoS-style attack by 'malicious actors'
- CBSE Chairman **Rahul Singh** replaced by **Varun Bhardwaj** amid an earlier OSM glitches row
- Final security clearance given on **June 6**, after review by two IIT teams
- IIT teams remain on **standby** through the re-evaluation cycle
- Portal is for Class 12 **On-Screen Marking (OSM)** re-evaluation

MUST KNOW

- **DPDP Act 2023** will replace the IT Act §43A regime for data-fiduciary liability once notified
- **IT Act §66F** defines cyber terrorism (punishable with life imprisonment) — the applicable provision here
- Re-evaluation is a **statutory right** where board regulations provide for it — *Maharshi Dayanand University v Surjeet Kaur* (2010)
- **IT Act §70** covers 'protected systems' the government can specially designate

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- CERT-In (under MeitY) and I4C (Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre, under MHA) are India's nodal cyber-response bodies
- Puttaswamy (2017) recognised privacy as a fundamental right under Art 21, underpinning the DPDP Act 2023
- RTI Act 2005 governs transparency demands around exam-board

records

- Article 21A guarantees the Right to Education, relevant to fair evaluation processes

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the data-protection statutory transition (IT Act §43A to DPDP Act) as applied to a public exam body holding sensitive student data.

PROVISIONS

IT Act 2000 §43A, IT Act 2000 §66F, IT Act 2000 §70, DPDP Act 2023, Art. 21A, RTI Act 2005

BODIES & CASES

CERT-In, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), CBSE Bye-laws, *Maharshi Dayanand University v. Surjeet Kaur* (2010), *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India* (2017)

Common Error: Students assume the DPDP Act 2023 is already fully in force — it replaces §43A only once notified, so both regimes matter until then.

ST 'Delisting' Push Reignites Debate Over Tribal Identity and Religion



With Census 2026 underway, RSS-affiliated groups Janjati Suraksha Manch and Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram are demanding that Adivasi converts to Christianity and Islam lose Scheduled Tribe status, while the Sarna community separately seeks its own religion code — reviving a debate that dates to Kartik Oraon's 1969 private member's Bill and could reshape reservation politics.

QUICK FACTS

- **Janjati Suraksha Manch** and Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram demand ST delisting for Christian/Muslim Adivasi converts
- **Sarna community** separately pushes for a distinct religion code in Census 2026
- Debate revives **Kartik Oraon's 1969** private member's Bill on religion-linked delisting
- Governed by the **Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950** under Art 342
- **Fifth Schedule** protects tribal areas in mainland states
- **Sixth Schedule** covers autonomous tribal districts in the North-East

MUST KNOW

- **Article 341 (SC)** restricts status to Hindus/Sikhs/Buddhists — conversion strips SC status
- **Article 342 (ST)** is silent on religion — no such conversion bar exists for tribes
- This SC-vs-ST religion asymmetry is the single highest-yield fact in this topic
- Census 2026 enumeration is the immediate trigger reopening the debate

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Fifth Schedule areas exist in mainland states like Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh
- Sixth Schedule autonomous districts exist in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
- The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 is the SC counterpart to the ST Order 1950
- Religion-based delisting debates have recurred periodically in Indian reservation politics since the 1960s

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the Art 341 vs Art 342 religion-bar asymmetry — a recurring CLAT legal-GK trap.

PROVISIONS

Art. 341, Art. 342, 5th Schedule, 6th Schedule

BODIES & CASES

Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950, Kartik Oraon Bill 1969

Common Error: Students wrongly assume the same religion restriction applies to both SC and ST status; only Art 341 (SC) carries it.

NITI Aayog's 11th Governing Council Pushes District-Level Planning



PM Narendra Modi chaired NITI Aayog's 11th Governing Council meeting, calling for district-level GDP estimates and pushing women-led development and One District One Product, while states pressed for energy and growth-engine support — reinforcing that NITI Aayog operates purely as an executive think-tank, not a constitutional or statutory body, unlike bodies such as the Finance Commission.

QUICK FACTS

- PM **Narendra Modi** chaired the **11th Governing Council** meeting of NITI Aayog in New Delhi
- Push for **district-level GDP estimates**, treating the district as the planning unit
- Also emphasised women-led development and **One District One Product (ODOP)**
- CMs including **D.K. Shivakumar, Hemant Soren, Nayab Singh Saini, Rekha Gupta** sought affordable energy/rooftop solar
- Telangana CM **A. Revanth Reddy** sought an 'M-6 Task Force' for growth-engine support
- NITI Aayog established **1 January 2015**, replacing the Planning Commission (1950)

MUST KNOW

- NITI Aayog is **neither constitutional nor statutory** — it is a purely executive body (most-tested fact)
- The Governing Council is chaired by the PM, with all CMs and UT Lt. Governors as members
- Contrast: **Inter-State Council (Art 263)** and **Finance Commission (Art 280)** are constitutional bodies

- The meeting tested both cooperative and competitive federalism in practice

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- NITI Aayog stands for National Institution for Transforming India, created by a Cabinet Resolution, not an Act
- The Planning Commission (1950), also non-statutory, was replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015
- The Finance Commission is constituted every five years under Article 280
- The Inter-State Council under Article 263 can be set up 'if it appears to the President' that it would serve public interest

CLAT / Legal Lens

Classic federalism-classification question — distinguishing executive (NITI Aayog) from constitutional (Finance Commission, Inter-State Council) bodies.

PROVISIONS

Art. 1, Art. 263, Art. 280

BODIES & CASES

NITI Aayog (Cabinet Resolution, 1 Jan 2015), Planning Commission (1950, replaced), Inter-State Council, Finance Commission

Common Error: Students assume NITI Aayog has statutory backing because it 'replaced' the Planning Commission — both are/were purely executive creations, with no Act underlying either.

Ladakh Statehood Talks Stall Over Bureaucratic Posting Powers



Talks between the MHA and Ladakh's Leh Apex Body and Kargil Democratic Alliance stalled after a May 22 agreement clause — giving the UT's administrative head a say in bureaucratic postings — was dropped from the final minutes. Led by Sonam Wangchuk, the movement seeks full Statehood, Sixth Schedule status, a Public Service Commission and parliamentary representation for Ladakh, which has been a Union Territory without a legislature since the 2019 J&K reorganisation.

QUICK FACTS

- MHA talks with the **Leh Apex Body (ABL)** and **Kargil Democratic Alliance (KDA)** stalled
- Disputed clause: administrative head's say in **bureaucrat postings**, dropped from May 22 minutes
- Movement led by **Sonam Wangchuk**
- Demands: **Statehood**, Sixth Schedule status, a Public Service Commission, MP seats
- Ladakh is a **UT without a legislature** since the 2019 J&K Reorganisation
- Models invoked: **Art 371A** (Nagaland), 371F (Sikkim), 371G (Mizoram)

MUST KNOW

- **Sixth Schedule (Art 244)** currently covers only Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram — Ladakh is NOT included

- **Article 239** governs the administration of Union Territories generally
- The four-state Sixth Schedule list is a recurring exam trap
- The J&K Reorganisation Act 2019 created Ladakh as a UT without a legislature

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Articles 371A-371J are special-provision articles for specific states (Nagaland, Sikkim, Mizoram and others)
- The Sixth Schedule creates Autonomous District Councils for tribal self-governance
- Ladakh comprises Leh and Kargil districts, divided on the statehood demand along political and religious lines
- Article 239A covers the Puducherry-style legislature model, a possible alternate template for Ladakh

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests UT-vs-State federalism and special constitutional provisions (Sixth Schedule, Art 371 series) as tools for regional autonomy.

PROVISIONS

Art. 244 (6th Schedule), Art. 239, Art. 239A, Art. 371A, Art. 371F, Art. 371G

BODIES & CASES

Leh Apex Body (ABL), Kargil Democratic Alliance (KDA), J&K Reorganisation Act 2019

Common Error: Students list five states under the Sixth Schedule instead of the correct four — Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram only.

- Claim decided under **Section 166, Motor Vehicles Act 1988**.
- Bench: Justices **Sanjay Karol** and **N.K. Singh**.
- Builds on **Kirti v. Oriental Insurance Co. (2021)** and **Arun Kumar Agrawal v. NIC (2010)**.

MUST KNOW

- Correct citation: **Arun Kumar Agrawal v. NIC (National Insurance Co.), 2010** — NOT 'National Investigation Agency'; a frequent citation trap.
- Grounded in **Articles 14, 15** (equality/gender justice) and **Article 21** (dignity of life).
- **Kirti v. Oriental Insurance (2021)** is the lead precedent quantifying a homemaker's notional income for 'just compensation.'

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **Lata Wadhwa v. State of Bihar (2001)** is an earlier case valuing unpaid work of homemakers/children in compensation claims.
- **Article 39** (DPSP) directs the State toward economic justice, cited as constitutional backdrop.
- Motor-accident compensation is assessed on a 'just compensation' standard, not a fixed formula.

CLAT / Legal Lens

A high-frequency CLAT legal-reasoning theme — tort compensation intersecting with gender-equal valuation of unpaid labour.

PROVISIONS

Article 14, Article 15, Article 21, Article 39

BODIES & CASES

Motor Vehicles Act 1988 (166), Kirti v. Oriental Insurance Co. (2021), Arun Kumar Agrawal v. NIC (2010), Lata Wadhwa v. State of Bihar (2001)

Common Error: Citation trap: it is Arun Kumar Agrawal v. NIC (National Insurance Co.), 2010 — NOT National Investigation Agency.

SECTION 02 / 12

LEGAL & JUDICIARY**Supreme Court Fixes Minimum Notional Income for Homemakers, Calls Them 'Nation Builders'**

A Supreme Court bench of Justices Sanjay Karol and N.K. Singh held that 'loss of domestic care' is a distinct, independent, compensable head of damages in motor-accident claims, fixing a **minimum notional income of Rs 30,000/month** for homemakers, revised 10% every three years. The case arose from a 2001 road accident in Haryana; compensation rose from Rs 2.42 lakh (MACT) to Rs 8.43 lakh (HC) to **Rs 62.78 lakh (SC)**, grounding the ruling in gender-equal valuation of unpaid domestic labour under Articles 14, 15, 21 and 39.

QUICK FACTS

- New head of damages: **'loss of domestic care'** — distinct and independently compensable.
- Minimum notional income floor: **Rs 30,000/month**, +10% cumulatively every 3 years.
- Compensation escalated: Rs 2.42 lakh (MACT) → Rs 8.43 lakh (P&H HC) → **Rs 62.78 lakh (SC)**.

Supreme Court Working Strength Hits 37 as Five New Judges Take Oath**LEGAL & JUDICIARY**

CJI Surya Kant administered the oath to five new SC judges on June 2, taking working strength to **37** against a freshly-raised sanctioned cap of **38** under the **SC (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2026**. The elevations include four former HC Chief Justices and Senior Advocate V.S. Mohana, preserving two women judges on the Bench, with Justice B.V. Nagarathna in line to become CJI in September 2027.

QUICK FACTS

- Sanctioned strength raised from **34 to 38** by the 2026 Amendment Act.
- Working strength as of the oath: **37** (including CJI).
- Progression of SC strength: 10 (1956) → 13 (1960) → 17 (1977) → 25 (1986) → 30 (2008) → 33 (2019) → **38 (2026)**.
- **Article 124(1)**: SC = CJI + such other judges as Parliament

prescribes by ordinary law.

- Collegium also recommended **7 advocates** for elevation to the Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh High Courts.

MUST KNOW

- Changing SC strength is an **ordinary legislative exercise** under Article 124(1), not a constitutional amendment.
- **Article 124A** (NJAC) was struck down in **2015** — appointments remain governed by the Collegium.
- Mnemonic: **SC-38-Cap-37-Working** (cap 38, working strength 37 as of the oath).

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Collegium system evolved through the **Second Judges Case (1993)** and **Third Judges Case (1998)**.
- The **Memorandum of Procedure (MoP)** governs the appointments process.
- The 2026 Act is the latest in a long sequence of strength-enlargement laws since 1950.

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the distinction between ordinary legislative changes to court composition and constitutional amendments.

PROVISIONS

Article 124(1), Article 124A

BODIES & CASES

SC (Number of Judges) Amendment Act 2026, Second Judges Case (1993), Third Judges Case (1998), Supreme Court Collegium

Common Error: Do not confuse sanctioned strength (38) with working strength (37) — they are asked separately in MCQs.

- **Tulsi Ram Patel v. UoI (1985)**: landmark interpretation of Article 311(2)(c).

MUST KNOW

- **Article 311 has 3 provisos** — mnemonic PGE-Security-NoInquiry (conviction, impracticability, security of state).
- Under clause (c), the satisfaction that inquiry is inexpedient **cannot be judicially second-guessed on merits**, though mala fide exercise remains reviewable.
- Judicial review is **limited but not ousted** — consistent with the basic structure doctrine (Kesavananda Bharati).

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **Article 310** and **Article 311** together define civil-service tenure protections in India.
- **Tulsi Ram Patel (1985)** remains the go-to precedent whenever Article 311(2)(c) is tested.
- Security-of-state dismissals are distinct from ordinary disciplinary removals, which require a full inquiry.

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the limited scope of judicial review over the security-of-state exception to civil-service safeguards.

PROVISIONS

Article 310, Article 311, Article 311(2)(c)

BODIES & CASES

Jammu and Kashmir High Court, Tulsi Ram Patel v. Union of India (1985)

Common Error: Article 311(2)(c) dispenses with inquiry, not with judicial review altogether — mala fides can still be challenged.

J&K HC Division Bench: Security-of-State Clause Bypasses Inquiry Under Article 311

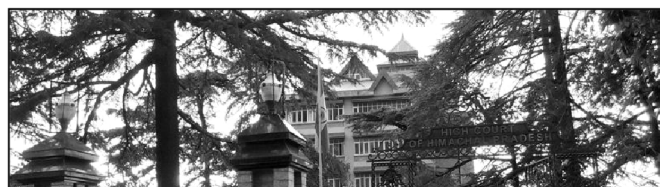
LEGAL & JUDICIARY

A J&K HC Division Bench overturned a single-judge ruling in the Ghulam Mohammad Tantray case, holding the President/Governor CAN dismiss government employees without prior inquiry under **Article 311(2)(c)** on security-of-state grounds. The verdict validates **91 employee dismissals** carried out by the J&K Lieutenant Governor since 2021, settling a recurring constitutional challenge to those terminations.

QUICK FACTS

- Case: **Ghulam Mohammad Tantray** — single-judge ruling overturned by the Division Bench.
- Validates **91 dismissals** by the J&K Lieutenant Governor since **2021**.
- **Article 310**: doctrine of pleasure of the President/Governor over civil servants.
- **Article 311**: procedural safeguards — inquiry + notice before dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank.
- Three exceptions in **Article 311(2)**: (a) criminal conviction, (b) impracticable inquiry, (c) security of state.

Delhi HC Reads 'Right to Be Forgotten' Into Article 21, Orders De-Indexing for 38 Petitioners



In a 144-page judgment, Justice Sachin Datta of the Delhi HC directed Google and Indian Kanoon to de-index name-based search results for **38 petitioners** whose acquittals or sensitive personal facts kept surfacing online. The Court located the 'right to be forgotten' within the informational-privacy strand of **Article 21**, drawing on **Puttaswamy (2017)** and the European concept of informational self-determination; compliance was ordered within two weeks.

QUICK FACTS

- **38 petitioners** granted de-indexing relief against Google and Indian Kanoon.
- Judgment by **Justice Sachin Datta**, Delhi High Court; **144 pages**.
- Compliance deadline: **two weeks**.
- Anchored in **K.S. Puttaswamy v. UoI (2017)** — 9-judge bench locating privacy in Article 21.
- Intersects with **Section 12, DPDP Act 2023** — statutory right to erasure.

MUST KNOW

- **Puttaswamy (2017)** located privacy in Article 21 + Part III generally; informational privacy is one of its three facets.
- **DPDP Act 2023, Section 12** statutorily recognises a data principal's **right to erasure**.
- **Subhanshu Rout v. State of Odisha (2020)** was the **first Indian court** to explicitly recognise the right to be forgotten.

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **Google Spain (2014, CJEU)** is the global progenitor of the right to be forgotten, under **EU GDPR Article 17**.
- This Delhi HC ruling significantly reinforces the doctrine at the High Court level in India.
- 'Right to be forgotten' does not mean blanket erasure — it applies to name-indexed search results, not the underlying court record.

CLAT / Legal Lens

Privacy, data protection, and digital dignity — a recurring Legal Reasoning anchor overlapping statutory (DPDP) and constitutional (Art 21) sources.

PROVISIONS

Article 21

BODIES & CASES

K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017), Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 (§12), Google Spain (2014, CJEU), Subhanshu Rout v. State of Odisha (2020), Delhi High Court

Common Error: The right to be forgotten targets search-engine de-indexing, not deletion of the original judicial record.

reasoning of a judicial verdict — the 'judicial mind' stays human.

- Responds to global concern over **algorithmic opacity and bias** entering adjudication.
- **K.S. Puttaswamy** jurisprudence informs how courts read privacy/dignity safeguards as AI enters case management.

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Existing court AI tools include **SUVAS/Nyaya Shruti** (translation) and **SUPACE** (judge research assistance) — distinct from verdict-drafting.
- This is a self-regulatory framework by the judiciary, not a parliamentary statute.
- Article 14's equality guarantee extends to guarding against algorithmic/automated discrimination.

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the intersection of Article 21 due process with emerging courtroom technology and algorithmic accountability.

PROVISIONS

Article 14, Article 21

BODIES & CASES

Supreme Court AI Committee, K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India

Common Error: AI tools like SUPACE/SUVAS assist research and translation — they are **NOT** permitted to draft verdict reasoning.

Supreme Court Committee Releases Draft Rules Barring AI-Written Judicial Verdicts



A Supreme Court committee chaired by Justice P.S. Narasimha published draft 'Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026' on June 3, opening public comments until June 20. The framework permits AI for research, translation, and administrative assistance but expressly bars AI from drafting the operative reasoning of judicial verdicts, keeping the exercise of judicial mind exclusively human, anchored in Articles 14 and 21.

QUICK FACTS

- Committee chaired by **Justice P.S. Narasimha**; advisor Justice Aravind Kumar; members Justices Sanjeev Sachdeva, Raja Vijayaraghavan V., Anoop Chitkara, Suraj Govindaraj.
- Draft published **June 3, 2026**; public comments open till **June 20, 2026**.
- AI permitted for **research, translation, administrative assistance** — NOT for drafting verdict reasoning.
- Grounded in **Article 14** (ban on algorithmic discrimination) and **Article 21** (fair trial, due process).

MUST KNOW

- Core rule: AI may assist but **cannot generate the operative**

Four Workers Die Cleaning Surat Sludge Tank in Breach of Manual Scavenging Ban



Four workers, including one supervisor, died after apparently inhaling toxic gas while cleaning a sludge tank at a Surat jewellery unit — a direct breach of **Section 5** of the **Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act, 2013**, which outright bans hazardous manual cleaning of sewers/septic tanks without protective gear. **Safai Karamchari Andolan v. UoI (2014)** held such deaths violate the dignity of labour and directs **Rs 10 lakh compensation per death**, besides mandating nationwide rehabilitation of manual scavengers.

QUICK FACTS

- **Four workers** died (1 supervisor + 3 labourers) at Rati Gems, Surat, on **June 7, 2026**.
- Cause: apparent **toxic gas inhalation** while cleaning a sludge tank.
- Violation: **Section 5, Manual Scavengers Act 2013** — absolute prohibition on hazardous tank/sewer cleaning without safety gear.
- **Safai Karamchari Andolan v. UoI (2014) 11 SCC 224** mandates **Rs 10 lakh** compensation per hazardous-cleaning death.
- Case registered at Ashwinikumar police station, Surat.

MUST KNOW

- Hazardous-tank cleaning is **per se illegal** under Section 5 — intent or negligence is not a prerequisite for the breach.
- **Article 17** (abolition of untouchability-linked degrading labour),

Article 21 (dignity), and **Article 23** (prohibition of forced labour) all converge in manual-scavenging jurisprudence.

- **Article 47** (DPSP) directs the State to raise standard of living and public health — the socio-economic backdrop to the legislation.

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- The **2013 Act** replaced the weaker 1993 Employment of Manual Scavengers Act, extending the ban to hazardous cleaning generally, not just dry latrines.
- Manual scavenging is closely linked to caste-based occupational segregation, engaging **Article 17**.
- *Safai Karamchari Andolan* (2014) is the landmark PIL enforcing both compensation and rehabilitation obligations.

CLAT / Legal Lens

Manual scavenging deaths engage the full constitutional cluster of dignity, forced-labour prohibition, and caste-based discrimination.

PROVISIONS

Article 17, Article 21, Article 23, Article 47

BODIES & CASES

Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act 2013 (§5), *Safai Karamchari Andolan v. Union of India* (2014) 11 SCC 224

Common Error: Section 5's prohibition is absolute — a death during hazardous tank cleaning is a *per se* statutory breach, not merely evidence of negligence.

MUST KNOW

- India is NOT a G7 member — it attends only as an invited outreach partner; contrast with the G20, where India is a full member
- If a question implies India 'joined' the G7, it is wrong

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- G7 is an informal grouping with no charter or founding treaty
- India's G7 outreach participation began in 2019 (13 consecutive years by 2026)

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests treaty-making/executive power (Arts. 73, 246, 253) alongside the G7-invitee vs G20-member distinction.

PROVISIONS

Art. 73 (Union executive power), Art. 246 + Union List (foreign affairs), Art. 253 (treaty-implementing legislation)

BODIES & CASES

G7 (informal grouping), G20

Common Error: G7 vs G20 membership status is the classic trap — India is a full member of G20 but only an invitee at G7.

SECTION 03 / 12

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Modi's France Visit and G7 Outreach: India Attends, Doesn't Join



PM Modi visited France June 13-18, 2026 — a bilateral in Nice with President Macron elevating ties to a 'Special Global Strategic Partnership', followed by the **G7 Summit at Evian** (June 16-17) as an invited outreach partner, and Paris (VivaTech) on June 18. This marked India's 13th consecutive G7 participation since 2019 and Modi's 7th, alongside outcomes on AI governance, defence, and UPI internationalisation.

QUICK FACTS

- **G7 members:** US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan (+EU) — India is an invited partner, NOT a member
- India-France ties elevated to a '**Special Global Strategic Partnership**' (2026)
- Bilateral trade target: double within 5 years under the 'India-France Innovation Roadmap 2030'
- Pillars: defence (Rafale, Scorpene submarines), civil nuclear (SMRs), space (ISRO-CNES collaboration)
- **IMEC** — India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, announced at G20 2023

Nepal Reopens Kalapani-Lipulekh Border Claim; India Rejects Third-Party Role



Nepal PM Balendra Shah publicly renewed claims that India has encroached on Kalapani, Lipulekh and Limpiyadhura — territory administered as part of Uttarakhand's Pithoragarh district — alleging historical Chinese and British involvement. India's MEA, through spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal, formally rejected any third-party role, calling it a purely bilateral matter rooted in the unresolved source of the Kali (Mahakali) River under the 1816 **Sugauli Treaty**.

QUICK FACTS

- Dispute traces to the 1816 **Sugauli Treaty**, which fixed the Indo-Nepal border along the Kali (Mahakali) River
- **Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace & Friendship 1950** — provides an open border and national treatment
- **Eminent Persons Group (EPG)** report of 2018 on the boundary remains pending Indian acceptance
- Kalapani-Lipulekh-Limpiyadhura is also a strategic **India-Nepal-China trijunction**
- 98% of the 1,770-km India-Nepal border is already demarcated

MUST KNOW

- **Berberi Union, In re (1960)** — cession of Indian territory requires a constitutional amendment under Art. 368
- Lipulekh-Limpiyadhura-Kalapani lies within Uttarakhand's Pithoragarh district, at the trijunction with Nepal and China

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Sugauli Treaty (1816) ended the Anglo-Nepalese War and defined the historic Indo-Nepal boundary
- The India-Nepal border is open, permitting free movement under the 1950 treaty

CLAT / Legal Lens

The Berubari Union doctrine (cession needs an Art. 368 amendment) maps onto any territorial-dispute fact pattern as a reference doctrine.

PROVISIONS

Art. 368 (constitutional amendment for cession)

BODIES & CASES

N/A — bilateral treaty matter

Common Error: India does not treat Kalapani as a 'cession' question — it maintains the territory is already Indian, so Berubari applies only doctrinally, not to this dispute's resolution.

Myanmar's Junta Chief Visits India, Pledges Territory Won't Be Used Against It

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing made his first visit to India since the 2021 coup (May 30-June 3, 2026), pledging that Myanmar's territory 'won't be used against India'. Talks covered the **Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Project** and the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway, while India formally raised Aung San Suu Kyi's continued detention — balancing its **Act East** and **Neighbourhood First** doctrines against human-rights concerns.

QUICK FACTS

- India shares a **1,643-km** land border with Myanmar across four Northeast states
- **Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Project**: links Kolkata to Sittwe (Myanmar) by sea, onward to Mizoram by river-road
- **Free Movement Regime** allows 16-km cross-border movement — under MHA review since 2021
- India formally raised the continued detention of **Aung San Suu Kyi**
- Visit dates: May 30-June 3, 2026 — first Myanmar presidential visit to India since the 2021 coup

MUST KNOW

- India is NOT a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol — non-refoulement applies to Rohingya refugees only as customary international law, not a treaty obligation
- Kaladan project route: Kolkata (sea) → Sittwe → Mizoram (river-road)

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- BIMSTEC links India and Myanmar within the Bay of Bengal regional framework
- Act East Policy is India's engagement doctrine toward Southeast Asia (successor to Look East)

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests India's non-party status to the Refugee Convention and how customary international law fills the gap — a frequent Rohingya-context question.

PROVISIONS

Customary international law — non-refoulement principle

BODIES & CASES

BIMSTEC

Common Error: Don't assume India is bound by the 1951 Refugee Convention merely because it follows non-refoulement — it follows the principle only as customary law.

Bangladesh Wins First-Ever UNGA Presidency, Deepens Ties With Turkey



Bangladesh's FM Khalilur Rahman was elected President of the 81st UN General Assembly session on June 2, 2026, defeating Cyprus's Andreas Kakouris 99-91 — Bangladesh's first-ever UNGA presidency, filled under the UN's five-region rotation as the Asia-Pacific Group's turn. Separately, Bangladesh and Turkey agreed (June 6) to form a joint ministerial committee on defence and foreign affairs, a development of concern for India given Turkey's existing Bayraktar TB2 drone supplies to Pakistan.

QUICK FACTS

- Result: Khalilur Rahman (Bangladesh) defeated Andreas Kakouris (Cyprus), **99 votes to 91**
- UNGA presidency rotates annually among 5 regional groups; the 81st session fell to the **Asia-Pacific Group**
- Rahman presides from September 2026 over the 193-member UNGA for a one-year term
- Bangladesh-Turkey joint ministerial committee on defence/foreign affairs agreed June 6, 2026
- Turkey supplies **Bayraktar TB2 drones** to Pakistan — a strategic concern flagged for India

MUST KNOW

- UNGA President serves a 1-year term, rotating among 5 regional groups (African, Asia-Pacific, Eastern European, GRULAC, WEOG)
- The UN's six principal organs under **UN Charter Art. 7**: UNGA, UNSC, ECOSOC, ICJ, Secretariat, and the (dormant) Trusteeship Council

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- UNGA composition/functions/procedure are laid out in UN Charter Arts. 9-22; Art. 21 provides it elects its own President each session
- The BIMSTEC Charter (2022) and UNCLOS 1982 frame India's Indian Ocean posture toward Bangladesh

CLAT / Legal Lens

UN institutional architecture (Art. 7 organs, UNGA presidency rotation) is classic static-GK tested via a current news hook.

PROVISIONS

UN Charter Art. 7 (six principal organs), UN Charter Arts. 9-22 (UNGA composition/functions), UN Charter Art. 21 (UNGA elects its President)

BODIES & CASES

UNGA, BIMSTEC

Common Error: Don't confuse the annually-rotating UNGA presidency (Art. 21) with the permanent UNSC seats — different organs, different tenure logic.

PROVISIONS

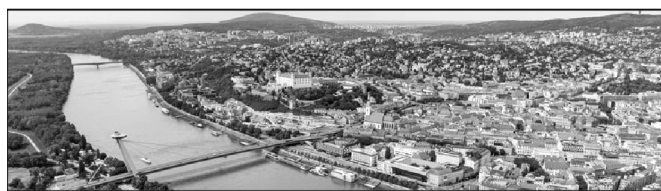
Art. 51 (promotion of international peace), Art. 73 (Union executive/treaty-making power)

BODIES & CASES

ASEAN, EU, NATO

Common Error: Don't mix up the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (India-Indonesia, 2018) with the Special Global Strategic Partnership (India-France, 2026) — different countries, different partnership tiers.

Round-up: Venezuela's Rodriguez, Indonesia's Sugiono, and Slovakia's Honour for Modi



Venezuela's Acting President Delcy Rodriguez met PM Modi in New Delhi on June 4, 2026 — her first visit to India since President Nicolás Maduro's reported detention by US forces in January 2026 — discussing an energy partnership. On June 7, EAM S. Jaishankar co-chaired the 8th India-Indonesia Joint Commission Meeting, building on the 2018 Comprehensive Strategic Partnership; separately, Slovakia conferred its highest state honour on Modi during a Europe tour.

QUICK FACTS

- **Delcy Rodriguez** (Venezuela's Acting President) met Modi on June 4, 2026; talks covered long-term oil, critical-minerals and pharma contracts
- India-Indonesia **8th Joint Commission Meeting**, co-chaired by Jaishankar and counterpart Sugiono, June 7, 2026
- India-Indonesia ties rest on the 2018 **Comprehensive Strategic Partnership**, traceable to the 1955 Bandung Conference's Panchsheel principles
- Slovakia conferred its highest state honour, the **Order of the White Double Cross**, on PM Modi
- Slovakia: capital **Bratislava**; EU, NATO and Eurozone member

MUST KNOW

- Slovakia is an EU, NATO AND Eurozone member — a useful cross-check for 'which European country belongs to all three' questions
- The India-EU FTA was concluded in January 2026

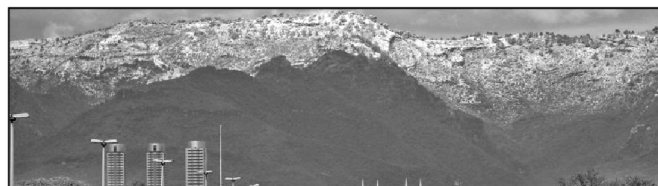
STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- The Bandung Conference (1955) originated the Panchsheel principles later formalised in the 1954 India-China agreement
- The ASEAN-India FTA dates to 2009

CLAT / Legal Lens

Multiple simultaneous bilateral engagements all trace back to Art. 51 (DPSP on international peace) and Art. 73 (Union executive power) — a good multi-country IR passage anchor.

India Protests Pakistan's Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly Elections



India lodged a formal diplomatic protest with Islamabad over Pakistan's June 7, 2026 'Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly' elections, reasserting the territory as an integral part of the Indian Union and calling the polls a 'cosmetic exercise' masking illegal occupation. India's position rests on the 1947 Instrument of Accession, Art. 1(3)(c) of the Constitution, and the J&K Reorganisation Act 2019, which places Gilgit-Baltistan within the statutory boundary of the Union Territory of Ladakh.

QUICK FACTS

- **Instrument of Accession** signed by Maharaja Hari Singh, **October 26, 1947** — brought all of J&K (incl. Gilgit, Baltistan, Hunza) into the Indian Union
- **Art. 1(3)(c)** of the Constitution — territory of India includes 'such other territories as may be acquired'
- **J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019** — placed Gilgit-Baltistan within the statutory boundary of the UT of Ladakh
- Article 370 was abrogated on **August 5, 2019** via Presidential Order C.O. 272
- MEA delivered a démarche to Pakistan's High Commission over the June 7, 2026 elections

MUST KNOW

- India's claim over Gilgit-Baltistan rests on THREE pillars: the 1947 Instrument of Accession, Art. 1(3)(c), and the 2019 Reorganisation Act
- Abrogation of Art. 370 is read by India as sharpening — not altering — its constitutional position on the region

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- The J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019 created two Union Territories: Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
- Gilgit-Baltistan is administered by Pakistan, but India maintains it is part of Indian territory

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests territorial-sovereignty doctrine — how an accession instrument, constitutional text, and statute together ground India's claim over disputed territory.

PROVISIONS

Art. 1(3)(c) (acquired territory), J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019, Instrument of Accession, 1947

Common Error: Don't treat Article 370's abrogation as the source of India's claim to Gilgit-Baltistan — the claim predates it, rooted in the 1947 Instrument of Accession.

SECTION 04 / 12

ECONOMY & BUSINESS

World Bank, Crisil, Goldman Sachs Converge Near 6.5-6.8% for India's FY27 Growth



Three major forecasters revised India's growth outlook upward in June 2026, converging on roughly **6.5-6.8%** for FY27, though headline numbers differ because each uses a different measurement window. The World Bank's June 2026 Global Economic Prospects report raised its FY27 forecast to **6.6%** (up 0.6 percentage points from January's 6%), keeping India the world's fastest-growing major economy, with growth moderating from an estimated 7.7% in FY26 before recovering to 7.2% in FY28; Crisil's forecast sits at the same 6.6%. Goldman Sachs, using calendar-year/fiscal-year conventions, separately raised its CY2026 projection by 30 bps to 6.8% and its FY27 projection by 40 bps to 6.5%, driven chiefly by falling crude oil prices after the West Asia conflict eased supply pressure.

QUICK FACTS

- World Bank June 2026 **Global Economic Prospects**: FY27 raised to **6.6%**, up 0.6pp from January's 6%
- India remains world's fastest-growing major economy; FY26 est. **7.7%**, FY28 projected **7.2%**
- Crisil** forecast: also 6.6% for FY27
- Goldman Sachs**: CY2026 raised **30 bps to 6.8%**; FY27 raised **40 bps to 6.5%**, driven by falling crude oil prices
- Global growth marked down to **2.5%**; FM Nirmala Sitharaman urged stronger multilateral cooperation
- Tailwinds: domestic demand, FTA export gains, income-tax relief; risks: West Asia conflict, sub-par monsoon

MUST KNOW

- Distinguish **World Bank (IBRD)** — development lender — from the **IMF** — balance-of-payments/macro-stability manager; examiners deliberately swap them
- 40 basis points = 0.40%** — bps-to-percentage conversions are a favourite fill-in-the-blank
- India's inflation target: **4% CPI within a 2-6% band**

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Global Economic Prospects (GEP) = World Bank's flagship biannual growth report
- World Bank / IBRD established **1944** (Bretton Woods)
- GDP vs GVA: output measure vs value-added measure — a

recurring conceptual distinction

CLAT / Legal Lens

Growth-forecast convergence tests macro vocabulary (bps, GDP vs GVA) and institutional mandates (IBRD vs IMF) rather than any single statute.

PROVISIONS

RBI Act 1934 §45ZA-ZN (MPC), FRBM Act 2003, Art. 279A (GST Council), FEMA 1999

BODIES & CASES

World Bank (IBRD), IMF, Monetary Policy Committee, Crisil

Common Error: Don't swap World Bank (development financing) with IMF (BoP stability); don't confuse basis points with percentage points.

India-Oman CEPA Enters Into Force as India's 15th Free Trade Agreement



The India-Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) took effect on **1 June 2026**, becoming India's **15th** bilateral FTA and extending its FTA network to 27 countries. Oman will eliminate duties on **98%** of Indian tariff lines, unlocking an estimated **\$3.64 billion** in export potential and securing jobs in textiles, gems and marine products, while Indian pharma exports gain streamlined approval via reliance on USFDA/EMA clearances. Officials note nine more agreements (42 countries) are nearing completion, which would eventually take India's FTA partners to 69 countries, covering close to 75% of exports.

QUICK FACTS

- India-Oman CEPA effective **1 June 2026** — India's **15th** FTA, network now covers 27 countries
- Oman eliminates duties on **98%** of Indian tariff lines, covering **99.38%** of current export value
- Unlocks estimated **\$3.64 billion** export potential; secures jobs in textiles, gems, marine products
- Pharma exports gain streamlined approval via reliance on **USFDA/EMA** clearances
- 9 more agreements (42 countries) nearing completion — could take FTA partners to **69 countries**, ~75% of exports
- Recent FTA sequence: UAE (2022), Australia (2022), EFTA (2024), UK (2025), Oman (2026)

MUST KNOW

- Mnemonic: recent FTAs — **UAE 2022, Australia 2022, EFTA 2024, UK 2025, Oman 2026**
- Treaty-making: **Art. 73** (Union Executive negotiates/signs) + **Art. 253** (Parliament's power to legislate to implement treaties domestically)
- FTAs are a permitted MFN exception under **GATT Article XXIV**

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- CEPA = Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- Union List Entry 14 = treaty-making power of the Union; Concurrent List Entry 41 = trade & commerce
- Customs Tariff Act 1975 governs India's tariff schedule

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests Art. 73/253 treaty-execution mechanics alongside WTO MFN-exception law — a constitutional-law + trade-law combo topic.

PROVISIONS

Art. 73, Art. 253, GATT Art. XXIV, Customs Tariff Act 1975

BODIES & CASES

WTO

Common Error: Art. 73 lets the Executive negotiate/sign treaties; Art. 253 is what lets Parliament legislate domestically to implement them — don't conflate the two powers.

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- RBI Governor: **Sanjay Malhotra**
- MPC statutory basis: Finance Act 2016, inserting Section 45ZB RBI Act 1934
- Repo/reverse repo/CRR/SLR/MSF/OMO are all RBI Act 1934 monetary tools

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the statutory basis of MPC composition/mandate and RBI's surplus-transfer mechanism — a high-frequency RBI Act topic.

PROVISIONS

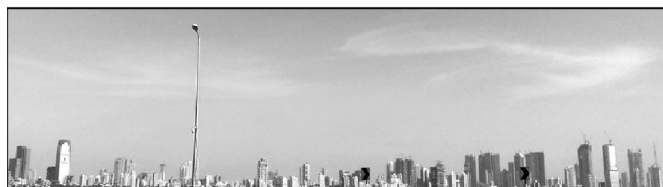
RBI Act 1934 (Sec 45ZB, Sec 47), Finance Act 2016

BODIES & CASES

RBI, Monetary Policy Committee

Common Error: The repo rate is set by majority vote of the 6-member MPC, not by the Governor alone — a common misattribution.

RBI MPC Holds Repo Rate at 5.25% Amid Record Rs 2.87 Lakh Crore Dividend Payout



The RBI's six-member Monetary Policy Committee, meeting on **5-6 June 2026** under Governor **Sanjay Malhotra**, held the repo rate unchanged at **5.25%**, as markets expected. April's CPI inflation of 3.48% sits below the RBI's 4% target, but the MPC stayed cautious given West Asia tensions and Strait of Hormuz oil-shipment risk. The decision came alongside a record transfer to the Centre: RBI's FY26 income reached Rs 4.28 lakh crore, of which a record **Rs 2.87 lakh crore** was paid out as dividend under the economic capital framework recommended by the Bimal Jalan Committee.

QUICK FACTS

- RBI MPC (5-6 June 2026, Governor **Sanjay Malhotra**) held repo rate unchanged at **5.25%**
- April CPI inflation: **3.48%**, below the 4% target
- MPC stayed cautious given West Asia tensions + Strait of Hormuz shipping risk
- FY26 RBI income: Rs 4.28 lakh crore; record **Rs 2.87 lakh crore** dividend transferred to Centre
- Dividend basis: economic capital framework recommended by the **Bimal Jalan Committee**
- MPC = 6 members (3 RBI + 3 govt nominees) under **Section 45ZB RBI Act 1934** (inserted by Finance Act 2016)
- Toolkit: repo, reverse repo, CRR, SLR, MSF, OMO — all RBI Act 1934 instruments

MUST KNOW

- Inflation target = **4% CPI within a 2-6% band**, under the 2016 monetary policy framework
- **Section 47 RBI Act** = surplus transfer to Centre; Bimal Jalan Committee = economic capital framework basis
- Mnemonic: MPC-4±2-RBI-1934

Ordinance Scraps FII Capital-Gains Tax as RBI Trims Growth, Flags Rising Inflation



On **5 June 2026**, the Union Government used its Article 123 ordinance power to amend the Income Tax Act 2025, abolishing capital-gains tax on Foreign Institutional Investors and withholding tax on bonds bought via the RBI's Fully Accessible Route. The same week, the RBI's MPC cut its FY27 real GDP forecast from 6.8% to **6.6%** and raised its CPI inflation projection to **5.1%** — together forming a coordinated macro-fiscal response to ease foreign-inflow taxes and widen India's Balance of Payments capital account against a narrowing current account surplus of \$7.1 billion (0.7% of GDP) in Q4 FY26.

QUICK FACTS

- 5 June 2026: Article 123 **ordinance** amends Income Tax Act 2025 — abolishes capital-gains tax on FIIs + withholding tax on bonds via RBI's **Fully Accessible Route (FAR)**
- Same week: RBI MPC cut FY27 real GDP forecast from 6.8% to **6.6%**, raised CPI inflation projection to **5.1%**
- Aim: widen India's Balance of Payments capital account, cushion growth-inflation mix amid tariff risk
- Current account surplus narrowed sharply to **\$7.1 billion** (0.7% of GDP) in Q4 FY26 (ended March 2026)
- Narrowing driven by rising gold-import bill + FPI outflows
- Article 123 ordinances: promulgated when Parliament not in session; must be laid before both Houses; lapse **6 weeks** after reassembly

MUST KNOW

- **Article 123** (ordinance route) vs **Article 112** (Annual Financial Statement/Finance Bill route) — distinct fiscal-legislative mechanisms
- Income Tax Act 2025 = consolidated direct-tax code replacing the 1961 Act

- FAR = RBI's route for unrestricted non-resident investment in specified government securities

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- FPI regulated under SEBI Act 1992 (FPI Regulations 2019)
- FEMA 1999 governs Balance-of-Payments/capital-account transactions
- Current account deficit/surplus is distinct from the fiscal deficit

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the Article 123 ordinance mechanism paired with monetary-fiscal coordination — a constitutional-law + economy crossover.

PROVISIONS

Art. 123, Art. 112, RBI Act 1934 (Sec 45ZB), Income Tax Act 2025, FEMA 1999

BODIES & CASES

RBI, SEBI

Common Error: Article 123 ordinances aren't permanent law — they lapse six weeks after Parliament reassembles unless converted into an Act.

Hormuz Crisis Doubles India's Fertiliser Subsidy Bill, Cuts Basmati Exports 25%



The West Asia conflict and near-closure of the Strait of Hormuz are reshaping two corners of India's economy. Rising global fertiliser costs are set to push India's subsidy burden to nearly **Rs 3.4 lakh crore** in FY27 — almost double the Rs 1.7 lakh crore Budget estimate — as PSUs float fresh import tenders and the government explores sourcing from Russia. Separately, India's basmati rice exports fell nearly **25%** in March-April 2026 as Gulf shipments slumped (Iran -27.4%, Iraq -91%, Saudi Arabia -25.5%, UAE -32%), with exporters pivoting toward China, Jordan, the UK and Oman.

QUICK FACTS

- Fertiliser subsidy burden projected ~**Rs 3.4 lakh crore** in FY27 — almost double the Rs 1.7 lakh crore Budget estimate
- PSUs floated import tenders: National Fertilizers 17 lakh tonnes urea; Indian Potash 25 lakh tonnes; also exploring Russia sourcing
- Farmers pay subsidised ~Rs 300/sack vs actual cost Rs 2,900-4,500; Centre absorbs the gap under the **Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS)** scheme
- Basmati rice exports fell ~**25%** in March-April 2026 amid West Asia crisis
- Iran (India's 2nd-largest basmati market, 15% share) -27.4%; Iraq -91%; Saudi Arabia -25.5%; UAE -32%
- Exporters pivoted: shipments to China surged ~200%; gains to Jordan, UK, Oman
- India = world's largest basmati exporter; ~70% grown in Punjab & Haryana; APEDA mandates GMO-free testing

MUST KNOW

- Basmati holds a **Geographical Indication (GI)** tag — a key IPR example
- NBS + the "3 Fs" (food, fuel, fertiliser) = forex-and-subsidy pressure points tied to the Hormuz-price linkage
- **CPI** tracks retail/consumer prices; **WPI** tracks wholesale — don't swap them in inflation questions

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- APEDA = Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) applies to fertiliser subsidy disbursal
- Essential Commodities Act 1955 relevant to subsidy/supply regulation

CLAT / Legal Lens

Ties economy (subsidy math, export data) to international relations (Hormuz geopolitics) and IPR (basmati GI tag) — a strong current-affairs + data-interpretation source.

PROVISIONS

Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999, Essential Commodities Act 1955

BODIES & CASES

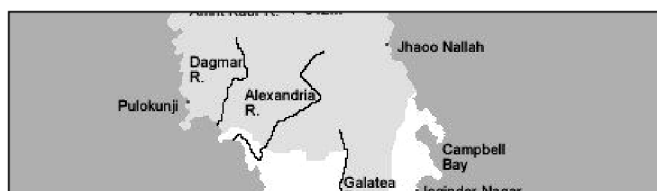
APEDA, Commerce & Industry Ministry, WTO

Common Error: Basmati's GI protection is India-specific registration under the GI Act 1999, not a WTO-granted status — don't conflate domestic GI registration with a WTO instrument.

SECTION 05 / 12

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

Environment Minister Defends ₹72,000-Crore Great Nicobar Project Amid RTI Row



Union Environment Minister **Bhupender Yadav** publicly defended the ₹72,000-crore Great Nicobar Island project, including the Galathea Bay transshipment port, against criticism from Jairam Ramesh, citing ICRZ 2019/EIA 2006 clearances and 17 years of NCSCM data. The **MoEFCC's** use of RTI Section 8(1)(a) to withhold clearance documents has intensified a broader environment-vs-development and transparency debate.

QUICK FACTS

- Project cost: **₹72,000 crore**; includes the Galathea Bay international transshipment port
- Defended by Union Environment Minister **Bhupender Yadav**; challenged by Jairam Ramesh
- Backed by 17 years of time-series data from **NCSCM** across six locations
- Ecological risks flagged: leatherback turtles, Nicobar megapode, and the **Shompen** (a PVTG)

- MoEFCC invoked RTI Act 2005 **Sec 8(1)(a)** (sovereignty/security exemption) to withhold documents

MUST KNOW

- EIA Notification 2006** is issued under the **Environment (Protection) Act 1986** — not a standalone statute
- The Shompen are one of **75 PVTGs** (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) in India
- Leatherback sea turtles are **Schedule I** species under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 (highest protection)

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- ICRZ 2019** = Island Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, governing coastal development in A&N and Lakshadweep
- RTI Act 2005 Sec 8(1)(a) exempts disclosure affecting sovereignty, security or strategic interests
- Corals are animals** (Schedule I, WPA 1972), not plants — a frequent factual trap

CLAT / Legal Lens

Environment-vs-development, EIA process, tribal rights (FRA/PVTG) and RTI exemptions — classic GK-meets-Legal-Reasoning crossover.

PROVISIONS

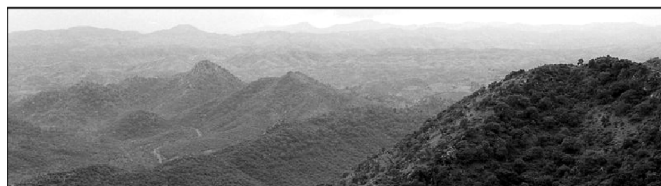
Environment (Protection) Act 1986, EIA Notification 2006, Island CRZ Notification 2019, Forest Rights Act 2006, Wildlife Protection Act 1972 (Sch I), RTI Act 2005 Sec 8(1)(a), NGT Act 2010, Art. 48A, Art. 51A(g)

BODIES & CASES

MoEFCC, NCSCM, NGT

Common Error: EIA Notification 2006 is often mistaken for a standalone law — it is subordinate legislation under EPA 1986.

Supreme Court Panel to Redraw the Boundaries of the Aravalli Range



The Supreme Court has set up a six-member High-Powered Committee, chaired by ICFRE DG **Kanchan Devi**, to resolve ambiguities in defining the Aravalli range's boundaries, after an October 2025 FSI panel's 100-metre elevation threshold excluded nearly 90% of the range from protection. FSI data already show 31 of 128 surveyed hills lost to mining, weakening the range's role as a natural barrier against Thar Desert dust storms.

QUICK FACTS

- SC-constituted **six-member High-Powered Committee**, chaired by ICFRE DG **Kanchan Devi**; report due **August 31, 2026**
- Oct 2025 FSI panel used a **100-metre elevation threshold**, excluding ~90% of the range from protection
- FSI 2018 data: **31 of 128** surveyed hills already lost to mining
- Aravallis are **≈ 2.5 billion years old** — among the world's oldest fold mountain systems
- Widening gaps let pre-monsoon (Apr-Jun) dust storms reach Delhi,

Punjab, western UP

MUST KNOW

- Key SC cases: **M.C. Mehta v. UoI** (Aravalli mining ban); **T.N. Godavarman** (1996, expanded forest definition)
- Precautionary** and **polluter-pays** principles trace to **Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. UoI** (1996)

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Article 48A** (DPSP) — State's duty to protect environment; **Article 51A(g)** — citizen's fundamental duty
- Forest (Conservation) Act 1980** requires central clearance for forest-land diversion
- Aravallis act as a natural barrier blocking Thar Desert dust from reaching the Indo-Gangetic plain

CLAT / Legal Lens

Federal/environmental-law GK: DPSP + FCA 1980 + landmark SC forest jurisprudence in one live dispute.

PROVISIONS

Art. 48A, Art. 51A(g), Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Wildlife Protection Act 1972, EPA 1986 §3

BODIES & CASES

Supreme Court HPC (chair: Kanchan Devi, ICFRE), Forest Survey of India (FSI)

Common Error: Don't confuse *T.N. Godavarman* (forest-definition case) with *M.C. Mehta* (Aravalli mining-ban line) — both are tested together but hold different things.

India Rolls Out E85 Flex-Fuel Pumps as Ethanol Blending Deepens

max 5% anhydrous ethanol	anhydrous ethanol	max 15% anhydrous ethanol	anhydrous ethanol	max 85% anhydrous ethanol	100% Brazilian hydrous ethanol (contains on average 5.3 vol.% water)
min 95% gasoline	min 90% gasoline	min 85% gasoline	min 75% gasoline	min 15% gasoline	

On **World Environment Day** (June 5, 2026), Petroleum Minister Hardeep Singh Puri launched India's first E85 flex-fuel retail pump in New Delhi, while the Centre exempted 22-30% ethanol blends from central excise duty. The move builds on India hitting its E20 blending target roughly five years ahead of schedule.

QUICK FACTS

- India's first **E85** (85% ethanol) flex-fuel pump launched **June 5, 2026** at IndianOil, Pusa Road, New Delhi
- Launched by Petroleum Minister **Hardeep Singh Puri**
- Centre exempted **22-30% ethanol blends** from central excise duty, at par with standard **E20**
- India reached its **E20 target roughly five years ahead** of the original 2025 deadline
- Central Motor Vehicles Rules are being amended to accommodate flex-fuel-compatible vehicles

MUST KNOW

- E20 was achieved under the **National Policy on Biofuels 2018** and the **Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme**
- BIS** (Bureau of Indian Standards) sets blend and engine-

compatibility norms

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **World Environment Day** = June 5; first observed 1974 by UNEP; 2026 theme "Beat Plastic Pollution" (host: Republic of Korea); India theme "Mission Green Delhi — Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam"
- Ethanol blending aims to cut crude-import dependence, support sugarcane/grain farmers, and reduce vehicular emissions

CLAT / Legal Lens

Static-meets-current: biofuel policy milestones layered on the DPSP/environmental-duty framework.

PROVISIONS

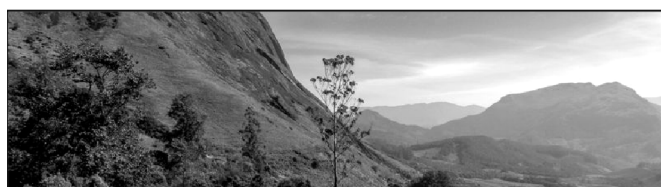
Art. 48A, Art. 51A(g)

BODIES & CASES

National Policy on Biofuels 2018, Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), UNEP

Common Error: World Environment Day's host country and annual theme change each year — don't assume it is always India-hosted.

Nilgiri Tahr Population Climbs to 1,364 in Tamil Nadu's Third Census



Tamil Nadu's third synchronised Nilgiri Tahr census recorded 1,364 individuals in April 2026, a 4.68% rise over 2025, signalling recovery of the state animal under Project Nilgiri Tahr, India's only species-specific conservation mission. The endangered Western Ghats endemic survives only in fragmented shola-grassland habitats above 1,200 metres.

QUICK FACTS

- Population: **1,364** individuals (April 2026), up **4.68%** from 1,303 in 2025
- Survey conducted across 22 forest divisions using the **"bounded count"** methodology plus aerial drone validation
- Species: **Nilgiritragus hylocrius**; State animal of **Tamil Nadu**
- **Project Nilgiri Tahr** (launched 2023, ₹25-crore outlay) — India's only species-specific conservation mission
- Habitat: shola-grassland pockets above 1,200 m in Eravikulam (Kerala), Mukurthi, Anamalai range

MUST KNOW

- Listed under **Schedule I**, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 — hunting penalty up to **7 years' imprisonment**
- **IUCN Endangered** status = population under 2,500 mature individuals

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Western Ghats declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site (2012)** — 39 serial sites
- Article 48A (DPSP) directs the State to protect environment and wildlife

CLAT / Legal Lens

Species-specific conservation mission plus Schedule classification — a recurring wildlife-law GK pairing.

PROVISIONS

Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (Sch I), Art. 48A

BODIES & CASES

Project Nilgiri Tahr, Tamil Nadu Forest Department

Common Error: Don't confuse Project Nilgiri Tahr (Tamil Nadu, 2023) with Project Tiger/Project Elephant — each state/species mission is distinct.

Cabinet Clears Two-Year Clean Mobility Scheme to Retire Pre-BS-VI Fleets in NCR



On June 5, 2026, the Union Cabinet approved a two-year Clean Mobility Scheme offering fiscal incentives to scrap and replace pre-BS-VI trucks and buses in the NCR, where the transport sector contributes over 40% of PM2.5 load. The scheme runs through the CAQM and extends the judicial lineage of M.C. Mehta-driven NCR pollution governance.

QUICK FACTS

- Approved **June 5, 2026**; a **two-year** scheme for Delhi-NCR
- Targets replacement of **pre-BS-VI** commercial trucks and buses via fiscal incentives
- Transport sector contributes **over 40%** of NCR's PM2.5 load
- Implemented via **CAQM** (Commission for Air Quality Management), created under the **CAQM Act 2021**
- Aligned with **NCAP** target: 40% PM reduction by 2026 vs 2017 baseline

MUST KNOW

- **CAQM Act 2021** gives the Commission override powers over State Pollution Control Boards in NCR
- **M.C. Mehta v. UoI** continuing-mandamus line: introduced CNG buses, banned firecrackers, triggered odd-even

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981** is the parent statute for ambient air quality
- Art. 48A (DPSP) plus Art. 51A(g) (Fundamental Duty) underpin environmental governance

CLAT / Legal Lens

A statutory body (CAQM) empowered by judicial continuing-mandamus jurisprudence — federal and judicial layering combined.

PROVISIONS

CAQM Act 2021, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, Art. 48A, Art. 51A(g)

BODIES & CASES

Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM)

Common Error: CAQM (2021 Act) has override powers over State Pollution Control Boards — don't reverse this hierarchy.

Delhi Bird Atlas Ranks Capital Second Globally for Avian Diversity



Released on World Environment Day, June 5, 2026, the Delhi Bird Atlas confirms the capital ranks second globally among national capitals for bird diversity, after Nairobi, with 471 recorded species. Delhi's position on the Central Asian Flyway explains much of this diversity, reinforced by international protections under the Bonn and Ramsar Conventions.

QUICK FACTS

- Delhi Bird Atlas released **June 5, 2026** (World Environment Day)
- Delhi ranks **2nd globally** among national capitals for bird diversity, after **Nairobi**
- 471 species** recorded; a further 22 not re-recorded since 1975
- Schedule I species recorded include the **Egyptian Vulture** and **Black-bellied Tern**
- Delhi lies on the **Central Asian Flyway**, a major migratory bird corridor

MUST KNOW

- Schedule I species under the **Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972** get the highest legal protection
- The **CMS Bonn Convention (1979)** protects migratory species internationally, complementing the Ramsar Convention for wetlands

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Art. 48A plus Art. 51A(g) — the standard DPSP/Fundamental Duty pair on environment protection
- Urban green and wetland spaces provide ecological baselines even within dense metros

CLAT / Legal Lens

WPA 1972 Schedule I classification plus international migratory-species treaties (Bonn) — a common cross-reference.

PROVISIONS

Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Art. 48A, Art. 51A(g)

BODIES & CASES

CMS Bonn Convention 1979, Ramsar Convention

Common Error: The Bonn Convention (CMS, 1979) covers migratory species broadly — don't confuse it with the wetland-specific Ramsar Convention.

NGT Orders Mining Moratorium on Kashmir's Sukhnag River After Damage Report



The National Green Tribunal ordered a moratorium on riverbed mining along Kashmir's Sukhnag river after a joint panel found 10.6-15.3 lakh tonnes of material extracted, causing "irreversible hydrogeological damage." The tribunal invoked the polluter-pays and precautionary principles and reaffirmed the public trust doctrine over rivers.

QUICK FACTS

- River: **Sukhnag** (54 km, glacial, a Jhelum tributary), Budgam district, J&K
- Extraction estimated at **10.6-15.3 lakh tonnes**; contractor: **NKC Projects Pvt Ltd**
- Flagged by **MoEFCC, NIHE, J&K Pollution Control Committee** as "indiscriminate and un-scientific"
- NGT** ordered a moratorium until the river system is restored; held the contractor liable for restoration costs
- Violation of the **Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016**

MUST KNOW

- Polluter-pays** and **precautionary** principles are anchored in **Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. UoI (1996)**
- Public trust doctrine:** the State holds rivers in trust for public use, not private exploitation (M.C. Mehta line)

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- NGT Act 2010** creates a specialised environmental tribunal with original and appellate jurisdiction
- Sukhnag originates near **Tosamaidan** in the **Pir Panjal** range

CLAT / Legal Lens

NGT jurisdiction plus polluter-pays/precautionary/public-trust doctrines applied to a live riverbed-mining dispute.

PROVISIONS

National Green Tribunal Act 2010, Environment (Protection) Act 1986, EIA Notification 2006, Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016

BODIES & CASES

NGT, MoEFCC, NIHE, J&K Pollution Control Committee

Common Error: Public trust doctrine and polluter-pays are distinct principles — don't merge them into a single holding.

India Eyes a Circular Water Economy Amid Rising Urban Water Stress



A **CEEW** analysis flags acute urban water stress — Delhi loses ~40% of supply as non-revenue water, and India's per-capita water availability could fall below 1,200 m³ by 2050. It proposes a national circular water economy, reusing treated wastewater, which could unlock a ₹1-lakh-crore market and 100,000 jobs by 2047.

QUICK FACTS

- Delhi loses ~40% of supply as **non-revenue water** across a 16,634-km network
- Per-capita water availability (~1,500 m³) may fall below **1,200 m³** by 2050; the global stress threshold is **1,000 m³**
- Only ~28% of urban sewage is currently treated nationwide
- A circular water economy plus **Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)** could unlock a **₹1 lakh crore** market and **1,00,000 jobs** by 2047
- Analysis by the **CEEW** (Council on Energy, Environment and Water)

MUST KNOW

- Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar (1991)** held the right to pollution-free water is part of the right to life under **Art. 21**
- Circular water economy = treat and reuse wastewater for irrigation, industry, landscaping

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- The **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974** is the parent statute for water pollution
- Art. 48A (DPSP) plus Art. 51A(g) (Fundamental Duty) underpin the environmental-water framework

CLAT / Legal Lens

Right to water under Art. 21 (Subhash Kumar) fused with sustainable-development and NGT-enforced water-pollution law.

PROVISIONS

Art. 21, Art. 48A, Art. 51A(g), Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974

BODIES & CASES

CEEW, NGT

Common Error: 1,000 m³ is the international water-stress threshold, not India's current per-capita level (~1,500 m³) — don't conflate the two figures.

SECTION 06 / 12

SCIENCE, TECH & HEALTH

WHO Declares PHEIC as Ebola Outbreak Grips Eastern DR Congo



The WHO declared a **Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)** on 16 May 2026 over an escalating Ebola outbreak in eastern DR Congo's North Kivu region, centred on Butembo. By mid-June, investigators had confirmed the outbreak was driven by the **Bundibugyo ebolavirus** — a strain

distinct from the Zaire strain that existing vaccines target, complicating containment. Armed conflict, weak health infrastructure and PPE shortages have hampered the response, led by DRC's government with support from the IRC and Africa CDC.

QUICK FACTS

- PHEIC declared 16 May 2026 by the WHO Director-General under **IHR 2005**
- Causative agent: **Bundibugyo ebolavirus** (not the Zaire strain)
- ~635 confirmed infections; 127-129 deaths in DRC + 2 in Uganda by mid-June; case-fatality rate 25-50%
- Existing **rVSV-ZEBOV** ring-vaccine targets the Zaire strain, not Bundibugyo — a vaccine mismatch
- 34+ healthcare workers infected amid PPE shortages
- Response led by DRC government with **International Rescue Committee (IRC)** and **Africa CDC** support
- Ebola spreads via contact with bodily fluids of infected persons or contaminated surfaces

MUST KNOW

- A **PHEIC** is declared by the WHO Director-General on the Emergency Committee's advice — NOT by a member-state vote (IHR 2005, Art 12); frequently tested
- This outbreak's strain (**Bundibugyo**) falls outside existing vaccine/treatment coverage, unlike outbreaks targeted by rVSV-ZEBOV
- Case-fatality rate of 25-50% is among the highest recorded for Ebola

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- IHR 2005** = binding international legal framework for health emergencies; WHO is a UN specialized agency (WHO Constitution, 1948)
- Prior PHEICs: COVID-19, mpox, polio, Zika, Ebola (2014, 2019)
- Ebola virus disease is named after the Ebola River, DRC; first identified in 1976
- SDG-3 = Good Health and Well-being

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests WHO's role as a UN specialized agency and the IHR 2005 PHEIC declaration procedure — recurring international-organisation GK, paired with SDG-3.

PROVISIONS

IHR 2005, Art 12 (PHEIC determination by WHO Director-General), WHO Constitution 1948

BODIES & CASES

World Health Organization (WHO), Africa CDC, International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Common Error: Students often assume a PHEIC is declared by a vote of WHO member states; it is actually the Director-General's call, based on Emergency Committee advice.

AAIB Report on AI-171 Crash Narrows to Fuel-Switch Anomaly



The AAIB's preliminary report into the 12 June 2025 crash of Air India flight AI 171, a Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner flying Ahmedabad to London Gatwick, found both engine fuel-control switches transitioned from 'RUN' to 'CUTOFF' seconds after liftoff, killing 241 of 242 on board and 19 on the ground. Investigators are weighing two competing explanations — deliberate pilot action or a catastrophic electrical-systems failure — with the final report still awaited. The same fortnight also saw a separate crash of an IAF Antonov AN-32 transport aircraft at Jorhat, Assam, underscoring a difficult month for Indian aviation safety.

QUICK FACTS

- **AI 171** (Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner), Ahmedabad-Gatwick, crashed 12 June 2025; 241/242 onboard + 19 on ground died
- Sole survivor: Vishwas Kumar Ramesh
- **AAIB** preliminary finding: both fuel-control switches moved RUN → CUTOFF seconds after liftoff
- Two theories under study: pilot action vs electrical-systems failure; final report awaited
- Gujarat announced a Rs 105-crore memorial; Rs 25 lakh interim compensation paid per victim
- Separately, an IAF **Antonov AN-32** (Soviet-origin, in service since 1984) crashed at Jorhat, Assam (14 June); 5 killed, 1 survivor

MUST KNOW

- **ICAO Annex 13** investigations exist solely to determine cause and prevent recurrence — NOT to assign blame or liability; a distinct process from compensation
- Compensation to AI 171 victims falls under a separate regime, distinct from the **Montreal Convention 1999**'s carrier-liability framework
- AAIB = Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation; distinct from DGCA (the regulator)

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- ICAO Annex 13 mandates a final accident report within 12 months, under the **Chicago Convention 1944** framework
- Montreal Convention 1999 governs international airline liability and passenger compensation
- Aircraft Act 1934 & Aircraft Rules 1937 = India's core civil aviation statutes; Carriage by Air Act 1972 implements the Montreal/Warsaw regimes domestically
- FDR (Flight Data Recorder) and CVR (Cockpit Voice Recorder) = the two 'black boxes'

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the ICAO Annex 13 no-blame investigation framework versus the Montreal Convention's separate liability/compensation regime — a frequently tested distinction.

PROVISIONS

ICAO Annex 13 (Chicago Convention 1944), Montreal Convention 1999, Aircraft Act 1934, Carriage by Air Act 1972

BODIES & CASES

Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB), DGCA, Ministry of Civil Aviation

Common Error: Don't conflate an AAIB/ICAO Annex 13 accident investigation (fact-finding, no liability) with a court/compensation proceeding under the Montreal Convention (liability-focused).

Pill 'Daraxonrasib' Nearly Doubles Survival in Advanced Pancreatic Cancer

SCIENCE, TECH & HEALTH

A once-daily oral drug, **daraxonrasib**, nearly doubled survival among patients with advanced pancreatic cancer in a large international trial, with results presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) 2026 meeting. The drug is a first-in-class **pan-RAS inhibitor** targeting the **KRAS gene**, the most frequently mutated cancer-driver gene, present in about 90% of pancreatic cancers. Pancreatic cancer has a five-year survival rate of only ~13% and causes roughly 23,000 new cases annually in India, making the trial data a significant precision-oncology milestone — though the drug is not yet available in India.

QUICK FACTS

- Drug: **daraxonrasib** — once-daily oral pan-RAS inhibitor targeting the **KRAS gene**
- Trial results presented at **ASCO 2026** (American Society of Clinical Oncology)
- KRAS mutation present in ~90% of pancreatic cancers; RAS mutations occur in ~20% of all cancers (also explored for lung, colon cancer)
- Survival trend: ~6 months (1990s) → 9-12 months (modern chemo) → near-doubled with daraxonrasib
- Pancreatic cancer: ~13% five-year survival; ~23,000 new Indian cases/year; incidence ~1.6/100,000 (M slightly > F)
- Indian risk factors: diabetes, tropical pancreatitis (Kerala/Tamil Nadu), obesity, lifestyle
- Not yet available in India — raises patent, pricing and access questions

MUST KNOW

- KRAS = the most-mutated cancer-driver gene; daraxonrasib is the first pan-RAS inhibitor to show a major survival benefit
- **NexCAR19** (ImmunoACT, IIT Bombay-Tata Memorial) is India's first indigenously developed CAR-T cell therapy — the go-to static fact paired with this story
- Compulsory licensing (Patents Act s.84) and anti-evergreening (s.3(d)) are the legal tools available if the drug is priced out of reach in India

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **Section 3(d), Patents Act 1970** bars 'evergreening' of patents — tested in Novartis v Union of India (2013), the Glivec case
- **Section 84, Patents Act 1970** allows compulsory licensing after 3 years — used in Bayer v Natco Pharma (Nexavar), 2012

- TRIPS Agreement Article 31 permits compulsory licensing under specified conditions
- CDSCO/DCGI approval under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 is required before any drug can be marketed in India

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the compulsory-licensing/access-to-medicine framework (Bayer-Nexavar, Novartis-Glivec) that recurs whenever a breakthrough drug isn't available in India.

PROVISIONS

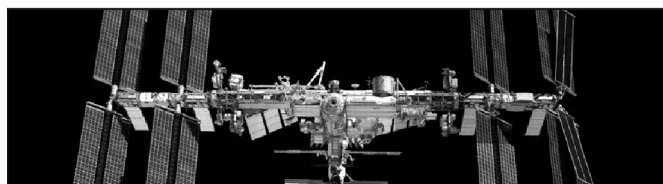
Patents Act 1970, s.84 (compulsory licence), Patents Act 1970, s.3(d) (anti-evergreening), TRIPS Agreement Art 31, Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940

BODIES & CASES

CDSCO/DCGI, Tata Memorial Centre, ICMR

Common Error: Don't mix up s.84 (compulsory licence after 3 years, Bayer Nexavar) with s.3(d) (bars evergreening/minor-modification patents, Novartis Glivec) — different sections, different mechanisms.

ISS Air Leak Triggers Brief Shelter Alert, Underscoring Space-Law Cooperation



A worsening air leak in the Zvezda service module of the ISS's Russian Orbital Segment prompted NASA, on 5 June 2026, to direct the seven-member Expedition 73 crew to shelter inside the SpaceX Crew Dragon 'Crew-12' docked at the Harmony module — a contingency that pre-positions astronauts for emergency return to Earth. Hours later, NASA and Roscosmos jointly confirmed the leak had been isolated to a previously known fissure, and the shelter order was lifted. The episode, occurring amid wider US-Russia geopolitical tension, illustrated how the international legal architecture governing space cooperation continues to function despite terrestrial friction.

QUICK FACTS

- Air leak detected in Zvezda service module (ISS Russian Orbital Segment) on 5 June 2026
- NASA directed Expedition 73's 7-member crew to shelter in SpaceX Crew Dragon 'Crew-12' (docked at Harmony module) as an emergency-return contingency
- Leak isolated to a previously known fissure within hours; NASA and Roscosmos jointly lifted the shelter order
- Incident revived debate over the ISS's planned 2030 retirement and the framework for future multinational stations
- Occurred amid broader US-Russia geopolitical tension, yet cooperation held

MUST KNOW

- **Outer Space Treaty 1967** (Art IX) obliges states to cooperate internationally and avoid harmful interference — the legal backbone keeping ISS operations running amid geopolitical tension
- **ISS Intergovernmental Agreement (1998)** binds the US, Russia,

Japan, Canada and ESA to joint operation of the station

- The ISS is slated for retirement around 2030 — a fact increasingly paired with space-law/future-station questions

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Outer Space Treaty 1967 = the 'Magna Carta of space': Art II bars national appropriation of celestial bodies; Art IV bars weapons of mass destruction in orbit
- Liability Convention 1972: absolute liability for damage on Earth/aircraft; fault-based liability for damage in outer space
- Registration Convention 1976: launching states must register space objects with the UN

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests the Outer Space Treaty 1967's cooperation mandate and the ISS's multilateral legal architecture — space law is a growing CLAT international-law theme.

PROVISIONS

Outer Space Treaty 1967, Art IX (cooperation), Outer Space Treaty 1967, Arts II & IV, ISS Intergovernmental Agreement 1998, Liability Convention 1972, Registration Convention 1976

BODIES & CASES

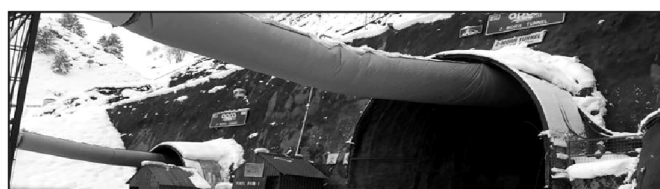
NASA, Roscosmos, ISS partner agencies (JAXA, CSA, ESA)

Common Error: Liability under the 1972 Convention is absolute for surface/aircraft damage but fault-based for damage in outer space — students often apply 'absolute liability' uniformly.

SECTION 07 / 12

DEFENCE & SECURITY

Zojila Tunnel Achieves Breakthrough, to Give Ladakh All-Weather Link



On 9 June 2026, the **Zojila Tunnel** achieved construction breakthrough — excavation complete on the world's longest single-tube, bi-directional high-altitude road tunnel. The 13.14-km tunnel links Baltal (Kashmir) to Minamarg (Ladakh's Kargil district), bypassing the avalanche-prone Zojila pass and giving Ladakh all-weather connectivity for the first time. Part of the Rs 6,800-crore Z-Morh + Zojila project executed by **NHIDCL**, it also strengthens military mobility along the LAC and LoC.

QUICK FACTS

- **13.14 km** tunnel; Baltal (Sonamarg, J&K) to Minamarg (Drass, Kargil, Ladakh) at ~11,578 ft
- World's **longest high-altitude road tunnel** (single-tube, bi-directional)
- Breakthrough achieved Tuesday, **9 June 2026**; full completion targeted September 2026
- Rs **6,800-crore** Z-Morh + Zojila project; executed by **NHIDCL**
- Gives Ladakh all-weather link (else cut off ~6 months/year by snow)

- Boosts military mobility along the **LAC** (China) and **LoC** (Pakistan)

MUST KNOW

- Distinguish **LAC** (undemarcated, India-China) from **LoC** (delineated by the 1972 Shimla Agreement, India-Pakistan) — frequently swapped in exams
- Ladakh is a **Union Territory** since Article 370's abrogation (2019)
- Strategic infra executed via NHIDCL, a Companies Act 2013 SPV under NHAI/MoRTH

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **NHIDCL** — National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd, builds strategic border roads
- **Bharatmala Pariyojana** — umbrella highway development scheme
- **Border Roads Organisation (BRO)** — under Ministry of Defence, builds/maintains border roads separately from NHIDCL's highway projects

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests strategic border infrastructure, Ladakh's UT status post-Art 370, the LAC/LoC distinction, and dual-use connectivity doctrine.

PROVISIONS

Article 370 (abrogated 2019), Article 73 (Union executive power)

BODIES & CASES

NHIDCL, NHAI, Border Roads Organisation, Bharatmala

Common Error: Confusing LAC with LoC, or crediting BRO instead of NHIDCL for this specific project.

General N S Raja Subramani Takes Charge as India's Third CDS



General N S Raja Subramani assumed charge as India's third **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)**, the senior-most uniformed officer and permanent chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. In the same period, **Admiral Krishna Swaminathan** took over as Chief of the Naval Staff.

QUICK FACTS

- **Gen. N S Raja Subramani** — 3rd CDS of India (after Gen. Bipin Rawat, 1st CDS, and Gen. Anil Chauhan, 2nd CDS)
- **Admiral Krishna Swaminathan** — new Chief of the Naval Staff
- CDS post created **December 2019**, operationalised **January 2020**
- CDS heads the **Department of Military Affairs (DMA)** within the Ministry of Defence

MUST KNOW

- CDS is principal military adviser to the Raksha Mantri and promotes jointness among Army, Navy, Air Force
- CDS does **NOT** exercise direct operational command over the three services — individual chiefs retain that authority
- Traces to recommendations of the **Kargil Review Committee**

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Gen. Bipin Rawat — first CDS (2020); died in a helicopter crash (Dec 2021)
- Gen. Anil Chauhan — second CDS (2022)
- CDS is a 4-star post, permanent chairman of the **Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC)**

CLAT / Legal Lens

Post-creation history (Kargil Review Committee to Dec 2019 creation to Jan 2020 operationalisation) and CDS's limited operational-command role are frequently tested.

BODIES & CASES

Department of Military Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Chiefs of Staff Committee

Common Error: Assuming CDS commands troops directly — that authority stays with the individual service chiefs.

India, Australia Deepen Defence Ties at 2nd Defence Dialogue



Defence Minister **Rajnath Singh** and Australian Deputy PM **Richard Marles** released a Joint Maritime Security Collaboration Roadmap at the 2nd India-Australia Defence Dialogue. India will join **Talisman Sabre 2027** and host **Exercise Render Safe 2026**, while both sides widen logistics cooperation under the **MLSA (2020)**.

QUICK FACTS

- India-Australia **Joint Maritime Security Collaboration Roadmap** released at the 2nd Defence Dialogue
- India to participate in **Talisman Sabre 2027**; will host **Exercise Render Safe 2026**
- Logistics cooperation under the **Mutual Logistics Support Arrangement (MLSA), 2020**
- Coordination via **IORA's** Working Group on Maritime Safety & Security and the **Quad**

MUST KNOW

- Logistics-support pacts — **LEMOA** (US, 2016), **MLSA** (Australia, 2020), **RECSAA** (France) — grant reciprocal base access for refuelling/repair, NOT basing rights; they are administrative arrangements, not defence treaties
- **UNCLOS 1982** anchors 'freedom of navigation' principles invoked across the Indo-Pacific
- **Quad** is a minilateral grouping, not a treaty

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **Talisman Sabre** — biennial US-Australia exercise; India invited since 2023
- **IORA** — Indian Ocean Rim Association
- **Malabar** exercise — separate Quad-linked naval exercise

CLAT / Legal Lens

Distinguishing logistics-support arrangements from formal defence treaties, and situating them within UNCLOS-anchored Indo-Pacific maritime architecture.

BODIES & CASES

MLSA, LEMOA, RECSAA, IORA, Quad

Common Error: Calling LEMOA/MLSA/RECSAA 'basing rights' or formal treaties — they are only reciprocal logistics-access arrangements.

Gurdaspur Grenade Attack: Swift Arrest Under UAPA and NDPS



A grenade was hurled at a private hospital in **Kalanaur, Gurdaspur** on 2 June 2026, targeting a doctor who had earlier received extortion calls. Punjab Police's Counter Intelligence Wing arrested the accused within six hours, citing a foreign-based handler, and invoked the **UAPA, 1967** and **NDPS Act, 1985**, pointing to a convergence of cross-border terror and narcotics networks in Punjab.

QUICK FACTS

- Attack at Kalanaur, Gurdaspur; 2:40 pm, **2 June 2026**
- Accused **Dharminder alias 'Tindi' (24)** arrested within six hours; linked to a foreign-based handler
- Charges under **UAPA 1967, NDPS Act 1985**, and BNS provisions
- Case highlights convergence of cross-border **terror financing** and **narcotics-smuggling** networks

MUST KNOW

- **UAPA §43D(5)** — bail denied if the court has reasonable grounds to believe the accusation is prima facie true
- **NDPS §27A** — financing illicit drug trafficking; **§37** — stringent bail conditions
- **NIA Act 2008** gives the NIA jurisdiction over scheduled offences across India

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **UAPA §15** — defines 'terrorist act'; **§35** — procedure for designating a person/organisation as terrorist
- **Article 22** — protection against arbitrary arrest and detention (preventive-detention safeguards)
- **BNS 2023 §109** — attempt to murder (replaces IPC §307)

CLAT / Legal Lens

UAPA's stringent bail bar and terrorist-designation provisions, alongside NIA's jurisdiction over scheduled offences and NDPS provisions on financing trafficking.

PROVISIONS

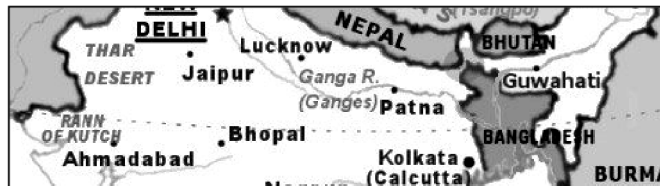
Article 22 (protection against arbitrary arrest)

BODIES & CASES

Punjab Police Counter Intelligence Wing, NIA

Common Error: Treating the UAPA §43D(5) bail bar as absolute — it requires only 'reasonable grounds' for prima facie truth, not proof beyond doubt.

BSF Marks Balidan Diwas, Anchored in Article 33 and the BSF Act



Every **6 June**, the **Border Security Force** observes Balidan Diwas, commemorating personnel who died guarding India's borders. Raised on 1 December 1965 after the Indo-Pak war, the BSF is the world's largest border-guarding force, its mandate flowing from the **BSF Act, 1968** and Rules, 1969.

QUICK FACTS

- **Balidan Diwas** observed annually on **6 June**
- **BSF** raised **1 December 1965**, after the Indo-Pak war; world's largest border-guarding force
- Guards **6,386 km** of India's land border with Pakistan and Bangladesh
- A **Central Armed Police Force (CAPF)** under the Ministry of Home Affairs
- Mandate flows from the **BSF Act, 1968** and Rules, 1969

MUST KNOW

- **Article 33** empowers Parliament to restrict/abrogate fundamental rights for armed forces and forces maintaining public order — upheld in *R. Viswan v UoI* (1983)
- Peacetime doctrine: **Indian Army** guards the LAC (China); **BSF** guards the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders
- **Article 246** read with **Union List Entry 2** ('armed forces of the Union') places border-force raising under Union competence

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Other CAPFs under MHA: **CRPF, CISF, ITBP, SSB**; Assam Rifles is administratively under MHA but operationally linked to the Army
- BSF also carries out anti-smuggling and counter-infiltration duties along the border

CLAT / Legal Lens

Article 33's fundamental-rights carve-out for forces like the BSF, upheld in *R. Viswan v UoI* (1983), and the BSF Act 1968's regulatory framework.

PROVISIONS

Article 33 (restriction of fundamental rights for armed/order-maintaining forces), Article 246 + Union List Entry 2

BODIES & CASES

BSF, Ministry of Home Affairs

Common Error: Confusing BSF's peacetime LoC/border charge with the Army's LAC charge, or forgetting Assam Rifles' dual command structure among CAPFs.

SIPRI Yearbook 2026: India's Nuclear Stockpile Nears 190 Warheads



The **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)** reported on 8 June 2026 that India modestly expanded its nuclear stockpile through 2025 to around **190 warheads**, while Pakistan focused on new delivery systems and fissile-material accumulation. SIPRI's Yearbook is the benchmark open-source dataset on global nuclear arsenals.

QUICK FACTS

- **SIPRI Yearbook 2026** released 8 June 2026; India's estimated stockpile **~190 warheads**
- India continued developing new nuclear delivery systems; Pakistan focused on delivery systems and fissile material
- India is **NOT** a signatory to the **NPT, 1968** or the **CTBT, 1996**
- India's declared posture: **No First Use (NFU)** doctrine, announced 1999, with credible minimum deterrence

MUST KNOW

- India is outside both the **NPT (1968)** and **CTBT (1996)** — a frequently tested fact
- **NFU doctrine** declared in 1999 is India's core nuclear posture
- SIPRI is the canonical global disarmament/arms-control dataset for CLAT GK

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Civil nuclear cooperation runs on separate instruments — **India-US 123 Agreement (2008)** and engagement with the **Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)**
- India argues the NPT legitimises existing nuclear-weapon states while denying the same status to others

CLAT / Legal Lens

India's non-signatory status to NPT/CTBT and its NFU doctrine (1999) are core static-GK facts tested alongside the 123 Agreement's civil-nuclear track.

BODIES & CASES
SIPRI, NSG

Common Error: Assuming the 123 Agreement (civil nuclear cooperation) means India signed the NPT — it did not; the two tracks are separate.

Rajnath Singh Approves 250 MW Solar-Storage Project on Defence Land



Defence Minister **Rajnath Singh** approved a **250 MW solar power project** with a **Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)** on ~850 acres of vacant defence land in **Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh** — the first such project by the Ministry of Defence, to be implemented by **NTPC Ltd**. It advances India's **Panchamrit (COP26)** and net-zero-by-2070 commitments.

QUICK FACTS

- **250 MW** solar project + **BESS** on ~850 acres of defence land, Sitapur, UP
- First-of-its-kind **MoD solar project**; implemented by **NTPC Ltd** via competitive bidding
- Aims at energy security for defence establishments and exchequer savings
- Aligns with India's **net-zero-by-2070** pledge and **500 GW non-fossil capacity by 2030** target

MUST KNOW

- Links defence-sector reform with India's **Panchamrit** commitments announced at **COP26**
- **Article 48A** directs the State to protect and improve the environment — a non-justiciable Directive Principle
- Idle defence land is being repurposed for green energy nationwide, not just in Sitapur

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **Panchamrit** — India's 5-point climate pledge at COP26 (Glasgow, 2021), including net-zero by 2070
- **NTPC Ltd** — India's largest power generation PSU

CLAT / Legal Lens

Cross-cutting GK linking defence-land use, renewable-energy targets, and Article 48A's environmental DPSP to the Panchamrit/COP26 pledges.

PROVISIONS

Article 48A (environment protection, DPSP)

BODIES & CASES

Ministry of Defence, NTPC Ltd

Common Error: Treating Article 48A as enforceable/justiciable — it is a Directive Principle, not a fundamental right.

Navy EOD Team Defuses Warhead Lodged in Kochi-Bound Tanker



DEFENCE & SECURITY

The **Indian Navy** recovered and safely disposed of an unexploded missile warhead lodged in the crude-oil tanker **MT Olympic Life** off Oman's coast. Acting on intelligence via the **IFC-IOR**, the Kochi-based **Southern Naval Command** deployed an **EOD** team, demonstrating India's **SAGAR** doctrine and its role as the Indian Ocean Region's net security provider.

QUICK FACTS

- Marshall Islands-flagged tanker **MT Olympic Life** reported a hull

explosion on **26 May 2026**, en route Fujairah to Kochi

- Intelligence routed through **IFC-IOR** (Gurugram-based maritime-domain-awareness hub)
- **Southern Naval Command** (Kochi) deployed a specialist **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)** team
- Warhead extracted safely from a fuel tank; no Indian nationals aboard the vessel

MUST KNOW

- **SAGAR** — 'Security and Growth for All in the Region' doctrine (2015), India's Indian Ocean strategic framework
- **IFC-IOR** ties maritime-domain awareness to India's role as the IOR's preferred first responder/net security provider
- Demonstrates India's naval outreach to a foreign-flagged vessel — flag-state jurisdiction context under **UNCLOS, 1982**

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **IFC-IOR** established 2018, headquartered in Gurugram
- **Southern Naval Command** — headquartered at Kochi, one of India's three Naval Commands (Western, Eastern, Southern)

CLAT / Legal Lens

SAGAR doctrine and IFC-IOR maritime-domain awareness combine to cast India as the IOR's first responder — a recurring GK-plus-IR linkage.

BODIES & CASES

Indian Navy, IFC-IOR, Southern Naval Command

Common Error: *Confusing IFC-IOR (intelligence/awareness hub) with an operational command — the actual response was executed by Southern Naval Command.*

SECTION 08 / 12

ART, CULTURE & HISTORY

CBFC Clears 'Voice of Hind Rajab' for India Release Amid Free-Speech Debate



Tunisian filmmaker Kaouther Ben Hania's **'Voice of Hind Rajab'**, dramatising the 2024 killing of a six-year-old Palestinian girl during the Gaza war, was cleared by the CBFC with an 'A' rating for a June 19, 2026 India release, after the Board had earlier delayed certification over concerns about India-Israel relations. The episode revived the debate on artistic freedom versus foreign-policy sensitivity — sharpened by Penguin Random House India's near-simultaneous, unexplained withdrawal of Joe Sacco's graphic novel, showing that publishers, not just the State, can chill speech.

QUICK FACTS

- **Voice of Hind Rajab** — Tunisia's official entry to the 98th Academy Awards, directed by Kaouther Ben Hania
- Cleared by the **CBFC** with an 'A' certificate; India release June 19,

2026

- Dramatises the 2024 killing of a six-year-old Palestinian girl during the Gaza war
- CBFC's initial delay cited possible impact on **India-Israel relations**
- Same fortnight: Penguin Random House India withdrew Joe Sacco's **'The Once and Future Riot'** citing vague 'content queries'
- Certification governed by **Cinematograph Act 1952** §5B and the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 2024

MUST KNOW

- **Article 19(2)** lists 'friendly relations with foreign States' as a distinct ground for restricting free speech — exactly what CBFC initially invoked
- **K.A. Abbas v Union of India (1970)** upheld pre-censorship of films as constitutionally valid
- 2024 Certification Rules categories: U, UA 7+, UA 13+, UA 16+, A, S

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- CBFC — statutory body constituted under the Cinematograph Act, 1952
- Article 19(1)(a) guarantees freedom of speech and expression; Article 19(2) permits 'reasonable restrictions'
- Non-State actors (publishers, platforms) can also produce a 'chilling effect' on speech — a recurring exam theme

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests Art. 19(2) restrictions (public order, decency, friendly relations with foreign States) as applied to film certification.

PROVISIONS

Article 19(1)(a), Article 19(2)

BODIES & CASES

CBFC, MEA

Common Error: *Forgetting that 'friendly relations with foreign States' is a standalone Art. 19(2) ground, separate from 'public order' or 'decency and morality'.*

India and China Weigh Joint UNESCO Bid for Xuanzang's Great Tang Records



India and China are in advanced talks over a joint UNESCO Memory of the World nomination for 'The Great Tang Records on the Western Regions,' the travel account of Chinese Buddhist monk **Xuanzang** (Hiuen Tsang), who studied at Nalanda during Harshavardhana's reign in the 7th century. The proposal emerged from the BRICS Culture Working Group and shows India using shared-heritage diplomacy to work around UNESCO's per-country nomination cap.

QUICK FACTS

- **Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)** travelled in India during **Harshavardhana's** reign, 7th century; studied at **Nalanda**
- Spent roughly **17 years** away from China (629–645 CE), of which

about 13–14 years were in India

- Joint India–China bid for 'The Great Tang Records on the Western Regions' under **UNESCO's Memory of the World Register**
- Proposal led by China, backed by India; emerged from the **BRICS Culture Working Group's** second meeting in Varanasi
- India separately pursuing recognition for **Sowa-Rigpa** (Tibetan medicine)
- Bid currently before India's **Ministry of External Affairs**

MUST KNOW

- Don't confuse Xuanzang with **Fa-Hien**, the earlier Chinese pilgrim who visited India two centuries before, during the **Gupta** period — examiners routinely swap the two
- Joint nominations let countries work around UNESCO's cap of **two nominations per country per cycle**

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Nalanda — ancient centre of Buddhist learning, visited by both Fa-Hien (Gupta era) and Xuanzang (Harshavardhana era)
- UNESCO founded 1945, Paris HQ; India a founding member
- Memory of the World Programme is distinct from the World Heritage Convention (1972) and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention (2003)

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests UNESCO's heritage-listing mechanisms and India-China cultural diplomacy via BRICS.

PROVISIONS

UNESCO Memory of the World Programme, Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention 2003, World Heritage Convention 1972

BODIES & CASES

UNESCO, BRICS Culture Working Group, MEA

Common Error: Overstating Xuanzang's stay in India as 19 years — correct figure is roughly 17 years overall travel, about 13–14 years in India — and confusing him with Fa-Hien of the Gupta period.

SECTION 09 / 12

SPORTS

FIFA World Cup 2026 and ICC Women's T20 World Cup Both Kick Off in June



The **23rd FIFA World Cup** kicked off on **June 11, 2026**, jointly hosted by the United States, Mexico and Canada — the first World Cup shared by three nations and the first played with 48 teams. A day later, the **ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2026** opened in England on **June 12**, with hosts England facing Sri Lanka at Edgbaston, Birmingham, while India took the field under captain Harmanpreet Kaur.

QUICK FACTS

- FIFA World Cup 2026: **16 cities** across USA, Mexico and Canada;

format expanded from 32 to **48 teams** in 12 groups of four, with top two plus 8 best third-placed sides advancing to a new Round of 32

- Official match ball "**Trionda**" carries a 500 Hz inertial measurement unit (IMU) feeding real-time data to VAR for offside/ball-out-of-play calls
- **Estadio Azteca** (Mexico City) becomes the first stadium to host matches at three separate World Cups (1970, 1986, 2026)
- ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2026: opening match **England vs Sri Lanka** at Edgbaston, Birmingham, June 12
- Defending champions **New Zealand** (2024 title winners) returned to defend their crown
- India captain: **Harmanpreet Kaur**, playing her 10th T20 World Cup

MUST KNOW

- Three anchor facts for objective questions: host (**England**), defending champion (**New Zealand**), India captain (**Harmanpreet Kaur**)
- FIFA World Cup 2026 is the **first 3-nation host** and **first 48-team format** in World Cup history
- **Estadio Azteca** = only venue to host matches across three different FIFA World Cups

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **FIFA** (Fédération Internationale de Football Association): founded **1904**, headquartered in **Zurich**, Switzerland
- Earlier shared-hosting precedent: **Japan–South Korea 2002** was the first World Cup jointly hosted, but by only two nations
- **VAR** (Video Assistant Referee) was first introduced at the **Russia 2018** World Cup
- New Zealand's 2024 title win makes them defending champions entering the 2026 Women's T20 World Cup

CLAT / Legal Lens

For sports GK, anchor three facts: host (England), defending champion (New Zealand), and India captain (Harmanpreet Kaur) — that trio answers most objective questions.

BODIES & CASES

FIFA, ICC, BCCI

Common Error: Don't confuse 2026 with the 'first shared World Cup' — that was Japan–South Korea 2002 (2 nations). 2026 is specifically the first with THREE host nations and the first with 48 teams.

SECTION 10 / 12

AWARDS & PERSONS

India Loses Constitutional Scholar Subhash Kashyap and Shooting Coach Jaspal Rana

AWARDS & PERSONS

Dr Subhash C. Kashyap, constitutional law expert and former Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, died on 4 June 2026 at the age of 97 after a prolonged illness. Legendary shooting coach

Jaspal Rana, who mentored Olympic medallist Manu Bhaker, died on 12 June 2026 at 49 following a sudden cardiac arrest.

QUICK FACTS

- **Subhash C. Kashyap** — born 10 May 1929 (Jammu & Kashmir); died 4 June 2026, aged 97
- Former **Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha**; authority on parliamentary practice and constitutional review
- **Jaspal Rana** — died 12 June 2026, aged 49; sudden cardiac arrest while travelling with the Indian team for the ISSF Shooting World Championship
- Rana was a multiple **Asian Games and Commonwealth Games** medallist as a shooter
- Rana coached **Manu Bhaker**, first Indian to win two medals at a single Olympic Games (Paris 2024, double bronze in shooting)

MUST KNOW

- **Manu Bhaker** — first Indian to win 2 medals at a single Olympics (Paris 2024, both bronze, shooting) — high-frequency sports GK fact
- Kashyap's writings remain **standard references** on the working of India's Parliament

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- ISSF = **International Shooting Sport Federation**, governs world shooting championships
- Lok Sabha Secretary-General is the **administrative head** of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, appointed by the Speaker

CLAT / Legal Lens

The Kihoto Hollohan line of jurisprudence shapes how Indian courts read Parliament-procedure provisions; sports GK tests Olympic/Asian Games medal facts.

PROVISIONS

Article 79 — Constitution of Parliament, Articles 100–122 — Parliament procedure

BODIES & CASES

Lok Sabha Secretariat, ISSF, NRAI, Olympic Council of Asia, IOC

Common Error: Do not confuse Secretary-General of Lok Sabha (administrative, permanent official) with the Speaker (political, elected office) — distinct constitutional roles.

UN Honours Indian Peacekeepers and Army's Gender Advocate of the Year

AWARDS & PERSONS

Two Indian peacekeepers who died serving with **UNMISS** in South Sudan — Naib Subedar Sujit Kumar Pradhan and Lance Havildar Harbhajan Singh — were posthumously awarded the UN's **Dag Hammarskjöld Medal** at a New York ceremony. Separately, PM Modi congratulated **Major Abhilasha Barak** on being named the UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year 2025.

QUICK FACTS

- **UNMISS** was established under **UN Security Council Resolution**

1996 (2011), following South Sudan's independence

- India is the **2nd-largest troop-contributing country (TCC)** to UN peacekeeping — 4,268 personnel deployed
- India has lost **180+ peacekeepers** in service — the highest toll among contributing nations
- **Dag Hammarskjöld Medal** (instituted 1997) honours peacekeepers who died in service
- **Major Abhilasha Barak** — named UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year 2025; trained at Officers Training Academy, Chennai
- The award recognised her work on the **Women, Peace and Security (WPS)** agenda within UN peacekeeping

MUST KNOW

- Peacekeeping is **not explicitly named in the UN Charter** — it operates between Ch VI (pacific settlement) and Ch VII (enforcement), called '**Chapter Six-and-a-Half**'
- The WPS Agenda flows from **UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000)**
- **Bangladesh** is the #1 troop-contributing country to UN peacekeeping; India is #2

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **Dag Hammarskjöld** was the 2nd UN Secretary-General (1953–61), died in a 1961 plane crash in Africa
- **UNIFIL** operates under UNSC Resolution 425 (1978) — the Lebanon peacekeeping mission
- India's civil war-affected mission link: South Sudan's civil war has continued since December 2013

CLAT / Legal Lens

Tests UN Charter chapters, India's peacekeeping TCC ranking, and WPS-agenda linkage (UNSCR 1325) — a high-yield IR/Polity theme.

BODIES & CASES

UN Security Council, UNMISS, UN Charter Chapters VI & VII, Officers Training Academy Chennai

Common Error: Peacekeeping is often wrongly cited as an explicit UN Charter chapter — it is a practice-derived 'Chapter Six-and-a-Half' concept, not a codified provision.

SECTION 11 / 12

REPORTS, INDICES & SCHEMES

Domestic-Content Mandate Kicks In as PM Surya Ghar Crosses 40 Lakh Rooftop Installations



The **PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana**, launched in February 2024 to make one crore households solar-powered, has crossed roughly 40 lakh rooftop installations, adding about 12 GW of capacity. From 1 June 2026 the Centre made the **Domestic Content Requirement (DCR)** mandatory for all rooftop projects, requiring only Indian-made solar cells, after a temporary exemption lapsed on 31 May.

QUICK FACTS

- **40 lakh+** rooftop installations under PM Surya Ghar, adding ~12 GW capacity
- **300 free units/month** electricity benefit per household via central subsidy
- **DCR mandatory from 1 June 2026** — only domestically-manufactured solar cells allowed
- Enforced via **ALMM** (Approved List of Models and Manufacturers)
- India's solar-cell capacity ~**30 GW** vs demand of 60–65 GW — risk of shortages
- India added 50+ GW solar in last two years; **2nd only to China** in 2025 additions
- Solar now ~**30%** of India's total installed electricity capacity

MUST KNOW

- **PM Surya Ghar** launched Feb 2024, target 1 crore rooftop-solar households
- **DCR** (June 2026) mandates Indian-made cells — tests Make in India/Atmanirbhar Bharat link
- Complementary scheme: **PM-KUSUM** (farm-level solar pumps)
- **MNRE** is the nodal ministry monitoring module shortages

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **ALMM** = Approved List of Models and Manufacturers — DCR enforcement gatekeeper
- Nodal ministry: **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)**
- India's Net-Zero target year: **2070**
- Related scheme: **PM-KUSUM** for agricultural solar pumps

CLAT / Legal Lens

Art 48A + Art 51A(g) pairing for environment; Paris Agreement NDC and Net-Zero-2070 commitment; Atmanirbhar Bharat vs scale trade-off in the DCR mandate.

PROVISIONS

Article 48A (DPSP — protection of environment), Article 51A(g) (Fundamental Duty)

BODIES & CASES

MNRE, ALMM

Common Error: Don't confuse DCR (the domestic-manufacturing mandate) with ALMM (the enforcement list) — DCR is the policy, ALMM is the mechanism that enforces it.

- Dropped: **sex ratio at birth**, cancer-screening uptake, sanitation/toilet access, ORS-zinc use, Ujjwala LPG coverage, Swachh Bharat metrics
- Conducted by **IIPS Mumbai** under **MoHFW**; fieldwork **2023-24**
- Legal basis: **Collection of Statistics Act, 2008**
- ICMR researchers flagged the cancer-data omission as concerning given rising prevalence

MUST KNOW

- NFHS ≠ HDI (UNDP) ≠ GHI (Concern Worldwide + Welthungerhilfe) — distinguish the publishers
- Dropping sex-ratio-at-birth weakens **Article 15(3)** gender-justice tracking
- NFHS's parent statute is the **Collection of Statistics Act, 2008**

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- **IIPS Mumbai** is the nodal survey agency for NFHS, running since NFHS-1 (1992-93)
- Relevant SDGs: **SDG-3** (Health), **SDG-5** (Gender)
- Art 47 (DPSP) casts a State duty to raise nutrition and public health

CLAT / Legal Lens

NFHS is conducted by IIPS Mumbai under MoHFW — distinguish from UNDP's HDI and Concern/Welthungerhilfe's GHI.

PROVISIONS

Article 47 (DPSP — public health & nutrition), Article 21 (right to health), Article 15(3)

BODIES & CASES

IIPS Mumbai, MoHFW, ICMR

Common Error: Don't attribute NFHS to MoSPI/NSSO — it's an IIPS-MoHFW survey; MoSPI instead runs the PLFS.

NFHS-6 Trims Indicator Set from 131 to 101, Dropping Sex Ratio and Cancer-Screening Data



NFHS-6, conducted by **IIPS Mumbai** under MoHFW with 2023-24 fieldwork, has trimmed its indicator set from 131 to **101**, dropping sex ratio at birth, cancer-screening data, sanitation access, and other metrics — drawing criticism from public-health experts.

QUICK FACTS

- Indicator set cut from **131 to 101**

Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari Delivers 1.5 Crore Groundwater Recharge Structures



Union Jal Shakti Minister **C R Patil** announced that **Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB)**, launched by PM Modi on 6 September 2024, has delivered **1.5 crore** artificial groundwater recharge structures across India under a CSR-funded, community-led model.

QUICK FACTS

- **1.5 crore** groundwater recharge/storage structures delivered
- Top performers: **Andhra Pradesh (31.45L)**, Chhattisgarh (27.13L), MP (24.69L), Telangana (21L+), Rajasthan (9.47L), Bihar (6.78L)
- Launched by PM Modi on **6 September 2024**
- Complements **Atal Bhujal Yojana (2019)** and **Jal Jeevan Mission (2019)**
- Model: CSR-funded, community-led, under the 'Water-Secure India' vision

MUST KNOW

- Water = **State List Entry 17**; inter-state rivers = **Union List Entry 56** (Article 262 disputes)
- **Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar (1991)** read the right to clean water into Article 21

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Atal Bhujal Yojana (2019) promotes community-led aquifer management
- Jal Jeevan Mission (2019) targets functional household tap connections
- Art 48A (DPSP) directs the State to protect water bodies and the environment

CLAT / Legal Lens

Water = State Entry 17 BUT inter-state rivers = Union Entry 56 — a classic federalism trap.

PROVISIONS

Article 21, Article 48A, Schedule VII, List II Entry 17, Schedule VII, List I Entry 56, Article 262

BODIES & CASES

Ministry of Jal Shakti

***Common Error:** Don't assume all water matters are State subjects — inter-state river disputes fall under the Union List and Article 262.*

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- NeGP = National e-Governance Plan
- Mission Karmayogi = civil-service capacity-building framework
- Agri Stack = data-as-infrastructure model for agriculture

CLAT / Legal Lens

Art 73 read with Art 162 governs the extent of executive power invoked by such schemes; Puttaswamy shapes data-privacy scrutiny of e-governance platforms.

PROVISIONS

Article 73 (Union executive power), Article 162 (State executive power)

BODIES & CASES

DARPG, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

***Common Error:** Don't confuse DARPG (the awards administrator) with MeitY (the digital-infrastructure ministry) — they are different ministries.*

Cabinet Approves Rs 5,659-Crore Mission for Cotton Productivity

REPORTS, INDICES & SCHEMES

In April 2026 the Union Cabinet approved the **Mission for Cotton Productivity** with an outlay of **Rs 5,659 crore** (2026-27 to 2030-31), aiming to raise lint productivity from 441 kg/ha to 755 kg/ha by 2031.

QUICK FACTS

- Outlay: **Rs 5,659 crore**, period **2026-27 to 2030-31**
- Target: lint productivity **441 kg/ha → 755 kg/ha** by 2031
- Regulatory oversight: **GEAC** (Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee) under EP Act 1986 Rules 1989
- Seed pricing regulated via the **Essential Commodities Act, 1955** — e.g. the Cotton Seed Price Control Order, 2015
- **Monsanto v. Nuziveedu (2019) 3 SCC 381** addressed patentability of GM seed tech under Patents Act §3(j)

MUST KNOW

- **GEAC** is notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 Rules, 1989 — approves GM cotton seed
- **Patents Act §3(j)** excludes plants, seeds, and essentially biological processes from patentability
- Distinguish EP Act 1986 (GEAC/GM approval) from the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (seed pricing)

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Cotton Seed Price Control Order, 2015 flows from ECA 1955, Section 3
- The mission complements the Make in India / Atmanirbhar Bharat agri push

16 Projects Win National Awards for e-Governance 2026, Presented by DARPG

REPORTS, INDICES & SCHEMES

The Union government named **16 projects** (10 gold, 6 silver) as winners of the **National Awards for e-Governance (NAeG) 2026** on 4 June 2026, presented by **DARPG**, with the ceremony held on 2 July 2026.

QUICK FACTS

- **16 projects** won: **10 gold, 6 silver**
- Announced **4 June 2026**; ceremony held **2 July 2026**
- Presented by **DARPG** (Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances), Ministry of Personnel
- Spans central, state, and local government e-governance initiatives
- Linked to **Digital India, NeGP, Mission Karmayogi**, and the **Agri Stack**

MUST KNOW

- **DARPG** is the nodal body for NAeG, under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
- Constitutional anchor: **Article 73** (Union executive power) read with **Article 162** (State executive power)
- **K.S. Puttaswamy v. UoI** — informational self-determination shapes scrutiny of govt data platforms

CLAT / Legal Lens

GEAC is notified under EP Act 1986 Rules 1989; price control orders flow from Essential Commodities Act 1955, Section 3.

BODIES & CASES

GEAC, Ministry of Agriculture

Common Error: Don't cite the Patents Act for GEAC approvals — GEAC governs environmental/biosafety clearance, while Patents Act §3(j) governs IP protection; Monsanto v. Nuziveedu addressed only the latter.

West Bengal Signs MoU to Join Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY



West Bengal came under **Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY** on 8 June 2026, signing an MoU with the **National Health Authority**, after years of relying solely on its own **Swasthya Sathi** scheme.

QUICK FACTS

- MoU signed **8 June 2026** between the West Bengal government and the **NHA**
- West Bengal had earlier relied on its own **Swasthya Sathi** scheme
- Union Health Minister **J.P. Nadda** criticised the previous state government for opting out
- Public health/hospitals fall under **Entry 6, State List** (Seventh Schedule)
- PM-JAY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme requiring state buy-in

MUST KNOW

- Illustrates **cooperative federalism** in health governance
- Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of WB (1996)** read the right to emergency medical treatment into Article 21
- PM-JAY is administered by the **NHA**; its beneficiary basis traces to **SECC 2011**

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, launched 2018, is billed the world's largest health-assurance scheme
- Swasthya Sathi is West Bengal's own cashless health scheme (predecessor coverage)

CLAT / Legal Lens

Cooperative federalism + List II Entry 6 (public health); Art 21 right to health via Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor (1996); SECC 2011 beneficiary basis.

PROVISIONS

Article 21 (right to health), Article 47, Schedule VII, List II Entry 6

BODIES & CASES

National Health Authority (NHA)

Common Error: Public health is a State subject (Entry 6) — the Centre cannot force PM-JAY adoption; it requires a voluntary state MoU, as WB has just signed.

SECTION 12 / 12

STATES IN NEWS

Telangana Marks 12th Formation Day With Hyderabad as Sole Capital



On **2 June 2026**, Telangana completed **12 years** since its creation from Andhra Pradesh as India's **29th state** under the **Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014**. CM **A. Revanth Reddy** led the Formation Day celebrations in **Hyderabad**, which has been Telangana's exclusive capital since June 2024, after the 10-year shared-capital arrangement with Andhra Pradesh mandated at bifurcation ended.

QUICK FACTS

- Telangana formed on **2 June 2014** as India's **29th state**, carved from Andhra Pradesh
- Created under the **Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014**
- CM **A. Revanth Reddy** led 12th Formation Day celebrations (2026) in Hyderabad
- Hyderabad** became Telangana's sole capital from **June 2024**, ending the 10-year AP shared-capital arrangement
- Reorganisation effected under **Art 3**, with **Art 4** making the consequential changes

MUST KNOW

- New states are formed under **Art 3** by a **simple-majority** law of Parliament, after the President refers the Bill to the affected state legislature only for its **views — not consent**
- Art 4** expressly declares such laws are **NOT constitutional amendments** under Art 368
- The **Fazl Ali Commission (1953)** led to the **States Reorganisation Act, 1956**, which redrew India largely on **linguistic lines**
- Earlier templates: **Dhar Commission (1948)** and **JVP Committee (1948-49)** preceded the Fazl Ali Commission

STATIC GK & GOOD TO KNOW

- Telangana: capital **Hyderabad**; CM **A. Revanth Reddy**; Formation Day — **2 June**
- Telangana is India's **29th state**; total UTs currently **8** (post J&K bifurcation, 2019)
- Iconic landmark: **Charminar**, Hyderabad; major river — **Godavari** and **Krishna** flow through Telangana
- Andhra Pradesh's new capital (post-bifurcation) is **Amaravati**

CLAT / Legal Lens

State reorganisation as an exercise of ordinary legislative power (not a constitutional amendment) — a recurring Polity + History crossover theme.

PROVISIONS

Art 3, Art 4

BODIES & CASES

Common Error: Students confuse Art 3 (formation of new states, ordinary law) with Art 368 (constitutional amendment) — Art 4 clarifies Art 3 laws are exempt from Art 368 procedure.

[illegible][illegible]

QUESTION BANK

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

1. Which Constitutional Amendment Bill was defeated in the Lok Sabha in April 2026, prompting referral to a 39-member JPC?

- A. 84th Amendment Bill
- B. 42nd Amendment Bill
- C. Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Amendment) Bill
- D. 106th Amendment Bill

2. Who chairs the 39-member Joint Parliamentary Committee examining the ONOE and Delimitation Bills?

- A. P.P. Chaudhary
- B. Rahul Singh
- C. Varun Bhardwaj
- D. Ram Nath Kovind

3. Which amendment first froze delimitation of Lok Sabha and Assembly seats till 2001?

- A. 42nd Amendment (1976)
- B. 84th Amendment (2001)
- C. 44th Amendment (1978)
- D. 39th Amendment (1975)

4. Per the 84th Amendment (2001), fresh delimitation of seats is now frozen until:

- A. the 2031 Census only
- B. 2029 permanently
- C. the freeze was lifted entirely
- D. the first Census taken after 2026

5. Under which Article, read with the Twelfth Schedule, are municipal bodies assigned responsibility for fire and building safety?

- A. Article 243D
- B. Article 243W
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 324

6. Which case expanded Article 21 into a guarantee of a safe environment, relevant to the Hauz Rani fire tragedy?

- A. M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
- B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- C. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- D. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak, 1986)

7. The Public Trust Doctrine in Indian environmental jurisprudence was established in which case?

- A. M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
- B. Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain
- C. N.P. Ponnuswami v. Returning Officer
- D. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak)

8. Which body issued the National Building Code, 2016, relevant to fire and structural safety standards?

- A. National Institute of Disaster Management
- B. Bureau of Indian Standards

- C. NITI Aayog
- D. Municipal Corporation of Delhi

9. Which case held that re-evaluation is a statutory, not a fundamental, right where board regulations provide for it?

- A. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- B. Maharshi Dayanand University v. Surjeet Kaur (2010)
- C. ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
- D. Mohinder Singh Gill v. CEC

10. Cyber terrorism is punishable with life imprisonment under which provision of the IT Act, 2000?

- A. Section 66F
- B. Section 43A
- C. Section 65
- D. Section 70

11. Which law will replace the IT Act's Section 43A compensation regime for data breaches once fully notified?

- A. Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008
- B. Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
- C. Right to Information Act, 2005
- D. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

12. Which case recognised the right to privacy as part of Article 21, relevant to safeguarding student data?

- A. Maharshi Dayanand University v. Surjeet Kaur
- B. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- C. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)
- D. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

13. Which Article restricts Scheduled Caste status to persons professing Hinduism, Sikhism or Buddhism?

- A. Article 341
- B. Article 244
- C. Article 342
- D. Article 366

14. Which Article governs notification of Scheduled Tribes and carries no religion-based restriction?

- A. Article 243
- B. Article 341A
- C. Article 341
- D. Article 342

15. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution covers autonomous districts in which group of states?

- A. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
- B. Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and MP
- C. Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram
- D. Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura

16. Whose 1969 private member's Bill first proposed religion-linked delisting from the ST list?

- A. Jaipal Singh Munda
- B. P.P. Chaudhary
- C. Sonam Wangchuk

D. Kartik Oraon

17. NITI Aayog was established by:

- A. an Act of Parliament in 2015
- B. a Constitutional Amendment in 2015
- C. a Presidential Ordinance in 2014
- D. a Cabinet Resolution on 1 January 2015

18. NITI Aayog replaced which earlier planning body?

- A. Inter-State Council
- B. National Development Council
- C. Planning Commission (1950)
- D. Finance Commission

19. Unlike NITI Aayog, the Finance Commission derives its authority from which Article?

- A. Article 356
- B. Article 324
- C. Article 280
- D. Article 263

LEGAL & JUDICIARY

20. What minimum notional monthly income did the Supreme Court fix for homemakers in motor accident claims?

- A. Rs 15,000
- B. Rs 50,000
- C. Rs 25,000
- D. Rs 30,000

21. Under which provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 did the Supreme Court finally raise the compensation to Rs 62.78 lakh?

- A. Section 140
- B. Section 173
- C. Section 166
- D. Section 163A

22. The 2010 precedent on notional income of homemakers is Arun Kumar Agrawal v. which body?

- A. National Insurance Co. (NIC)
- B. National Indemnity Corporation
- C. National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- D. National Insurance Authority

23. At what rate and interval is the homemaker's notional income to be revised, per the ruling?

- A. 5% annually
- B. 10% cumulatively every three years
- C. 15% every five years
- D. No revision, fixed for life

24. What is the Supreme Court's sanctioned judge strength after the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2026?

- A. 34
- B. 37
- C. 38
- D. 33

25. Which Article of the Constitution empowers Parliament to prescribe the number of Supreme Court judges?

- A. Article 217
- B. Article 129
- C. Article 124A
- D. Article 124(1)

26. Who is in line to become Chief Justice of India in September 2027, per the entry?

- A. Justice Surya Kant
- B. Justice V. Mohana
- C. Justice N.K. Singh
- D. Justice B.V. Nagarathna

27. What is the key distinction between the Supreme Court's 'sanctioned strength' and 'working strength'?

- A. Sanctioned strength changes daily, working strength is permanent
- B. They mean exactly the same thing
- C. Sanctioned strength is the statutory cap under Article 124(1); working strength is the number of seats currently filled
- D. Working strength is fixed by the Constitution, sanctioned strength by the collegium

28. Under which clause of Article 311 did the J&K High Court validate dismissals without a prior departmental inquiry?

- A. Article 311(2)(a)
- B. Article 310(2)
- C. Article 311(2)(c)
- D. Article 311(1)

29. How many employee dismissals by the J&K Lieutenant Governor since 2021 did the ruling validate?

- A. 38
- B. 91
- C. 144
- D. 22

30. Which case is the landmark interpretation of the security-of-state exception under Article 311(2)?

- A. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)
- B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
- C. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
- D. Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel (1985)

31. How many exceptions does Article 311(2) provide to the requirement of a prior departmental inquiry before dismissal?

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. One
- D. Three

32. For how many petitioners did the Delhi High Court order de-indexing of name-based search results?

- A. 44
- B. 38
- C. 50
- D. 26

33. Which provision of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 statutorily recognises a data principal's right to erasure?

- A. Section 5
- B. Section 12
- C. Section 8
- D. Section 44

34. Which case was the first Indian judgment to explicitly recognise the 'right to be forgotten' doctrine?

- A. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)
- B. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2018)
- C. Sri Vasunathan v. State of Karnataka (2017)
- D. Subhranshu Rout v. State of Odisha (2020)

35. Within K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017), informational privacy is:

- A. A right derived from Article 19, not Article 21
- B. A right recognised only for public figures
- C. One of three facets of the right to privacy, alongside bodily and decisional privacy
- D. The sole and undifferentiated content of the right to privacy

36. Who chairs the Supreme Court committee that released the draft AI-in-courts regulations?

- A. Justice Aravind Kumar
- B. Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva

- C. Justice P.S. Narasimha
- D. Justice Surya Kant

37. What do the draft 'Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026' expressly bar?

- A. AI-based case-management scheduling
- B. AI drafting or generating the operative reasoning of judicial verdicts
- C. AI-assisted translation of court documents
- D. All AI use in court administration

38. Which two Articles are cited as the constitutional anchor for the draft AI-in-courts regulations?

- A. Article 14 and Article 32
- B. Article 19 and Article 21
- C. Article 21 and Article 32
- D. Article 14 and Article 21

39. The draft AI-in-courts regulations permit AI use in courts for:

- A. All judicial functions except sentencing
- B. Research, translation, and administrative assistance, but not drafting judicial reasoning
- C. Drafting judgments provided a judge reviews them
- D. Only case listing and not research

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

40. During Modi's June 2026 France visit, India-France ties were elevated to which status?

- A. Special Global Strategic Partnership
- B. Global Strategic Partnership
- C. Strategic Economic Partnership
- D. Comprehensive Strategic Partnership

41. India attended the 2026 G7 Summit at Evian as an invited outreach partner. Which of these is a full G7 member?

- A. Brazil
- B. South Africa
- C. Germany
- D. India

42. The 2026 Evian G7 Summit was Modi's how-many-th personal appearance at a G7 summit as an outreach partner?

- A. Fifth
- B. Seventh
- C. Sixth
- D. Eighth

43. Which grouping does India hold full membership of, unlike the G7 where it only attends as an invitee?

- A. NATO
- B. G20
- C. Quad Plus
- D. OECD

44. The Kalapani-Lipulekh-Limpiyadhura dispute traces to the unresolved source of which river under the 1816 Sugauli Treaty?

- A. Kali (Mahakali) River
- B. Gandak River
- C. Koshi River
- D. Karnali River

45. What percentage of the 1,770-km India-Nepal border is already demarcated?

- A. 98%
- B. 85%
- C. 90%
- D. 95%

46. Besides an open border, what other key provision does the 1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship contain?

- A. Common external tariff
- B. National treatment for citizens
- C. Joint military command
- D. Shared currency

47. Which case held that cession of Indian territory requires a constitutional amendment under Article 368?

- A. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- D. Berubari Union, In re

48. Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing's June 2026 India visit was his

first since which event?

- A. The 2010 elections
- B. The 2021 coup
- C. The 2008 cyclone
- D. The 2015 earthquake

49. The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Project links Kolkata to Sittwe by sea, then onward by river and road to which Indian state?

- A. Mizoram
- B. Manipur
- C. Nagaland
- D. Tripura

50. India is not a signatory to which instrument, meaning non-refoulement binds it only as customary international law?

- A. Geneva Conventions
- B. 1951 Refugee Convention
- C. UN Charter
- D. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

51. Bangladesh's Khalilur Rahman was elected President of which UNGA session in June 2026, Bangladesh's first-ever such presidency?

- A. 78th
- B. 79th
- C. 81st
- D. 80th

52. The UNGA President's election is conducted under which UN Charter provision?

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 108
- C. Article 7
- D. Article 27

53. How many principal organs does the UN Charter enumerate under Article 7?

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Four

54. Bangladesh and Turkey agreed to a joint defence-and-foreign-affairs committee; Turkey's supply of which drone to Pakistan concerns India?

- A. Wing Loong II
- B. Bayraktar TB2
- C. Shahed-136
- D. MQ-9 Reaper

55. Slovakia conferred its highest state honour on PM Modi during his Europe tour. What is this honour called?

- A. Order of the White Double Cross
- B. Order of Merit
- C. Cross of Liberty
- D. Grand Cross of Slovakia

56. Slovakia's capital, mentioned in the diplomacy round-up, is which city?

- A. Vilnius
- B. Zagreb
- C. Bratislava

D. Ljubljana

57. The India-Indonesia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, discussed at the 8th Joint Commission Meeting, dates to which year?

- A. 2018
- B. 2020
- C. 2015
- D. 2010

58. India's claim over Gilgit-Baltistan rests partly on the Instrument of Accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh on which date?

- A. October 26, 1947
- B. November 26, 1949
- C. January 26, 1950
- D. August 15, 1947

59. Under the J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019, Gilgit-Baltistan falls within the statutory boundary of which Union Territory?

- A. Jammu & Kashmir
- B. Punjab
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Ladakh

60. Article 370 was abrogated via which instrument on August 5, 2019?

- A. A constitutional amendment act
- B. Presidential Order C.O. 272
- C. An ordinance under Article 123
- D. A Supreme Court judgment

61. Which constitutional provision contemplates Indian territories 'as may be acquired', cited in India's position on Gilgit-Baltistan?

- A. Article 1(3)(c)
- B. Article 2A
- C. Article 3
- D. Article 4

ECONOMY & BUSINESS

62. What is the World Bank's June 2026 growth forecast for India's FY27 in its Global Economic Prospects report?

- A. 6.6%
- B. 7.2%
- C. 7.7%
- D. 6.0%

63. What calendar-year 2026 real GDP growth does Goldman Sachs project for India?

- A. 7.2%
- B. 6.8%
- C. 6.5%
- D. 6.6%

64. What is Goldman Sachs' FY27 (fiscal-year convention) GDP growth projection for India?

- A. 6.8%
- B. 7.7%
- C. 6.0%
- D. 6.5%

65. What growth rate did the World Bank estimate for India in FY26, before an expected moderation in FY27?

- A. 6.0%
- B. 6.6%
- C. 7.2%
- D. 7.7%

66. When did the India-Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) enter into force?

- A. 1 June 2026
- B. 1 January 2027
- C. 15 July 2026
- D. 5 June 2026

67. The India-Oman CEPA is India's how-many-th bilateral free trade agreement?

- A. 15th
- B. 9th
- C. 69th
- D. 27th

68. What percentage of Indian tariff lines will Oman eliminate duties on under the CEPA?

- A. 90%
- B. 75%
- C. 99.38%
- D. 98%

69. Which constitutional article empowers Parliament to legislate for domestically implementing a treaty such as the India-Oman CEPA?

- A. Article 43
- B. Article 253
- C. Article 73
- D. Article 123

70. At what level did the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee hold the

repo rate at its 5-6 June 2026 meeting?

- A. 5.50%
- B. 6.00%
- C. 5.25%
- D. 4.00%

71. What was the record dividend the RBI transferred to the Centre for FY26?

- A. Rs 2.87 lakh crore
- B. Rs 4.28 lakh crore
- C. Rs 3.4 lakh crore
- D. Rs 1.7 lakh crore

72. The RBI's dividend/surplus transfer to the government is calculated under the economic capital framework recommended by which committee?

- A. Y.V. Reddy Committee
- B. Bimal Jalan Committee
- C. Urjit Patel Committee
- D. Narasimham Committee

73. Under which section of the RBI Act 1934 was the Monetary Policy Committee established?

- A. Section 45ZB
- B. Section 21
- C. Section 47
- D. Section 17

74. Which constitutional provision did the Union Government invoke to amend the Income Tax Act 2025 and abolish capital-gains tax on FII's?

- A. Article 253
- B. Article 112
- C. Article 123
- D. Article 73

75. An ordinance issued under Article 123 lapses how long after Parliament reassembles, if not passed?

- A. Two weeks
- B. Six weeks
- C. Four weeks
- D. Six months

76. What was India's current account surplus for the quarter ended March 2026?

- A. \$580 million
- B. \$3.64 billion
- C. \$71 billion (0.7% of GDP)
- D. \$48 billion

77. To what level did the RBI's MPC raise its CPI inflation projection alongside the FY27 growth downgrade?

- A. 6.6%
- B. 4.0%
- C. 3.48%
- D. 5.1%

78. What is India's projected fertiliser subsidy bill for 2026-27 amid the Hormuz crisis?

- A. Rs 2.87 lakh crore
- B. Rs 3.4 lakh crore

C. Rs 4.28 lakh crore

D. Rs 1.7 lakh crore

79. Which scheme absorbs the gap between the subsidised farmer price and actual fertiliser cost?

- A. Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme
- B. PM-KISAN
- C. Minimum Support Price scheme
- D. PM Fasal Bima Yojana

80. Which basmati export market recorded the steepest decline (about 91%)?

- A. Iran
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. UAE
- D. Iraq

81. Under which legislation is basmati rice protected with a Geographical Indication tag?

- A. Essential Commodities Act 1955
- B. Geographical Indications of Goods Act 1999
- C. Trade Marks Act 1999
- D. Patents Act 1970

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

82. The Great Nicobar project's environmental clearance relies on the EIA Notification 2006, issued under which parent statute?

- A. Wildlife Protection Act 1972
- B. Forest (Conservation) Act 1980
- C. Environment (Protection) Act 1986
- D. Coastal Regulation Zone Act 2019

83. Which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group is confined to Great Nicobar Island's interior forests?

- A. Jarawa
- B. Onge
- C. Sentinelese
- D. Shompen

84. Under which RTI Act provision did MoEFCC withhold environmental documents on the Great Nicobar project?

- A. Section 8(1)(j)
- B. Section 6(1)
- C. Section 8(1)(a)
- D. Section 24

85. What is the approximate outlay of the Great Nicobar Island development project?

- A. ₹50,000 crore
- B. ₹60,000 crore
- C. ₹1,00,000 crore
- D. ₹72,000 crore

86. Who chairs the Supreme Court's six-member High-Powered Committee formed to redraw the Aravalli Range boundaries?

- A. Bhupender Yadav
- B. A National Green Tribunal judge
- C. Kanchan Devi, ICFRE Director General
- D. A Forest Survey of India official

87. Per Forest Survey of India data cited in the entry, how many of 128 surveyed Aravalli hills have been lost to mining?

- A. 60
- B. 15
- C. 45
- D. 31

88. Which case is specifically the Aravalli mining-ban case, distinct from the case that expanded the statutory definition of 'forest'?

- A. T.N. Godavarman v. UoI
- B. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- C. Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar
- D. Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. UoI

89. The October 2025 Forest Survey of India panel was criticised for applying which elevation threshold that excluded most of the range?

- A. 50-metre
- B. 250-metre
- C. 100-metre
- D. 500-metre

90. India's first E85 flex-fuel retail pump, launched on June 5, 2026,

was inaugurated at an outlet on which road in New Delhi?

- A. Ring Road
- B. Rajpath
- C. Pusa Road
- D. Mathura Road

91. India achieved its E20 ethanol-blending target roughly how many years ahead of the original deadline?

- A. Five years
- B. Two years
- C. Ten years
- D. One year

92. Which policy framework underpins India's Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme?

- A. FAME India Scheme
- B. EV30@30 initiative
- C. National Policy on Biofuels 2018
- D. National Clean Air Programme

93. Tamil Nadu's third Nilgiri Tahr census in April 2026 recorded how many individuals?

- A. 1,364
- B. 1,200
- C. 1,500
- D. 1,303

94. The Nilgiri Tahr is the state animal of which Indian state?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Kerala
- C. Karnataka
- D. Tamil Nadu

95. Under which schedule of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 is the Nilgiri Tahr listed?

- A. Schedule I
- B. Schedule IV
- C. Schedule II
- D. Schedule III

96. In which year was Project Nilgiri Tahr, India's only species-specific conservation mission for the animal, launched?

- A. 2023
- B. 2020
- C. 2018
- D. 2025

97. The Union Cabinet's Clean Mobility Scheme for NCR, approved June 5, 2026, targets replacement of which vehicles?

- A. Two-wheelers only
- B. Public sector buses only
- C. Pre-Bharat Stage VI commercial trucks and buses
- D. All private diesel cars

98. Which statutory body, created under a 2021 Act with override powers over state pollution boards, implements the Clean Mobility Scheme?

- A. Ministry of Road Transport
- B. National Green Tribunal
- C. Commission for Air Quality Management
- D. Central Pollution Control Board

99. According to the entry, the transport sector contributes what share of NCR's PM_{2.5} load?

- A. Over 40%
- B. Over 30%
- C. Over 25%
- D. Over 20%

100. The Delhi Bird Atlas, released June 5, 2026, ranks Delhi second globally among national capitals for bird diversity, behind which city?

- A. Kathmandu
- B. Nairobi
- C. Kampala
- D. Bogotá

101. How many bird species did the Delhi Bird Atlas record as currently present in the capital?

- A. 471
- B. 350
- C. 500
- D. 422

102. Delhi's high bird diversity is explained largely by its position along which migratory corridor?

- A. East Asian-Australasian Flyway
- B. Atlantic Flyway
- C. Pacific Flyway
- D. Central Asian Flyway

103. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals is also known by which name?

- A. Convention on Biological Diversity
- B. CITES
- C. Ramsar Convention
- D. Bonn Convention

104. The NGT ordered a mining moratorium on which glacial river in Jammu and Kashmir's Budgam district?

- A. Sukhnag river
- B. Chenab river
- C. Tawi river
- D. Jhelum river

105. The Sukhnag mining case invoked which doctrine holding that the State holds rivers in trust for public use, not private exploitation?

- A. Public trust doctrine
- B. Doctrine of pith and substance
- C. Doctrine of eclipse
- D. Doctrine of legitimate expectation

106. The riverbed extraction along the Sukhnag river was found to violate which set of guidelines?

- A. EIA Notification 2006
- B. Forest Conservation Rules 2003
- C. Wetlands Rules 2017
- D. Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016

107. The public trust doctrine and polluter-pays principle, both invoked in the Sukhnag case, are traced to which landmark judgment?

- A. Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India (1996)
- B. Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar
- C. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Aravalli)

D. T.N. Godavarman v. UoI

108. Whose analysis flagged that Delhi loses roughly 40% of its water supply as non-revenue water through leaks?

- A. Council on Energy, Environment and Water
- B. NITI Aayog
- C. Central Water Commission
- D. National Green Tribunal

109. The right to water was read into Article 21 in which Supreme Court case?

- A. M.K. Ranjitsinh v. Union of India
- B. M.C. Mehta v. UoI
- C. Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar (1991)
- D. Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. UoI

SCIENCE, TECH & HEALTH

110. On what date did the WHO declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) over the eastern DRC Ebola outbreak?

- A. 16 May 2026
- B. 5 June 2026
- C. 12 June 2025
- D. 21 December 2025

111. Which Ebola virus species was identified as the causative agent of the DRC outbreak?

- A. Zaire ebolavirus
- B. Sudan ebolavirus
- C. Bundibugyo ebolavirus
- D. Reston ebolavirus

112. The licensed ring-vaccination tool rVSV-ZEBOV primarily targets which Ebola strain, creating a coverage mismatch in DRC?

- A. Sudan ebolavirus
- B. Bundibugyo ebolavirus
- C. Reston ebolavirus
- D. Zaire ebolavirus

113. A PHEIC under WHO's International Health Regulations is formally declared by:

- A. The WHO Director-General on Emergency Committee advice
- B. The Africa CDC Director
- C. A vote of WHO member states
- D. The UN Security Council

114. The AAIB's preliminary report on AI 171 found both engine fuel-control switches transitioned from RUN to:

- A. IDLE
- B. OFF-LOCK
- C. STANDBY
- D. CUTOFF

115. Air India flight AI 171 was flying from Ahmedabad to which destination when it crashed?

- A. London Heathrow
- B. Manchester
- C. Birmingham
- D. London Gatwick

116. Under ICAO Annex 13, the statutory purpose of an aircraft accident investigation is:

- A. To revoke the airline's licence
- B. To determine cause and prevent recurrence
- C. To assign blame and liability
- D. To award compensation to victims

117. Compensation for international air-carrier liability, separate from the ICAO Annex 13 inquiry, is governed by:

- A. The Chicago Convention 1944
- B. The Aircraft Rules 1937
- C. The Warsaw Pact
- D. The Montreal Convention 1999

118. Daraxonrasib is a pan-RAS inhibitor targeting which gene, the

most frequently mutated cancer-driver gene?

- A. EGFR gene
- B. TP53 gene
- C. BRCA1 gene
- D. KRAS gene

119. Roughly what proportion of pancreatic cancers carry a KRAS mutation?

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 90%
- D. 70%

120. In *Novartis v. Union of India* (2013), the Supreme Court applied which provision to bar patent 'evergreening'?

- A. Section 84 of the Patents Act 1970
- B. Article 31 of TRIPS
- C. Section 3(d) of the Patents Act 1970
- D. Section 92A of the Patents Act 1970

121. India's first compulsory patent licence (for the drug Nexavar) was granted following which case?

- A. Cipla v. Union of India
- B. Novartis v. Union of India
- C. Roche v. Cipla
- D. Bayer Corporation v. Union of India

122. The ISS air leak that triggered a shelter alert in June 2026 originated in which module?

- A. Columbus module
- B. Harmony module
- C. Destiny laboratory
- D. Zvezda service module

DEFENCE & SECURITY

123. The Zojila Tunnel breakthrough (9 June 2026) makes it the world's longest tunnel of which type?

- A. Longest single-tube, bi-directional high-altitude road tunnel
- B. Longest gravity-fed irrigation tunnel
- C. Longest multi-lane expressway flyover
- D. Longest twin-tube undersea rail tunnel

124. The Zojila Tunnel connects which two locations?

- A. Drass to Kargil town directly
- B. Baltal (near Sonamarg) to Minamarg (near Drass)
- C. Srinagar to Leh via the Zojila pass
- D. Leh to Kargil directly

125. Which agency is executing the Rs 6,800-crore Z-Morh and Zojila project?

- A. Border Roads Organisation (BRO)
- B. National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL)
- C. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)
- D. Ministry of Defence directly

126. What is the approximate length and target completion timeline of the Zojila Tunnel project?

- A. 13.14 km, targeted for March 2027
- B. 13.14 km, targeted for September 2026
- C. 9.02 km, targeted for December 2026
- D. 11.5 km, already fully completed

127. General N S Raja Subramani has taken charge as India's:

- A. Fourth Chief of Defence Staff
- B. Third Chief of Defence Staff
- C. First Chief of Defence Staff
- D. Second Chief of Defence Staff

128. Who took over as Chief of the Naval Staff around the same period as the new CDS appointment?

- A. General Bipin Rawat
- B. General Anil Chauhan
- C. Admiral Krishna Swaminathan
- D. General Upendra Dwivedi

129. The post of Chief of Defence Staff was created in December 2019 following recommendations of the:

- A. Naresh Chandra Committee
- B. Kelkar Committee
- C. Shekatkar Committee
- D. Kargil Review Committee

130. Which statement correctly describes the CDS's operational authority?

- A. The CDS is principal military adviser and promotes jointness but does not hold direct operational command over troops
- B. The CDS exercises direct operational command over all three services' troops
- C. The CDS is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces under Article 53
- D. The CDS replaces the individual service chiefs entirely

131. At the 2nd India-Australia Defence Dialogue, the two sides released a:

- A. Bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreement
- B. Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- C. Joint Space Exploration Charter
- D. Joint Maritime Security Collaboration Roadmap

132. India will participate in the biennial 'Talisman Sabre' exercise in which year, while hosting 'Exercise Render Safe' in 2026?

- A. 2026
- B. 2028
- C. 2027
- D. 2029

133. What do logistics-support pacts like the India-Australia MLSA (2020) and India-US LEMOA (2016) actually grant?

- A. Joint command over each other's naval fleets
- B. Automatic mutual defence treaty obligations
- C. Permanent basing rights on each other's territory
- D. Reciprocal access to military facilities for refuelling and repair only

134. The grenade attack in Kalanaur, Gurdaspur targeted:

- A. A private hospital, targeting a doctor under police protection
- B. A religious institution
- C. A government office
- D. A police station

135. How quickly did Punjab Police's Counter Intelligence Wing arrest the accused in the Gurdaspur grenade case?

- A. Within 24 hours
- B. Within a week
- C. Within a month
- D. Within six hours

136. Besides conventional criminal charges, which two special laws were invoked against the accused in the Gurdaspur case?

- A. NIA Act 2008 and Arms Act 1959
- B. POTA 2002 and TADA 1985
- C. UAPA 1967 and NDPS Act 1985
- D. PMLA 2002 and FEMA 1999

137. The Border Security Force observes Balidan Diwas every year on:

- A. 15 August
- B. 1 December
- C. 6 June
- D. 26 July

138. The BSF was raised on 1 December 1965 in the aftermath of:

- A. The Kargil War of 1999
- B. The 1962 Sino-Indian War
- C. The 1971 Indo-Pak war
- D. The 1965 Indo-Pak war

139. Under India's peacetime border-guarding doctrine, which force is responsible for the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders while the Army holds the LAC with China?

- A. Border Security Force (BSF)
- B. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- C. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- D. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

140. Which constitutional provision lets Parliament restrict fundamental rights for forces charged with maintaining public order, as upheld in *R. Viswan v Union of India* (1983)?

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 33
- C. Article 34
- D. Article 19

141. According to the SIPRI Yearbook 2026, India's estimated nuclear warhead stockpile stands at around:

- A. 160
- B. 220
- C. 190
- D. 130

142. India has consistently declined to sign which two international nuclear instruments, viewing them as discriminatory?

- A. NPT (1968) and CTBT (1996)
- B. SALT and START treaties
- C. Outer Space Treaty and Antarctic Treaty
- D. 123 Agreement and NSG Guidelines

143. India's declared nuclear posture, announced in 1999, is built on:

- A. Tactical nuclear weapons deployment at the border
- B. First-strike doctrine with massive retaliation
- C. No First Use combined with credible minimum deterrence
- D. Mutually Assured Destruction with NATO allies

144. India's civil nuclear cooperation with the United States is anchored in the:

- A. 2008 India-US 123 Agreement
- B. 1999 No First Use declaration
- C. 1996 CTBT
- D. 1968 NPT

145. The 250 MW solar-storage project approved by Rajnath Singh on defence land is located in:

- A. Leh, Ladakh
- B. Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh
- C. Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
- D. Kutch, Gujarat

146. Which public sector company will implement the defence-land solar project through competitive bidding?

- A. SJVN Limited
- B. NTPC Limited
- C. NHPC Limited
- D. Power Grid Corporation

147. The defence-land solar project aligns with India's national target of achieving how much non-fossil fuel-based electricity capacity by 2030?

- A. 500 GW
- B. 300 GW
- C. 600 GW
- D. 400 GW

148. The Indian Navy's EOD operation recovered an unexploded warhead from which vessel?

- A. INS Sanshodhak, an Indian survey vessel
- B. MV Chennai Express, an Indian-flagged cargo ship

- C. MT Olympic Life, a Marshall Islands-flagged tanker
- D. MT Sea Falcon, a Panama-flagged tanker

149. Intelligence for the tanker EOD operation was routed through which Gurugram-based centre?

- A. National Maritime Security Coordinator's office
- B. National Technical Research Organisation
- C. Defence Intelligence Agency
- D. Information Fusion Centre - Indian Ocean Region (IFC-IOR)

150. The tanker EOD operation is cited as an example of India's role as the Indian Ocean Region's 'net security provider' under the:

- A. Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative
- B. Act East Policy
- C. SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) doctrine
- D. Neighbourhood First Policy

ART, CULTURE & HISTORY

151. 'Voice of Hind Rajab', cleared by the CBFC for India release, is which country's official entry to the 98th Academy Awards?

- A. Palestine
- B. Israel
- C. Tunisia
- D. Egypt

152. Which ground under Article 19(2), relevant to the CBFC's initial hesitation on the film, is often forgotten by candidates?

- A. Right to property
- B. Freedom of religion
- C. Friendly relations with foreign States
- D. Right to privacy

153. Which Supreme Court case upheld pre-censorship of films as constitutional?

- A. Maneka Gandhi v Union of India
- B. Sakal Papers v Union of India
- C. Bennett Coleman v Union of India
- D. K.A. Abbas v Union of India (1970)

154. Film certification in India proceeds under which statutory framework?

- A. Cinematograph Act 1952, Section 5B & Rules 2024
- B. Cable Television Networks Act, 1995
- C. Information Technology Act, 2000
- D. Press Council Act, 1978

155. Xuanzang travelled through India and studied at Nalanda during the reign of which ruler?

- A. Chandragupta II
- B. Harshavardhana
- C. Kanishka
- D. Ashoka

156. The joint India-China nomination for Xuanzang's travel account is being considered under which UNESCO programme?

- A. Creative Cities Network
- B. Memory of the World Register
- C. World Heritage List
- D. Intangible Cultural Heritage List

157. Which earlier Chinese pilgrim, often confused with Xuanzang, visited India during the Gupta period?

- A. I-Tsing
- B. Megasthenes
- C. Marco Polo
- D. Fa-Hien

SPORTS

158. Which three countries are jointly hosting the FIFA World Cup 2026, the first edition ever shared by three nations?

- A. Mexico, Canada and Brazil
- B. United States, Mexico and Canada
- C. Japan, South Korea and United States
- D. United States, Brazil and Mexico

159. Which stadium became the first venue to host matches at three separate FIFA World Cups — 1970, 1986 and 2026?

- A. Wembley Stadium
- B. Estadio Azteca
- C. Rose Bowl Stadium
- D. Maracanã Stadium

160. What is the official match ball of the FIFA World Cup 2026, fitted with a sensor that feeds real-time data to VAR?

- A. Telstar
- B. Jabulani
- C. Trionda
- D. Al Rihla

AWARDS & PERSONS

161. Dr Subhash C. Kashyap, who died in June 2026, was a former Secretary-General of which body?

- A. Law Commission of India
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. Rajya Sabha
- D. Election Commission of India

162. At what age did constitutional scholar Subhash Kashyap pass away in June 2026?

- A. 89
- B. 93
- C. 101
- D. 97

163. Shooting coach Jaspal Rana, who died in June 2026, trained which Olympic medallist?

- A. P.V. Sindhu
- B. Nikhat Zareen
- C. Manu Bhaker
- D. Mirabai Chanu

164. What distinct feat did Manu Bhaker achieve at the Paris 2024 Olympics?

- A. First Indian woman to win an individual Olympic gold
- B. First Indian to win a shooting medal at the Olympics
- C. First Indian woman to captain an Olympic shooting team
- D. First Indian to win two medals at a single Olympic Games

165. The Dag Hammarskjöld Medal, awarded posthumously to Indian peacekeepers in June 2026, is named after?

- A. The UN's second Secretary-General
- B. The UN's first Secretary-General
- C. India's first UN peacekeeping commander
- D. The founder of UNMISS

166. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) was established under which UN Security Council Resolution?

- A. Resolution 1996 (2011)
- B. Resolution 1325 (2000)
- C. Resolution 2098 (2013)
- D. Resolution 1970 (2011)

167. Major Abhilasha Barak was named the UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year for which year?

- A. 2023
- B. 2024
- C. 2025
- D. 2026

168. UN peacekeeping, though not explicitly mentioned in the UN Charter, is often described using which informal label?

- A. 'Chapter Ten' provisions
- B. 'Chapter Nine' mandate
- C. 'Chapter Six-and-a-Half'
- D. 'Chapter Eight' operations

REPORTS, INDICES & SCHEMES

169. Which ministry reported PM Surya Ghar crossing 40 lakh rooftop installations?

- A. Ministry of Power
- B. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- C. Ministry of Rural Development
- D. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

170. From which date did the Domestic Content Requirement become mandatory for rooftop solar projects?

- A. 1 July 2026
- B. 1 April 2026
- C. 1 June 2026
- D. 31 May 2026

171. What does ALMM, the enforcement mechanism for the DCR mandate, stand for?

- A. Approved Ledger of Manufacturing and Materials
- B. Approved List of Models and Manufacturers
- C. Authorised Ledger of Module Manufacturers
- D. Annual List of Manufacturing Modules

172. PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana targets how many rooftop-solar households, launched in Feb 2024?

- A. 2 crore
- B. 1 crore
- C. 75 lakh
- D. 50 lakh

173. Which agency conducts the National Family Health Survey, including NFHS-6?

- A. International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai
- B. Registrar General of India
- C. Indian Council of Medical Research
- D. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

174. NFHS-6 reduced its indicator set from 131 to how many indicators?

- A. 101
- B. 108
- C. 115
- D. 95

175. Under which law are official Indian surveys such as NFHS conducted?

- A. Collection of Statistics Act, 2008
- B. Statistics Act, 1980
- C. National Statistical Commission Act, 2005
- D. Census Act, 1948

176. The Global Hunger Index, distinct from NFHS, is compiled by Concern Worldwide along with which organisation?

- A. World Food Programme
- B. FAO
- C. UNDP
- D. Welthungerhilfe

177. Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari was launched by PM Modi on which

date?

- A. 15 August 2024
- B. 2 October 2024
- C. 6 September 2024
- D. 26 January 2025

178. Which state leads in groundwater recharge structures delivered under Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari?

- A. Chhattisgarh
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Telangana

179. Under the Seventh Schedule, 'water supplies, irrigation and canals' falls under which list and entry?

- A. State List, Entry 17
- B. Concurrent List, Entry 20
- C. Union List, Entry 56
- D. State List, Entry 6

180. Which Supreme Court case read the right to clean water into Article 21's right to life?

- A. Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar
- B. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
- C. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- D. Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India

181. How many total projects won the National Awards for e-Governance 2026?

- A. 10
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 12

182. Which department presents the National Awards for e-Governance?

- A. Ministry of Electronics and IT
- B. NITI Aayog
- C. DARPG, Ministry of Personnel
- D. Ministry of Panchayati Raj

183. What was the split between gold and silver awards in the 2026 e-Governance awards?

- A. 8 gold + 8 silver
- B. 10 gold + 6 silver
- C. 12 gold + 4 silver
- D. 6 gold + 10 silver

184. Which Supreme Court case shaped judicial scrutiny of government data platforms for informational self-determination?

- A. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
- B. PUCL v. Union of India
- C. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- D. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

185. What is the total outlay approved for the Mission for Cotton Productivity?

- A. Rs 4,500 crore
- B. Rs 5,659 crore
- C. Rs 6,800 crore
- D. Rs 3,200 crore

186. The Mission for Cotton Productivity targets raising lint productivity to what level by 2031?

- A. 850 kg/ha
- B. 550 kg/ha
- C. 650 kg/ha
- D. 755 kg/ha

187. In Monsanto Technology LLC v. Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd. (2019), which provision excluding seeds from patentability was central?

- A. Section 92A, Patents Act
- B. Section 3(d), Patents Act
- C. Section 3(j), Patents Act
- D. Section 8, Patents Act

188. On what date did West Bengal sign the MoU to join Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY?

- A. 30 June 2026
- B. 15 June 2026
- C. 1 June 2026
- D. 8 June 2026

189. Which pre-existing state scheme had West Bengal used instead of Ayushman Bharat?

- A. Arogyasri
- B. Karunya Health Scheme
- C. Mukhyamantri Chikitsa Sahayata
- D. Swasthya Sathi

190. Which Supreme Court case read the right to emergency medical treatment into Article 21, cited in this context?

- A. Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of West Bengal
- B. Parmanand Katara v. Union of India
- C. CERC v. Union of India
- D. Common Cause v. Union of India

STATES IN NEWS

191. Telangana, India's 29th state, was carved out of Andhra Pradesh on which date?

- A. 1 November 2014
B. 26 January 2014
C. 15 August 2013
D. 2 June 2014

192. Who is the Chief Minister of Telangana leading its 12th Formation Day celebrations in 2026?

- A. Mohan Charan Majhi
B. N. Chandrababu Naidu
C. A. Revanth Reddy
D. K. Chandrashekar Rao

193. A law under Article 3 forming a new state alters the First Schedule but is NOT a constitutional amendment because of which Article?

- A. Article 4
B. Article 368
C. Article 356
D. Article 2

194. Which commission's report directly led to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956?

- A. Sarkaria Commission**
B. Dhar Commission
C. JVP Committee
D. Fazl Ali Commission (SRC)

PERSONAL NOTES — FACTS & MISSES TO REVISE

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ANSWER KEY

Detailed explanations for every question are available in the CLAT Gurukul LMS — scan the “Ask The Explainer” QR on the back cover.

1 C	2 A	3 A	4 D	5 B	6 D	7 A	8 B	9 B	10 A
11 B	12 C	13 A	14 D	15 A	16 D	17 D	18 C	19 C	20 D
21 C	22 A	23 B	24 C	25 D	26 D	27 C	28 C	29 B	30 D
31 D	32 B	33 B	34 D	35 C	36 C	37 B	38 D	39 B	40 A
41 C	42 B	43 B	44 A	45 A	46 B	47 D	48 B	49 A	50 B
51 C	52 A	53 B	54 B	55 A	56 C	57 A	58 A	59 D	60 B
61 A	62 A	63 B	64 D	65 D	66 A	67 A	68 D	69 B	70 C
71 A	72 B	73 A	74 C	75 B	76 C	77 D	78 B	79 A	80 D
81 B	82 C	83 D	84 C	85 D	86 C	87 D	88 B	89 C	90 C
91 A	92 C	93 A	94 D	95 A	96 A	97 C	98 C	99 A	100 B
101 A	102 D	103 D	104 A	105 A	106 D	107 A	108 A	109 C	110 A
111 C	112 D	113 A	114 D	115 D	116 B	117 D	118 D	119 C	120 C
121 D	122 D	123 A	124 B	125 B	126 B	127 B	128 C	129 D	130 A
131 D	132 C	133 D	134 A	135 D	136 C	137 C	138 D	139 A	140 B
141 C	142 A	143 C	144 A	145 B	146 B	147 A	148 C	149 D	150 C
151 C	152 C	153 D	154 A	155 B	156 B	157 D	158 B	159 B	160 C
161 B	162 D	163 C	164 D	165 A	166 A	167 C	168 C	169 B	170 C
171 B	172 B	173 A	174 A	175 A	176 D	177 C	178 C	179 A	180 A
181 C	182 C	183 B	184 C	185 B	186 D	187 C	188 D	189 D	190 A
191 D	192 C	193 A	194 D						



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