

Daily Current Affairs

Date : 07 April 2026



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Initiatives for the Holistic Development of Tribal Areas



Why in News?

- The State Government is conducting a concerted campaign to bring farmers, women, youth, and girls' education in tribal areas into the mainstream.



Key Points:

Infrastructure and Pilgrimage Site Development—

- **Salumber** – Sonar Mata Temple
- **Banswara** – Salakeshwar Mahadev Temple (Anandpuri)
- **Udaipur** – Ramkunda Mahadev Temple (Jhadol)
- **Dungarpur** – Construction of roads, culverts, and storm-water drains in tribal settlements.

Agricultural Production Initiatives—

1. Demonstration of cultivation of millets such as Kangni, Kodo, Sanwa, Kutki, Cheena, and Ragi across 100 hectares of land.
2. Hybrid maize seeds (minikits) will be provided to 850,000 tribal farmers at a cost of ₹85 crore.

Value Addition to Forest Produce—

- To provide self-employment opportunities, along with processing centers for minor forest produce—specifically Amla (Indian Gooseberry), honey, tamarind, and Mahua—will be established in Udaipur and Banswara.

Women's Empowerment and Girls' Education—

- In the Sahariya, Khairwa (Baran), and Kathodi (Udaipur) regions, eligible tribal families will receive a direct transfer of ₹1,200 into the bank accounts of the female heads of the households, in lieu of food rations. This scheme is expected to benefit 38,000 families, involving an expenditure of ₹55 crore.
- To promote girls' education, a hostel for tribal girls will be opened in Sirohi.

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Strengthening of Forest Rights Titles—

- The State Government will issue individual and community forest rights titles to the tribal community, enabling them to avail the benefits of schemes such as the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi on their land.
- Considering the economic condition of villages governed by the Gramdani Act, in the tribal-dominated districts of Dungarpur and Banswara, the Act will be amended to grant Khatedari (tenancy/ownership) rights to farmers in these villages, thereby enabling them to access bank loans and the benefits of other government schemes.

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Avdhesh Akodia

Why in News?

- On April 5, the Danish Siddiqui Journalism Award 2026—held in New Delhi—was conferred upon Avdhesh Akodia.



Key Points:

- Event:** April 5, 2026, at the India International Centre, New Delhi; organized by the Danish Siddiqui Foundation.
- Category:** Jury Special Mention.
- Significance:** He was bestowed with this honor for exposing a major scam involving the MLA Local Area Development (MLALAD) Fund in Rajasthan.
- Recently, he was awarded the Ramnath Goenka Award for Excellence in Journalism for his reporting that exposed an international organ trafficking network.

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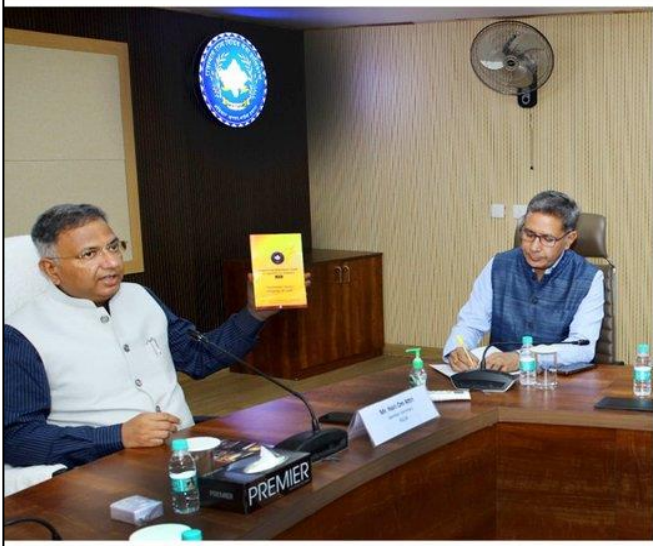
Transformative Tuesdays – Navigating Life Legally

Why in News?

- The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) has launched an innovative legal literacy campaign titled "Transformative Tuesdays – Navigating Life Legally."



प्रदेश के 1,400 विद्यालयों में 4 लाख से अधिक विद्यार्थियों तक पहुँचेगी विधिक जागरूकता



साइबर सुरक्षा पर विशेष फोकस, स्कूलों में लगेगी 'कोर्ट वाली दीदी' शिकायत पेटियां

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Key Points:

- Under this initiative, on every Tuesday, 1,400 judicial officers will visit schools to raise awareness among students in grades 9 through 12 regarding cyber security, legal rights, and the POCSO Act.
- **Theme:** This campaign has been launched with the theme: "Think Before You Click; Stay Safe Online; The Internet Remembers Everything."
- **Objective:** To empower students regarding their legal rights, cyber threats (such as bullying and morphing), and protective measures.

"Court Wali Didi" Box:

- As part of this campaign, this initiative provides children with a platform to share their problems without any fear or hesitation.
- Students can write down any type of problem they are facing and drop it into this box.
- This box will be placed in every school on every Tuesday; subsequently, the District Legal Services Authority will open the box and resolve the grievances received.
- Additionally, RLSA has issued helpline numbers to provide immediate assistance to students.
- **RLSA Helpline – 9928900900**
- **NALSA Toll-Free Helpline – 15100**

NATIONAL

Payal Nag

Why in News?

- In the World Para Archery Series held in Bangkok, 18-year-old archer Payal Nag won the gold medal by defeating World Number 1 Sheetal Devi in the final of the Women's Compound event.



Key Points:

- **Payal Nag's Achievement:** She ranks among the elite para-athletes to have won a gold medal in archery despite having no limbs.
- Prior to this, she had defeated Sheetal in the Para National Championship held in Jaipur in January 2025.

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- **India's Performance:** India won a total of 16 medals, including seven gold, five silver, and four bronze.

Other Indian Medal-Winning Archers:

1. **Toman Kumar:** In the Men's Compound event, Toman Kumar won the gold medal by defeating Australia's Jonathan Milne.
2. **Bhavna:** Bhavna clinched the title in the Women's Recurve event by defeating Thailand's Pathrathon Pattaveo.
3. **Harvinder Singh:** Two-time Paralympic medalist Harvinder Singh had to settle for a silver medal after losing to Indonesia's Kholidin in the Recurve final.
4. **Swati Chaudhary:** She won a silver medal after losing to South Korea's Ok Gyum Kim in the gold medal match of the women's category.
5. **Shyam Sundar Swami:** He secured a bronze medal in the Men's Compound individual event by defeating Rakesh Kumar.

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History and Culture



Babu Jagjivan Ram



Why in News?

- On April 5, 2026, an event was organized at Samta Sthal in New Delhi to mark the 119th birth anniversary of India's former Deputy Prime Minister and freedom fighter, Babu Jagjivan Ram (Babuji).



Key Points:

- Birth:** April 5, 1908, in Chandwa (Bihar).
- Social Awakening:** Played a pivotal role in the establishment of the All India Depressed Classes League in 1935.
- Major Contributions to the Indian Freedom Movement:**
 - Babuji was actively involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement.
 - Interim Government:** In 1946, he became the youngest minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's Interim Government and assumed charge of the Ministry of Labour.
- Major Contributions in Post-Independence India:**
 - As the Minister of Food and Agriculture (1967–1970), he is credited with successfully leading the Green Revolution and making India self-reliant in food grains.
 - In 1977, he resigned from the Congress party and formed the 'Congress for Democracy,' which eventually joined the Janata Party alliance.
 - His leadership as the Defence Minister during the 1971 Indo-Pakistan War was instrumental in India's victory and the subsequent birth of Bangladesh.
 - He served as the Deputy Prime Minister from January 1979 to July 1979.
 - He served as a Cabinet Minister for 35 years and holds the distinction of being the longest-serving minister to have held charge of several key portfolios.



Economic Developments

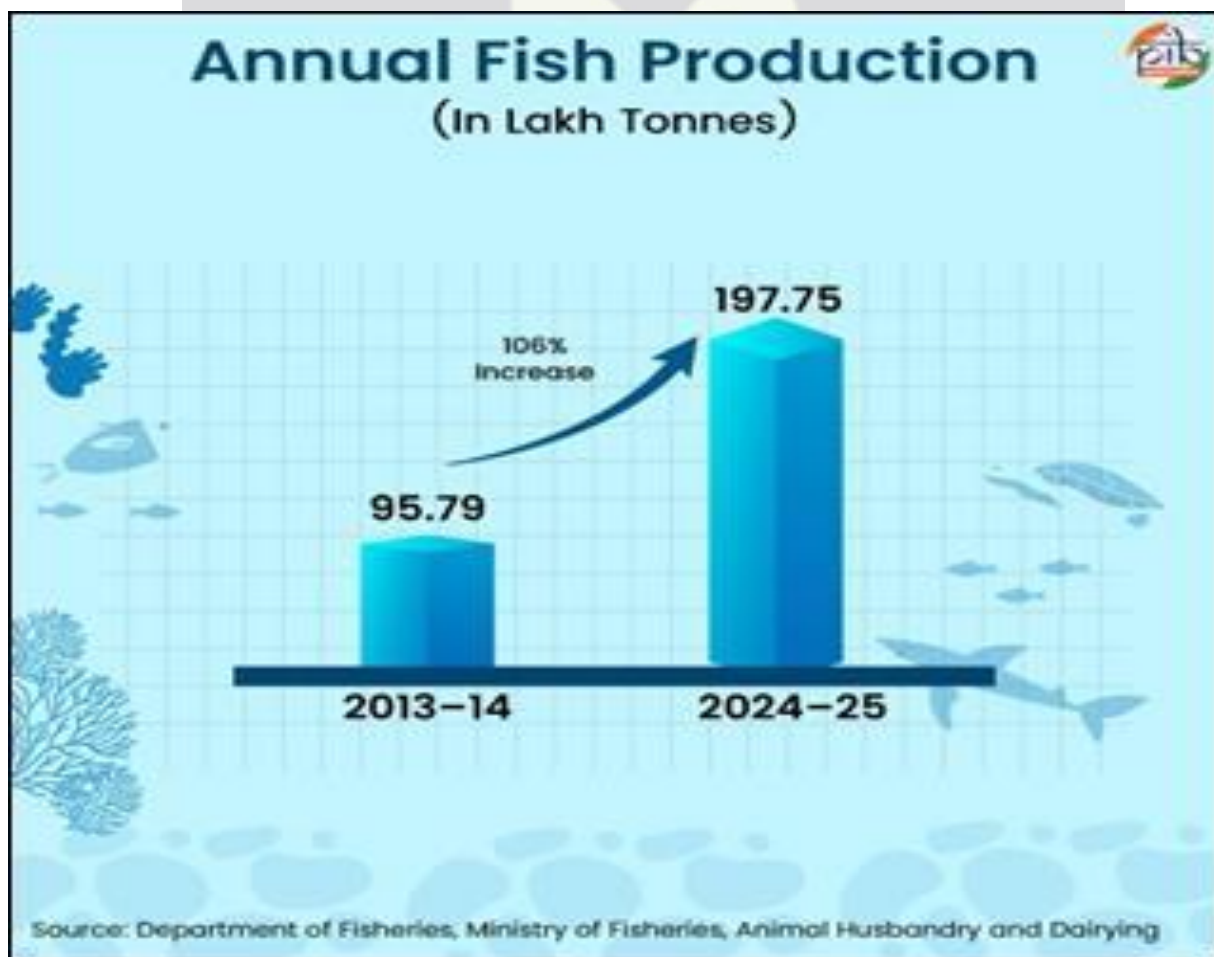


India's Growing Fisheries Sector



Why in News?

- The Union Budget for 2026-27 proposes an all-time high total annual budgetary allocation of ₹2,761.80 crore for the fisheries sector.
- Fish production has surged from 95.79 lakh tonnes in FY 2013-14 to 197.75 lakh tonnes in FY 2024-25, marking a significant growth of 106 percent.



Key Points:

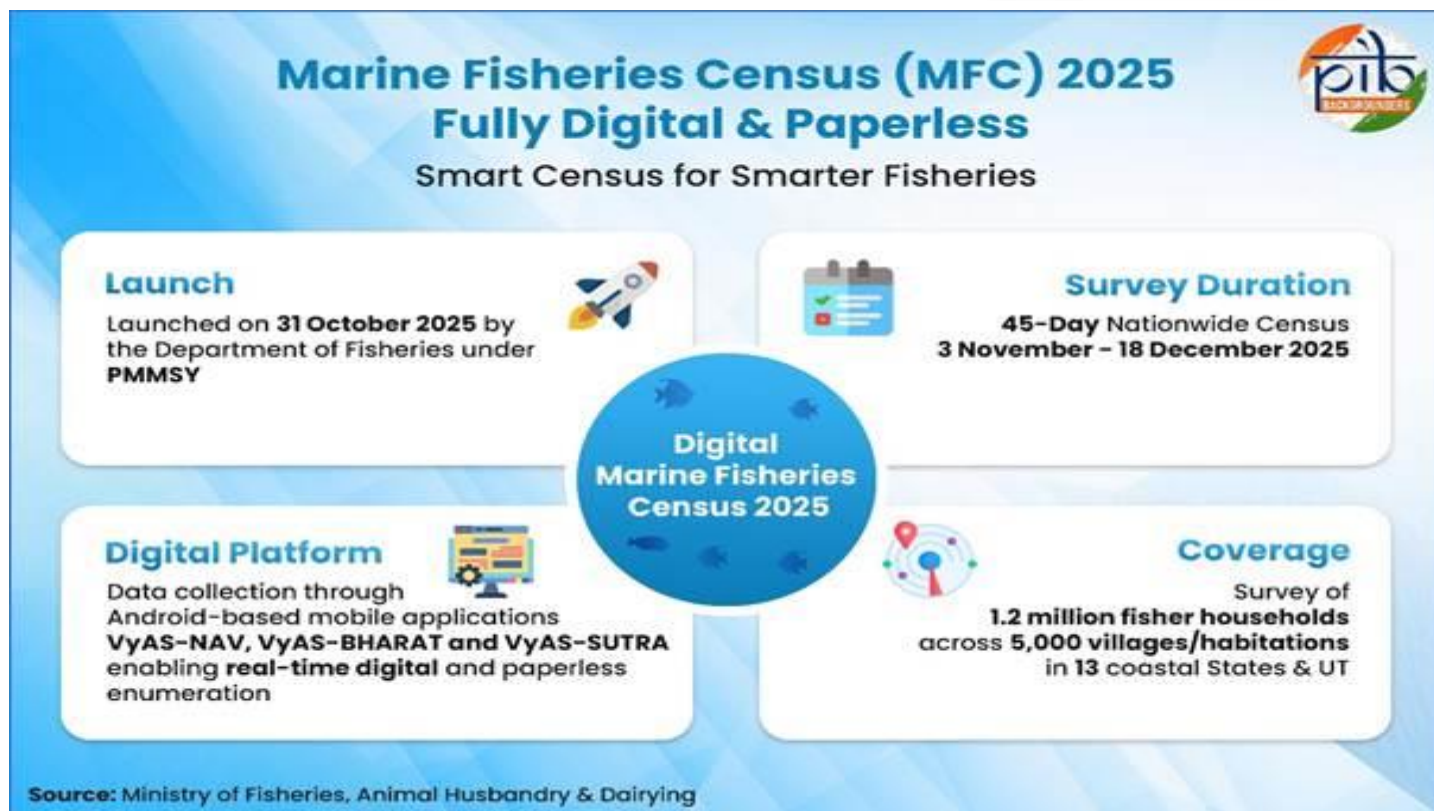
- **India's Global Standing:** India is the world's second-largest fish-producing nation. It contributes approximately 8 percent to global fish production.

- **Share in Agricultural GVA:** The fisheries sector accounts for a share of approximately 7.43 percent in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture, representing the highest share among agriculture and allied sectors.
- **Exports:** Concurrently, seafood exports have witnessed a substantial increase, reaching ₹62,408 crore in FY 2024-25. Among these, "frozen shrimp" remains the primary export commodity, with the USA and China serving as the key markets.
- **Government of India's Initiatives for Fisheries:**



1. **Blue Revolution:** Launched in 2015, the Blue Revolution aims to boost fish production—and strengthen the fisheries value chain across both inland and marine sectors—by enhancing productivity, expanding infrastructure, and promoting modern practices.
2. **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):**
 - o **Introduction:** This scheme adopts a comprehensive value-chain approach. It places strong emphasis on traceability, institutional fisheries management, and the socio-economic welfare of fishermen.

- o **Launched on:** September 10, 2020
 - o **Objective:** To enhance fish production and productivity, upgrade quality standards, promote technological modernization, strengthen post-harvest infrastructure, and improve fisheries management.
 - o **Implementing Ministry:** It is implemented by the Department of Fisheries under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, Government of India.
 - o The PMMSY has continued its support for fisheries development with an allocation of ₹2,500 crore in 2026-27.
3. **Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF):**
- o The FIDF was launched in 2018-19 to strengthen infrastructure in marine and inland fisheries and to promote the long-term development of the fisheries sector.
 - o To sustain this momentum, the government has extended the FIDF scheme for another three years, from April 2023 to March 2026.
 - o The scheme provides a Credit Guarantee Cover of up to ₹12.50 crore.
 - o An interest subvention of up to 3 percent per annum is also provided under the FIDF. This assistance enables nodal lending institutions to provide concessional finance at a minimum interest rate of 5 percent per annum.
4. **National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP):** The Department of Fisheries launched the National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP) in September 2024 under the PM-MKSSY to advance digital governance and formalization within the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
5. **Marine Fisheries Census, 2025:** Launched on October 31, 2025, the National Marine Fisheries Census (MFC) 2025 represents a significant stride towards fully digital and geo-referenced data collection within the country's fisheries sector.



- **Bio-floc Technology:** Bio-floc systems utilize beneficial microbes to convert organic waste into feed, thereby improving water quality and fish health. This eco-friendly and cost-effective method is ideal for achieving higher fish production within a limited space.
- **Recirculatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS):** This is a modern fish-farming method in which water is filtered and reused. In this method, waste and impurities are removed, rendering the water suitable for reuse. This technique is ideal for farming a large number of fish while utilizing significantly less land and water.

🎓 Indian Governance and State System 🎓

Oath-taking by Newly Elected and Re-elected Members in the Rajya Sabha (Article 99)

📢 Why in News?

- On April 6, 2026, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha—who is also the Vice President of India—C.P. Radhakrishnan, administered the oath to 19 newly elected and re-elected members in the Upper House of Parliament (Rajya Sabha).

📌 Key Points:

- **Article 99; Oath or Affirmation:** Before discharging their duties, members of the Rajya Sabha are required to take the oath prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
- **Newly Elected/Re-elected Members:** Ramdas Bandu Athawale, Maya Chintaman Ivate, Sharadchandra Pawar, Ramrao Sakharam Wadkute, Dr. Jyoti Nagnath Waghmare, Christopher Manickam, Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss, Constantine Ravindran, L.K. Sudheesh, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Tiruchi Siva, Babul Supriyo Baral, Dr. Menaka Guruswamy, Rajiv Kumar, Rukmini Malik, Vishwajeet Sinha, Santrupt Mishra, Dilip Kumar Ray, and Manmohan Samal.
- **Linguistic Diversity:** In the Rajya Sabha chamber, three members took the oath in Marathi, two in Hindi, six in Tamil, one in English, four in Bengali, and three in Odia.
- **Regional Diversity:** Among the new members, five hail from Maharashtra, six from Tamil Nadu, five from West Bengal, and three from Odisha.

- **Party Representation:** These include four members each from the Trinamool Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party; two from the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); and one each from the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), Republican Party of India, Shiv Sena, NCP (Sharad Pawar), Biju Janata Dal, Congress, AIADMK, PMK, and Marumalarchi DMK, along with one Independent member.
 - **Gender Representation:** The members who took the oath comprise three women and 16 men. Five of these members have been re-elected to the House.
 - **Composition; Article 80:** The Parliament represents the States and Union Territories; this Article defines the composition of the Rajya Sabha. According to this, the Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 (238 + 12) members.
- Other Important Points:**
- Election Process for the Rajya Sabha:**
- **Constitutional Provisions:** Article 80 of the Constitution fixes the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha at 250 members, which includes 12 members nominated by the President who possess expertise in fields such as literature, science, art, and social service.
 - **Allocation of Seats:** As per the Fourth Schedule, seats are allocated to States/Union Territories on the basis of their population.
 - **Eligibility:** Article 84 of the Constitution lays down the qualifications for membership of Parliament; a person must be a citizen of India, must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before a person authorized by the Election Commission in accordance with the Third Schedule, must be at least 30 years of age, and must possess any additional qualifications prescribed by Parliament through law.

- **Electoral System:** Members are elected indirectly by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union Territories through the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
 - Each Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) holds a single vote value (1), and the number of votes required to win (the quota) is determined by the following formula: $Quota = [Total\ Votes / (Number\ of\ Seats + 1)] + 1$
 - The Single Transferable Vote (STV) system adopted for Rajya Sabha elections in India is inspired by the system used in Ireland.
 - In this system, instead of casting a vote for a single candidate, MLAs mark their preferences for the candidates on the ballot paper in their order of priority (1, 2, 3, etc.).
 - To be declared elected, a candidate is required to secure the prescribed electoral quota.
 - If a candidate secures votes exceeding the required quota, the surplus votes are transferred to the next candidate in proportion to the secondary preferences indicated.
 - If all vacancies are not filled, the candidate receiving the fewest votes is eliminated, and his votes are redistributed among the remaining candidates based on the subsequent preferences marked on those ballots.
- **Electoral College:** Only the elected members (MLAs) of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union Territories participate in the election.

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- **‘Open Ballot’ System:** For MLAs affiliated with political parties, voting is not entirely confidential (since 2003).
 - o Each party’s MLA must show his marked ballot paper to his party’s authorized agent before depositing it into the ballot box; this measure aims to discourage cross-voting and the influence of money power.
 - o Independent MLAs do not show their ballot papers to anyone.
- **Anti-Defection Provisions:** The Supreme Court has clarified that voting against the party whip in a Rajya Sabha election does not attract disqualification under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution (the Anti-Defection Law).
- **NOTA / Shailesh Manubhai Parmar vs. Union of India Case:** In 2018, in the case of Shailesh Manubhai Parmar vs. Union of India, the Supreme Court struck down the ‘None of the Above’ (NOTA) option for Rajya Sabha elections.

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INTERNATIONAL

New Secretary-General of the Council of the Arab League

Why in News?

- The Council of the League of Arab States (Arab League) has approved the appointment of Nabil Fahmy—nominated by Egypt—as the new Secretary-General of the Arab League; he will succeed Ahmed Aboul Gheit.



Key Points:

- Newly Appointed Secretary-General: Nabil Fahmy (Former Foreign Minister of Egypt).**

- **Assumption of Office:** From July 1, 2026 (for a five-year term).
- **Predecessor:** Ahmed Aboul Gheit (2016–2026).
- Nabil Fahmy will be the eighth Egyptian national to hold this position.

Other Important Points:

The Arab League

- **Introduction:** The Arab League is an intergovernmental organization of Arab countries. It comprises nations spanning the entire Arab region, extending across the Middle East and North Africa.
- **Origin:** It was formed following the Alexandria Protocol (1944), set against the backdrop of geopolitical shifts that occurred in the aftermath of the Second World War.
- **Establishment:** The Arab League was established in Cairo in 1945, pursuant to the Alexandria Protocol.
- **Founding Members:** Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan (then Transjordan), and Yemen.
- **Objective:** To promote Arab unity, oppose colonial divisions, and address concerns regarding developments in Palestine.
- **Membership:** The Arab League currently comprises 22 Arab nations.
- **Headquarters:** Cairo, Egypt.

India and the Arab League (League of Arab States):

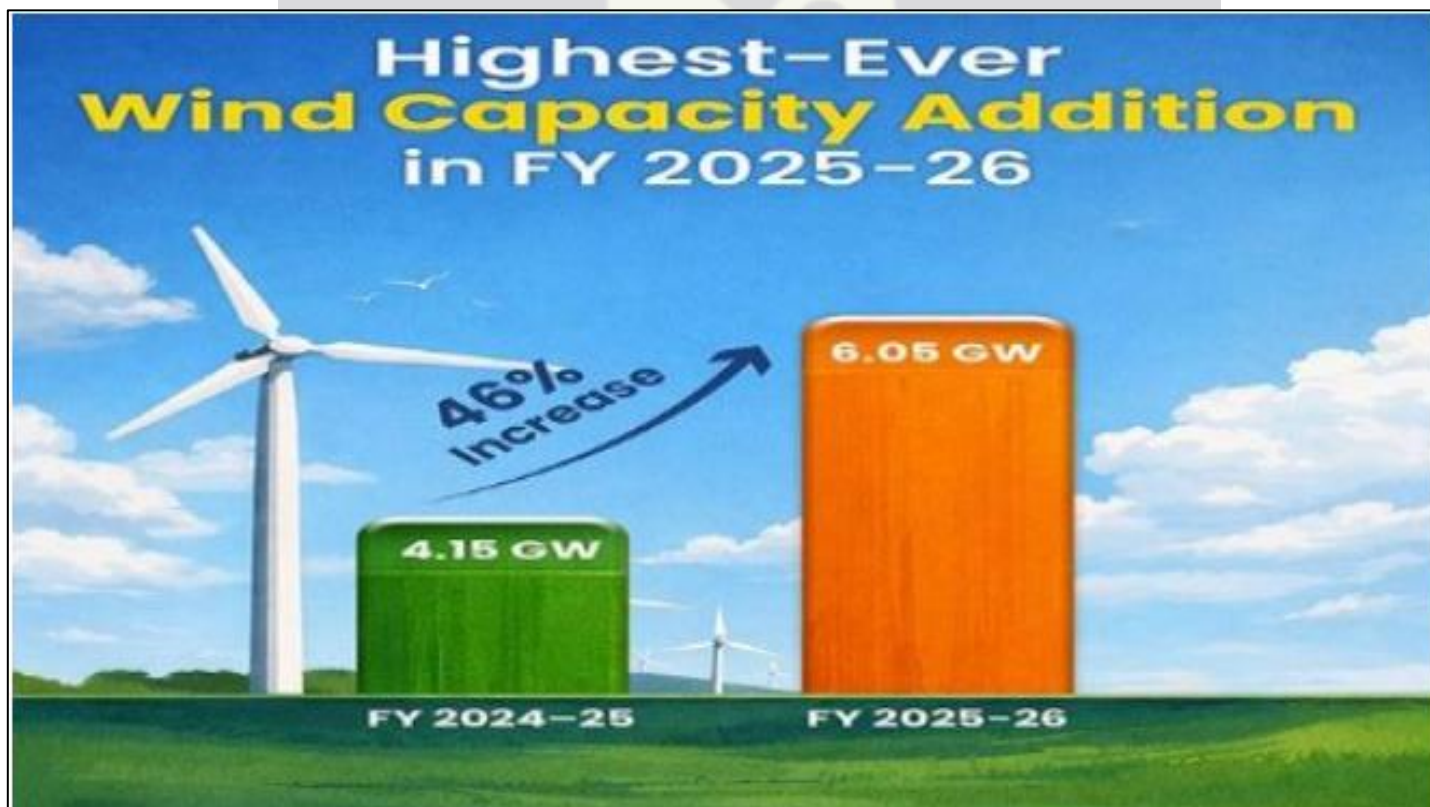
- **Delhi Declaration:** The Delhi Declaration was adopted following the Second India-Arab Foreign Ministers' Meeting, held in New Delhi on January 31, 2026.
- **Economic Ties:** Trade between India and the Arab nations exceeds US\$ 240 billion.
- **Imports:** India imports 47% of its crude oil requirements and 50% of its fertilizers and related products from Arab League countries.
- **Strategic Importance:** The majority of India's foreign trade passes through the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden.
- **Indian Diaspora:** Over 9 million (90 lakh) Indian expatriates reside in Arab League countries.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

India's Wind Energy Generation Capacity in 2025-26

Why in News?

- According to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; India has set a new record in wind energy capacity addition during the financial year 2025-26. During this period, an addition of 6.05 GW was recorded, surpassing the previous record of 5.5 GW set in the financial year 2016-17.



Key Points:

- **Annual Growth:** According to the Ministry, this achievement represents an increase of approximately 46% compared to the financial year 2024-25.
- **Total Capacity:** With this addition, India's total installed wind energy capacity has exceeded 56 GW.

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- **Contribution:** States such as Gujarat, Karnataka, and Maharashtra have been the key contributors to capacity addition during the year, supported by the growing number of wind-solar hybrid projects and the progressive implementation of 'Open Access' for green energy.
- **Government Policies:** Concessional customs duties on certain components and raw materials used in the manufacturing of wind turbines; a graded-exemption on Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges until June 2028; a competitive bidding mechanism; a separate Wind Renewable Purchase Obligation framework; and technical assistance from the National Institute of Wind Energy.
- **Objective:** This contributes towards achieving the national target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based energy capacity by the year 2030.

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⌚ SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY 🌡️

Fast Patrol Vessel (FPV) Project (Yard 16501-14)

📣 Why in News?

- A keel-laying ceremony for the construction of two Fast Patrol Vessels (FPVs)—FPV-4 (Yard 16504) and FPV-7 (Yard 16507)—under the Indian Coast Guard's 14 FPV Project (Yard 16501-14) was held on April 6, 2026, at Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) in Mumbai.



📌 Key Points:

- **Manufacturer and Agreement:** A contract for the design and construction of 14 FPVs was concluded with MDL in January 2024.
- **Objective:** These vessels are specifically designed for coastal security, law enforcement, anti-smuggling operations, and search and rescue missions.

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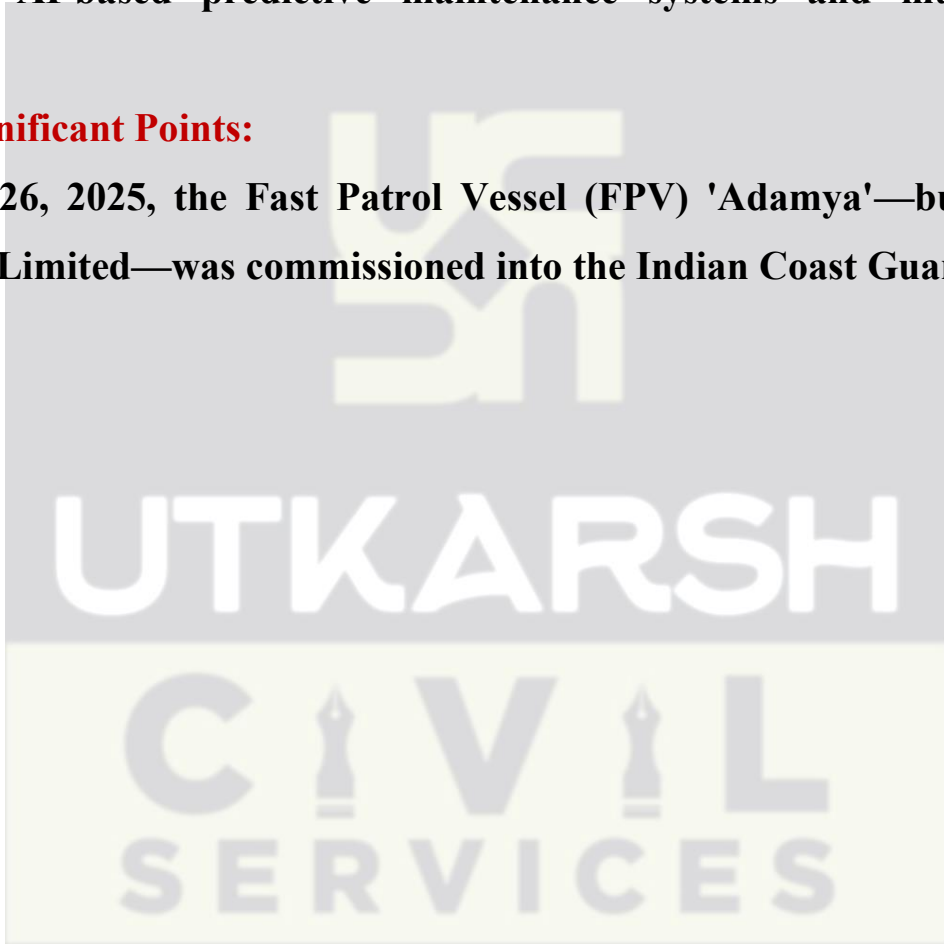
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- **Indigenization:** These vessels incorporate indigenous components, including gearboxes manufactured by Triveni Company (Mysuru) and water jets manufactured by MJP India.
- **Technology:** These FPVs are equipped with state-of-the-art machinery, including AI-based predictive maintenance systems and multi-purpose drones.

Other Significant Points:

- On June 26, 2025, the Fast Patrol Vessel (FPV) 'Adamyia'—built by Goa Shipyard Limited—was commissioned into the Indian Coast Guard (ICG).



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Fast Breeder Reactor, Kalpakkam

Why in News?

- Under India's nuclear power program, the 500-megawatt Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) successfully achieved 'First Criticality' (the initiation of a controlled fission chain reaction) on April 6, 2026.



Key Points:

- This significant milestone was achieved following the clearance issued by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), subsequent to an intensive safety review of the plant's systems.

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- **Development and Design:** The technology for the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) was developed and designed indigenously by the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), a research and development center under the Department of Atomic Energy.
- **Construction and Operation:** Its construction and operation were undertaken by the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy.
- The Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) constitutes a crucial component of India's long-term nuclear strategy. Unlike conventional thermal reactors, the PFBR utilizes Uranium-Plutonium Mixed Oxide (MOX) fuel. The core of the PFBR is surrounded by a blanket of Uranium-238. Fast neutrons convert the fertile Uranium-238 into fissile Plutonium-239, thereby enabling the reactor to generate more fuel than it consumes. The reactor is ultimately designed to utilize the Thorium-232 present in the blanket. Through conversion, Thorium-232 will transform into Uranium-233, which will serve as fuel for the third stage of India's nuclear power program.
- This reactor incorporates advanced safety systems, technology utilizing high-temperature liquid sodium as a coolant, and a closed fuel cycle approach; this approach enables the recycling of nuclear materials, thereby enhancing sustainability and minimizing waste.
- Once fully operational, India will become the second country—after Russia—to possess a commercial Fast Breeder Reactor.
- **Criticality:** This is the state in which a nuclear reactor achieves a self-sustaining chain reaction. It is a crucial stage preceding full power generation, indicating that the reactor core is functioning in accordance with its intended design.