

Daily Current Affairs

Date : 09 May 2026



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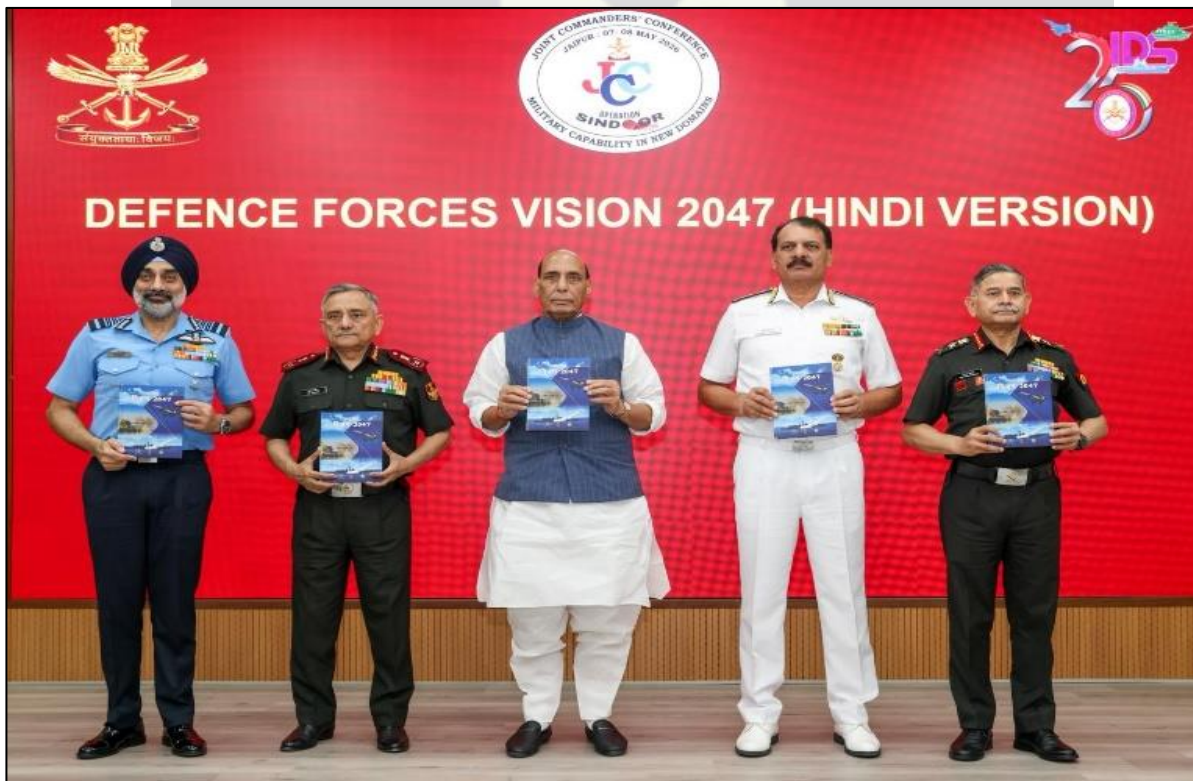


Second Edition of the 'Joint Commanders Conference' in Jaipur



Why in News?

- Recently, the second edition of the Joint Commanders Conference (JCC-2026) was held at the Sapta Shakti Command (South-Western Command) in Jaipur, presided over by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh.



Key Points:

- Duration of Event:** May 7 and 8, 2026
- Participation:** Presided over by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh; attended by the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), General Anil Chauhan, and the top commanders of the three services.
- Main Theme:** Military Capabilities in New Domains.

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- **Focus Areas:** The conference addressed the challenges of future warfare, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), cyber warfare, space warfare, cognitive warfare, and unmanned systems (drones).

Other Significant Points:

Release of 'Ek Sainik Ki Diary'

- On May 8, 2026, the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), General Anil Chauhan, released a book titled 'Ek Sainik Ki Diary' at the Sapta Shakti Command Auditorium in Jaipur.
- This book is based on the personal diary of Honorary Captain Mohar Singh Bainsla, which he maintained during his 28 years of military service (1943–1971).

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10-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Why in News?

- Recently, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) organized a meeting in Rajasthan to review the state's disaster management and disaster risk financing mechanisms.

Key Points:

- Currently, 221 fire stations and 708 fire tenders are operational in Rajasthan.
- High-capacity hydraulic platforms and modern equipment have been made available in various cities to bolster rapid relief and rescue operations in high-rise buildings and densely populated areas.
- Under the 'Aapda Mitra Scheme' in Rajasthan, 4,700 volunteers across 13 districts have been trained.
- This training program was conducted by the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

Facts for Prelims (10-Point Agenda for DRR):

- The Prime Minister presented a 10-point agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) during the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), held in New Delhi in November 2016.
- This agenda forms an integral part of India's National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and the Sendai Framework.

The 10-Point Agenda

- Disaster Management in All Sectors of Development:** Principles of disaster risk management must be integrated into all development projects and schemes to ensure they become disaster-resilient.

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2. **Risk Coverage for All:** Arrangements for risk coverage must be established for everyone ranging from poor households, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and multinational corporations, to the entire nation.
3. **Role of Women in Disaster Management:** Women's leadership and participation in disaster risk management should be enhanced, as they tend to be more active during times of disaster.
4. **Global Risk Mapping:** Investments should be made in risk mapping at a global level to gain a better understanding of disaster risks.
5. **Utilization of Technology:** Full advantage of modern technology should be taken to enhance efficiency in disaster management efforts.
6. **Network of Universities:** A network of universities should be developed to work on disaster-related issues, research, and solutions.
7. **Social Media and Mobile Technology:** Social media and mobile technologies should be utilized for information dissemination, early warnings, and rescue operations during disasters.
8. **Local Capacity Building:** Emphasis should be placed on building capacity at the local level, as the local community serves as the first responder during a disaster.
9. **Learning from Disasters:** Future strategies should be refined by applying the lessons learned from every disaster.
10. **International Cooperation:** Greater cohesion should be fostered in the international community to enhance cooperation regarding disasters.

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NEWS IN SHORTS

S. No.	News
1.	<p>Inauguration of 'Jaipur Foot Prosthetic Limb' Center in Trinidad and Tobago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recently, a 'Jaipur Foot Prosthetic Limb' center has been inaugurated in Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad and Tobago.This center was inaugurated by India's Minister of External Affairs, Dr. S. Jaishankar, and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Kamla Persad-Bissessar.The center has been established through the joint efforts of 'Jaipur Foot USA', the Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti (BMVSS), and the local government.Objective: To provide modern and durable artificial limbs (prosthetic limbs) locally to differently-abled individuals in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as in other Caribbean nations.
2.	<p>Meeting of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) in Jodhpur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recently, a five-day special meeting of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) was organized at Jai Narain Vyas University (JNVU) in Jodhpur.The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) is an institution functioning under the Union Ministry of Education; its primary function is related to the development, definition, and standardization of scientific and technical terms in Hindi and other Indian languages.During this meeting, terms such as 'Paribhrami Kamgar' for 'Gig Worker' and 'Purnbandi' for 'Lockdown' were approved.

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3. **Visit to Denmark by Rajasthan's Minister of Urban Development and Housing (UDH)**

- Rajasthan's Minister of Urban Development and Housing (UDH), Jhabar Singh Kharrar, recently led a state delegation during a visit to Denmark to study advanced urban infrastructure and sustainability models.

4. **Organization of Special Lok Adalats by the Debt Recovery Tribunal**

- The Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT), under the Ministry of Finance, has planned to organize four special Lok Adalats across the country in 2026 to facilitate the speedy settlement of pending banking and financial disputes.
- In this context, a Special Lok Adalat was organized by the Tribunal in Jaipur on May 8, 2026.
- Through this Special Lok Adalat, an opportunity was provided to expeditiously resolve pending disputes related to banking and financial matters through mutual consent.

5. **Investors' Meet in Hyderabad under GRAM – 2026**

- As a pre-event for the Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet (GRAM) – 2026, scheduled to be held in Jaipur, an Investors' Meet was organized in Hyderabad (Telangana) on May 8, 2026.
- Through this event, investors, agri-tech startups, and industry leaders were invited to invest in agriculture-based industries within Rajasthan.
- During this event held in Hyderabad, investment agreements (MoUs) worth over ₹200 crore were signed for sectors such as food parks, seeds, and food processing.

6.

Rajasthan's 83rd Organ Donation

- The state's 83rd cadaveric organ donation was successfully conducted at the Sawai Man Singh Hospital in Jaipur.
- **Organ Donor:** Omprakash Soni, a resident of Vatika (Jaipur).
- Notably, a total of 291 organs and tissues have been donated in the state so far through 83 cadaveric organ donations.
- To date, 154 kidneys, 71 livers, 35 hearts, 9 lungs, 2 heart valves, 2 pancreases, and 18 corneas have been received through organ donation.

7.

Workshop on New Criminal Laws and Cyber Law

- On May 9, 2026, a state-level workshop on 'New Criminal Laws and Cyber Law' was organized in Jaipur.
- **Venue:** B.M. Birla Auditorium, Jaipur.
- **Organizer:** Department of Law and Legal Affairs, Rajasthan.
- **Main Objective of the Workshop:** To apprise government lawyers and public prosecutors of the evolving landscape of the law.

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Krishna Swaminathan and Lieutenant General N.S. Raja Subramani

Key Points:

	Vice Admiral Krishna Swaminathan	Lieutenant General N. S. Raja Subramani
		
Why in news?	The government has appointed Vice Admiral Krishna Swaminathan as the Chief of the Indian Navy.	The government has appointed Lieutenant General N. S. Raja Subramani as the next Chief of Defence Staff (CDS).
Assumption of charge / succession	He will replace Admiral Dinesh Kumar Tripathi, who is retiring on 31 May 2026.	He will replace General Anil Chauhan, whose tenure ends on 30 May 2026.
Current position	He is currently serving as the Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Western Naval Command.	He is currently serving as a Military Advisor in the National Security Council Secretariat since September 2025.



History and Culture

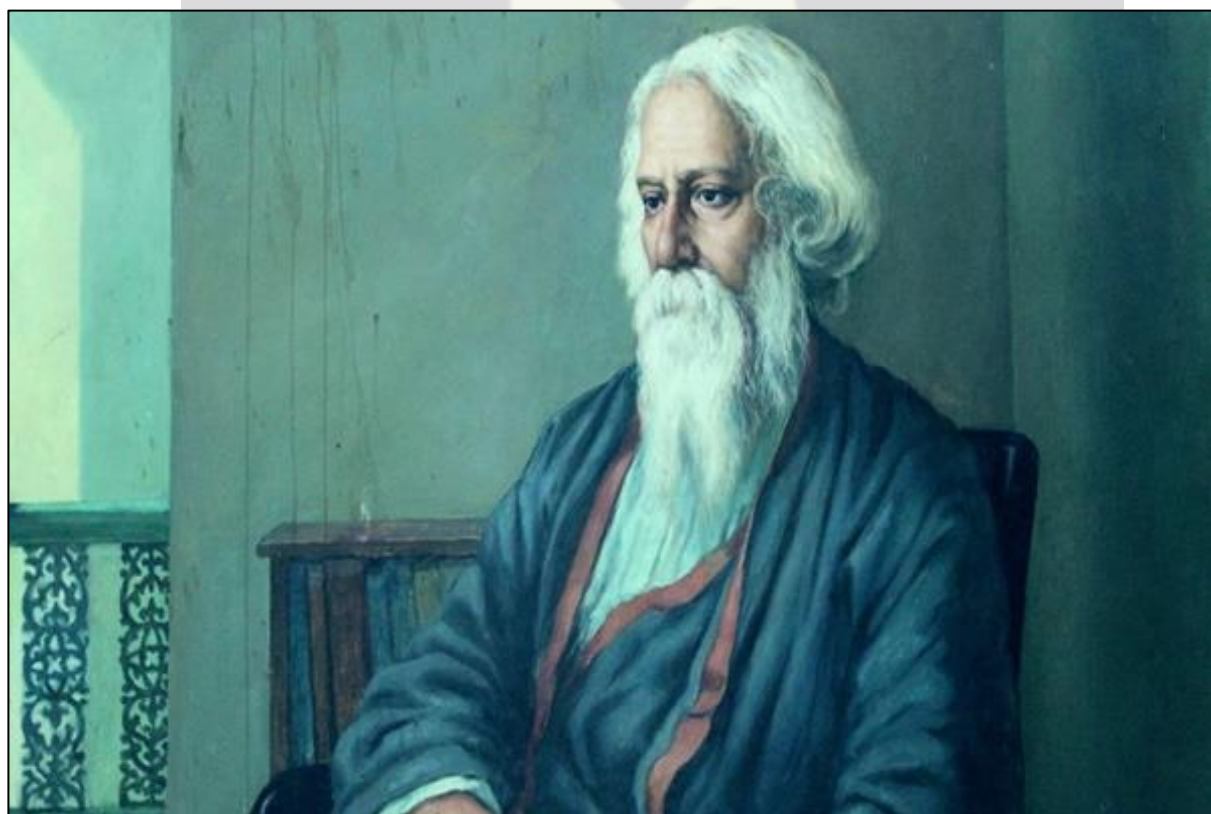


Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore: 165th Birth Anniversary



Why in News?

- Rabindranath Tagore Jayanti (Birth Anniversary) is celebrated every year on the 25th day of the Bengali month of Baishakh, a day referred to as 'Pochishe Boishakh'. This year, in West Bengal, this occasion was celebrated on May 9, 2026 (marking his 165th birth anniversary).



Key Points:

- **Introduction:** Rabindranath Tagore is primarily recognized as an author, poet, playwright, philosopher and aesthetician, composer and choreographer, and painter.
- **Epithets:** 'Gurudev', 'Kabiguru', and 'Bishwakabi'.

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- **Early Life:** Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) was born into a wealthy family on May 7, 1861, in Kolkata (then Calcutta), Bengal Presidency.
- **Family:** Father Debendranath Tagore (a prominent reformer of the Brahmo Samaj); Mother Sarada Devi.
- **Demise:** August 7, 1941, in Calcutta.

Contribution to India's Freedom Movement:

- He supported the Swadeshi Movement through his writings and songs.
- He opposed oppressive British policies and, following the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919, renounced his Knighthood title. (He had been conferred the Knighthood by the British monarch, King George V, in 1915.)
- When the British partitioned Bengal in 1905, he composed "Amar Sonar Bangla," which later became the national anthem of Bangladesh. His song "Ekla Chalo Re" composed with the objective of encouraging the continued struggle against injustice became immensely popular.

Contribution to Literature:

- He composed over 2,000 songs, and his songs and musical compositions are collectively known as 'Rabindra Sangeet'.
- He founded the educational institution Visva-Bharati.
- Between the years 1928 and 1940, Rabindranath Tagore created over 2,000 paintings.
- In 1913, he became the first Indian and the first non-European to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature for his work Gitanjali.
- Famous as the 'Bard of Bengal,' Tagore also composed the national anthems of India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.
- He delivered speeches at the Parliament of the World's Religions in 1929 and 1937.

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- His renowned literary works include Gitanjali, Gora, Ghare-Baire, Chokher Bali, Manasi, Balaka, Sonar Tari, and Shesher Kobita.
- At the age of 16, he published his first poems under the pseudonym 'Bhanusimha'.

Philosophy and Outlook:

- He promoted universal humanism, blending Eastern spiritual values with Western liberalism.
- He advocated for harmony between humanity and nature, freedom in education, and the dignity of the individual.
- He believed in the anti-orthodox spirituality enshrined in the Upanishads.

Awards:

Award	Year	Contribution
Nobel Prize in Literature	1913	Tagore was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature for his poetry collection "Gitanjali."
Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire	1915	Conferred by the British monarchy in recognition of his literary achievements and efforts to promote international understanding.
Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal	1917	For his outstanding contribution to Bengali literature.
Honorary Citizenship of the City of London	1921	For his exceptional contribution to literature and culture.
Pride of India	2019	Posthumously awarded by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce for his contribution to the nation.

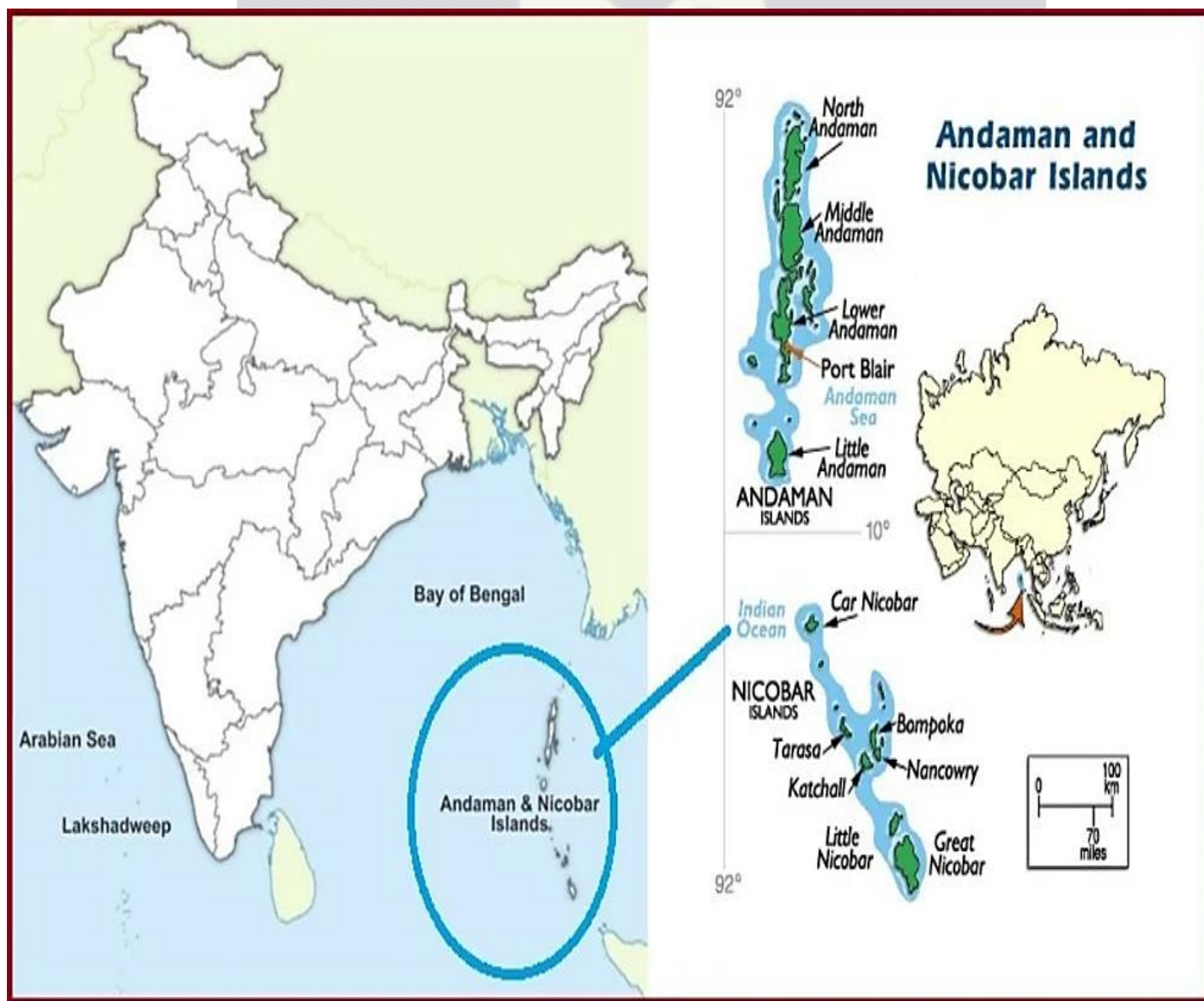
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Geography and Geology

Swaraj Dweep (Havelock Island)

Why in News?

- In May 2026, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration set two world records at Swaraj Dweep (Havelock Island) by unfurling the largest underwater national flag (60m x 40m) and forming the tallest underwater human stack (20 meters).



Key Points:

- **Objective:** To place scuba diving and marine tourism on the global map, while also conveying a message regarding marine biodiversity.

World Record		
Competition	“Largest Flag Hoisting Underwater” Competition	“Tallest Human Stack Underwater” Competition
Date	2 May 2026 (Flag) at Radha Nagar Beach, Swaraj Dweep, Andaman	3 May 2026 (Human Stack) at Lighthouse Area, Swaraj Dweep, Andaman
World Record	A 60-meter-long and 40-meter-wide tricolour flag was hoisted underwater by more than 200 divers.	Divers created a 20-meter-high human stack in the lighthouse area.

Other Important Points:

Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

- **Introduction:** The Andaman and Nicobar Islands constitute a Union Territory of India, comprising 836 islands, islets, and rocks situated in the Bay of Bengal.
- **Location:** Situated approximately 1,300 km away from the Indian mainland and in close proximity to the Strait of Malacca (one of the world's busiest maritime routes), these islands lie on India's far-eastern frontier, serving as a natural maritime outpost for monitoring key global shipping lanes.
- **Origin:** The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were formed through volcanic and tectonic activity and are also referred to as the 'Emerald Islands.'
- **Extent:** These islands form an arc-shaped chain (convex towards the west) and extend from 6° 45' N to 13° 41' N latitude, and from 92° 12' E to 93° 57' E longitude.

- They stretch over a distance of approximately 590 kilometers, with a maximum width of about 58 kilometers.
 - **Major Islands of the Archipelago:** They are divided into two distinct island groups the Andaman Islands and the Nicobar Islands.
 - **Capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands:** Port Blair (South Andaman).
 - **Saddle Peak:** Located in North Andaman, Saddle Peak (737 meters) is the highest peak in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 - **10° North Latitude:** The Ten Degree Channel, situated near the 10° North latitude line, separates the Andaman Islands from the Nicobar Islands.
 - **These islands are home to five Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):** the Great Andamanese, Jarawa, Onge, Shompen, and Sentinelese.
 - **Biodiversity:** Tropical rainforests, mangroves, coral reefs, and endemic flora and fauna species.
 - India's only integrated tri-service command is located here.
- Andaman Islands:**
- **Area:** The Andaman Islands span a length of approximately 260 km and a width of about 30 km.
 - **Subgroups:** These islands are divided into three major subgroups North Andaman, Middle Andaman, and South Andaman.
 - Two major island clusters within this archipelago Little Andaman and Great Andaman are separated from each other by the 50-kilometer-wide Duncan Passage.
 - **Population:** Only about 24 islands in this archipelago are inhabited.

Nicobar Islands:

- **Area:** Located in India, this group of islands stretches over a length of 262 km and a maximum width of 58 km, covering a total area of 1,653 square kilometers.
- **Subgroups:** These islands are divided into three major subgroups the Northern Group, the Central Group, and the Southern Group. The major islands within each subgroup are as follows:
 - o **Northern Group:** Car Nicobar and Battimalv.
 - o **Central Group:** Chaura (or Sanenyö), Teressa (or Luro), Bompuka (or Poahat), Katchal, Camorta, Nancowry, Trinket, Laouk (or Isle of Man), Tillangchong, etc.
 - o **Southern Group:** Great Nicobar (the largest island of the Nicobar group), Little Nicobar, Kondul Island, Pulomilo (or Milo Island), Meroe, Trak, Treis, Menchal, Cabra, Pigeon, and Megapod.
- **Great Nicobar Island:** This is the largest island of the Nicobar group, spanning an area of approximately 910 square kilometers; Indira Point, located on this island, marks India's southernmost point.
- **Population:** Only about 12 islands in this archipelago are inhabited.
- Most of these islands have a volcanic base and are composed of Tertiary sandstone, limestone, and shale.
- **Barren and Narcondam Islands:** Located north of Port Blair, the Barren and Narcondam Islands are volcanic islands.
- The shores of some of the islands are fringed with coral reefs.

The names of the following three islands were changed in the year 2018:

- Ross Island has been renamed Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Island.
- Neil Island has been renamed Shaheed Island.
- Havelock Island has been renamed Swaraj Island.

Key Issues Related to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

- 1. Existential Threats to Sovereignty:** Developmental encroachment upon tribal reserve areas endangers the survival of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) such as the Shompen and Jarawa through forced contact and habitat loss.
- 2. Maritime Grey Zones:** The vast, unguarded coastline constitutes a "porous border," rendering it vulnerable to Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and the infiltration of non-state actors, such as Rohingya refugees.
- 3. Irreversible Ecological Destruction:** Large-scale infrastructure projects particularly the Great Nicobar Island (GNI) project threaten to destroy rainforests and endanger critical marine nesting sites for threatened species.
- 4. Strategic Militarization vs. Diplomatic Tension:** The endeavor to transform the islands into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" to counter China's maritime expansion risks escalating regional tensions with Southeast Asian neighbors.
- 5. Geological and Climatic Vulnerability:** The archipelago is situated in Seismic Zone V, rendering it highly susceptible to devastating earthquakes and tsunamis.
- 6. Lack of Digital Connectivity:** Despite the operationalization of undersea cables, the archipelago continues to face unreliable internet bandwidth and "digital shadows" in remote islands, which hinders governance and the digital economy.
- 7. Water Crisis:** These islands are grappling with a scarcity of fresh water; moreover, the planned expansion of tourism and military personnel overlooks the limited groundwater replenishment rates, thereby creating a "resource trap."

🎓 Indian Governance and State System 🎓

Chief Minister of West Bengal: Suwendu Adhikari

📣 Why in News?

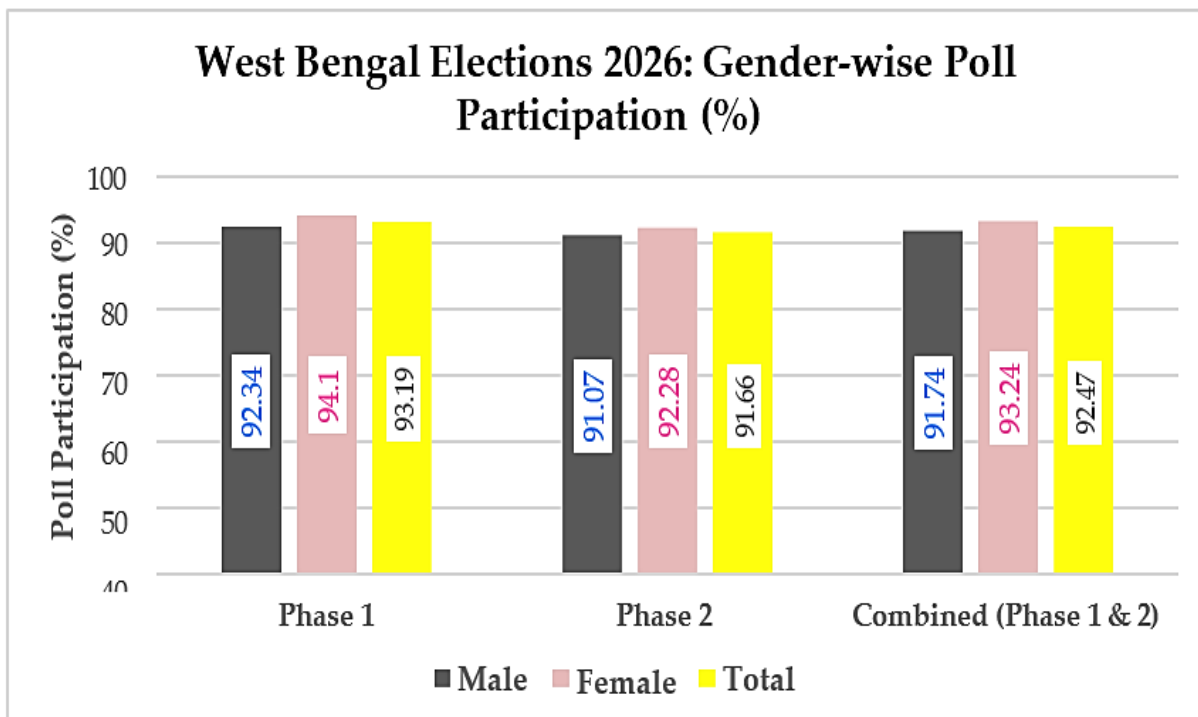
- On May 9, 2026, Suwendu Adhikari, a senior leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), took the oath as the new Chief Minister of West Bengal.



📌 Key Points:

- **Schedule:** On March 15, 2026, the Election Commission of India (ECI) announced the schedule for general elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Assam, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal, as well as bye-elections in six states.
- **Voter Turnout:** In Phase I of the West Bengal general elections, voter turnout stood at 93.19%, while in Phase II, it was 91.66%. The combined total voter percentage across both phases was 92.47%.

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*As per data uploaded by the PROs themselves in ECINET. Data from 5,343 PS in WB yet to be updated
+Data is provisional and it does not include Service Voters & Postal Ballots. Final figures will be shared in Index Cards through ECINET

- Prior to this, the highest voter turnout recorded in West Bengal was 84.72% (in the year 2011).
- **Chief Minister:** Suwendu Adhikari (BJP).
- **Swearing-in Ceremony:** Held on May 9, 2026, at the Brigade Parade Ground in Kolkata.
- **Key Achievement:** Won the elections from both the Bhabanipur and Nandigram constituencies in the 2026 polls.
- **Previous Role:** Leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 2021 to 2026.
- Trends and Results of the General Elections for Assembly Constituencies May 2026: West Bengal (Total Seats: 294)

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Party Name	Number of Seats
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	207
All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)	80
Aam Janata Unnayan Party	2
Indian National Congress (INC)	2
All India Secular Front	1
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1

State	Previous Term of Legislative Assembly	Total Number of Assembly Constituencies	Reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC)	Reserved for Scheduled Tribes (ST)
West Bengal	08-05-2021 to 07-05-2026	294	68	16

- The BJP has ended the 15-year rule of the All India Trinamool Congress i.e. TMC by registering a historic victory in the assembly elections.

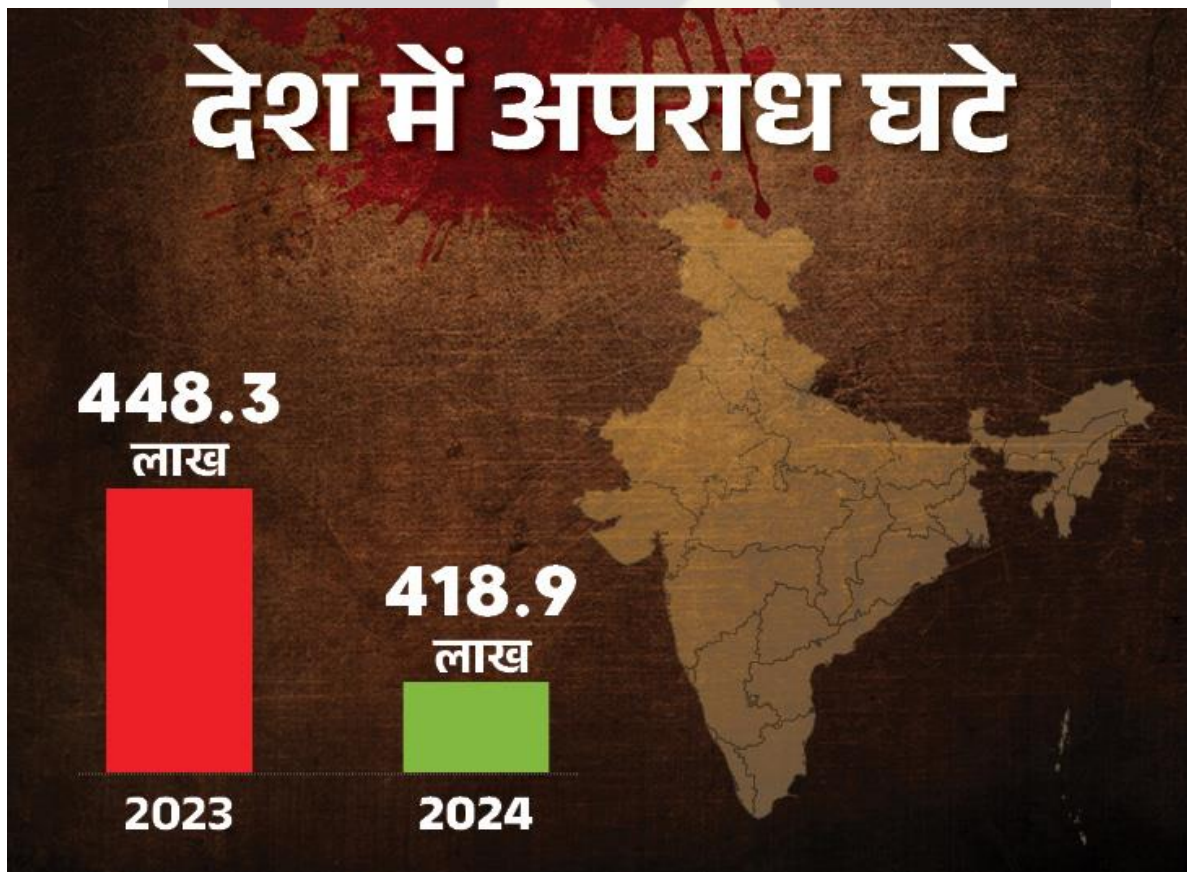
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Legal Issues

'Crime in India, 2024' Report

Why in News?

- According to the 'Crime in India, 2024' report released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there has been a 6% decline in total cognizable crimes in 2024, while a sharp increase of 17.9% has been recorded in cybercrimes.



Key Points:

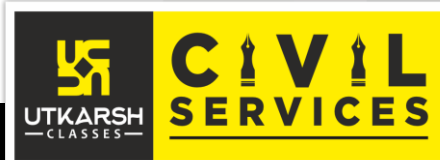
Key Findings of the 'Crime in India, 2024' Report:

- Crime Rate:** The crime rate which measures the number of cases recorded per one lakh (100,000) population declined from 448.3 in 2023 to 418.9 in 2024, marking the lowest figure since 2019.

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- **Cognizable Crimes:** A total of 58.85 lakh cognizable crimes were registered in 2024, which is 6% lower compared to 2023. (The primary reason for this 6% decline is the implementation of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.)
- **Murder and Kidnapping:** A marginal decline of 2.4% was recorded in murder cases, with 'disputes' remaining the leading cause. Meanwhile, cases of kidnapping and abduction witnessed a significant decline of 15.4%.
- **Crimes Against Women:** Crimes against women saw a decrease of 1.5%; 4.41 lakh cases were registered in 2024, compared to 4.48 lakh cases in 2023.
- However, the crime rate per one lakh female population remains high at 64.6 (down from 66.2 in 2023), with 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' continuing to be the predominant crime category.
- **Crimes Against Senior Citizens:** In 2024, crimes committed against senior citizens witnessed an increase of 16.9%.
- **Economic Crimes:** These witnessed a 4.6% increase in 2024, with the majority of cases related to Forgery, Cheating, and Fraud (FCF).
- **Environmental Crimes:** These saw a 16.4% decline in 2024; the majority of cases were registered under the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003, followed by noise pollution laws.
- **State-wise Variation:**

Rank	State
1 st	Telangana: In 2024, it recorded a sharp rise in total cognizable crimes and emerged as one of the states with the highest crime rate in the country (cases per lakh population).
2 nd	Uttar Pradesh: Recorded the highest per capita crime rate (7.4).
3 rd	Arunachal Pradesh
4 th	Jharkhand
Last	Nagaland: Recorded the lowest crime rate in the country.

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Cyber Crime:

- The most concerning revelation from the 2024 report is the continuous rise in digital crimes, which have surged by 17%, surpassing the mark of 1.01 lakh registered cases.
- The crime rate within this category rose from 6.2 in 2023 to 7.3 in 2024.
- **Digital Arrests:** A significant new trend observed in 2024 was a rapid surge in 'digital arrest' frauds.

Other Key Points:

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB):

- **Establishment:** The NCRB was established in 1986 based on the recommendations of the Tandon Committee (1974), the National Police Commission (1977–1981), and the Ministry of Home Affairs' Task Force (1985).
- **Concerned Ministry:** Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India.
- **Headquarters:** New Delhi.
- **Main Objective:** To serve as a national hub and repository for information regarding crimes and criminals, and to assist law enforcement agencies in linking crimes to their perpetrators.

Key Publications:

1. Crime in India (Detailed Crime Statistics)
2. Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI)
3. Prison Statistics in India

🕒 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY 🕒

Tactical Advanced Range Augmentation (TARA) Weapon

📣 Why in News?

- On May 7, 2026, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and the Indian Air Force (IAF) conducted the first successful flight test of the Tactical Advanced Range Augmentation (TARA) weapon off the coast of Odisha.



📌 Key Points:

- **Introduction:** TARA is a modular range extension kit, representing India's first indigenous glide weapon system. TARA transforms unguided warheads into precision-guided weapons.
- **Designed and Developed:** It has been designed and developed by the Hyderabad-based Research Centre Imarat (RCI) in collaboration with other DRDO laboratories.

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- This kit has been manufactured in collaboration with Development-cum-Production Partners (DCPP) and other Indian industries. Its production has already commenced.
- **Objective:** To enhance the strike capability and accuracy of low-cost weapons for destroying ground targets.

Key Features:

1. **Low Cost:** It is the first glide weapon to utilize state-of-the-art, low-cost systems.
2. **Indigenous Glide System:** It is the first-of-its-kind weapon system to be developed entirely within India to provide gliding capability to conventional bombs.
3. **Modular Design:** It can be easily integrated with various types of unguided warheads.
4. **Precision Guidance**
5. **Enhanced Range**

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'Steel Cutting' Ceremony for the Indian Navy's Fifth Fleet Support Ship

Why in News?

- On May 8, 2026, the 'Steel Cutting' ceremony for the fifth and final vessel out of a total of five Fleet Support Ships (FSS) was held at the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) in Visakhapatnam.



Key Points:

- **Contract and Supply:** The Indian Navy signed a contract with HSL in August 2023 for the acquisition of five Fleet Support Ships (FSS), with deliveries scheduled to commence in mid-2027.

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- **Features:** With a total displacement exceeding 40,000 tons, these ships will supply fuel, water, ammunition, and stores, thereby enabling the long-term deployment of fleet vessels and consequently enhancing the fleet's strategic reach and mobility.
- **Significance:** Upon their induction, the FSS will bolster the Indian Navy's 'Blue Water' capabilities by replenishing fleet vessels at sea.
- These ships will be equipped to undertake Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) operations, as well as Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO).
- Featuring a fully indigenous design and the procurement of the majority of equipment from domestic manufacturers, this FSS project will provide a significant boost to the Indian shipbuilding industry, aligning with the Government of India's initiatives such as 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (Self-Reliant India), 'Make in India', and 'Make for the World'.

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Operation Sindoor: 1 Year

Why in News?

- On May 7, 2026, Operation Sindoor completed one year of existence.



Key Points:

Essential efforts to bolster India's Defence capabilities:

- Underground Warfare Infrastructure:** To ensure operational continuity during active conflicts, primary focus has been placed on the construction of large-scale underground command and control centers at the Command and Corps levels.
- Offensive Air Defence:** Capabilities have been expanded to "deny the enemy access to their own airspace" by utilizing long-range systems such as the S-400 Triumph and the indigenous Project Kusha (a long-range Surface-to-Air Missile system).

- 3. Evolution of Air Defence:** Following lessons learned from drone attacks during Operation Sindoor, India is establishing a comprehensive security shield under 'Mission Sudarshan Chakra' and is strengthening the integrated network comprising 'Akashteer' (Army), the Integrated Air Command and Control System (Air Force), and 'Trigun' (Navy).
- 4. Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and Anti-Drone Strategy:** Priority has been accorded to Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) in procurement to neutralize low-cost drone threats; this involves integrating new sensors with legacy systems, such as the L/70 anti-aircraft guns.
- 5. Technological Innovation in Construction:** Along the western borders, the Army is utilizing robust bunkers for fuel, ammunition, and medical facilities, alongside 3D-printed bunkers to facilitate rapid deployment and enhance operational flexibility.

Operation Sindoor:

- **Objective:** Launched in response to the attack in Pahalgam on April 22, 2025 which resulted in the deaths of 26 civilians and to reinforce the "Zero Tolerance" policy against cross-border terrorism.
- **Outcome:** Terrorist camps located within Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK) and inside Pakistan were destroyed.
- **Targeted Strikes:** The Indian Air Force (IAF), utilizing Rafale jets equipped with SCALP missiles and HAMMER bombs, destroyed 9 key terrorist launchpads located in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Technological Assets Used:

- 1. Storm Shadow Air-Launched Long-Range Precision (SCALP) Missile (or "Storm Shadow"):** Type Long-range, air-launched cruise missile; Manufacturer MBDA (European Defence company); Range Over 500 km.

2. **Highly Agile Modular Munition Extended Range (HAMMER) Precision-Guided Bomb:** Type Medium-range, air-to-ground bomb; Manufacturer Safran Electronics & Defence (France); Range 60–70 km (with booster).
3. **Loitering Munitions (Kamikaze Drones):** Suicide drones that hover and strike autonomously; Variants Indigenous (Nagastra-1, Alpha-S) and Imported (Israeli Harop, SkyStriker).
4. **Rafale Fighter Aircraft:** The Dassault Rafale is a 4.5-generation multi-role combat aircraft designed by Dassault Aviation.
5. **Air Defence Systems:** A wide array of systems were deployed, ranging from shoulder-fired MANPADS and LLAD guns to long-range SAM missiles.
 - The Navy deployed its Carrier Battle Group (CBG), equipped with MiG-29K fighter jets and Airborne Early Warning helicopters.

Significance of Operation Sindoor:

- **National Counter-Terrorism Policy and Strategy:** The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has unveiled India's first-ever comprehensive national counter-terrorism policy and strategy, titled 'PRAHAAR'.
- **'PRAHAAR':** P (Prevention), R (Responses), A (Aggregating), H (Human rights), A (Attenuating), A (Aligning), and R (Recovery).
- **First Use of Loitering Munitions:** The Indian Navy deployed loitering munitions (suicide drones) for the first time.
- **Improved Inter-Service Coordination:** For the first time since 1971, seamless coordination was demonstrated among the Indian Army, Air Force, and Navy, highlighting India's technical and operational capabilities.
- **Restrained and Non-Escalatory Retaliation:** India's response was precise, focused, and non-escalatory, targeting terrorist camps and key leadership figures without triggering a wider conflict.

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- **Assertion of Self-Defence Rights:** By taking action in response to cross-border terrorism, India's right to self-Defence under international law was reinforced.
- **Redefining Counter-Terrorism Norms:** This operation lends legitimacy to the use of conventional military force against non-conventional terrorist threats, thereby reshaping global counter-terrorism doctrines.

Other Significant Points:

India's Major Military Operations:

Operation	Leadership	Objective
Operation Meghdoot, 1984	Indian Army	To prevent Pakistani occupation by capturing the Siachen Glacier.
Operation Blue Star, 1984	Indian Army	Military operation inside the Golden Temple to flush out Khalistani militants.
Operation Pawan, 1987–90	Indian Army	Deployment of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka under the Rajiv–Jayewardene Accord to disarm the LTTE.
Kargil War (Operation Vijay), 1999	Indian Army	To evict Pakistani intruders from Indian positions in the Kargil sector of Jammu and Kashmir.
Operation Parakram, 2001–02	Indian Army, Indian Air Force, Indian Navy	Large-scale military mobilisation after the Parliament attack to exert diplomatic pressure on Pakistan.
Surgical Strikes, 2016	Indian Army (Parachute Regiment – Special Forces)	Crossed the Line of Control (LoC) to target terror launch pads in PoK after the Uri attack.
Balakot Air Strike, 2019	Indian Air Force	Airstrike on a Jaish-e-Mohammed camp in Balakot, Pakistan, following the Pulwama suicide bombing.