

CURRENT AFFAIRS

UPSC CSE 2026



DAILY CURRENT
AFFAIRS NOTES

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Sharp drop in complaints received by Lokpa from peak of 2,469 in 2022-23 to 233 this year

- The number of complaints received by the Lokpal has declined sharply from a peak of 2,469 in 2022–23 to just 233 in 2025–26.
- The Lokpal, India's **anti-corruption ombudsman**, has **jurisdiction to inquire into corruption allegations** against the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, and government officials.
- A large number of **complaints are being dismissed on technicalities**, such as **format or procedural errors**, while **serious corruption allegations remain unaddressed**.
- The Lokpal has not uploaded any annual reports since 2021–22, raising concerns about **transparency and accountability**.
- The Lokpal currently has **seven members**, including its **Chairperson**, against a **sanctioned strength of eight members**.

Centre and T.N. government should work together on paddy procurement: Union Minister

- The State government has **requested** the Centre to **relax the permissible moisture content for paddy procurement** from 17% to 22% due to **recent rainfall**.
- The statement was made during the **Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan**, a nationwide **campaign** celebrating **India's progress in agriculture**.
- It was suggested that the **practice of providing free seeds to organic farmers** should be **restored**, as it was **discontinued a few years ago**.
- The government should ensure **regular training for farmers in organic methods of cultivation** to promote **sustainable agriculture**.
- Being a **pulses-deficient State**, Tamil Nadu should focus on **increasing overall pulses production** to achieve **self-sufficiency**.
- The issue of **pests and diseases affecting coconut farmers** in the region was also **highlighted** as an area needing **urgent attention**.

Centre announces Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar for scientific achievements

- The Centre announced the **Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar (RVP)**, a set of **Padma-style national awards** for scientific achievement, comprising 24 individual awards and one team honour.
- **Eminent physicist Jayant Vishnu Narlikar**, who passed away in **2025**, was posthumously honoured with the **Vigyan Ratna**, awarded for **lifetime contribution** to science.
- **Eight scientists** received the **Vigyan Shri awards**: Gyanendra Pratap Singh, Yusuf Mohammed Shaikh, K. Thangaraj, Pradeep Thapalil, Aniruddha Balchandra Pandit, Venkata Mohan, Mahan Mj, and Jayan N.
- The **Vigyan Team award** went to the **CSIR Aroma Mission**.
- The **Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar Committee**, chaired by the **Principal Scientific Adviser**, recommends the awardees to the **Minister of Science and Technology**; it remains **unclear if the Minister has veto powers**.
- The **Vigyan Ratna** recognises **lifetime achievements in science and technology**.
- The **Vigyan Shri** is awarded for **distinguished contributions** in any field of science and technology.
- The **Vigyan Yuva** honours **exceptional young scientists (under 45 years)**.
- The **Vigyan Team award** is presented annually to a team of **three or more scientists, researchers, or innovators** for **collective contributions**.

India's largest hydropower project begins test run, signalling its commission

- One of the **eight units** of India's largest hydropower project, the **Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project**, has begun **undergoing a test run**, marking the **start of its commissioning process**.

- The NHPC Ltd. officials confirmed that the wet commissioning of the first 250-megawatt unit of the 2,000-MW project has started.
 - Wet commissioning is a test run of the turbine with water flow to check operational parameters without generating electricity, and it is expected to take four to five days.
- The Subansiri Lower project consists of eight units of 250 MW each; four units are ready for test runs.
- The project is located at Gerukamukh, on the Arunachal Pradesh-Assam boundary.
- The project was launched in 2005 but suspended in 2011 following protests by anti-dam activists in Assam over downstream environmental concerns. Construction work resumed in October 2019, after an extended halt of nearly eight years.

Higher GST dampens sale of ethnic wear during Deepavali

- Readymade garments priced above ₹2,500 now attract 18% GST, placing them in the luxury goods category.
- The domestic apparel market is estimated to be worth \$100 billion, with ethnic wear constituting around 25% of the total. Earlier, branded garments priced above ₹1,000 attracted 12% GST.
- The industry had demanded a uniform 5% GST, but the government introduced the 18% slab for garments above ₹2,500 instead.
- This means a saree priced at ₹1 lakh attracts only 5% GST as it is classified under textiles, whereas a salwar set priced above ₹2,500 incurs 18% GST as a ready-made garment.
- Previously, manmade fibre (MMF) attracted 18% GST, MMF yarn 12%, and garments 5%. Now, the GST on all MMF products has been unified to 5%, streamlining the tax structure for the synthetic textile sector.

Google's AI for drug discovery is a win for scientific research

- Google's Cell2Sentence-Scale 27B (C2S-Scale) is a 27-billion-parameter foundation model built on the Gemma family of open models, designed to understand the language of individual cells.
- The novelty of Google's effort lies not in rediscovering a drug, but in its ability to scan vast cancer biology literature to identify new therapeutic uses for existing drug candidates.
- The results show that it is possible to develop large language models (LLMs) that do not need explicit training on biological rules.
- Instead, such models can learn the underlying biological principles autonomously through reinforcement learning, where successes are rewarded and failures are penalised.
- Separately, the Riemann Hypothesis remains one of the most challenging unsolved problems in mathematics, dealing with the distribution of prime numbers, and has remained unproven for over a century.

Cell whisperer

The C2S-Scale model was trained on a large dataset of real-world patients and cell-line data

■ Google's new AI model C2S-Scale proposed a potential cancer drug combination that scientists validated in lab tests

■ C2S-Scale suggested a new use for siltimastib, improving immune detection of early-stage cancerous tumours

■ Experts noted the finding was impressive but not revolutionary, as trained biologists could have reached similar insights

■ C2S-Scale's developers said AI models can learn biological rules autonomously, through reinforcement of successes and penalties for mistakes



The novelty of Google's effort that it scanned the vast cancer biology literature to suggest a novel use for a drug candidate.

DAVID S. GOODSELL

■ Researchers view such advances as signs that AI could soon tackle deeper scientific and mathematical problems

Have 'green' crackers brought down pollution?

- In 2018, the CSIR-National Environmental and Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, began developing "green crackers" to reduce particulate emissions by 30%–80% while maintaining brightness, safety, and shelf-life.
- The emission reduction was achieved through three key chemical formulation changes:
 - Use of additives such as zeolite.
 - Incorporation of water-releasing molecules like boron-based reagents to act as dust suppressants.
 - Addition of metallic composites to enhance combustion temperature and improve combustion efficiency.

- Traditional fireworks contain **barium nitrate, antimony, and heavy metals**, which are linked to **respiratory diseases and cancer**.
- The green version of the ‘flower pot’ cracker includes **water and lime** chemically stored inside. When ignited, it **releases moisture**, causing **dust and smoke particles to settle** instead of becoming airborne.
- NEERI’s lab tests showed a **30% reduction in particulate matter**, along with **lower sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions** from these crackers.
- Green sparklers contain **32% potassium nitrate, 40% aluminium powder, 11% aluminium chips**, and **17% proprietary additives**, reducing **PM10 and PM2.5 emissions by 30%**.
- The **Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM)** stated that NEERI developed a **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)** for **registering green cracker manufacturers** and facilitating **technology transfer** for production.
- A **list of approved green crackers** is available on the **NEERI website**, and **manufacturers must obtain multiple registrations** depending on the **number of products**.
- Only manufacturers with an **explosive licence from the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO)** are **eligible for registration**.
- In **2025**, around **1,500 manufacturers** procured licences to produce green crackers, mostly from **Tamil Nadu**, followed by **West Bengal**.
- The term “**green cracker**” is considered a **misnomer**, as these are not **zero-emission products** — a more accurate description, used by **NEERI scientists in a 2023 study**, is “**Reduced Emission Fireworks**.”

What is Google’s ‘quantum advantage’ leap?

- Scientists have demonstrated a **verifiable display of quantum advantage** using **Willow**, a new **quantum processor** that has **outperformed the world’s second-fastest supercomputer** on a specific problem.
- This marks a **major milestone** in the field of **quantum computing**, showing that **quantum processors** can **solve complex tasks** beyond the reach of classical supercomputers.

What is Quantum Advantage?

- Quantum advantage** refers to the point where a **quantum computer** can **perform a task faster or more efficiently** than the **best classical supercomputer**.
- It relies on a fundamental quantum property called **interference** — when **particles behaving like waves** either **amplify** or **cancel each other out**.
- Quantum computers** control this interference to **amplify the probability of the correct answer** and **cancel out incorrect ones**.

Key Studies Demonstrating the Advantage

- Decoded Quantum Interferometry (DQI) Algorithm**
 - In the first study, researchers introduced a new **quantum algorithm** called **Decoded Quantum Interferometry (DQI)**.
 - It is designed to solve **optimisation problems**, which require finding the **best possible solution** among many alternatives.
 - The **Willow processor** used DQI to efficiently compute results that would take a **supercomputer over three years**, completing the task in **about two hours**.
- Study on Quantum Information Scrambling**
 - The second study measured how **information becomes scrambled** in a **complex quantum system** — similar to how a **drop of dye spreads across water**.
 - Initially, information is **localised in one qubit**, but through **interactions**, it spreads across all qubits.
 - Scientists studied this process using a parameter called **Out-of-Time-Order Correlator (OTOC)**, which quantifies **how much information has spread**.
 - Using a **warehouse analogy**: a shout (information) echoes everywhere, and a later “kick” (disturbance) changes the echoes. When the system is “rewound,” most echoes cancel, but a **faint leftover echo** (the OTOC signal) reveals **how the disturbance affected the spread of information**.

Significance of the Findings

- The **Willow processor** demonstrated that **quantum interference** can be **harnessed predictably** for measurable results.
- It provides a **verifiable benchmark** for **quantum advantage**, ensuring that the output is not random but **scientifically reproducible**.
- The findings highlight the **maturity of quantum control techniques**, moving beyond earlier demonstrations like **Google's 2019 Sycamore experiment**, which showed **random circuit sampling** without a practical application.

Comparison with Classical Systems

- The same computational task would take the **world's second-fastest supercomputer over three years**, whereas **Willow** completed it in **two hours**.
- This achievement underscores a **quantum leap in speed and efficiency**, validating the **potential of quantum processors** for **real-world optimisation and simulation tasks**.

Rebel's homecoming

- The **Naga-inhabited region** spans across **India and Myanmar**, covering over **57,400 sq. km**, including the **13,329 sq. km Naga Self-Administered Zone** in **Myanmar's Sagaing Division**.
- The **National Socialist Council of Nagalim (Isak-Muivah faction)** – NSCN (I-M) signed the **Framework Agreement** with the **Government of India** in **2015**.
- The **Naga peace process** began in **1997**, when the **NSCN (I-M)** and the **Centre** agreed to a **cessation of armed conflict**.
- **Thuingaleng Muivah**, a key Naga leader, is revered by **Manipur's Nagas** as **Avakhrrar**, meaning 'eldest father' or 'godfather' in the **Tangkhul language**.
- The **Naga Club**, the **first Naga political organisation**, had submitted a **memorandum to the Simon Commission (1929)**, asserting that the **Nagas should be left alone to determine their own future**, as in **ancient times**.
- In **1946**, the **Naga Club** evolved into the **Naga National Council (NNC)**, which later **fought for the independence of the Naga-inhabited areas from India**.
- Following internal differences, **Thuingaleng Muivah** co-founded the **NSCN in 1980**, and later formed the **NSCN (I-M) with Isak Chishi Swu in 1988**, after parting ways with his **Myanmar-based comrade S.S. Khaplang**.
- **Muivah's homecoming** has rekindled **hopes for an honourable resolution** to the **long-standing Naga peace process**.

Trump's Asia return, East Timor's entry to mark ASEAN summit

- The **ASEAN Summit** will formally welcome **East Timor (Timor Leste)** as the bloc's **11th member**.
- This marks the **first time in 26 years** that **ASEAN** is admitting a **new member**.
- **East Timor**, also known as **Timor Leste**, had applied for **ASEAN membership in 2011**.
- The **last country to join ASEAN** was **Cambodia in 1999**.
- The summit will also include **key dialogue partners** such as **China, Japan, India, Australia, Russia, South Korea, and the United States**.