

01/07/2026 Daily Current News

1. *Santhal Hul of 1855:*

Context: The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi paid tribute to all those brave warriors like Sido-Kanhu, Chand-Bhairav, and Phulo-Jhano, who stood firm against the injustice of foreign rule, on the occasion of Hul Divas. Hul Diwas (observed annually on June 30) commemorates the historic 1855 Santhal Rebellion. It honors the brave tribal leaders who launched an armed uprising against British colonial rule, unfair taxation, and exploitative landlords to fight for indigenous rights

About Santhal Hul of 1855:

- ❖ Santhal Hul (1855) was one of the earliest major tribal-peasant revolts against British rule.
- ❖ It began on 30 June 1855 at Bhognadih (present-day Jharkhand).
- ❖ The revolt was led by Sidho Murmu, Kanho Murmu, Chand Murmu, Bhairav Murmu, along with Phulo Murmu and Jhano Murmu.
- ❖ The uprising targeted the British, zamindars, moneylenders, darogas, and upper castes, collectively called "Diku" (outsiders/exploiters).
- ❖ Its objective was to protect the economic, cultural, religious, and land rights of the Santhal community.
- ❖ In 1832, the British created Santhal Pargana (Damin-i-Koh) for displaced Santhals.
- ❖ Damin-i-Koh comprises present-day Sahibganj, Godda, Dumka, Deoghar, Pakur, and parts of Jamtara in Jharkhand.
- ❖ British promises of land settlement turned into land alienation, exploitation, and bonded labour (begari).
- ❖ The Kamioti system required labour until the loan was repaid.
- ❖ The Harwahi system required personal service and compulsory ploughing of the lender's fields.
- ❖ Harsh loan conditions made debt repayment virtually impossible, creating debt bondage.
- ❖ Around 60,000 Santhals fought the East India Company using guerrilla warfare.
- ❖ The revolt lasted about six months before being suppressed in January 1856.
- ❖ Over 15,000 Santhals were killed and 10,000+ villages were destroyed.
- ❖ The Santhal Hul became a lasting symbol of tribal resistance and anti-colonial struggle.
- ❖ The revolt influenced the enactment of the Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1876.
- ❖ The SPT Act (1876) prohibits transfer of Adivasi land to non-Adivasis.
- ❖ The Act permits land inheritance only within the tribal community.
- ❖ The SPT Act also safeguards the Santhals' traditional rights over land and self-governance.

About Santhals:

- ❖ The Santhal are the third-largest Scheduled Tribe in India after the Gond and Bhil.
- ❖ The Santhals are known for their calm and peaceful nature.
- ❖ They were originally nomadic before settling in the Chota Nagpur Plateau.
- ❖ They later migrated to the Santhal Parganas region of present-day Jharkhand, Bihar, and Odisha.
- ❖ The Santhals are mainly concentrated in Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal.
- ❖ Their major occupations include agriculture, industrial labour, mining, and quarrying.

- ❖ They follow the Sarna (nature-based) tribal religion and worship nature in sacred groves.
- ❖ Their language is Santhali.
- ❖ The Ol Chiki script is used to write Santhali.
- ❖ Santhali is included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ The Phuta Katcha pattern saree and dress are famous Santhal art forms.
- ❖ The Santhals celebrate numerous agricultural and nature-worship festivals.
- ❖ Traditional Santhal houses, called "Olah", are large, neat, and decorated with colourful wall paintings

2. Electronic Overseas Citizen of India (e-OCI) Card:

Context: Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah launches e-OCI Card.

About Electronic Overseas Citizen of India (e-OCI) Card:

- ❖ The Electronic Overseas Citizen of India (e-OCI) Card is a major citizen-centric initiative aimed at transforming OCI services for the global Indian diaspora through a fully digital system.
- ❖ Under this system, applicants can complete the entire OCI process online - from submitting the application and uploading supporting documents to downloading the digitally generated card after approval.
- ❖ Existing cardholders can also obtain their e-OCI Card digitally in most cases without needing a fresh application or physical verification.
- ❖ Under the new arrangement, the requirement to re-issue the OCI booklet upon receiving a new passport after the age of 20 years has been eliminated.
- ❖ However, cardholders will need to update their passport-related details online whenever a new passport is issued.

About Overseas Citizen of India:

- ❖ OCI Scheme was introduced in 2005 through an amendment to the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- ❖ In 2015, the PIO (Person of Indian Origin) and OCI schemes were merged into a single OCI category.
- ❖ Foreign nationals (except citizens of Pakistan and Bangladesh) with eligible Indian ancestry can apply for an OCI card.
- ❖ Eligibility includes persons who were Indian citizens on or after 26 January 1950, were eligible to become citizens on that date, or belonged to territories that later became part of India.
- ❖ Children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and eligible minor children of such persons are also eligible for OCI registration.
- ❖ A foreign-origin spouse of an Indian citizen or OCI cardholder is eligible if the marriage is registered and has subsisted continuously for at least two years before the application.
- ❖ Foreign military personnel (serving or retired) are not eligible for OCI status.
- ❖ OCI cardholders receive a multiple-entry, multi-purpose, lifelong visa for travel to India.
- ❖ OCI cardholders enjoy parity with NRIs in specified financial, economic, and educational matters, except in purchasing agricultural/plantation land and certain inter-country adoption matters.
- ❖ An OCI cardholder can apply for Indian citizenship under Section 5(1)(g) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 after 5 years of OCI status, provided they have resided in India for at least one year

immediately before applying.

- ❖ OCI cardholders are eligible to join the National Pension System (NPS) on par with NRIs.
- ❖ OCI is not dual citizenship and does not confer political rights, including the right to vote.
- ❖ OCI cardholders cannot hold constitutional or elected public offices, are generally ineligible for public employment (Article 16) unless specifically permitted by the Central Government, and require special permission for research, mountaineering, missionary work, journalism, and visits to Restricted/Protected Areas.

3. *IndiaSkills Competition 2026–27:*

Context: Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, and Minister of State for Education, Government of India, Shri Jayant Chaudhary launched the IndiaSkills Competition 2026–27.

About IndiaSkills Competition 2026–27:

- ❖ It is the country's flagship skill competition that seeks to identify, nurture and showcase India's most talented youth across 63 industry-relevant skill categories.
- ❖ Organised under the aegis of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and supported by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as the knowledge and implementation partner.
- ❖ The competition will provide a national platform for young skilled professionals to compete against the highest standards of excellence and earn the opportunity to represent India on the global stage.
- ❖ Since its inception in 2016, IndiaSkills has evolved into India's largest skill competition ecosystem.
- ❖ Participation has grown exponentially from around 5,000 registrations across 20 skills in 2016 to over 3.5 lakh registrations across 63 skills in the recently concluded IndiaSkills Competition 2025–26, with participation from all 36 States and Union Territories.

4. *Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):*

Context: Myanmar's authorities have denied a request for ASEAN's special envoy to meet its deposed and detained democratic leader Aung San Suu Kyi, an administration spokesperson said on Tuesday. The military plunged Myanmar into civil war in 2021 when it staged a coup ousting the Nobel Peace Prize laureate and ending a decade-long experiment with democracy.

About Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):

- ❖ Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a regional organization established to promote political stability, economic growth, and regional cooperation in Southeast Asia.
- ❖ ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 through the Bangkok Declaration, and 8 August is observed as ASEAN Day.

- ❖ ASEAN's headquarters (Secretariat) is located in Jakarta, and its motto is "One Vision, One Identity, One Community."
- ❖ The five founding members were Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand; the organization now includes Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Timor-Leste.
- ❖ Major milestones include the ASEAN Vision 2020 (1997), Bali Concord II (2003), Cebu Declaration (2007), ASEAN Charter (2008), and the launch of the ASEAN Community in 2015.
- ❖ The ASEAN Community is built on three pillars: Political-Security Community, Economic Community, and Socio-Cultural Community.
- ❖ ASEAN's key objectives are to accelerate economic growth, social progress, cultural development, and regional peace and stability in accordance with the United Nations Charter.
- ❖ ASEAN promotes economic integration, trade, agriculture, industry, connectivity, scientific and technical cooperation, and Southeast Asian studies among member states.

5. *India Semiconductor Mission 2.0:*

Context: The expenditure department under the Finance Ministry has cleared a Budget proposal entailing an allocation of ₹1.25 lakh crore for India Semiconductor Mission 2.0, as the country looks to advance global chip-making ambitions and cement its position as a semiconductor destination for the world, according to sources. The approval is significant as it is higher than the outlay of ₹76,000 crore earmarked for ISM 1.0. Sources said that the Expenditure Finance Committee has greenlit the ₹1.25 lakh crore outlay for ISM 2.0, and that the same will be placed before the Union Cabinet.

About India Semiconductor Mission 2.0:

- ❖ Launch: Approved in 2021 to strengthen India's position in the global electronics value chain.
- ❖ Nodal Ministry: Operates under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- ❖ Objective: Promote chip design startups, indigenous IP, R&D, and reduce semiconductor import dependence.
- ❖ Focus Areas: Establish chip fabs, packaging/testing units (ATMP/OSAT), support startups, and train skilled talent.
- ❖ Investment Goal: Attract global semiconductor manufacturers and investors to India.
- ❖ Semiconductor Fabs Scheme: Offers up to 50% fiscal support for semiconductor wafer fabrication units.
- ❖ Display Fabs Scheme: Provides up to 50% assistance for AMOLED and LCD display fabrication.



INDIA SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION 2.0

POWERING INDIA'S TECH FUTURE

Announced in Union Budget 2026-27



MAKE IN INDIA
MAKE FOR THE WORLD

INDIA SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION 2.0

A decisive policy push to deepen domestic semiconductor capabilities and strengthen India's position in the global semiconductor value chain.



Focus on producing semiconductor equipment and materials in India.



Designing full stack Indian semiconductor intellectual property.



Fortifying both domestic and global supply chains.



Provision of ₹1,000 crore for ISM 2.0 in FY 2026-27
Strong emphasis on industry led research and training centres to drive technology development and create a future ready skilled workforce.

WHY SEMICONDUCTORS MATTER

Semiconductors are the backbone of modern electronics, powering every critical digital and industrial system.



Computers



Mobile Devices



Telecommunications



Automobiles



Defence Systems



Artificial Intelligence



Consumer Appliances

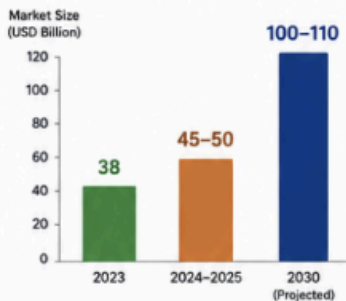


Industrial Electronics

SECTORAL OUTLOOK: INDIA'S SEMICONDUCTOR ECOSYSTEM

RAPIDLY GROWING MARKET

The Indian semiconductor market is witnessing strong and sustained growth.



Anchored in the national vision of Make in India and Make for the World.

ISM 1.0: STRONG FOUNDATION

Approved by the Union Cabinet in December 2021.



₹76,000 crore
Incentive Framework

Up to 50% fiscal support for:

- Silicon Fabs
- Compound Semiconductor Facilities
- Assembly & Testing Units
- Chip Design

As of December 2025



10
Projects
Approved



₹1.60
Lakh Crore
Total Investment



6
States

Projects Include

- Silicon fabrication units
- Silicon carbide fabs
- Advanced & memory packaging facilities
- Specialised assembly & testing infrastructure

THE ROAD AHEAD



By 2029

India will have the capability to design and manufacture chips required for nearly

70-75%
of domestic applications.



Semicon 2.0 Focus
Advanced Manufacturing
Roadmap to achieve

**3-Nanometre and
2-Nanometre**
Technology Nodes



By 2035

India aims to be among the
top semiconductor nations
globally.

✓ These projects are shaping a resilient and self-reliant domestic semiconductor ecosystem.

POWERING KEY INDUSTRIES



Consumer
Appliances



Industrial
Electronics



Automobiles



Telecommunications



Aerospace



Power
Electronics

INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGIES FOR A SELF-RELIANT INDIA



Several approved proposals are leveraging indigenous technologies for the assembly, testing, and packaging of semiconductor chips. This shift reflects India's move towards deeper technological capability and reduced dependence on external systems, strengthening its position in the global value chain.

ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF SEMICONDUCTOR PROGRAMME IN 2026-27

WHY THE PROGRAMME IS RECALIBRATED

Intensifying global competition and concentration of advanced chip technologies among a few players, along with aggressive incentives offered by other countries, make it essential for India to refine its approach.



Global competition
is increasing



Advanced tech
concentrated among
few players



Other countries
offering aggressive
incentives



The modified programme focuses on strengthening financial support for investments across semiconductor manufacturing, display fabrication, and the design ecosystem.

MODIFIED PROGRAMME FOR 2026-27

Modified Programme for Development of Semiconductor and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India



₹8,000 crore

Total Financial Outlay (2026-27)



Accelerate
Capital
Investment



Generate
High Quality
Employment



Expand Domestic
Capabilities Across
Fabrication, Packaging
& Chip Design

6. *Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS):*

Context: From January 1, 2027, procedures related to all investigations and trials under the new criminal laws will be recorded digitally, a senior Home Ministry official said.

About Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS):

- ❖ It integrates police, courts, prisons, forensics, and prosecution on a single platform – is expected to be completed soon, with emphasis on end-to-end digital workflow.
- ❖ The data will be stored in the government-owned cloud platform MeghRaj.
- ❖ The Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network Systems, the platform which is used to file FIRs across 16,000 police stations in the country, has an option to register cases in 23 languages and the Bhashini App can translate the zero-FIR to the language used in the jurisdiction concerned
- ❖ Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System is a national digital platform that integrates the major IT systems of India's criminal justice system.
- ❖ It aims to enable seamless sharing of data and information among the five pillars of the criminal justice system.
- ❖ The five pillars are Police, Courts, Jails, Prosecution, and Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs).
- ❖ The project provides a secure cloud-based infrastructure with high-speed connectivity for real-time information exchange.
- ❖ The National Crime Records Bureau is the implementing agency, in association with the National Informatics Centre.
- ❖ The ICJS project is implemented in collaboration with all States and Union Territories to improve the efficiency, transparency, and coordination of the criminal justice system.

7. *709 new species and 353 taxa added to fauna, flora database:*

- ❖ India added 709 animal species to its faunal records in 2025.
- ❖ The additions include 483 species new to science and 226 species recorded for the first time in India.
- ❖ India also added 353 plant taxa to its floral records, including 14 infraspecific taxa.
- ❖ The discoveries were documented by the Zoological Survey of India and Botanical Survey of India.
- ❖ The findings were released by Bhupender Yadav.
- ❖ India's total recorded faunal biodiversity has reached 1,05,953 species.
- ❖ Kerala recorded the highest number of new animal species (98).
- ❖ West Bengal (76), Karnataka (67), and Arunachal Pradesh (65) followed in new faunal discoveries.
- ❖ Hymenoptera contributed the highest number of faunal additions (106 species).
- ❖ Other major faunal groups added were Lepidoptera (65), Diptera (64), Arachnida (64), Coleoptera (55), and Pisces (50).
- ❖ Notable faunal discoveries include *Myotis himalaicus*, *Ptyctolaemus mamdaphaensis*, *Ptyctolaemus siangensis*, and *Lycodon irwini*.
- ❖ Of the 353 plant taxa, 221 are new to science and 132 are new records for India.

- ❖ Arunachal Pradesh led plant discoveries with 49 taxa, followed by Uttarakhand (39) and Kerala (37).
- ❖ Plant discoveries include 154 angiosperms, 3 pteridophytes, 13 bryophytes, 62 lichens, 93 fungi, 22 algae, and 6 microbes.
- ❖ Important plant discoveries include wild relatives of Begonia, Impatiens (balsams), legumes, and orchids.
- ❖ Around 43% of the newly described plant taxa are vascular plants.
- ❖ The discoveries reinforce India's status as one of the world's megadiverse countries.

Quick Bites:

- ☐ The President of India, Smt Droupadi Murmu graced the first convocation ceremony of the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh at Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh today (June 30, 2026).
- ☐ General Dhiraj Seth, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, took over as the 31st Chief of the Army Staff (COAS) from General Upendra Dwivedi, PVSM, AVSM, who superannuated after more than four decades of distinguished service to the nation on 30 Jun 2026.
- ☐ The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG) and the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), in collaboration with the State Government of Rajasthan, are organising the 29th National Conference on e-Governance (NCeG) 2026 on July 1-2, 2026, in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The theme for this year's conference is 'Viksit Bharat 2047: AI-enabled, Data-driven & Secure Digital Governance.'
- ☐ The Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with NITI Aayog, today launched the report titled Unlocking Growth in Tourism and Hospitality Sector at a National Workshop in New Delhi. The report presents a comprehensive roadmap to simplify regulations, improve ease of doing business, attract investments and accelerate sustainable growth in India's tourism and hospitality sector.
- ☐ The Ministry of Tourism today signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Google India Pvt. Ltd. to strengthen the digital promotion of India's tourism destinations through the use of digital technologies, artificial intelligence, data-driven insights and capacity building.
- ☐ India and Saudi Arabia signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 29 June 2026 for cooperation in water resource management. The pact was formalised during the inaugural Saudi Water Week conference in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- ☐ The Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2026 exercise is the 30th edition of the world's largest biennial multinational maritime exercise, conducted from 24 June to 31 July 2026 in and around the Hawaiian Islands. Led by the United States Pacific Fleet, it brings together 30 participating nations, around 30 surface ships, 5 submarines, 15 national land forces, over 206 aircraft, and 30,000+ personnel. The exercise aims to enhance interoperability, maritime security, and cooperation through coordinated naval, air, and land operations in the Pacific region.

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