

10/05/2026 Daily Current News

1. *Maharana Pratap:*

Context: The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has paid tributes to the great warrior Maharana Pratap on his Jayanti on May 9th.

About Maharana Pratap:

- ❖ Maharana Pratap was born on 9 May 1540 at Kumbhalgarh Fort.
- ❖ He was the 13th ruler of Mewar and the eldest son of Udai Singh II.
- ❖ Udai Singh II founded the city of Udaipur and ruled Mewar from Chittor.
- ❖ Maharana Pratap is remembered for resisting Mughal expansion under Emperor Akbar.
- ❖ The Battle of Haldighati was fought on 18 June 1576 between Maharana Pratap and Mughal forces led by Man Singh I.
- ❖ Though the Mughals won the battle, they failed to capture Maharana Pratap.
- ❖ After 1579, Maharana Pratap regained Western Mewar including Kumbhalgarh, Udaipur and Gogunda.
- ❖ He later established his new capital at Chavand near present-day Dungarpur.
- ❖ Maharana Pratap died on 19 January 1597 and was succeeded by his son Amar Singh I.
- ❖ Amar Singh I later submitted to Mughal Emperor Jahangir in 1614.
- ❖ Chetak was the legendary horse associated with Maharana Pratap during the Battle of Haldighati.
- ❖ According to tradition, the wounded Chetak safely carried Maharana Pratap away from the battlefield before dying.
- ❖ The story of Chetak is prominently mentioned in Mewar court poems from the 17th century onward.
- ❖ Pratap Gaurav Kendra is a tourist centre dedicated to Maharana Pratap and the heritage of Mewar using modern technology.

2. *Scramjet:*

Context: Defence Research & Development Laboratory (DRDL) of DRDO has achieved a path-breaking milestone in the development of Hypersonic Missiles by successfully conducting an extensive long-duration test of its Actively Cooled Full Scale Scramjet Combustor. A run-time of over 1,200 seconds was achieved at the state-of-the-art Scramjet Connect Pipe Test (SCPT) Facility in Hyderabad on May 09, 2026, building upon the earlier successful test of over 700 seconds conducted in January this year.

Significance:

- ❖ The combustor was designed and developed by the Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL).
- ❖ The successful test strengthens India's position in advanced aerospace and emerging war technologies.
- ❖ The technology is based on a cutting-edge supersonic air-breathing engine.
- ❖ The engine uses indigenously developed liquid hydrocarbon endothermic fuel.

- ❖ High-temperature thermal barrier coating was incorporated to withstand extreme operating conditions.
- ❖ Advanced manufacturing processes were used in the development of the combustor.
- ❖ Ground tests were conducted at the SCPT facility.
- ❖ The tests successfully validated the design of the advanced active-cooled scramjet combustor.
- ❖ The trials also demonstrated the capability of the state-of-the-art testing facility.

What are scramjets?

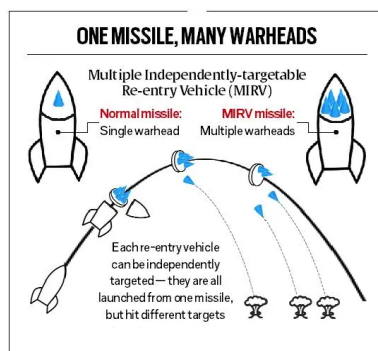
- ❖ A scramjet is a type of air-breathing jet engine designed for hypersonic speeds.
- ❖ The term “scramjet” stands for “Supersonic Combustion Ramjet.”
- ❖ Unlike conventional jet engines, a scramjet does not use a rotary compressor.
- ❖ It compresses incoming air using the engine’s forward motion and shock waves.
- ❖ In a scramjet engine, combustion occurs at supersonic airflow speeds.
- ❖ A ramjet slows incoming air to subsonic speed before combustion, whereas a scramjet does not.
- ❖ Scramjets are capable of operating at speeds above Mach 6.
- ❖ The technology is important for hypersonic missiles and advanced aerospace systems.

3. *Agni missiles:*

Context: India conducted the successful flight-trial of an Advanced Agni missile with Multiple Independently Targeted Re-Entry Vehicle (MIRV) system from Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Island, Odisha on May 08, 2026.

About Agni missiles:

- ❖ Agni-5 is an ingeniously built advanced surface-to-surface ballistic missile.
- ❖ It is a fire-and-forget missile, which cannot be stopped without an interceptor missile.
- ❖ Agni-1 to 5 missiles are designed & developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
- ❖ Agni I: Range of 700-800 km.
- ❖ Agni II: Range more than 2000 km.
- ❖ Agni III: Range of more than 2,500 Km
- ❖ Agni IV: Range is more than 3,500 km and can fire from a road mobile launcher.
- ❖ Agni-V: The longest of the Agni series, an Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) with a range of over 5,000 km.



About Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) technology:

- ❖ The MIRV can target multiple targets that can be hundreds of kilometers.
- ❖ Only five countries United States, Russia, China, France and the UK have MIRV-equipped missiles.
- ❖ These missiles can be launched from land or from sea from a submarine.
- ❖ In contrast to a traditional missile, which carries one warhead, MIRVs can carry multiple warheads.
- ❖ Warheads on MIRVed missiles can be released from the missile at different speeds and in different directions.

4. *Chief of Defence Staff:*

Context: Lieutenant General NS Raja Subramani (Retd) appointed as Chief of Defence Staff.

About Chief of Defence Staff:

- ❖ The post of Chief of Defence Staff was recommended by the Group of Ministers in 2001 after the Kargil Review Committee report, and later reaffirmed by the Shekatkar Committee in 2016.
- ❖ General Bipin Rawat became India's first CDS in 2019.
- ❖ The CDS is a four-star officer equivalent in rank to the three service chiefs and acts as "Primus Inter Pares" (first among equals).
- ❖ The CDS heads the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) under the Ministry of Defence and oversees the revenue budget of the three armed services.
- ❖ Administrative control over Cyber, Space, and Special Operations commands lies with the CDS, while the Defence Secretary manages the capital acquisition budget.
- ❖ The CDS is appointed by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister; eligible officers include serving three-star and retired four-star officers, with a maximum age limit of 65 years.
- ❖ The CDS serves as the Principal Military Advisor to the Defence Minister, permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC), and advisor to the Nuclear Command Authority.
- ❖ The CDS is a member of the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) and Defence Planning Committee (DPC), answers Parliament on tri-service matters, but does not exercise direct operational field command.

5. *Jan Suraksha Schemes:*

Context: Three Jan Suraksha Schemes - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) complete 11 years of providing social security cover.

More details:

Aspect	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
Type of Scheme	Life insurance scheme	Accidental insurance scheme	Pension/social security scheme
Launch Objective	Provide life insurance cover for death due to any reason	Provide accidental death and disability cover	Provide universal social security and pension to unorganised sector workers
Administered By	Life Insurance Corporation of India and other life insurers through banks/Post Offices	Public Sector General Insurance Companies and other insurers through banks/Post Offices	Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority under NPS architecture
Eligibility Age	18–50 years	18–70 years	18–40 years
Eligibility Condition	Individual bank/Post Office account holders with auto-debit consent	Individual bank/Post Office account holders with auto-debit consent	Bank account holders who are not income taxpayers
Nature of Cover	Death due to any cause	Accidental death and disability	Guaranteed monthly pension after 60 years
Policy Period	One-year renewable cover (1 June–31 May)	One-year renewable cover (1 June–31 May)	Long-term pension scheme till age 60
Premium	₹436 per annum	₹20 per annum	Contribution depends on pension amount and age of entry
Payment Mode	Auto-debit from bank/Post Office account	Auto-debit from bank/Post Office account	Monthly/quarterly/half-yearly contributions
Benefits	₹2 lakh on death due to any cause	₹2 lakh for accidental death/full disability; ₹1 lakh for partial disability	Guaranteed pension of ₹1,000–₹5,000 per month after 60 years

Special Provision	30-day lien period applicable	Covers accidental disability also	Spouse can continue contribution after subscriber's premature death
Exit/Withdrawal	Annual renewal-based scheme	Annual renewal-based scheme	Voluntary exit allowed with conditions
Multiple Accounts Rule	Can join through only one account	Can join through only one account	Not specified similarly
Target Group	Low-cost life insurance seekers	Low-cost accident insurance seekers	Poor, underprivileged and unorganised sector workers

6. *National Panchayat Awards 2025:*

Context: The winners of the National Panchayat Awards 2025 (NPA-2025) have been announced by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), with a total of 42 Panchayats from across the country being selected. The award distribution ceremony is scheduled to take place on 3rd June 2026 in New Delhi.

About National Panchayat Awards 2025:

- ❖ Ministry of Panchayati Raj annually confers the National Panchayat Awards to recognize and incentivize best-performing Panchayats.
- ❖ The awards promote inclusive, participatory, and sustainable rural development.
- ❖ The awards are institutionalised under the Incentivization of Panchayats component of the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA).
- ❖ The initiative encourages Panchayats to improve local governance, service delivery, and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- ❖ In 2023, the awards framework was revamped and aligned with the nine themes of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs).
- ❖ The revised framework aims to make assessment more holistic, transparent, and data-driven.
- ❖ The awards reinforce the role of Panchayats in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047 through grassroots governance.
- ❖ The awards are conferred under two major categories: Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar (DDUPSVP) and Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar (NDSPSVP).
- ❖ DDUPSVP recognises outstanding Gram Panchayats across nine LSDG themes.
- ❖ The nine themes include Poverty-Free & Enhanced Livelihoods, Healthy Panchayat, Child-Friendly Panchayat, Water-Sufficient Panchayat, Clean & Green Panchayat, Self-Sufficient Infrastructure, Socially Just & Socially Secured Panchayat, Panchayat with Good Governance, and Women-Friendly Panchayat.
- ❖ Under each theme, awards are given for Rank 1, Rank 2, and Rank 3 positions.

- ❖ Under National Panchayat Awards (NPA)-2025, 34 Gram Panchayats from 17 States and Union Territories were selected under DDUPSVP.
- ❖ The thematic awards are linked to Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) 2.0 scores.
- ❖ NDSPSVP recognises the best-performing Panchayats at District, Block, and Gram Panchayat levels on an overall basis.
- ❖ Under NPA-2025, 8 Panchayats were selected under NDSPSVP categories.
- ❖ The awards included 3 Best District Panchayats, 2 Best Block Panchayats, and 3 Best Gram Panchayats.
- ❖ Winning Panchayats receive financial incentives ranging from ₹50 lakh to ₹5 crore depending on category and level.
- ❖ The awards are funded under the Incentivization of Panchayats (IoP) scheme of RGSA.



NATIONAL PANCHAYAT AWARDS 2025



TOP THREE WINNERS IN ALL CATEGORIES

DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY PANCHAYAT SATAT VIKAS PURASKAR-2025

1. POVERTY-FREE & ENHANCED LIVELIHOODS PANCHAYAT				2. HEALTHY PANCHAYAT				3. CHILD-FRIENDLY PANCHAYAT				4. WATER-SUFFICIENT PANCHAYAT			
Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)	Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)	Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)	Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)
1	Karnataka	Mudradi (Hebri, Udipi)	1.00	1	Tripura	Kanchanbari (Kumarghat, Unakoti)	1.00	1	Maharashtra	Itgaon (Pu) (Bhandara, Bhandara)	1.00	1	Maharashtra	Khariwali (Khalapur, Raigad)	1.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chemmullapalli (Khajipet, Y.S.R.)	0.75	2	Karnataka	Vandse (Kundapura, Udipi)	0.75	2	Karnataka	Halanyakanahalli (Bengaluru East, Bengaluru Urban)	0.75	2	Karnataka	Madamakki (Hebri, Udipi)	0.75
3	Sikkim	Gyalshing Omchung (Gyalshing)	0.50	3	Kerala	Niranam (Pulikeezhu, Pathanamthitta)	0.25	3	Kerala	Ottoor (Varkala, Thiruvananthapuram)	0.50	3	Odisha	Padua (Champua, Kendujhar)	0.50

5. CLEAN & GREEN PANCHAYAT				6. SELF-SUFFICIENT INFRASTRUCTURE IN PANCHAYAT				7. SOCIALLY JUST & SOCIALLY SECURED PANCHAYAT				8. PANCHAYAT WITH GOOD GOVERNANCE			
Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)	Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)	Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)	Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)
1	Mizoram	Kawrtih North	1.00	1	Kerala	Melukavu (Erattupetta, Kottayam)	1.00	1	Himachal Pradesh	Shansha (Lahul, Lahaul and Spiti)	1.00	1	Andhra Pradesh	Srungavaram (Nuthavaram, Visakhapatnam)	1.00
2	Assam	Jumarmur (Kathiatoli, Nagaon)	0.375	2	Assam	Hoogrijan (Tengakhat, Dibrugarh)	0.75	2	Maharashtra	Chambhari (Khalapur, Raigad)	0.375	2	Maharashtra	Nimbale (Chandwad, Nashik)	0.75
2	Odisha	Halibandha (Lathikata, Sundergarh)	0.375	3	Andhra Pradesh	Gundamala (Kotha Patnam, Prakasam)	0.25	2	Odisha	Mandar (Polosara, Ganjam)	0.375	3	Telangana	Mothukupalle (Kotepally, Vikarabad)	0.50
3	Chhattisgarh	Sardhi (Bagicha, Jashpur)	0.25	3	Karnataka	Sanoor (Karkal, Udipi)	0.25	3	Jammu & Kashmir	Wagoora (B.K. Pora, Budgam)	0.25				
3	Himachal Pradesh	Lohardi (Bath, Mandi)	0.25					3	Karnataka	Hakladi (Kundapura, Udipi)	0.25				

9. WOMEN-FRIENDLY PANCHAYAT			
Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Gram Panchayat (Block, District)	Prize Money (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Bokkasam Palem (Srikalahasti, Tirupati)	1.00
2	Jharkhand	Jhikarhati East (Pakur, Pakur)	0.75
2	Telangana	Fasalwadi (Sangareddy, Sangareddy)	0.25
3	Tripura	Baikunthapur (Hezamara, West Tripura)	0.25



Empowering Panchayats,
Strengthening Rural India

NANAJI DESHMUKH SARVOTTAM PANCHAYAT SATAT VIKAS PURASKAR-2025

1. BEST DISTRICT PANCHAYAT				2. BEST BLOCK PANCHAYAT				3. BEST GRAM PANCHAYAT			
Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Panchayat	Prize Money (₹ Crore)	Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Panchayat	Prize Money (₹ Crore)	Rank	State/UT	Name of Awardee Panchayat	Prize Money (₹ Crore)
1	Tripura	Sepahijala	5.00	1	Kerala	Harippad (Alappuzha)	2.00	1	Assam	New Napam (Gaboru, Sonitpur)	1.50
2	Odisha	Ganjam	3.00	2	-	-	-	2	Bihar	Telcup (Rohtas, Rohtas)	1.25
3	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2.00	3	Andhra Pradesh	Kuppam (Chittoor)	1.50	3	Uttar Pradesh	Biraharu (Saiyan, Agra)	1.00

★ These awards recognise the dedication, innovation and impact of Panchayats in building **Atmanirbhar** and **Viksit Bharat**. ★

7. Oman ports:

Context: Oman ports provide lifeline to Indian exporters, GCC nations.

More details:

- ❖ Oman ports are emerging as an important logistics lifeline for Indian exporters targeting Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) markets.
- ❖ Indian exporters are increasingly using Omani ports to bypass regional trade disruptions and improve supply-chain efficiency.



- ❖ Key Omani ports such as Port of Salalah, Port of Sohar, and Port of Duqm are gaining strategic importance in India-Gulf trade.
- ❖ Oman's geographic location near major global shipping routes strengthens its role as a transshipment and re-export hub.
- ❖ Indian exporters see Oman as a stable and reliable gateway to GCC countries amid tensions in the Red Sea and West Asia region.
- ❖ Omani ports offer faster customs clearance, warehousing, and multimodal logistics connectivity for Indian goods.
- ❖ Sectors such as food products, engineering goods, textiles, and pharmaceuticals are expected to benefit from improved connectivity.
- ❖ India and Oman are also exploring stronger economic and maritime cooperation to deepen bilateral trade ties.
- ❖ Enhanced use of Omani ports may help Indian exporters reduce shipping costs and delivery time to Gulf markets.

8. *Litchi (Litchi chinensis):*

Context: Centre forms Expert Panel to assess Litchi Stink Bug damage in Bihar. The panel will be headed by the Director of the National Research Centre in Litchi, Muzaffarpur.

About Litchi (*Litchi chinensis*):

- ❖ It is a juicy subtropical fruit known for its sweet, translucent edible flesh called aril.
- ❖ Botanically, it belongs to the Sapindaceae family.
- ❖ The crop requires a moist subtropical climate for optimal growth.
- ❖ It grows best in low-elevation regions up to about 800 metres.

- ❖ Suitable soil conditions include deep, well-drained loamy soil rich in organic matter.
- ❖ The ideal soil pH range for cultivation is 5.0–7.0.
- ❖ Bihar is the largest producer of the fruit in India.
- ❖ Other major producing states include West Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Jharkhand, and Tripura.
- ❖ India is the world's second-largest producer of litchi after China.

9. *Hantavirus*:

Context: Hantavirus outbreak was reported on the Dutch expedition cruise ship MV Hondius in early May 2026.

More details about Hantavirus:

- ❖ Nature of Disease Hantavirus infection is caused by a group of viruses mainly carried by rodents such as rats and mice.
- ❖ Mode of Transmission Humans get infected through contact with rodent urine, saliva, or droppings, especially in contaminated environments.
- ❖ Airborne Exposure Virus particles can become airborne while cleaning or disturbing rodent-infested areas.
- ❖ Affected Organs Hantavirus infections can affect the lungs or kidneys.
- ❖ Pulmonary Syndrome Some strains cause Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS), a severe respiratory illness.
- ❖ Renal Syndrome Other strains cause Haemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome (HFRS), affecting kidneys and blood vessels.
- ❖ Human-to-Human Spread Most hantaviruses do not spread between humans, but the Andes strain can transmit among close contacts.
- ❖ Symptoms Common symptoms include fever, muscle pain, fatigue, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and dizziness.
- ❖ Severe Symptoms Advanced cases may lead to pneumonia, respiratory distress, chest tightness, shock, and lung fluid accumulation.
- ❖ Kidney Effects Some forms may cause kidney failure and bleeding complications.
- ❖ Diagnostic Challenge Symptoms resemble influenza, COVID-19, dengue, and pneumonia, delaying diagnosis in some cases.
- ❖ High-Risk Groups Farmers, forestry workers, campers, construction workers, and people exposed to rodent-prone environments face higher risk.
- ❖ Preventive Measures WHO recommends rodent control, sanitation, and safe cleaning practices to reduce infection risk.
- ❖ Treatment Status There is currently no approved vaccine or specific antiviral cure for hantavirus infection.
- ❖ Medical Care Treatment mainly includes oxygen therapy, fluid management, intensive care, and mechanical ventilation in severe cases.
- ❖ Pandemic Risk WHO stated that hantavirus does not spread as easily as COVID-19 and the overall public risk remains low.
- ❖ Zoonotic Concern The outbreak highlighted the growing importance of monitoring zoonotic diseases amid increasing global travel and human-animal interaction.

- ❖ Global Response WHO emphasized stronger surveillance, faster reporting, testing systems, and international coordination to manage outbreaks effectively.

10. Rayleigh scattering:

Context: On hotter days, why does the sky seem more grey than blue?

More details:

- ❖ The blue colour of the sky is mainly caused by Rayleigh scattering, where shorter blue wavelengths are scattered more efficiently by air molecules.
- ❖ On hotter days, the atmosphere contains more moisture, dust, aerosols, and particulate matter.
- ❖ Warm air can hold higher humidity in the form of water vapour and fine droplets.
- ❖ Heat-driven convective currents lift more dust and aerosols into the atmosphere.
- ❖ Larger particles scatter all wavelengths of light more equally through Mie scattering.
- ❖ Mie scattering occurs when particles are comparable in size to the wavelength of light.
- ❖ Due to Mie scattering, the sky appears pale, hazy, or washed out instead of deep blue.
- ❖ Increased brightness and luminance on hot days also affect human visual perception of sky colour.

11. Odonata Species:

Context: A recent study has revealed an “alarming gap” in biodiversity across the Western Ghats, with researchers able to document only about 65% of the dragonfly and damselfly species historically recorded in the region, pointing to a potential shortfall of nearly 35% of these ecologically critical insects. The survey recorded 143 odonata species — 76 dragonflies and 67 damselflies — of which 40 were endemic to the Western Ghats.

What are Odonata Species?

- ❖ Odonata is an ancient insect order comprising dragonflies (Anisoptera), damselflies (Zygoptera), and the relict group Anisozygoptera.
- ❖ The order includes more than 6,000 known species worldwide, with India hosting over 500 species.
- ❖ Odonata species are globally distributed from tropical regions to boreal forests, except Antarctica.
- ❖ They are commonly associated with freshwater habitats such as ponds, rivers, lakes, and wetlands.
- ❖ Odonates have distinct features including huge compound eyes, minute antennae, transparent membranous wings, and a long slender abdomen.
- ❖ Their larval stage (nymph) is aquatic, while adults are active daytime fliers usually found near water bodies.
- ❖ More than 80% of their brain is devoted to processing visual information, making them highly efficient aerial hunters.
- ❖ Both adult odonates and their aquatic larvae are voracious predators with biting mouthparts adapted for hunting.

12. D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary:

Context: A tiger has been photographed by a camera trap in Arunachal Pradesh's D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary for the first time in almost two decades, bringing cheers to wildlife enthusiasts, conservationists, and officials.

About D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary:

- ❖ D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary is located near Pasighat in East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh.
- ❖ The sanctuary covers an area of about 190 sq. km and was established in 1978.
- ❖ Around 80% of the sanctuary consists of grasslands, while the remaining area has riverine forests, bamboo groves, and secondary forests.
- ❖ The sanctuary supports diverse wildlife including tiger, leopard, and Indian hare.
- ❖ A first-ever camera-trap photograph recently confirmed the return of the striped cat species to the sanctuary after it was believed to have disappeared from the area.
- ❖ The protected area is named after Daying Ering.
- ❖ Daying Ering also chaired the Ering Commission, which influenced the development of the Panchayati Raj system in India.

Quick Bites:

- ☐ In a major boost to the diversification of India's agricultural exports and furthering the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, the first-ever export consignment of ODOP honey from Baksa, an Aspirational District in Assam, to the USA was flagged off on 09 May 2026 through the initiative of APEDA.
- ☐ The Indian Coast Guard marked a significant enhancement in its operational capability with the commissioning of Indian Coast Guard Ship (ICGS) Achal, the latest vessel in the new-generation Adanya-class Fast Patrol Vessel series, at Goa Shipyard Limited on May 09, 2026.
- ☐ Huntington's Disease is a hereditary neurodegenerative disorder that causes the gradual breakdown of nerve cells in the brain. It is caused by a genetic mutation inherited from a parent and affects movement, behaviour, cognition, and personality, leading to progressive physical and mental deterioration over time.
- ☐ UN-Habitat launched the Catalogue of Solutions 2026-2029. The Catalogue directly supports the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2026-2029, adopted in 2025, which prioritises adequate housing, land, and basic services for all.
- ☐ Vice Admiral Krishna Swaminathan was appointed as the next Chief of the Naval Staff of India on 9 May 2026.

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