

10/08/2026 Daily Current News

1. *August Kranti Diwas:*

Context: Vice-President Shri C. P. Radhakrishnan today inaugurated the 'Har Ghar Tiranga Abhiyan' by hoisting the National Flag at Flag Point, Sri Vijaya Puram, on the occasion of August Kranti Diwas, commemorating the Quit India Movement of 1942.

About August Kranti Diwas:

- ❖ Quit India Movement Day (August Kranti Diwas), observed every year on 8 August, does not have an officially announced national theme.
- ❖ Instead, the observance is dedicated to commemorating the historic Quit India Movement of 1942, honouring the sacrifices of India's freedom fighters, and reaffirming Mahatma Gandhi's powerful "Do or Die" call that inspired millions to fight for India's independence.

About Quit India Movement:

- ❖ Launched: 8 August 1942 during the Bombay Session of the AICC at Gowalia Tank Maidan (now August Kranti Maidan), Mumbai.
- ❖ Background: It was launched against the backdrop of World War II, growing nationalist pressure, and the failure of the Cripps Mission (1942).
- ❖ Leadership: The movement was led by the Indian National Congress under Mahatma Gandhi.
- ❖ Main Demand: The immediate withdrawal of British rule from India and achievement of complete independence.
- ❖ "Do or Die" Call: Gandhi gave the historic "Do or Die" slogan, urging Indians to continue the struggle until independence was achieved.
- ❖ British Repression: On 9 August 1942, Gandhi and major Congress leaders were arrested, leading to widespread spontaneous protests.
- ❖ Mass Participation: Students, workers, peasants, women and ordinary citizens participated through strikes, demonstrations and underground activities.
- ❖ Significance: Though brutally suppressed, the movement demonstrated the mass rejection of British rule and became a major final phase of the freedom struggle, contributing to India's independence in 1947.

2. *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana:*

Context: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) has achieved another significant milestone with the sanction of over 1.25 crore houses under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0, of which more than 1 crore houses have been completed and delivered to beneficiaries across the country. Building on this milestone, the Government continues to accelerate the implementation of PMAY-U 2.0 to expand access to affordable housing for eligible urban families.

About Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana:

- ❖ It was launched in June 2015, by the Government of India under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
- ❖ It was aimed at providing all weather pucca houses to all eligible beneficiaries in the urban areas of the country by the year 2022.
- ❖ The Mission promotes women empowerment by providing ownership of houses in the name of female member or in joint name.
- ❖ PMAY is a centrally sponsored scheme both the Union and the State governments are supposed to financially contribute to it.
- ❖ Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) is a sub-scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U).
- ❖ This will provide ease of living to urban migrants/ poor in Industrial Sector as well as in non-formal urban economy to get access to dignified affordable rental housing close to their workplace.
- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin, Ministry of Rural development is the nodal agency of implementing the scheme.
- ❖ It aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all rural families, who are homeless or living in kutcha or dilapidated houses.
- ❖ Beneficiaries: People belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, disabled persons and minorities.
- ❖ Selection of Beneficiaries: Through a three stage validation - Socio Economic Caste Census 2011, Gram Sabha, and geo-tagging.
- ❖ The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) completion deadline has been extended to September 30, 2026, allowing the completion of older, under-construction houses without changing the original funding rules. Meanwhile, the new PMAY-U 2.0 runs from 2024 to 2029, and PMAY-Gramin (PMAY-G) runs through March 2029.

3. *Installed electricity generation capacity in India:*

Context: India Achieves Landmark 300 GW Non-Fossil Fuel Power Capacity.

More details:

- ❖ 300 GW milestone: India crossed 300 GW of non-fossil fuel-based installed electricity capacity, reaching 300.50 GW as of 31 July 2026.
- ❖ 2030 target: This represents over 60% of India's 500 GW non-fossil capacity target for 2030.
- ❖ Capacity composition: Solar – 164.59 GW, Wind – 58.14 GW, Hydro – 57.24 GW, Bio-power – 11.75 GW, and Nuclear – 8.78 GW.
- ❖ Overall share: Non-fossil sources now account for over 54% of India's total installed electricity generation capacity, which is around 552 GW.
- ❖ Solar leadership: Solar power is the major growth driver, rising from just 2.8 GW in 2014 to 164.59 GW in 2026.
- ❖ Wind growth: Wind capacity increased from around 21 GW in 2014 to 58.14 GW in 2026, reflecting rapid expansion of renewable energy.

- ❖ Record addition: During 2025–26, India added a record 55.29 GW of non-fossil capacity, including 44.6 GW solar and 6 GW wind.
- ❖ Rising generation: Renewable energy generation increased substantially from 190.96 billion units (BU) in 2014–15 to 477.79 BU in 2025–26, strengthening India’s transition towards a cleaner and more self-reliant energy system.

4. ***Delimitation:***

Context: According to the existing Constitutional provisions, a fresh delimitation is possible only after the data of the 2027 Census is published, and reservation for women can be rolled out only along with it.

About Delimitation:

- ❖ Delimitation means the process of fixing the number of seats and boundaries of territorial constituencies in each State for the Lok Sabha and Legislative assemblies.
- ❖ This ‘delimitation process’ is performed by the ‘Delimitation Commission’ that is set up under an act of Parliament.
- ❖ Article 82 and 170 of the Constitution provide that the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies as well as its division into territorial constituencies.
- ❖ It also envisages that they shall be readjusted after each Census.
- ❖ The seat distribution was frozen as per the 1971 Census. This is to encourage population control measures so that States with higher population growth do not end up having higher numbers of seats.
- ❖ This was done through the 42nd Amendment Act till the year 2000 and was extended by the 84th Amendment Act till 2026.
- ❖ The boundaries of territorial constituencies were readjusted and seats for SC and ST were determined as per the 2001 Census and will again be carried out after 2026.

5. ***NEERI-ZAR:***

Context: A set of specialised water purifiers developed during the 2006 deluge in Barmer, Rajasthan, have been delivered to the flood-hit districts of Charaideo, Jorhat, and Sivasagar in eastern Assam. On Sunday, two scientists from the Nagpur-based Council of Scientific and Industrial Research–National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI) began distributing 100 units of the emergency insta-portable water purification system. The system is called NEERI-ZAR.

About NEERI-ZAR:

- ❖ Origin: NEERI-ZAR is an emergency portable water purification system developed by CSIR-NEERI in 2006 during the Barmer floods in Rajasthan.
- ❖ Working Principle: It is a gravity-based, electricity-free system that can purify water from rivers, ponds and wells by removing suspended matter, turbidity and microbial contamination.
- ❖ Capacity: During the Assam floods, 100 units were deployed—25 community units and 75 household units—with a combined purification capacity of 2,500 litres/hour.
- ❖ Disaster Applications: The technology has been used during several disasters, including the 2009 Sundarbans cyclone, Uttarakhand floods (2013), Chennai floods (2015), Kerala floods (2018) and Bihar floods (2019).

- ❖ Environmental Advantage: NEERI-ZAR provides safe drinking and cooking water without electricity or operational costs, while reducing dependence on plastic bottled water and the associated plastic waste during disasters.

Quick Bites:

- ☐ Under India's BRICS Chairship 2026, the Meeting of Heads of BRICS Competition Authorities was organised by the Competition Commission of India (CCI), on 8th August, 2026 in Udaipur, Rajasthan.
- ☐ The Indian Navy–US Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Exercise 2026 is scheduled to be conducted at Southern Naval Command, Kochi, from 10 to 14 Aug 2026. The bilateral exercise aims to enhance interoperability and strengthen professional cooperation between the specialist diving and EOD teams of the two navies.
- ☐ At least 11 persons were killed in Houthi strikes in Yemen's port city of **Mokha** on Sunday while a drone salvo by the Iran-aligned rebels targeted a Saudi Arabian oil refinery on the Kingdom's Red Sea coast.
- ☐ Ashmita Chaliha produced a gritty show to secure her maiden BWF World tour title with a fighting win over fourth seed Han Qian Xi of China in the women's singles final of the Korea Masters Super 300 badminton tournament
- ☐ Stepping up efforts to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, the Gujarat forest department is establishing a 100-hectare enclosure at the Ambardi Safari Park in Amreli district to house Asiatic lions that have attacked humans.
- ☐ Typhoon Dolphin made landfall in densely populated eastern China on Sunday, meteorological authorities said, after the storm triggered more than 1,000 flight cancellations, evacuations and a top-level alert.

Practice questions:

Objective questions:

With reference to 8th August 1942 in Indian history, which one of the following statements is correct? (CSP 2021)

- (a) The Quit India Resolution was adopted by the AICC.
- (b) The Viceroy's Executive Council was expanded to include more Indians.
- (c) The Congress ministries resigned in seven provinces.
- (d) Cripps proposed an Indian Union with full Dominion Status once the Second World War was over

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Exercise 2026 being conducted between:

- (a) India and the United States
- (b) India and France
- (c) India and Japan
- (d) India and Australia

Consider the following statements regarding the Delimitation Commission:

1. It is constituted by the Central Government under a law enacted by Parliament.
2. Its primary function is to determine the boundaries of territorial constituencies.
3. It is a constitutional body
4. Its orders have the force of law and cannot ordinarily be challenged in courts.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Consider the following statements regarding NEERI-ZAR:

1. It is an emergency portable water purification system developed by CSIR-NEERI.
2. It is a gravity-based system that does not requires electricity for its operation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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