



KAVISH IAS

— Converting Possibilities into Reality —

KAVISH INFORMIX

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

🎯 PRECISE | 🧠 RELEVANT | ⌚ EXAM FOCUSED

STAY AHEAD. STAY INFORMED. STAY READY.

TODAY'S DATE



07 SEPTEMBER 2026

---MONDAY----



Kolkata Topper

VAISHNA BISWAS

AIR - 367 | CSE 2025

★ OUR PROVEN LEGACY ★

OUR UPSC TOPPERS 2023



IPS LAXMAN PRATAP
RANK - 597

FORMER ASST. COMMANDANT IN BSF
CITY COLLEGE KOLKATA

OUR UPSC TOPPERS 2024



IRS SARLA JAKHER
AIR 593

CITY COLLEGE KOLKATA



IRS TANMAY
AIR 346

IIT KHARAGPUR

Converting Possibilities into Reality

PRELIMS MAINS | INTERVIEW



DAILY CURATED
NEWS



EXAM ORIENTED
ANALYSIS



SMART NOTES &
INFOGRAPHICS



BOOST YOUR
PREPARATION

— "INFORMED TODAY, EMPOWERED TOMORROW." —

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Census Advanced in Four Poll-Bound States, Formally Deferred in Manipur
2. Dragonflies Are Bellwethers of Earth's Ecosystems
3. Nuclear Energy in India
4. Supersized' El Nino to be Strongest Ever Recorded
5. Thismia daemon

1.Census Advanced in Four Poll-Bound States, Formally Deferred in Manipur

Source: The Hindu

Why in News?

The Union government has advanced the Population Enumeration phase of Census 2027 in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Goa due to their upcoming Assembly elections. In Manipur, the Census has been formally deferred indefinitely amid demands for an NRC to be conducted first.

Census 2027: Key Features

- Population Enumeration in the four States will be conducted from November 16, 2026 to January 4, 2027.
- The second phase will contain 40 questions, including an open-ended field for recording caste details.
- It will introduce 13 new questions compared with the 2011 Census.
- New questions cover digital literacy, permanent residential address, COVID-19 vaccination, number of bank accounts, and identification details such as Aadhaar and voter ID.
- Residents can use self-enumeration through a dedicated portal from November 16–30, 2026.
- The reference date for the four States is January 5, 2027, while for Ladakh and snow-bound areas it is October 1, 2026.
- Census 2021 was postponed primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic and logistical challenges.

Legal and Institutional Framework

- The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal authority for conducting the Census.
- The Census Act, 1948 provides the legal framework for conducting the Census and maintaining confidentiality of individual information.

- Comprehensive caste data has not been collected through the regular Census since the 1931 Census.
- The inclusion of an open-ended caste field is therefore significant for understanding India's contemporary social composition.

Manipur Issue and Significance

- The Census has been formally deferred indefinitely in Manipur amid demands for an NRC to be compiled first.
- Meitei and Naga communities have raised concerns over demographic changes allegedly linked to illegal immigration from Myanmar.
- The issue is particularly sensitive amid continuing ethnic conflict in the State.
- Census data is crucial for policy formulation, welfare targeting, representation and resource allocation.
- Caste data can help assess social inequalities and improve evidence-based policymaking.
- Self-enumeration represents a move towards greater digital participation in the Census.
- However, different timelines and the indefinite deferral in Manipur raise concerns regarding the uniformity and timely completion of a nationwide Census.

Prelims Question

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the Census of India:

1. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for conducting the Census.
2. The Census Act, 1948 provides the legal framework for conducting the Census.
3. Comprehensive caste data has been collected in every Census conducted after 1931.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Mains Question

Discuss the significance of Census data in evidence-based governance and welfare delivery in India. Examine the challenges posed by demographic sensitivity, migration concerns and uneven implementation to the conduct of a uniform nationwide Census.

2. Dragonflies Are Bellwethers of Earth's Ecosystems

Why in News?

Dragonflies are being recognised as important ecological bellwethers because changes in their populations can indicate environmental degradation caused by pesticide use, habitat loss and climate change.



DRAGONFLIES

BELLWETHERS OF ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

600+
SPECIES IN INDIA

New discoveries in
Northeast & Western Ghats

ECOSYSTEM INDICATORS

Presence indicates clean water, healthy habitats & sustainable practices

THREATS

- Pesticides (especially systemic)
- Climate impacts (droughts & floods)

NATURE'S PEST CONTROL

- Nymphs eat 100s of mosquito larvae daily
- Adults prey on crop pests naturally

ANCIENT LINEAGE

300 MILLION YEARS
Ancestors with similar features

SPLIT LIFE CYCLE

Nymph (Aquatic) ↔ **Adult (Terrestrial & Aerial)**

UNIQUE VISION

16+ GENES
for visual opsins
Can see UV light

Ecological Significance

- Dragonflies belong to the order Odonata.
- India is home to around 600 species, with new species being discovered particularly in the Northeastern States and Western Ghats.
- They are important predators in both aquatic and terrestrial food webs.
- Aquatic nymphs prey on mosquito larvae, while adult dragonflies feed on agricultural pests and other insects.
- Their presence in agricultural landscapes can indicate relatively healthy ecosystems and sustainable farming practices.
- Their life cycle connects aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems: nymphs live in water, while adults are aerial and terrestrial.
- Dragonflies have an ancient evolutionary lineage dating back around 300 million years.

Threats and Environmental Indicators

- Excessive pesticide use, particularly systemic pesticides, is contributing to population declines.
- Climate change affects dragonflies through droughts, floods and altered rainfall patterns.
- Species dependent on specific habitats, such as the blue hawklet of the Western Ghats, are particularly vulnerable.
- Declining dragonfly populations can therefore serve as an early warning of broader ecosystem degradation.
- Their highly developed visual system contains numerous visual opsin genes and enables them to perceive ultraviolet light.

Prelims Question

Consider the following statements regarding dragonflies:

1. Dragonflies belong to the order Odonata.
2. Dragonfly nymphs are aquatic, while adults are primarily aerial.
3. Dragonflies are important predators and can help control mosquito larvae and agricultural pests.
4. Dragonflies spend their entire life cycle in aquatic habitats.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Mains Question

Discuss the ecological significance of dragonflies as indicators of ecosystem health. Examine how pesticide use and climate change threaten their populations and suggest measures for their conservation.

3.Nuclear Energy in India

Source: PIB

Why in News?

India is expanding nuclear energy as a reliable low-carbon source of electricity while strengthening applications of nuclear technology in healthcare, agriculture, food preservation, rare earths, semiconductors and green hydrogen.

India's Nuclear Energy Programme

- India's nuclear journey began with the operationalisation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in 1969.
- India currently operates 24 nuclear power reactors across 7 sites with an installed capacity of 8.78 GW.
- Nine additional reactors are under construction, while preparations are underway for 10 more units.
- The Nuclear Energy Mission aims to achieve 100 GW of nuclear power capacity by 2047.
- The Union Budget 2025–26 allocated ₹20,000 crore for indigenous Small Modular Reactors (SMRs).
- The SHANTI Act, 2025 seeks to strengthen the framework for safe, secure and future-ready expansion of nuclear energy.

Applications of Nuclear Technology

- **Power:** In FY 2025–26, one GW of nuclear capacity avoided about 5.4 million tonnes of CO₂-equivalent emissions.
- **Healthcare:** Nuclear technology supports early diagnosis, precision cancer treatment and medical research. Tata Memorial Centre screened around five lakh women for oral, breast and cervical cancers during FY 2024–25.
- **Agriculture:** Radiation-induced mutagenesis combined with cross-breeding is used to develop improved crop varieties. BARC has developed 70 crop varieties, including TBM-9 banana and RTS-43 sorghum.
- **Food preservation:** Gamma radiation helps extend the shelf life of agricultural produce, fish and spices. Six new radiation-processing facilities were commissioned, taking the total operational facilities to 40.
- **Rare earths:** India released its first, and the fourth globally, Certified Reference Material for Rare Earth Elements — Ferrocarnatite (FC)-BARC B1401.
- **Semiconductors:** India established its first electronics-grade Boron-11 enrichment facility at Talcher for semiconductor applications.
- **Green hydrogen:** In 2026, India inaugurated the world's first hydrogen production facility using nuclear process heat at Kalpakkam.

Nuclear Safety Measures

- Nuclear plants follow the Defence in Depth philosophy, providing multiple layers of protection against accidents.
- The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) oversees radioactive-waste management.
- Waste management follows the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 and relevant AERB safety codes.
- The ALARA principle — As Low as Reasonably Achievable — is followed to minimise radiation exposure.
- The occupational dose limit is an average of 20 mSv per year over five years, with a cumulative limit of 100 mSv and a maximum of 30 mSv in any year.
- The annual public radiation dose limit in India is 1 mSv.
- BARC-developed vitrification technology converts high-level radioactive waste into stable glass blocks for long-term management.

- Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) have two independent and diverse shutdown systems.

Prelims Question

Q. Consider the following statements regarding India's nuclear energy programme:

1. India began its nuclear power generation journey with the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.
2. The ALARA principle is used to minimise radiation exposure.
3. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board oversees radioactive-waste management.
4. Vitrification converts high-level radioactive waste into stable glass blocks.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Mains Question

Nuclear energy can play a significant role in India's energy transition and technological development. Discuss its potential and examine the measures required to ensure nuclear safety, radioactive-waste management and public confidence

4. 'Supersized' El Nino to be Strongest Ever Recorded

Source: The Hindu

Why in News?

- The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has warned that the ongoing El Niño could intensify further into 2027.
- It could become one of the strongest El Niño events ever recorded.
- WMO forecasts a near 100% likelihood of El Niño persisting through February 2027.
- The intensification is associated with exceptionally warm sea-surface temperatures in the Pacific Ocean.

- A stronger El Niño increases the risk of extreme weather events, including floods, droughts, heatwaves and altered rainfall patterns.

About El Niño

- El Niño is a periodic warming of sea-surface temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.
- It is associated with weakening of the trade winds over the equatorial Pacific.
- It generally occurs every 2–7 years and can persist for several months to about a year.
- El Niño can disrupt normal atmospheric circulation and alter temperature and rainfall patterns across the world.

Global Impacts

- Strong El Niño events can cause extreme rainfall and flooding in some regions while producing drought conditions in others.
- Latin America and parts of Asia, Africa and the Pacific are particularly vulnerable to its effects.
- It can contribute to higher global temperatures because of the release of heat from the Pacific Ocean into the atmosphere.
- Changes in rainfall can affect agriculture, water availability, ecosystems and food security.

Significance

- The WMO is strengthening early-warning systems and preparedness measures to help countries anticipate and manage El Niño-related extreme weather.
- Improved forecasting enables governments to take timely measures in agriculture, water management, disaster preparedness and public health.

5. *Thismia daemona*

Source: PIB

Context:

- Scientists have discovered a new species of leafless flowering plant, *Thismia daemona*, in Thong Pha Phum National Park in western Thailand.
- It belongs to the genus *Thismia*, commonly known as “fairy lanterns”.

- The species was found at an elevation of about 1,000 metres, an unusually high and seasonally dry habitat for the genus.

About *Thismia daemon*

- *Thismia daemon* is a small, leafless flowering plant that lacks chlorophyll.
- Since it cannot perform photosynthesis, it does not produce food using sunlight.
- Instead, it obtains nutrients through its association with fungi present beneath the soil.
- The plant remains concealed under layers of leaf litter for most of its life and becomes visible mainly when it flowers.

Distinctive Features

- Its flower is predominantly black and has horn-like appendages emerging from a dome-shaped structure called a “miter”.
- Bright reddish-orange patches near the base resemble glowing eyes.
- Its unusual appearance inspired the species name *daemon*, meaning “devil flower”.

Conservation Status

- Fewer than 50 individuals are currently known.
- It has therefore been provisionally assessed as Critically Endangered.

Key Ecological Feature

- *Thismia* species are notable for their dependence on underground fungi rather than photosynthesis.
- They are examples of plants that have evolved a highly specialised nutritional strategy in forest ecosystems.