

APTI PLUS OAS GAZETTE

JUNE 2025



APTI PLUS
Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.
CREATING CIVIL SERVANTS FOR THE NATION



New Rice Variety 'Malaviya
Manila Sinchit Dhan-1'
Released



52nd Chief
Justice of India



Odisha Cabinet Approves
Emergency Medical Ambulance
Services Scheme



Subhadra
Yojana



Kuldiha Wildlife
Sanctuary

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COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE OF CURRENT AFFAIRS FOR ODISHA STATE CIVIL SERVICES EXAMS



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RANK 11

TSP & IGP



SATYA S. PANIGRAHI
RANK 12

IGP



NOORIE PARVEEN
RANK 13

IGP



BIKASH RANJAN SAHU
RANK 15

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RANK 18

IGP



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AMBIKA BHUYAN
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RANK 25

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RANK 27

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SATARUPA SATAPATHY
RANK 28

IGP



MUNMUN GIRI
RANK 31

IGP



PRIVANKA MOHANTY
RANK 39

IGP



KUNCHITA SAMAL
RANK 42

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SUBHADARSHINEE DAS
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SHIPRA PRIYADARSHINI BAL
RANK 54

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AKANKSHA BISWAL
RANK 58

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SUNIL K. SAMANTA
RANK 62

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SUBHRANSHU S. MISHRA
RANK 63

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EPSITA PRIYADASHINI
RANK 67

IGP



RACHITA MAHAPATRA
RANK 68

IGP



BIJAY NAIK
RANK 70

IGP



AMRIT ACHARYA
RANK 71

IGP



SATYABRATA SAHOO
RANK 95

IGP



SANJAY MISHRA
RANK 112

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PRITAM MOHANTY
RANK 115

TSP & IGP



SAHIL SAHU
RANK 78

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CHINMAYEE PANIGRAHI
RANK 79

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DIBYA RANJAN BISWAL
RANK 82

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SOUMYESH ACHARYA
RANK 83

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SAURAV KUMAR RANJIT
RANK 86

IGP



KALINGA ASISH SATPATHY
RANK 88

IGP



CHINMAYA K. SAHOO
RANK 90

IGP



SAMIR PAIKARAY
RANK 92

IGP



ANKITA MADELI
RANK 286

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SWETA SHRABANI NAYAK
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SWARNAMAYEE SAHU
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DIPTI RANJAN SAHOO
RANK 125

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NIBEDITA SWAIN
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BHAGYASHREE MISHRA
RANK 138

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PRATOSH KANUNGO
RANK 169

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SIBURAM SWAIN
RANK 214

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ANKUR DASH
RANK 230

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SAUMIT KUMAR MOHANTA
RANK 263

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SASWATI SADANGI
RANK 274

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AISWARYA MAHALIK
RANK 72

IGP



RAJAT K. PADHIARY
RANK 74

IGP



MANAS RANJAN PANDA
RANK 75

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NISANTA BHATTA
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OPSC Current Affairs

SYLLABUS: CURRENT EVENTS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE: TO BE READ FROM THE IAS GAZETTE: COVERS - POLITY, GOVERNMENT SCHEMES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ECONOMY, SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, SECURITY, GEOGRAPHY, SOCIETY, ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY



APPOINTMENTS

Chairperson of the 23rd Law Commission of India

- Justice (Retd.) Dinesh Maheshwari appointed as Chairperson of 23rd Law Commission.
- Law Commission of India:** Executive advisory body to Ministry of Law and Justice, headed by a retired judge, fixed tenure. **First Commission:** Established in 1834 under Charter Act 1833, chaired by Lord Macaulay. **First independent India Commission:** Est. in 1955 for 3 years.
- 23rd Law Commission:** Constituted on 1 Sept 2024, tenure till 31 Aug 2027. **Terms of Reference:** Align laws with Directive Principles and Preamble, assess globalisation impact on food security & unemployment, protect marginalised, reform judicial system for efficiency and reduce delays.

Special Directors of the Enforcement Directorate

- The five newly appointed Special Directors of the Enforcement Directorate are Vipul Kumar Choudhry, T Sankar, N Padmanaban, Rajnish Dev Barman and Manu Tentiwal.
- ED – established 1956 under Ministry of Finance. **Enforces** the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) and Fugitive Economic Offenders Act (FEOA). **HQ:** New Delhi. Led by the Director of Enforcement, supported by Special Directors, Additional Directors and Joint Directors. Handles economic crimes and enforces financial laws.
- Special Courts under PMLA** ensure speedy trials; judges appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the High Court.

Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

- Dr. Mangi Lal Jat assumed charge as Secretary of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) and Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
- ICAR, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Agriculture, coordinates agricultural education

and research in India and is the largest network of its kind globally. The Agriculture Minister serves as its president. The Yashpal Committee (2009) recommended a unified regulatory body for higher education, but currently, agricultural education is regulated by ICAR, the Veterinary Council of India and the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education.

Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

- The Indian government has re-appointed T. Rabi Sankar as Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for one year from May 3, 2025. The Deputy Governor is the second-highest executive after the Governor. Since its establishment in 1934, RBI has had 63 Deputy Governors. The rank is equivalent to Secretary to the Government of India. The usual term is three years, extendable by two years. The first Deputy Governor was James Braid Taylor and K J Udeshi was the first female Deputy Governor.

52nd Chief Justice of India (CJI)

- Justice B.R. Gavai was appointed as the 52nd Chief Justice of India (CJI). The CJI is the highest-ranking judge of the Supreme Court and head of the Indian judiciary, appointed by the President based on the recommendation of the outgoing CJI and consultations with other judges, as per Article 124(2) of the Constitution. The Chief Justice serves until the age of 65 or until removed through impeachment under Article 124(4), which requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament for proven misbehavior or incapacity. Traditionally, the most senior judge is appointed as CJI, although this convention has been broken twice in history. The Chief Justice allocates cases, forms constitutional benches, oversees court administration and appoints court officials. Additionally, the CJI acts as the de facto Chancellor of the National Law School of India University and Visitor of the National Law University, Delhi.

Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of Bihar

- The Election Commission of India appointed IAS Vinod Kumar Gunjyal as the new Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of Bihar. The CEO is a statutory authority representing the Election Commission for conducting elections in states and union territories, empowered by Article 324 of the Constitution of India. Their powers are defined under Section 13A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and Section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
- The CEO's role includes pre-election duties like coordinating with political parties, raising public election awareness, ensuring availability of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), stationery and enforcing the Model Code of Conduct. During elections, the CEO monitors polling

arrangements, sends statutory reports to the Election Commission, seals EVMs and recommends re-polls if necessary. Post-election responsibilities involve managing counting arrangements, monitoring candidates' election expenditure and directing district officials.

- The CEO also ensures law and order by coordinating with police for election security, conducting vulnerability mapping and managing inter-state border controls if needed.
- Eligibility criteria for CEOs include being a citizen of India, an officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), not holding an office of profit and maintaining political neutrality during tenure. CEOs are deputed by the Election Commission under the specified laws to act on its behalf in states and union territories.



AWARDS

MacGregor Memorial Medal

Context

- Five military personnel were honoured with the prestigious MacGregor Memorial Medal for 2023 and 2024 for their exceptional contributions to military reconnaissance, exploration and adventure.

Details

- The MacGregor Medal, instituted in 1887 in memory of Maj. Gen. Sir Charles MacGregor, honours exceptional military reconnaissance, exploration and adventure activities of national importance. Initially open to a wide group, post-1947 it is awarded only to Indian military personnel. Its scope now includes land, sea, air operations and expeditions like mountaineering, rafting and polar missions. A total of 122 medals have been awarded, with notable recipients like A.S. Lancaster and Shahzad Mir receiving it twice.

Laureus World Sports Awards

Context

- Mondo Duplantis won World Sportsman of the Year, while Simone Biles claimed Sportswoman of the Year, equalling Serena Williams' record.

Details

- The Laureus World Sports Awards, known as the "Oscars of Sports," were established in 1999 by the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation and first held in 2000 in Monte Carlo. These annual global

awards celebrate the most outstanding athletes, teams and sporting achievements. The 2025 ceremony marked its 25th anniversary in Madrid.

Poshan Tracker Application

Context

- The Poshan Tracker Application, won the Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration 2024 under the Innovation (Centre) category.

Details

- The Poshan Tracker, launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under Mission Poshan 2.0, is a real-time ICT tool to monitor nutrition for children (0-6 years), pregnant and lactating women. It provides a 360-degree view of Anganwadi Centre activities, uses WHO growth charts and Growth Measuring Devices for accurate health data, equips Anganwadi Workers with smartphones via the GeM portal for smooth data entry and tracks migrant beneficiaries through location-based AWC access.

Padma Awards

Context

- President Droupadi Murmu conferred the Padma Awards 2025 to 71 distinguished individuals during the Civil Investiture Ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhawan.



Details

Padma Awards are among India's **highest civilian honours**, announced annually on **Republic Day** and presented in three categories:

- **Padma Vibhushan:** Exceptional and distinguished service
- **Padma Bhushan:** Distinguished service of a high order
- **Padma Shri:** Distinguished service

Notable Awardees 2025:

- **L. Subramaniam** (Music) – Padma Vibhushan
- **Shekhar Kapur** (Art) – Padma Bhushan
- **Pankaj Udhas** (Posthumous, Ghazal Singer) – Padma Bhushan
- **Nandamuri Balakrishna** (Cinema/Public Life) – Padma Bhushan
- **P.R. Sreejesh** (Hockey) – Padma Bhushan
- **Jaspinder Narula** (Music) – Padma Shri
- **Ravichandran Ashwin** (Cricket) – Padma Shri
- **Ganeshwar Shastri Dravid** (Vedic Scholar) – Padma Shri

- **Stephen Knapp** (American author, Vedic culture) – Padma Shri

Key facts about Padma Awards:

- Instituted in **1954**, renamed in 1955
- Awardees get a **Sanad (certificate)** and a **medallion**
- Total awards capped at **120 per year (excluding posthumous and foreigners)**
- Open nomination process including **self-nomination**
- Government servants (except doctors, scientists) usually **not eligible**
- Awards recognize distinguished contributions across diverse fields: art, social work, public affairs, science, literature, sports, medicine, etc.
- Awardees' names published in the **Gazette of India** on presentation day
- Award does **not confer any title or prefix/suffix**
- The **Padma Awards Committee**, headed by the **Cabinet Secretary**, recommends recipients to the Prime Minister and President for approval.



BOOKS & AUTHORS [CURRENT]

Book	Author and Details
Bravest of the Brave	Lt. Gen. Satish Dua (Retd.). Subject: Heroic journey of Naib Subedar Chunni Lal, a decorated soldier
Sanskriti Ka Paanchva Adhyay	A curated collection of PM Modi's speeches on India's cultural and spiritual heritage.
'I Am Circular' Coffee Table Book.	Curated by the International Council for Circular Economy (ICCE) to showcase India's top 30 circular economy innovations in a visually rich Coffee Table Book.
The Kashmir Shawl	Rosie Thomas, pseudonym of British journalist Janey King, published <i>The Kashmir Shawl</i> in 2011. It regained popularity in 2025, especially in Kashmir.
Ramanujan: Journey of a Great Mathematician	Authors Arun Singhal and Devendra Kumar Sharma explore the extraordinary life of Srinivasa Ramanujan , highlighting his mathematical genius and remarkable achievements despite limited formal education.
Buransh: The Fragrance of Words	Anupama Sharma
'AI on Trial'	Shri Sujeet Kumar
The Undying Light: A Personal History of Independent India	Gopalkrishna Gandhi
The India I Saw	S. Ambujammal's
The Chief Minister and the Spy.	Amarjit Singh Dulat
"Beyond the Courtroom"	Fali S. Nariman
The Undying Light: A Personal History of Independent India	Gopalkrishna Gandhi





BOOKS & AUTHORS [STATIC GK]

BOOK	AUTHOR
Maximum City	Suketu Mehta
My Experiments with Truth	M.K. Gandhi
A Fine Balance	Rohinton Mistry
India: A Million Mutinies Now	V.S. Naipul
City Improbable	Edited by Khushwant Singh
Baumgartner's Bombay	Anita Desai
All Roads Lead to Ganga	Ruskin Bond
The Man-Eating Leopard of Rudraprayag	Jim Corbett
A Search in Secret India	Paul Brunton
Out of India	Ruth Praver Jhabvala
India's Unending Journey	Mark Tully
A Passage to India	E.M. Forster
Mario Vargas Llosa	<p>The War of the End of the World (1981) – A historical novel based on the War of Canudos in Brazil.</p> <p>The Feast of the Goat (2000) – A political thriller about the Dominican Republic under the dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo.</p> <p>Harsh Times (2019) – A novel about the 1954 coup in Guatemala.</p> <p>Children's Literature: Fonchito and the Moon (2022) marked his first foray into children's books.</p>



OBITUARIES

Persons	Details
Daripalli Ramaiah-Vanajeevi	Daripalli Ramaiah, known as " Vanajeevi " or " Chettu Ramaiah ," was a Telangana environmentalist who planted over one crore saplings and received the Padma Shri in 2017 for his afforestation efforts.
Kumudini Lakhia	Kumudini Lakhia, the Kathak pioneer who modernized the dance with abstraction and ensemble choreography, founder of Kadamb Centre and Padma Vibhushan awardee (2024), passed away at 94.
Mario Vargas Llosa	Mario Vargas Llosa, Peruvian novelist and 2010 Nobel laureate known for exploring power and individual resistance, passed away at 89, leaving a lasting impact on Latin American literature.
Pope Francis	Pope Francis, the first Latin American and Jesuit pope known for his reforms, social justice advocacy and compassion, passed away at 88.
Dr. K. Kasturirangan	Former ISRO Chairman and visionary scientist Dr. K. Kasturirangan passed away. He led key milestones like operationalising PSLV and advancing GSLV and directed next-gen satellites including INSAT-2 and IRS-1C/D . Beyond space, he chaired the National Education Policy 2020 committee and authored the Kasturirangan Report on Western Ghats conservation. Awarded Padma Shri , Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan , his legacy spans science, education, policy and environmental protection .
M. G. S. Narayanan	Renowned for his deep insights into Kerala's ancient and medieval history, he shaped South Indian historiography through over 200 publications, including 112 research papers.
Shaji N Karun	Shaji N Karun, iconic Malayalam filmmaker, passed away at 73, days after receiving the J C Daniel Award. A pioneer of Malayalam cinema's new wave, his debut Piravi (1988) won



global acclaim and Swaham (1994) was nominated for the Palme d'Or at Cannes. He earned 7 National and 7 State Film Awards, including for Kutty Srank (2010). Honored with the Padma Shri and France's Order of Arts and Letters.



SPORTS

Joe Root Becomes Fastest to 13,000 Test Runs

Context

- England's Joe Root became the fastest player to score 13,000 Test runs, achieving the milestone in just 153 matches on May 22, 2025, against Zimbabwe.

Details

- He surpassed Jacques Kallis' record of 159 matches. Root scored 34 runs in the innings before being dismissed by Blessing Muzarabani. Since his debut in 2012, Root has been a mainstay of England's middle order, captained the team from 2017 to 2022 and scored over 30 Test centuries.

Archery World Cup 2025

Context

- India won 7 medals (2 Gold, 1 Silver, 4 Bronze) at the Archery World Cup 2025 Stage 2 in Shanghai, marking one of its best-ever performances.

Details

- Deepika Kumari claimed her 18th World Cup medal with a bronze in women's recurve, while Parth Salunkhe bagged his first senior bronze in men's recurve. India dominated the compound events, with Madhura Dhamangaonkar winning gold in women's compound individual and the men's compound team (Verma, Yadav, Deotale) also striking gold.

India's 86th Chess Grandmaster

Context

- Srihari LR, a 19-year-old from Chennai, has become India's 86th Chess Grandmaster after securing his final GM norm at the Asian Individual Championship 2025 in Al-Ain, UAE.

Details

- Trained under GM Shyamsundar at Chess Thulir Academy, he achieved his norms at Qatar Masters 2023, Chennai GM Open 2024 and Al-Ain 2025 and crossed the 2500 Elo mark in August 2024. His unbeaten run in the first 8 rounds, including wins over top GMs, showcases India's rising dominance in global chess.

2025 CCI Billiards Classic

Context

- Pankaj Advani won the 2025 CCI Billiards Classic title by defeating Dhruv Sitwala 5-2 in the final at CCI, Mumbai.

Details

- This marks his third CCI Classic title, adding to his remarkable tally of 28 world titles across billiards, snooker and pool. With a winner's prize of ₹2.5 lakh, the event reaffirms Advani's legacy as India's most accomplished cueist and boosts the profile of cue sports in the country.

2nd Asian YogasanaSport Championship

Context

- India Clinches Record 83 Gold Medals at the 2nd Asian Yogasana Sport Championship

Details

- The 2nd Asian Yogasana Sport Championship 2025, held in New Delhi. The Yogasana Sport Championship is a competitive event where athletes perform yoga postures with precision, strength and skill, judged on technique and endurance.

Fastest IPL century

Context

- Chris Gayle holds the record for the fastest IPL century, smashing 100 runs in just 30 balls for RCB against Pune Warriors in 2013.

FASTEST CENTURIES IN IPL HISTORY (2008-2025)						
PLAYER	BALLS TAKEN	TEAM	OPPONENT	VENUE	YEAR	
Chris Gayle	30	RCB	Pune Warriors	Bangalore	2013	
Vaibhav Suryavanshi	35	Rajasthan Royals	Gujarat Titans	Rajasthan	2025	
Yusuf Pathan	37	Rajasthan Royals	Mumbai Indians	Mumbai	2010	
David Miller	38	Kings XI Punjab	RCB	Mohali	2013	

2025 World Table Tennis (WTT) Contender Tunis

Context

- Manush Shah and Diya Chitale made history by winning the **mixed doubles title** at the **2025 World Table Tennis (WTT) Contender Tunis**, becoming only the second **Indian pair** to do so after **Manika Batra** and **Sathiyan Gnanasekaran** in 2021.

Details

- They defeated the Japanese duo **Sora Matsushima** and **Miwa Harimoto** 3-2 in a thrilling final, avenging their previous loss at the **2025 WTT Star Contender Doha**.

- The **World Table Tennis (WTT) Contender Tunis 2025** was a professional table tennis tournament held from **April 22 to April 27, 2025**, in **Tunis, Tunisia**, at the **Salle Omnisport de Rades**. Part of the **WTT Contender Series**, this event featured both men's and women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles competitions, offering a prize pool of **USD 100,000**.

SPORTS RELATED CUPS AND TROPHIES

Cricket

- Cricket trophies include the Ashes Cup, Asia Cup, C.K. Naidu Trophy, Deodhar Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Gavaskar-Border Trophy, G.D. Birla Trophy, Gillette Cup, ICC World Cup, Irani Trophy, Rani Jhansi Trophy, Ranji Trophy, Rohinton Barcia Trophy, Rothmans Cup, Sahara Cup, Sharjah Cup, Singer Cup, Titan Cup, Vijay Hazare Trophy, Vijay Merchant Trophy, Wisden Trophy and Wills Trophy.

Football

- Football trophies** include the Rovers Cup, Merdeka Cup, Confederation Cup, DCM Trophy, Durand Cup, B.C. Raj Trophy, Bandodkar Trophy, FIFA World Cup, Jules Rimet Trophy, Kalinga Cup, Jawaharlal Nehru Cup, Santosh Trophy, IFA Shield, Scissor Cup, Subroto Cup, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee Trophy, Todd Memorial Trophy, Vittal Trophy and UEFA Champions League.

Badminton

- Badminton trophies** include the Amrit Diwan Cup, Chaddha Cup, Ibrahim Rahimatillah Cup, Konica Cup, Malaysian Open, Thomas Cup (men), Uber Cup (women) and Kitahara Cup.

Hockey Trophies

- Hockey trophies** include the Sultan Azlan Shah Cup, Aga Khan Cup, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup, Dhyanchand Trophy, Sindhia Gold Cup, Murugappa Gold Cup, Wellington Cup and Stanley Cup.

Table Tennis Trophies

- Table Tennis trophies** include the Travancore Cup (women), Swathing Cup (men) and Bama Belleek Cup.

Lawn Tennis Trophies

- Lawn Tennis trophies** include the Davis Cup, Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon, US Open and Heineken Cup.



INSTRUMENTS AND EXPONENTS

Wind Instruments and Exponents:

- Harmonium – Shri Purushottam Walawalkar, Appa Jalgaonkar, Jnan Prakash Ghosh,
- Flute – TR Mahalingam, Hariprasad Chaurasiya, N. Ramani, Pannalal Ghosh,
- Shehnai – Daya Shankar, Bismillah Khan, Ali Ahmad Hussain,
- Nadaswaram – Rajaratanam Pillai, Sheikh Chinnamaula, Neeruswami Pillai.

Percussion Instruments and their Exponents

- Ghatam – TH Vinayakram, EM Subramaniam,
- Kanjra – Pudukottai Dakshinamurthy Pillai,
- Tabla – Zakir Hussain, Sabir Khan, Allah Rakha, Pt Kishan Maharaj, Sandeep Das, Ustaad Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Pt Jnan Prakash Ghosh,
- Pakhawaj – Totaram Sharma, Gopaldas, Ramshankar Pagaldas, Pt Ayodhya Prasad,

- Mridangam – SV Rajarao, KV Prasad, Palghat Mani Iyer, Palghat Raghu, Karaikudi R Mani.

String Instruments and their Exponents

- Rudra Veena – Asad Ali Khan,
- Been – Asad Ali Khan,
- Vichitra Veena – Abdul Aziz Khan, Ahmed Raja Khan,
- Mohan Veena – Pt Vishwa Mohan Bhat,
- Santoor – Bhajan Sopori, Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma, Pt Tarun Bhattacharya,
- Sarangi – Abdul Latif Khan, Ustad Binda Khan, Ramesh Mishra, Sultan Khan, Pt Ram Narayan, Shakoor Khan,
- Sitar – Ustad Vilayat Khan, Pt Ravi Shankar, Shujaat Hussain Khan, Shahid Parvez Khan, Anushka Shankar, Nikhil Banerjee, Mustaq Ali Khan, Budhaditya Mukherjee,
- Sarod – Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Allaudin Khan, Bahadur Khan, Zarin S Sharma, Sharan Rani, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan,

Odisha Current Affairs

Odisha Aims To Triple Steel Production By 2030

Context

- Odisha, India's steel and mineral powerhouse, plans to **triple steel production from 41 MT to 130 MT/year by 2030**, aligning with the national steel capacity target of **330 MT**. The state currently contributes **55% of India's iron ore** and is pivotal to India's industrial future.

Overview of Odisha's Steel Expansion Plan

- Current Capacity:** 41 MT steel/year; ~55% of India's iron ore output
- 2030 Target:** 130 MT steel/year (~40% of India's steel capacity)
- Vision:** Shift from raw material extraction to **value-added production**
 - Focus areas: **Aerospace, Defence, Engineering Goods**
 - Supported by **CM Mohan Charan Majhi** under the **Viksit Bharat 2047** roadmap

Key Strategies

- Mine Auctions:**
 - 22 new mineral blocks to be auctioned by March 2026
 - 8 blocks (323 MT reserves) already in auction
- Infrastructure Development:**
 - Expand **rail, road, port and logistics**
 - Reduce cost and improve connectivity for industrial growth
- Policy Support:**
 - New Industrial Policy** with financial incentives and ease-of-doing-business
 - Linkage Policy** for transparent raw material supply

National Significance

- National Steel Goal:** 330 MT by 2030 (revised from 300 MT)
- Odisha's Role:** Expected to contribute ~130 MT (nearly 40%)
- Iron Ore Supply:** Odisha to provide **240–245 MT iron ore/year** (70% of India's requirement)
- Investment & Jobs:** Proposals worth **₹17 lakh crore** in 2025, majorly in steel and allied sectors
- This makes Odisha central to India's transformation into a **global steel and manufacturing hub** by 2030.

Similipal Declared India's 107th National Park

Recent Update

- On **April 24, 2025**, Odisha declared **Similipal Tiger Reserve** as a **National Park** under the **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**, making it:
 - 2nd National Park in Odisha** (after Bhitarkanika)
 - 107th National Park of India** (WII lists it as 106th – record discrepancy)

Geographical & Ecological Significance

- Area:** 845.70 sq km (largest national park in Odisha)
- Location:** 11 ranges of Similipal North & South divisions
- Biodiversity Hotspot:**
 - 55 mammals:** Bengal tiger, Asian elephant, gaur, rare *melanistic tigers*
 - 361 birds, 62 reptiles, 21 amphibians**
 - 104 orchid species**
- Status:**
 - UNESCO Biosphere Reserve** (since 2009)
 - Project Tiger Reserve**

Conservation Impact

- Strengthens **legal protection** under **Section 35, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**
- Enables **enhanced funding** for habitat protection
- Village relocation:** 4 shifted; **Bakua (61 families)** remains outside park zone
- 60-day proclamation period** for land rights claims before notification

Tourism & Economy

- Expected boost to **eco-tourism**, local **employment and revenue**
- Focus on **sustainable development** and **community engagement**

Other Protected Areas in Odisha

- Bhitarkanika National Park** (145 sq km, declared 1998): Famous for **mangroves & saltwater crocodiles**
- Chilika Lake:** Ramsar Site, Asia's largest **brackish water lagoon**.

New Rice Variety 'Malaviya Manila Sinchit Dhan-1' Released For UP, Bihar & Odisha

Context

- Developed by: **Banaras Hindu University (BHU) & International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila**
- Available at: **BHU's Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, Barkachha, Mirzapur**

Key Features

- **High-yielding, long slender grain**, sweet and market-preferred
- **Early maturity:**
 - By transplanting: 115–120 days → 55–64 quintals/ha
 - By direct seeding (DSR): 105–110 days → lower input cost
- **Water-efficient:** Suitable for rainfed conditions
- **Low breakage during milling**, despite being slender
- **Multi-crop potential** due to early harvest:

- Cropping sequences:
 - ✓ Paddy–green peas–wheat–mung bean
 - ✓ Paddy–potato–mung bean, etc.

Significance

- Suitable for **eastern India**: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha
- **Reduces cultivation cost**, allows **multiple cropping**
- Boosts **farmers' income** through better market value, less water use and timely sowing of next crops.

Minimum Wages Hiked For Workers In Odisha – April 2025

Details

- Effective from: April 1, 2025 (retrospectively)
- Increase: ₹10 per day across all worker categories
- Revised Minimum Daily Wages

Implication

- MGNREGA workers and informal sector workers will benefit from this hike.
- Aimed at **improving livelihoods** and addressing **cost of living concerns** in Odisha.

Category	Previous (₹)	Revised (₹)
Unskilled	452	462
Semi-skilled	502	512
Skilled	552	562
Highly skilled	602	612

Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary

Context

- A violent encounter broke out between **forest guards and poachers** in the **Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary** in Odisha's **Balasore district**, leading to the arrest of one poacher.

Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary – Key Facts

- **Location:** Balasore, Odisha
- **Area:** 272.75 km²
- **Declared:** 1984
- **Part of:** Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve, linked to Simlipal via Sukhupada and Nato hills
- **IUCN Category:** IV (Habitat/species management area)
- **Governance:** MoEFCC, Govt. of Odisha
- **Tourism Model:** Community-based eco-tourism (PPP)
- **Declared Eco-Sensitive Zone:** 2013

Flora and Fauna

- **Flora:** Sal, sishu, piyasal, jamun, mango, bahera, 24 orchid species
- **Fauna:** Elephants, leopards, wild cats, giant squirrels, gaurs
- **Birds:** Hornbills, peafowls, hill mynas.

Rain Alert In Odisha: Imd Issues Orange And Yellow Warnings

Context

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has issued:

- **Orange Warning** (Be Prepared) for **9 districts**
- **Yellow Warning** (Watch and Stay Updated) for **21 districts**

- This alert spans all 30 districts of Odisha, indicating widespread rainfall, with potential risks of flooding or local disruptions.

Why Are Colour Codes Used by IMD?

Colour codes are part of an **Impact-Based Forecasting System** to:

- Warn the public and disaster management authorities
- Prepare for adverse weather events
- Mitigate disaster risk

Meaning of IMD Weather Warning Colour Codes:

Colour	Meaning	Action
Green	No significant weather	No action needed
Yellow	Isolated events expected	Watch and stay updated
Orange	Severe weather likely	Be prepared
Red	Extremely severe, dangerous	Take action immediately

How Is the Colour Decided?

IMD uses a matrix that combines:

- Probability of occurrence
- Impact assessment: Meteorological, hydrological and geophysical factors
- Forecast timeframe (up to 5 days)

Warnings vary by district or subdivision, based on local weather conditions and risk potential.

Heavy Rainfall/ snowfall	No heavy rainfall	Less than 70 mm/hr
	heavy	64.5-115.5 mm/ 24 hrs
	Very heavy	115.6 -204.4 mm/ 24 hrs
	Exceptionally heavy	Greater than or equal to 204.5 mm/ 24 hrs
Thunder storm/squall/ hailstorm	No TS	No Thunderstorm
	Light TS	Thunderstorms with maximum surface wind speed less than 40 kmph (In gusts)
	Moderate TS	Thunderstorms with maximum surface wind speed 41 – 61 kmph (In gusts / squall).
	Severe TS	Thunderstorms with maximum surface wind speed 62 -87 kmph (In gusts/ squall).
	Very Severe TS	Thunderstorms with or without rain with maximum surface wind speed greater than 88 kmph (in gusts/ squall).
	Hailstorm	Severe thunderstorm with hail
Duststorm	No dust storm	No dust storm
	Light dust storm	If the wind speed is up to 40 kmph and visibility is less than 1,000 metres but more than 500 metres
	Moderate dust storm:	If the wind speed is up to 40 kmph and visibility is less than 1,000 metres but more than 500 metres
	Severe dust storm	If surface wind speed (in gusts) is between 62 - 87 kmph (In gusts) and visibility is less than 200 metres
	Very Severe dust storm	If surface wind speed (in gusts) exceeds 88 kmph (In gusts) and visibility is less than 200 metres

FACT FINDER

Similipal in Odisha hosts 40 Royal Bengal tigers, including 18 black tigers, as confirmed by camera traps. The forest department aims to increase this number to 100 in the next decade, following Similipal's new National Park status.

Subhadra Yojana

Context

- Odisha government is disbursed the sixth phase instalment of the Subhadra Yojana.

What is Subhadra Yojana?

- Launched:** September 17, 2024, by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Odisha.
- Objective:** To empower women aged 21-60 from economically weaker sections through direct financial assistance.
- Budget:** ₹55,825 crore (2024-2029).
- Duration:** 5 years (2024-2029).
- Target:** Over 1 crore women in Odisha.

Key Features:

- Financial Assistance:** ₹50,000 over 5 years, disbursed in two instalments annually of ₹5,000 each (total ₹10,000/year).
- Eligibility:** Women aged 21-60, economically weaker sections. Excludes government employees, income-tax payers and those receiving more than ₹1,500/month from other govt schemes.
- Payment Mode:** Direct transfer to Aadhaar-linked bank accounts via the JAM trinity (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile).
- Subhadra Card:** Beneficiaries get an ATM-cum-debit card for smooth financial transactions.

- **Incentives:** Top 100 beneficiaries per gram panchayat/urban area with highest digital transactions get an additional ₹500.

Implementation & Impact:

- Over **1.65 crore women** have received the first instalment.
- Nearly **98.8 lakh women** have received the second instalment so far.
- Today, about **2 lakh women** will be financially empowered, encouraging self-reliance and entrepreneurship.

Odisha Cabinet Approves Emergency Medical Ambulance Services Scheme (EMAS) For Five Years

- **Context:**
On April 23, 2025, Odisha Cabinet, chaired by Chief Minister Mohan Charan Majhi, approved the continuation of the **Emergency Medical Ambulance Services (EMAS)** scheme for five years (2023-24 to 2027-28).

What is EMAS?

- **Launched:** March 5, 2013, as a joint initiative by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India and Government of Odisha.
- **Also known as:** National Ambulance Service (108 Emergency Medical Ambulance Service).
- **Purpose:** Provide **comprehensive pre-hospital emergency medical care** via a fleet of ambulances, free of cost to people of Odisha.

Key Features:

- **Service:** 24x7 centralized call center with 150 seats managing the entire state emergency response.
- **Response Time:** Ambulances aim to reach patients within **20 minutes**.
- **Target Beneficiaries:** Approx. 11-12 lakh emergency cases annually, including pregnant women and children.
- **Fleet Size:** 866 ambulances in Odisha, categorized as:
 - 411 Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances
 - 449 Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances
 - 6 Boat ambulances for riverine areas

Implementation & Management:

- Managed by a **private agency** selected through an open tender.
- Financed on a **reimbursement basis** as per agreement between Odisha government and the service provider.

Budget:

- Estimated budget of **₹2398.45 crore (₹239845.26 lakh)** allocated for five years (2023-24 to 2027-28).

Significance:

- Provides **lifesaving pre-hospital care** for rural and urban populations.
- Enhances emergency medical infrastructure and quick response in Odisha.
- Supports maternal and child health by timely ambulance availability.



CURRENT ONE LINER

- The **Tel River**, a major tributary of the Mahanadi, originates from the Nabarangpur district and joins the Mahanadi near **Sonepur**, influencing irrigation in western Odisha.
- The **Baudh-Kandhamal Upland** forms part of the Eastern Ghats and is characterized by high residual hills and deep-cut valleys, supporting dense tropical deciduous forests.
- The **Rushikulya River**, though non-perennial, plays a crucial role in **mass olive ridley nesting**, particularly near **Ganjam coast**, marking Odisha's significance in marine biodiversity conservation.
- The **South Odisha Plateau**, comprising parts of Koraput and Rayagada, is rich in **bauxite reserves**

and hosts intensive tribal settlements, including **Dongria Kondhs**.

- **Niyamgiri Hills**, revered by local tribes as sacred, became central to the **Vedanta mining controversy**, establishing a landmark in environmental justice through **Gram Sabha verdicts (2013)**.
- Odisha's **coastal regulation zone (CRZ)** stretches across 480 km, including ecologically sensitive areas like **Chilika**, **Bhitarkanika** and **Talsari**, governed under the CRZ Notification, 2011.
- The **Chotanagpur Gneissic Complex** underpins the **western Odisha terrain**, making it rich in igneous and metamorphic rock formations, crucial for mineral deposits.

- The **Lingaraj Temple** in Bhubaneswar marks the culmination of the **Kalinga school of Nagara architecture**, with its deul and jagamohana reflecting mature stylistic elements.
- **Berhampur**, apart from being a textile hub, emerged as a nodal point in **tele-density and internet penetration** in Ganjam, under Digital India's pilot initiatives.
- The **Bonda Highland** in Malkangiri is among the most remote tribal belts of India, home to the

Bonda people, classified under **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**.

- The **State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA)** was first constituted in India after the **1999 Super Cyclone**, pioneering coastal disaster preparedness.
- Odisha's **Handloom Census 2019-20** revealed **Bargarh** as the district with the highest number of weaver households, central to the **Sambalpuri saree economy**.

PROTECTED AREAS OF ODISHA (GK)

Bhitarkanika National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Ramsar Site

- It is the second **Ramsar Site** of Odisha after **Chilika Lake**. It is surrounded by **Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary**.
- **Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary** separates the National Park from the **Bay of Bengal**. The park is inundated by the rivers **Brahmani, Baitarani** and **Dhamra**.
- It hosts many **mangrove species** and is the second-largest **mangrove ecosystem** in India.
- **Major Fauna:** Saltwater (Estuarine) Crocodile (LC).
- **Major Flora:** Mangrove species.

Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary

- **Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary** is the world's largest nesting beach for **Olive Ridley Sea Turtles (VU)**.
- It extends from **Dhamra River** mouth in the north to **Brahmani River** mouth in the south.

Chilika Lake Ramsar Site & Nalbana Bird Sanctuary

- **Chilika Lake** is an **ephemeral** (not permanent) **brackish water lagoon**. It is a shallow **bar-built estuary** (partially enclosed coastal area of brackish water).
- The western and southern margins of the lake are fringed by the **Eastern Ghats**. It is located at the mouth of the **Daya River** (which flows into the **Bay of Bengal**).
- It is the largest **coastal lagoon** in India and the largest **brackish water lagoon** in Asia. In 1981, Chilika Lake was designated India's first **Ramsar Site**.

- It supports the livelihood of many **fishermen** living in and near the lagoon.
- **Major Fauna:** Green sea turtle (EN), **dugong (VU)**, **Irrawaddy dolphin (EN)**, Chilika limbless skink or Madras Spotted Skink (CR).
- The **Irrawaddy dolphin (EN)** is the **flagship species** of Chilika Lake. It is home to the only known population of Irrawaddy dolphins in India.
- **Major Avifauna:** White-bellied sea eagles, flamingos, egrets, grey herons, storks, spoonbills.
- Chilika is the largest **wintering ground** for **migratory birds** on the Indian subcontinent. Birds migrate here from as far as the **Caspian Sea, Lake Baikal** and **Aral Sea**.
- **Threats:** Siltation due to **littoral drift** and sediments from inland river systems, decrease in **salinity** and fishery resources, proliferation of **freshwater invasive species**.

Nalbana Bird Sanctuary

- It is the **core area** of the **Ramsar wetlands** of Chilika Lake.
- It hosts thousands of **migratory birds**.
- The island disappears during **monsoon** due to inundation, only to re-emerge in the post-monsoon season.

Chilika Development Authority (CDA)

- In 1992, the **Government of Odisha** established the **Chilika Development Authority (CDA)** for the restoration and overall development of the lake.
- The governing body is headed by the **Chief Minister of Odisha**.

Satkosia Tiger Reserve

- **Satkosia Tiger Reserve** consists of **Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary** and **Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary**.
- It is located where the **Mahanadi River** flows through a long gorge in the **Eastern Ghats**.
- The area is part of the **Mahanadi Elephant Reserve (ER)**.
- **Vegetation:** Moist deciduous forests and riverine forest.
- **Major Fauna:** Leopard, Indian wild dog (**dhole**), sloth bear, Asian elephant, Bengal tiger.

Simlipal Biosphere Reserve, National Park, Tiger Reserve

- Located in the **Eastern Ghats**, it is listed in the **UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves**.
- **Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve = Similipal Tiger Reserve + Hadgarh + Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary**.
- **Vegetation:** Moist and dry deciduous forests, grasslands.
- **Major Fauna:** Bengal tigers, wild elephants, gaurs (**Indian bison**), chausingha.
- **Major Avifauna:** Hill myna and crested serpent eagle.

Wildlife Sanctuaries of Odisha

- **Badrama (Ushakothi) Wildlife Sanctuary:** West lies **Hirakud Dam** (Ib river joins Mahanadi River in Hirakud Reservoir), east lies **Rengali Reservoir** (on Brahmani River).
- **Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary:** Located where **Mahanadi River** passes through a gorge in the **Eastern Ghats**.
- **Balukhand Konark Wildlife Sanctuary:** Along the **Bay of Bengal** coast, between **Puri** and **Konark**, includes sandy beaches, coastal dunes, Casuarina plantations.
Major Fauna: Blackbuck, spotted deer.
- **Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary:** Elephant Sanctuary in **Khurdha** and **Cuttack** districts, bounded by the **Mahanadi River** to the north, separated from **Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary**.
- **Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary:** Bounded by the **Hirakud Dam** on the north and east.
- **Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary:** South of **Similipal National Park**, west of **Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary**, lies in the catchment of **Salandi River** (tributary of Baitarani River).

- **Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary:** Near **Cuttack**, between **Mahanadi** and **Brahmani Rivers**, acts as an **elephant corridor**.
- **Kothagarh Wildlife Sanctuary:** An **Elephant Reserve (ER)** in the **Eastern Ghats**, contiguous with **Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary** and **Satkosia Tiger Reserve**.
- **Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary:** Located in **Eastern Ghats**, with the **Rushikulya River** flowing through.
- **Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary:** A zoological park and botanical garden in **Bhubaneswar**, located near **Chandaka forest** and **Kanjia lake**. Known for captive breeding of **Asiatic lions**, **tigers** and **crocodiles**.
- **Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary:** Part of **Satkosia Tiger Reserve** (with **Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary**).
- **Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary:** Proposed **Tiger Reserve**, catchment area of **Jonk River**, contiguous with **Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve** in **Chhattisgarh**.
Major Fauna: Tiger, swamp deer, wild water buffalo (**EN**).
- Others: **Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary** (**Eastern Ghats**, **Kalahandi district**), **Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary** (adjacent to **Badrama**, **Sambalpur district**), **Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary** (linked with **Similipal** via hill ranges).

Ramsar Sites of Odisha (6)

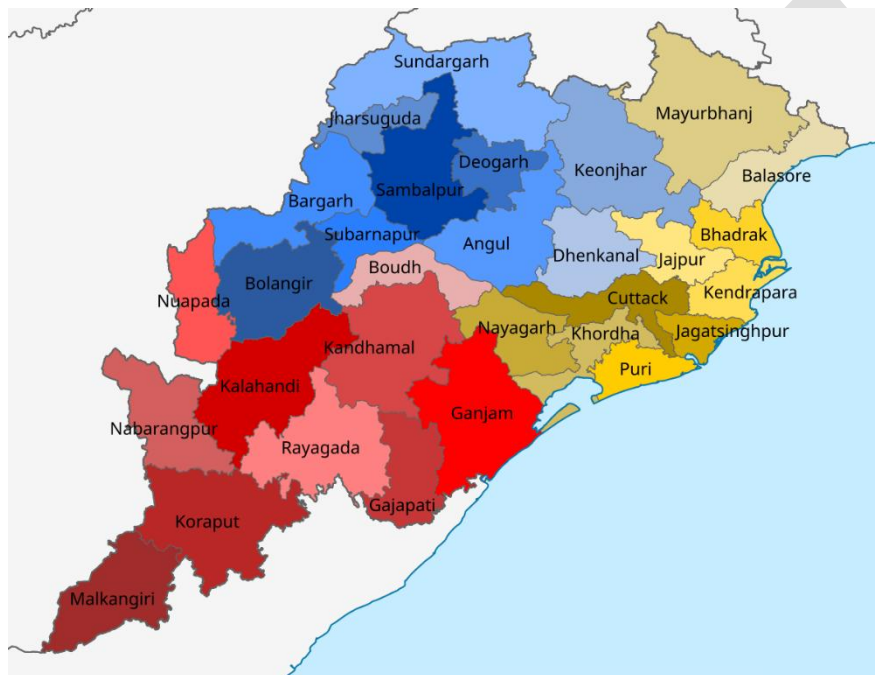
- **Ansupa Lake:** Freshwater oxbow lake formed by the **Mahanadi River**, largest freshwater lake in Odisha.
Endangered species: Indian Skimmer (**EN**), Black-Bellied Tern (**EN**), Wagur (**EN**), Indian River Tern (**VU**), Helicopter Catfish (**Wallago attu - VU**).
- **Bhitarkanika Mangroves:** Part of **Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary**. Core area declared **Bhitarkanika National Park**. Adjacent to **Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary**. Known for **Olive Ridley Turtle (VU)** and **Saltwater Crocodile (LC)**.
- **Chilika Lake:** India's first Ramsar Site (1981), located at the mouth of **Daya River**, a **brackish water lagoon** separated from the **Bay of Bengal** by a sandy ridge. Largest coastal lagoon in India. Birds from **Caspian Sea**, **Lake Baikal**, **Aral Sea**, **Asia**, **Ladakh** and **Himalayas** visit. Only population of **Irrawaddy dolphin (EN)** in India. It was placed on the **Montreux Record** in 1993 due

to siltation and removed in 2002 after restoration by **Chilika Development Authority**.

- **Hirakud Reservoir:** Largest earthen dam in Odisha, moderates floods in **Mahanadi delta**.
- **Satkosia Gorge:** A gorge over **Mahanadi**, mosaic of rivers, marshes & evergreen forests at the meeting point of the **Deccan Peninsula & Eastern Ghats** biogeographic regions.

- **Major Fauna:** Red-Crowned Roofed Turtle (**CR**), Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle (**EN**), Tiger (**EN**), Black-Bellied Tern (**EN**).
- **Tampara Lake:** Created by explosives during a 1766 battle in **Ganjam district**, now connected to **Rushikulya River** and helps in flood control.

ODISHA: IMPORTANT REGIONS



Sundargarh

- **Sundargarh** is a town in **Sundergarh district**, located in the Indian state of **Odisha**. According to the **2011 census**, the municipality had a population of **45,036**. Sundargarh is well-known as an **industrial district** in Odisha, hosting major industries such as **steel, fertilizer, cement, ferrovanadium, machine-building, glass, china-clay plants, factories** and **spinning mills**. The district holds a significant place on Odisha's **mineral map**, being rich in **iron ore, limestone** and **manganese**.

Geography

- Sundargarh is situated at **22.12°N 84.03°E** with an average elevation of **243 metres (801 feet)**. The **Ib river** flows along the northern part of the district.

Climate

- The district experiences **extremely hot summers** and **cool winters**, characterized by a **hot and moist sub-humid climate**. The average **annual rainfall** is approximately **1230 mm**.

Mayurbhanj District, Odisha

- **Mayurbhanj** is the largest district by area in Odisha and the third most populous (after Ganjam and Cuttack). Its administrative headquarters is **Baripada**, with major towns like **Rairangpur, Karanjia** and **Bahalda**. Geographically, it shares borders with West Bengal (Medinipur), Jharkhand (Singbhum and SeraikelaKharsawan), Kendujhar and Balasore districts.

Etymology

- The name derives from two medieval ruling dynasties: **Mayura** and **Bhanja**.
- The **Bhanja dynasty** adopted the peacock motif from the Mayura dynasty, which is why the district's emblem features a peacock.
- Historically, the region was known as **Khijinga mandala** or **Bhanjabhumi** (land of the Bhanja).

History

- **Prehistoric:** Human settlements date back to the Lower Paleolithic era, evidenced by stone tools near the Budhabalanga River.
- **Medieval:** The capital shifted through Khiching, Bahalda, Haripur and finally Baripada. The territory was renamed **Mayurbhanj** after merging influence from Mayura and Bhanja dynasties.
- The Bhanja rulers governed a large region, at times overlapping parts of present-day Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- Mayurbhanj came under **Mughal** rule (1508-1751), then the **Marathas** (1751) and later the **British** (1803), becoming a feudatory state.
- The **capital moved to Baripada** in the 18th century. Under Maharaja **Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo** in the early 20th century, the state saw modernization, including infrastructure like railways and roads.
- After Indian independence, Mayurbhanj merged with Odisha on **1 January 1949**, following a brief period as a separate state and some tribal opposition favoring Jharkhand.

Geography and Climate

- Mayurbhanj is **landlocked**, covering about **10,418 km²**.
- The **Similipal National Park** lies at its center, covering over one-fourth of the district and is a major ecological landmark.
- The district features a watershed dividing it into east and west regions with varying elevations.
- Rivers such as the **Budhabalanga** and **Palpala** flow through it.

Rayagada District

Location & Formation:

- Located in southern Odisha.
- Formed as a separate district in **October 1992** (carved from Koraput district).
- Headquarters: **Rayagada town**.

Geography and Tribes

- Terrain: Hilly, with significant tribal population.
- Tribal population: Over **55%**, mainly **Khonds and Soras**.
- Local tribal languages: **Kui, Sora, Kuvi**.

Economy:

- Agriculture is primary livelihood. Major crops: **paddy, wheat, ragi, pulses, groundnut, sweet potato, maize**.
- Rich in **bauxite and silicon** minerals.
- Listed as a **backward district**, receiving funds under the **Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)**.

History:

- Founded by **Vishwanath Dev Gajapati (1527-1571 CE)**, king of Nandapur/Jeyapore dynasty.
- Known historically for spices and tribal kingdoms.
- Was part of the Kalinga empire in Ashoka's time.
- Under British, part of Koraput district until 1992.

Koraput

Location & Geography:

- Located in southern Odisha, part of the tribal belt.
- Known as **"Switzerland of Odisha"** and **"Emerald Highlands of Odisha."**
- Major rivers: Machhakunda, Vamsadhara, Kolab.
- Notable mountains: Deomali (Odisha's highest peak), Chandragiri.
- Famous waterfalls: Duduma, Bagra, Khandahati.

History:

- Originally ruled by Nalas (ancient period), then Silavamsi and Suryavanshi kings.
- Capital shifted from Nandapur to Jeyapore in the 17th century.
- British selected Koraput in 1870 for health reasons.
- Name origin uncertain; theories include derivation from local trees or names of early settlers.

Population & Culture:

- Cultural events: Annual **Dongar Festival (Parab)** celebrating tribal culture.
- Famous for **Sabara Srikhetra (Jagannath Temple)**.

Administration:

- Divided into 2 sub-divisions: **Koraput** and **Jeyapore**, with total 14 blocks.
- Important towns: Koraput (district HQ), Jeyapore, Nandapur, Semiliguda, etc.

Economy & Livelihood:

- Primarily agricultural: cultivable land approx. 3 lakh hectares.
- Traditional tribal markets (Hat Poda) important for local economy.
- Industrial presence: Sunabeda MiG factory (defense aircraft manufacturing).

MAJOR RIVERS OF ODISHA:

River Name	Origin	Length (km)	Drainage Basin Area (sq. km)	Confluence / Mouth	Notes
Mahanadi	Sihawa, Dhamtari (Chhattisgarh)	Approx. 851 (500+ in Odisha)	~141,600	Bay of Bengal near Paradeep	Longest & largest river in Odisha by volume & basin
Brahmani	Confluence of South Koel & Sankh (Odisha)	Approx. 799	~39,000	Bay of Bengal near Dhamra	Second longest river in Odisha
Baitarani	Gonasika Hills, Kendujhar (Odisha)	Approx. 360	~12,790	Bay of Bengal via Brahmani-Baitarani delta	Important northern Odisha river
Subarnarekha	Ranchi Plateau, Jharkhand	Approx. 395 (70 in Odisha)	~19,500	Bay of Bengal near Chandipur	Flows through Jharkhand and Odisha
Rushikulya	Daringbadi hills, Kandhamal	Approx. 165	~8,300	Bay of Bengal near Puruna Bandha	Southern Odisha river
Vamsadhara	Kalahandi district (Odisha)	Approx. 254 (150 in Odisha)	~10,830	Bay of Bengal near Kalingapatnam	Important coastal river
Nagavali	Eastern Ghats near Lakhbahal (Odisha)	Approx. 256	~9,510	Bay of Bengal near Kallepalli	Flows through Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
Indravati	Dandakaranya range (Chhattisgarh)	Approx. 535	-	Godavari River (Andhra Pradesh)	Tributary of Godavari
Tel	Nabarangpur district (Odisha)	Approx. 296	~22,000	Mahanadi River near Sonapur	Tributary of Mahanadi

IMPORTANT DAMS IN ODISHA & CORRESPONDING RIVERS

Dam Name	River	Dam Name	River
Hirakud Dam	Mahanadi	Mandira Dam	Brahmani
Balimela Dam	Sileru	Vansadhara Dam	Vamsadhara
Upper Kolab Dam	Kolab	Upper Indravati Dam	Indravati
Rengali Dam	Brahmani	Chipilima Dam	Mahanadi
Jhamarkotra Dam	Indravati	Samal Barrage	Brahmani

TRIBUTARIES OF MAJOR RIVERS IN ODISHA

River	Main Tributaries	River	Main Tributaries
Mahanadi	Seonath, Jonk, Hasdeo, Mand, Ong	Rushikulya	Langulya, Gumuda, Dhanei
Brahmani	Sankh, South Koel, Kharkai, Karo	Vamsadhara	Machhkund, Sileru
Baitarani	Salandi, Kusei, Balijori	Nagavali	Suvarnamukhi, Vegavati
Subarnarekha	Karkari, Kharkai	Indravati	Narangi, Kolab
Tel	Utei, Bhaskel		



STATIC GK

■ Which river flows through the city of Paris?

The Seine River

■ Which country is known as the 'Land of Thousand Lakes'?

Finland

■ Which continent is known as the "Dark Continent"?

Africa

■ Which is the longest mountain range in the world?

Andes

■ What is the highest peak in the Nilgiri Hills?

Doddabetta

■ What is the largest artificial lake in India?

Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar

■ Which is the highest mountain peak in India?

Kanchenjunga.

■ Which is the lightest metal in the universe

Lithium

■ We can change our voice by inhaling which gas?

Helium Gas

■ Seasons on the Earth occur due to?

Tilt of the Earth

■ What is the study of mushrooms called?

Mycology

■ Which oath of ethics taken by doctors is named after an Ancient Greek physician?

The Hippocratic Oath

■ Which freezes faster, hot water or cold water?

Hot water (Mpemba effect)

■ What is the only rock that floats?

Pumice

■ What mountain peak is farthest from the center of the Earth?

Chimborazo

■ Which one of the following bacteria present in the soil produces a peculiar smell if it rains on parched soil?

Streptomyces bacteria

■ Who got the first Oscar award in India?

Bhanu Athaiya was the first Indian to win an Academy Award, receiving the honor in 1983 for Best Costume Design for the film Gandhi.

■ Which actor has won the most national awards in India?

Amitabh Bachchan

■ Which was the first Color movie in India?

Kisan Kanya (1937)

■ Which Hindi movie got the first National Award?

Mirza Ghalib,

■ Which was the first Indian movie nominated for Oscar?

Mother India

■ The Dadasaheb Phalke Awards were introduced in which year?

1969

■ Which was India's first 3D film?

My Dear Kuttichathan

■ Who is known as first lady of Indian cinema?

Devika Rani Chaudhuri

■ Top Crude Oil Suppliers

Iraq and Saudi Arabia are the top two suppliers of crude oil to India.

■ India's largest LNG supplier

Qatar

■ India imports maximum palm oil from which country?

Indonesia and Malaysia

■ India imports maximum sunflower oil from which country?

Ukraine

■ India's largest supplier of solar cells

China

■ Jamshedpur is located on the bank of which river?

Jamshedpur is situated at the confluence of the Subarnarekha River and the Kharkai River.

■ Nashik is located on the bank of which river?

Godavari River

■ Badrinath is located on the bank of which river?

Alaknanda River

■ Mettur Dam is constructed on which river?

Kaveri River

■ **Kakrapar Atomic Power Station is located on the bank of which river?**

Tapi

■ **The Brahmaputra enters India through which state?**

Arunachal Pradesh

■ **International Day of Peace is observed on which date?**

21 September

■ **World Soil Day is observed on which date?**

December 5

■ **Developer of the polio vaccine**

American physician Jonas Salk

■ **Discoverer of Insulin**

Frederick Banting and Charles Best

■ **The first Indian satellite to carry a telescope**

AstroSat, launched on September 28, 2015.

■ **Founder of the field of electromagnetism**

André-Marie Ampère

■ **Enzyme that breaks down starch in saliva**

Amylase

■ **Device that converts sound waves to electrical signals**

Microphone

■ **First element created artificially**

Technetium (Tc), with atomic number 43. It was first synthesized in 1937 by Carlo Perrier and Emilio Segrè.

■ **First Indian nuclear reactor**

APSARA was the first nuclear research reactor in India and also Asia. Its design was conceptualized by Dr Homi Bhabha (the Father of the Indian nuclear programme) in 1955.

■ **Law that explains diffusion of gases**

Graham's Law of Diffusion explains how the rate of diffusion of gases is related to their molecular weight.

■ **Spacecraft that visited Pluto**

The only spacecraft to have visited Pluto is NASA's New Horizons. It flew past Pluto and its moons in July 2015, becoming the first probe to ever study the dwarf planet up close.

■ **What bones are responsible for hearing?**

These bones include:

- The hammer, also called the malleus.
- The anvil, also called the incus.
- The stirrup, also called the stapes.

■ **Founder of Quantum Mechanics**

Quantum mechanics began in 1900 when German scientist Max Plank published a paper on the effect of radiation on a black substance.

■ **The only metal that is liquid and radioactive**

Francium

■ **Law describing the expansion of gases**

Charles's Law

■ **Device used in DNA amplification**

The primary device used in DNA amplification, specifically the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), is called a thermal cycler or PCR machine.

■ **First successful heart transplant surgeon**

The first surgeon to successfully transplant a human heart was Christiaan Barnard, a South African cardiac surgeon.

■ **First spacecraft to orbit Saturn**

NASA's Cassini spacecraft

■ **First country to test hydrogen bomb**

United States

■ **Scientist who invented logarithms**

John Napier

■ **The main neurotransmitter in the brain**

Glutamate

■ **The unit of electric potential**

volt (V)

■ **Unit of capacitance**

farad (abbreviated F),

■ **What are Prions?**

Prions are misfolded proteins that can trigger normal proteins to also misfold, leading to neurodegenerative diseases like Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

■ **Founder of the field of electromagnetism**

André-Marie Ampère



CURRENT ONE LINER

- The fourth global coral bleaching event, confirmed in 2024, is the most widespread and fastest on record, affecting over 77% of the world's coral reefs, especially in the Western Indian Ocean and the Great Barrier Reef.
- PBAT (Polybutylene Adipate Terephthalate) is a biodegradable, compostable, petroleum-based thermoplastic polymer that degrades completely under industrial composting conditions.
- Titan, Saturn's largest moon, is the only moon in our solar system with a dense atmosphere and liquid cycles—featuring methane clouds, rain, rivers, lakes and seas instead of water.
- Jarosite is a yellow-brown mineral composed of potassium, iron and sulphate, commonly found in arid, saline environments.
- Operation Olivia is an annual coastal surveillance initiative by the Indian Coast Guard, conducted from November to May to protect the nesting grounds of Olive Ridley turtles along Odisha's coastline.
- Shingles is a painful viral infection caused by the varicella-zoster virus, the same virus that causes chickenpox.
- Jute Corporation of India (JCI), established in 1971 under the Ministry of Textiles, is a price support agency headquartered in Kolkata, procuring raw jute at MSP across seven major jute-growing states.
- The Akash Missile System is an indigenously developed surface-to-air missile by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), with a range of 27–30 km (original) and 70 km (Akash-NG), altitude up to 18 km, speed of Mach 2.5 and is fully mobile on road and rail.
- The Shakargarh Bulge is a landmass in Pakistan's Sialkot region, bounded by the Ravi and Chenab rivers, notable for its flat terrain and access to road and rail lines, providing strategic depth for military operations.
- Bhargavastra is India's first indigenously developed micro-missile-based counter-drone system, created by Solar Defence and Aerospace Limited in collaboration with Economic Explosives Ltd., designed to tackle emerging threats from low-cost drone swarms amid rising border tensions.
- The Periodic Labour Force Survey was launched in 2017 by the National Statistical Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to collect regular data on employment and unemployment in India, replacing older surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office.
- The High Mobility Artillery Rocket System is a lightweight, highly mobile rocket launcher made in the United States, capable of rapid firing and quick relocation for precise strikes against artillery and armored targets.
- Ferroelectrics are materials with switchable electric polarization, used in memory and sensors, whose domain walls show unique electric or magnetic properties.
- Germanium is a silvery-gray metalloid with atomic number 32, similar to silicon, stable in air and water, used in semiconductors, fiber optics, solar panels and infrared optics; it occurs naturally in minerals but is mainly extracted as a by-product of zinc and coal, with China dominating global production, while India depends entirely on imports, facing higher costs due to Chinese export controls.
- The PL-15 missile is a Chinese beyond-visual-range air-to-air missile developed by the 607 Institute, capable of speeds over Mach 5, with a range of 200–300 km domestically and up to 145 km in export versions, featuring advanced guidance

systems and strong resistance to electronic counter-measures.

- **Songar drones** are Turkey's first indigenously developed armed unmanned aerial system, launched in 2019 by Asisguard, with a **45 kg max take-off weight**, **10 km operational range**, **35-minute endurance**, dual GPS and GLONASS navigation and real-time video transmission.
- **HAROP** is an Israeli-developed **loitering munition** or **kamikaze drone** with up to **9 hours endurance**, electro-optical guidance, GNSS-jamming resistance and a direct-impact warhead, recently used by India for precise **Suppression**

of Enemy Air Defences without risking pilot lives.

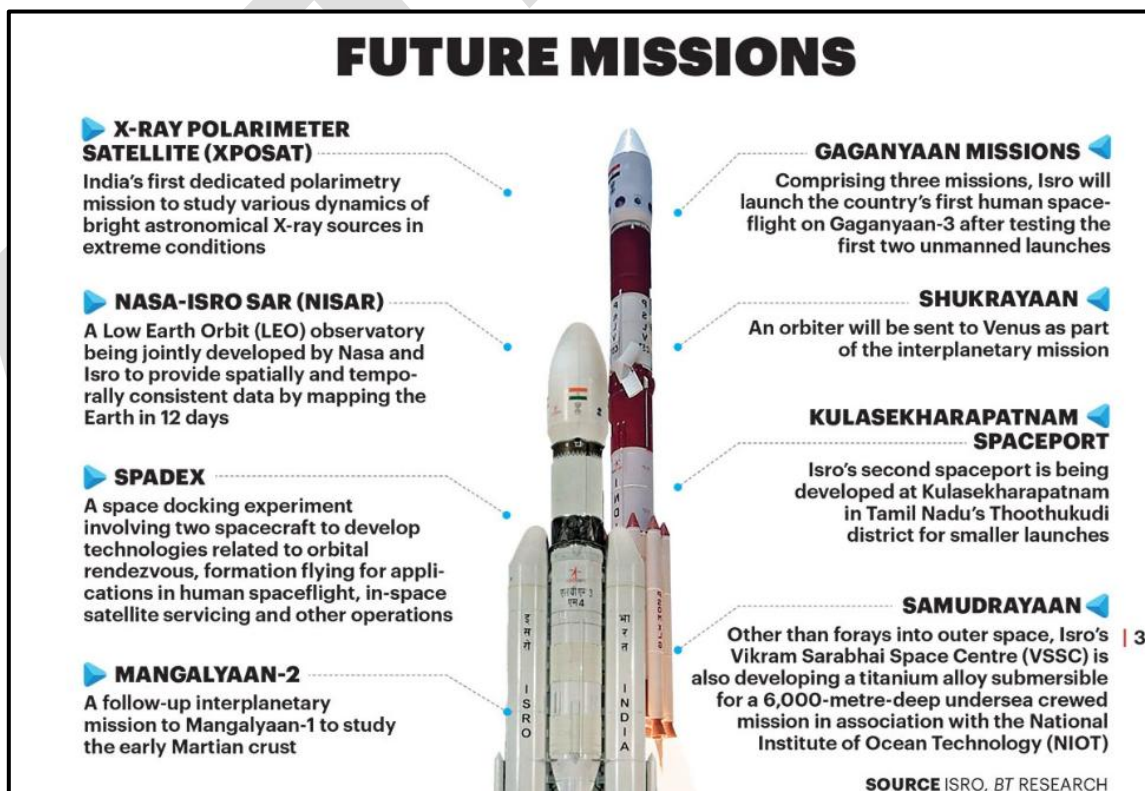
- **Palaeofires** are ancient wildfires from the Late Silurian to the Quaternary periods that impacted **vegetation**, **climate** and contributed to **coal formation** across diverse environments.
- **Alcatraz Island**, nicknamed "**The Rock**," is a 22-acre rugged island in **San Francisco Bay, California, USA**, known for its military and federal prison history from 1859 to 1963, now a popular tourist spot.
- A **pulsar** is a rapidly spinning, ultra-dense **neutron star** that emits regular beams of radiation

from its magnetic poles, detected as pulses like a cosmic lighthouse.

- **Opinion trading** platforms let users trade or make bets based on yes/no outcomes of events, using financial terms like **profits** and **stop loss** to appear like real investment platforms.
- Seismic tomography is a technique that uses **earthquake-generated seismic waves** to create **3D images** of Earth's interior by analyzing **wave speed variations**, helping map **magma chambers**, **fluid pathways** and **faults**—non-invasively revealing **volcanic structures** like those beneath **Uturuncu volcano**.

MISCELLANEOUS

Future missions of ISRO



List of International Organizations and Headquarters




UN Organizations

Organizations Name	Abbreviation	Headquarters	Formation
United Nations	UN	New York City, USA	1945
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	Palazzo FAO, Rome, Italy	1945
International Labour Organization	ILO	Geneva, Switzerland	1919
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	1947
International Maritime Organization	IMO	London, United Kingdom	1959
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	Geneva, Switzerland	1950
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	Geneva, Switzerland	1996
United Nations Atomic Energy Commission	UNAEC	New York City, USA	1946
United Nations Capital Development Fund	UNCDF	New York City, USA	
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	New York City, USA	1946
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	New York City, USA	1965
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	Paris, France	1946
United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	Nairobi, Kenya	1972

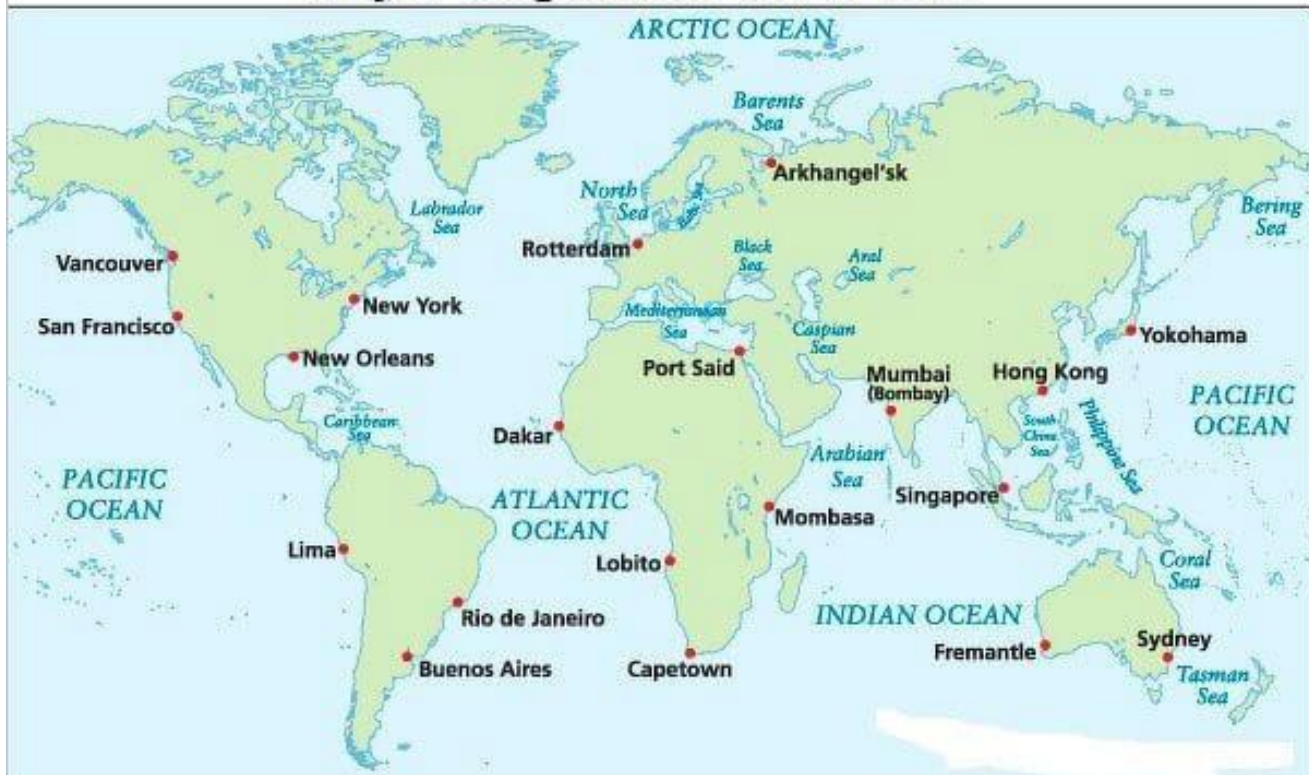
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

International Organizations	Headquarters
UNO (United Nations Org)	New York
UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)	New York
UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade & Development)	Geneva
WHO (World Health Org)	Geneva
ILO (International Labour Org)	Geneva
WMO (World Meteorological Org)	Geneva
World Intellectual Property Org	Geneva
International Standards Org.	Geneva
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Washington DC
World Bank	Washington DC
UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Org)	Paris
OECD (Org. for Economic Cooperation & Dev.)	Paris
IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	Vienna
OPEC (Organization of Petroleum)	Vienna
UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Dev. Org)	Vienna

Types of Rocks

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms from magma or lava solidification Hard, no layers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms from sediment compaction Crumbly, layered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms by transformation of other rocks Relatively hard, may or may not have layers
 Intrusive slow magma cooling Granite	 Clastic compacted broken rocks Sandstone	 Foliated has layers Slate
 Extrusive rapid lava cooling Obsidian	 Chemical compacted dissolved minerals Limestone	 Non-Foliated no layers Marble
	 Organic compacted biogenic matter Coal	

Major Seaports of the World



MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS THAT CHANGED THE COURSE OF INDIA

1951 (1ST AMENDMENT)

Introduced 9th Schedule to keep certain laws beyond the scope of judicial review

1956 (7TH AMENDMENT)

States reorganised by language; Union Territories introduced

1976 (42ND AMENDMENT)

'Socialist' and 'Secular' added in the Preamble; fundamental duties prescribed

1978 (44TH AMENDMENT)

Right to Property knocked off from the list of fundamental rights



1985 (52ND AMENDMENT)

Defection becomes illegal

1989 (61ST AMENDMENT)

Voting age reduced to 18 from 21 years

1992 (73RD AND 74TH AMENDMENT)

Direct election for Panchayats and urban local bodies

2002 (86TH AMENDMENT)

Free and compulsory education for children between 6 to 14 years

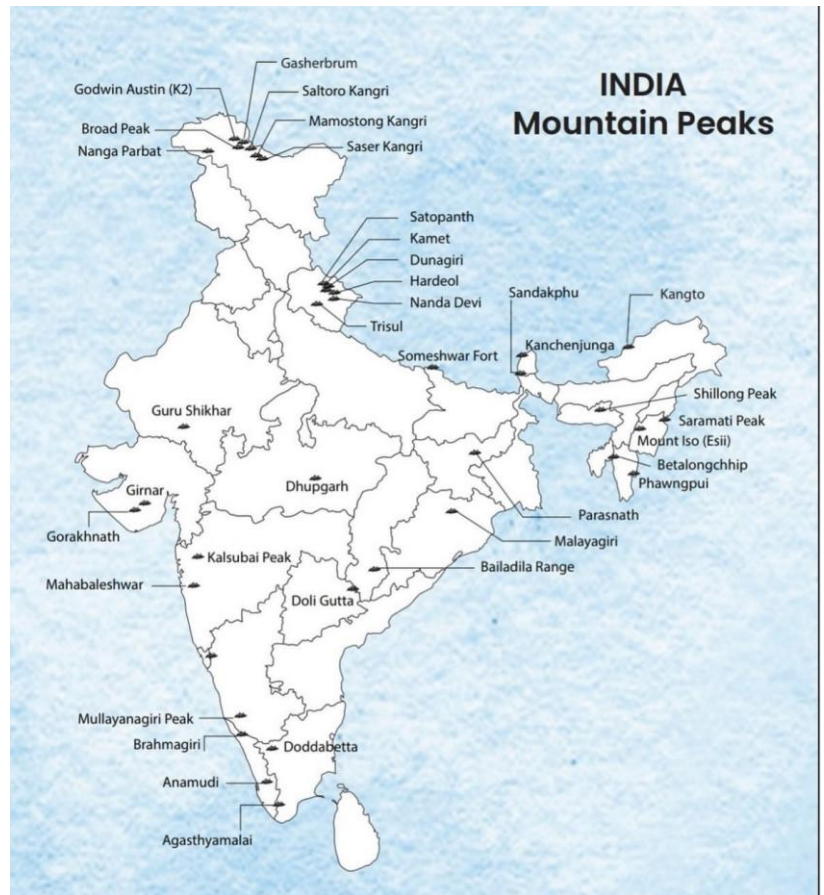
2019 (103RD AMENDMENT)

10% reservation for economically weaker upper castes

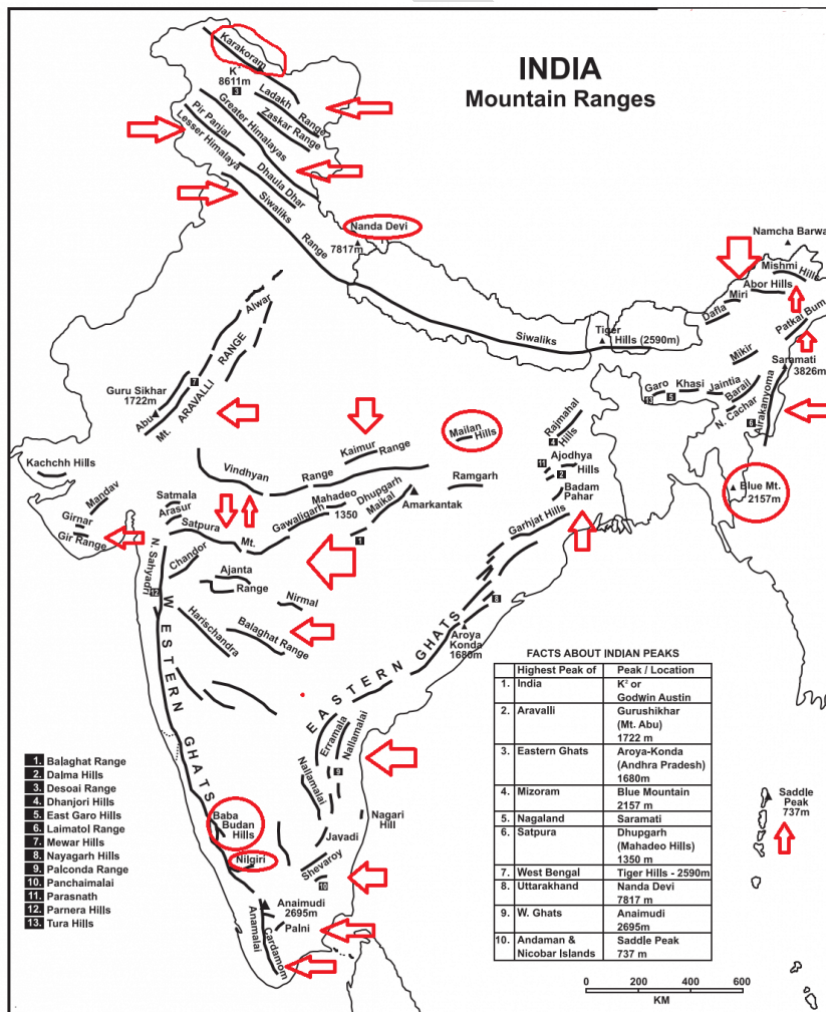
2016 (101ST AMENDMENT)

Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

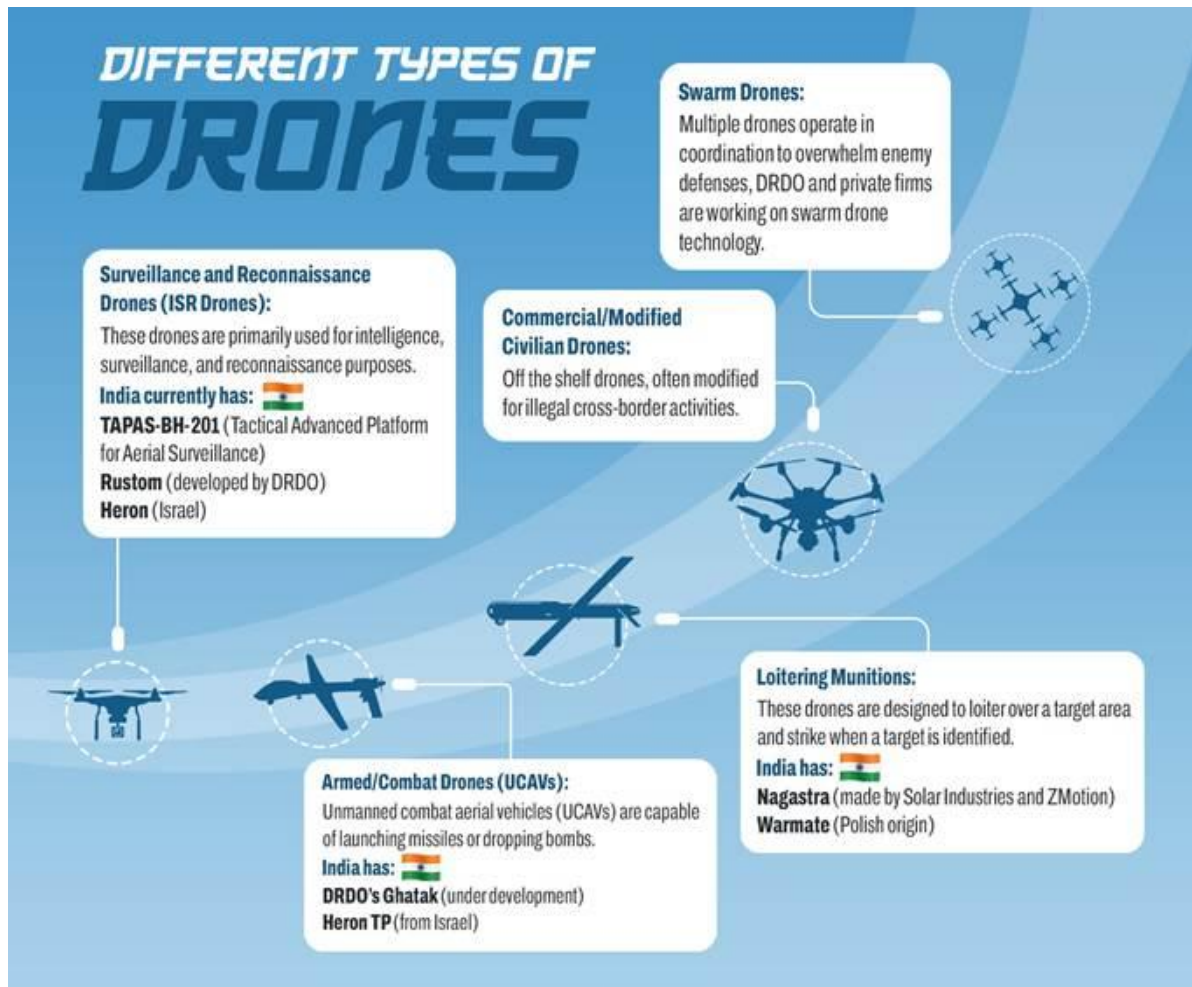
INDIA Mountain Peaks



INDIA Mountain Ranges







SCALP MISSILE WARRIORS OF OPERATION SINDOOR

SCALP
Also known as Storm Shadow

Guidance system: **GPS, INS, IIR & TERPROM**

Transport: **Mirage 2000, Rafale, Su-24, Tornado, Typhoon, Gripen**

Source: MBDA

- HEIGHT: **480 mm**
- WIDTH: **630 mm**
- WINGSPAN: **3 m**
- OPERATIONAL RANGE: **550 km**
- MAXIMUM SPEED: **Mach 0.95 (323 m/s)**
- MASS: **1,300 kg**
- WARHEAD WEIGHT: **450 kg**
- LENGTH: **5.1 m**

What is Territorial Army?

- The Territorial Army (TA) is a voluntary force of civilians donning the uniform for a few months every year without joining the regular Army

- Those interested can join the TA from the age of 18- 42 years

- The maximum rank reached is that of a Brigadier

- One of the eligibility criteria is that an individual must be well-settled and employed

- The TA also has departmental units such as Railways, IOC, ONGC, etc

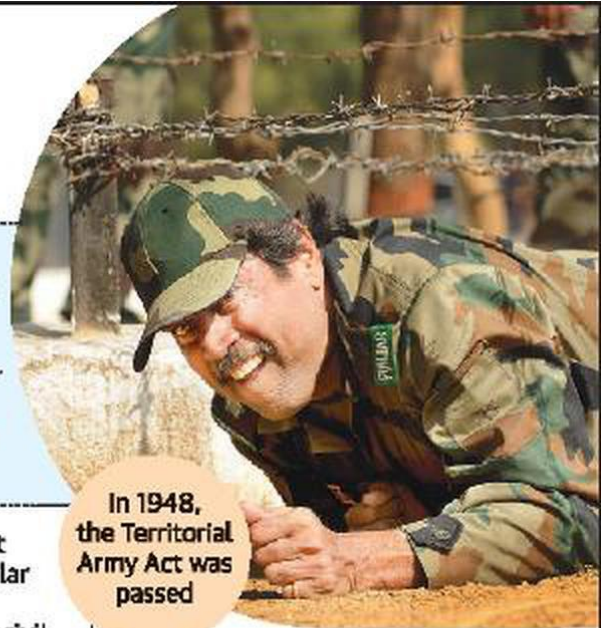
- The TA was raised by the British in 1920 with two wings – one for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the other for Indian volunteers

- Of late, the TA has become a way of lateral entry with officers being taken for full-time employment

- It is a part of the regular Army and assists it in civil administration, maintenance of essential services and so on

In 1948, the Territorial Army Act was passed

- It has many public personalities like MP Anurag Thakur, actor Mohanlal, cricketers Kapil Dev, M.S. Dhoni and Sachin Tendulkar holding honorary ranks



The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT)

- The distribution of waters of the Indus and its tributaries between India and Pakistan is governed by the Indus Water Treaty (IWT).

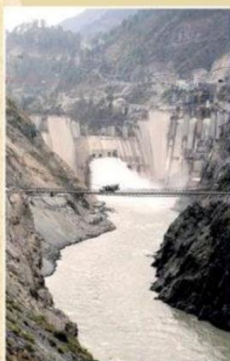
- Was signed on Sept 19, 1960, between India, Pakistan and a representative of World Bank after eight years of negotiations.

- Partition of India cut across the Indus river basin, which has the Indus river, plus five of its main tributaries.

Western rivers

Chenab, Jhelum, Indus

India's rights over these rivers: Limited – can set up certain irrigation, run-of-the-river power plants, very limited storage, domestic and non-consumptive use, all subject to conditions

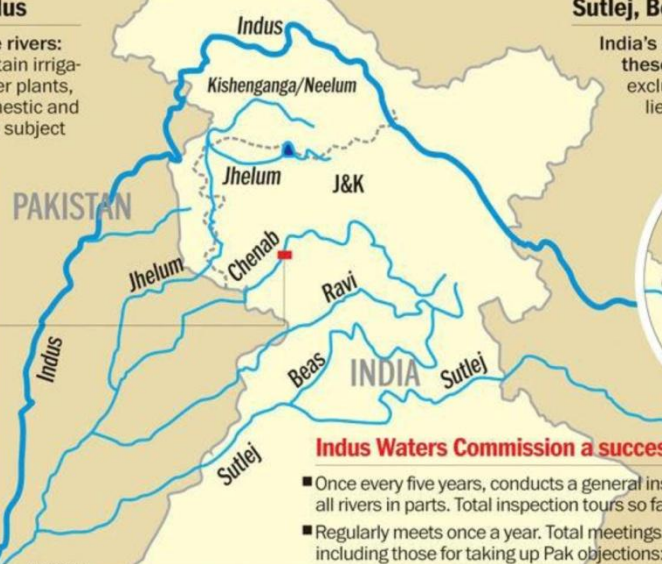


Baglihar dam on Chenab

Eastern rivers

Sutlej, Beas, Ravi

India's rights over these rivers: All exclusive rights lie with India.



Indus Waters Commission a success story

- Once every five years, conducts a general inspection of all rivers in parts. Total inspection tours so far: Over 100
- Regularly meets once a year. Total meetings thus far, including those for taking up Pak objections: Over 100



INDIA'S MULTIPURPOSE DAMS ON THE EASTERN RIVERS OF THE INDUS WATERS TREATY



Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Power and Punjab government