



DATE: 26 APRIL 2026

1 Registrar General of India (Source: The Hindu)

The Registrar-General and Census Commissioner of India (RGI) is the top authority for managing Census operations and civil registration across the country.

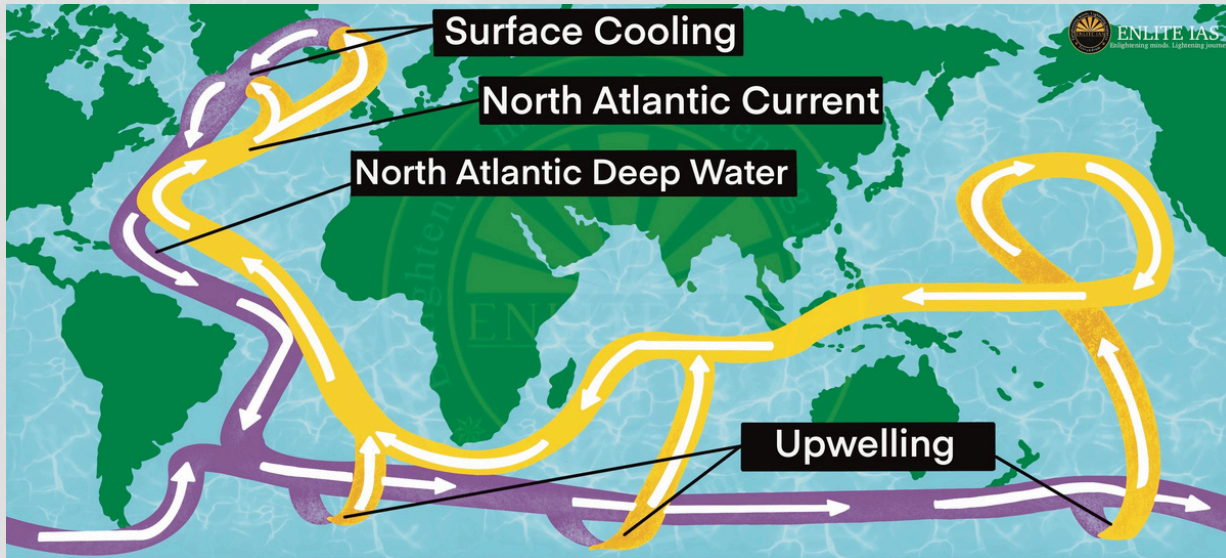
- Formed in 1961 under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Functions
 - Conducts the decennial Census of India under the Census Act, 1948.
 - Oversees compulsory registration of births and deaths under the Registration and Birth and Death Act, 1969.
 - Conducts bi-annual sample surveys to provide reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate, IMR, and MMR.
 - It maintains a database of all people usually residing in India, under the Citizenship Act, 1955, and Citizenship Rules, 2003.
 - Documents consistently used mother tongues across Census decades.

2 Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) (Source: The Indian Express)

- *It is a large system of ocean currents in the Atlantic Ocean, part of the global Thermohaline Circulation (also called the "Global Conveyor Belt").*
- *AMOC transports warm, salty surface water northward and cold, deep water southward*

How does it work?

- Warm surface water flows from the tropics to the North Atlantic (e.g., Gulf Stream).
- In the North Atlantic, the water cools and sinks due to increasing density (from cooling and salinity).
- The cold, dense water flows southward at deep ocean levels.
- Eventually, it upwells in the Southern Ocean and elsewhere, completing the circulation loop.



3 Anti - Defection Law (Source: The Indian Express)

- Introduced in India in 1985 under the 52nd Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - Mention in the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution
- **What is it?:** It lays down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection.
- **Aim:** The main aim of this schedule was to prevent political defections and to strengthen democracy by bringing stability in politics and making members of parliament more responsible and loyal to their parties.
- **Deciding Authority:** Presiding officer of the house.
- **Grounds of Disqualification**
 - He voluntarily gives up his membership in a political party.
 - He disobeys the directions of his political party or votes or does not vote in the legislature contrary to the directions of his political party
 - After the election, he joined another political party.
 - If a nominated member joins any political party after 6 months from the day he becomes a member of the legislature.
- **Exemption**
 - Disqualification of a member is not applied in case of a merger, provided that this merger with or into another party shall be done with the consent of at least two-thirds of its legislators.
- It exempts the speaker, chairman, and deputy chairman of various legislative houses from disqualification on the grounds of defection.