



DATE: 9 APRIL 2026

1 Periyar Tiger Reserve (Source: The Hindu)

- **Location:** Idukki, Kerala
- **Main Rivers:** Mullayar and Periyar.
- **Associated Tribal Community:** Mannans, Paliyans, Malayarayans, Mala Pandarams, Uralis, and Ulladans.
- **Vegetation:** tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, and moist deciduous forest with species like teak, mangoes, rosewood, and jamun.
- **Fauna:** Elephants, Sambar, Gaur, Mouse Deer, Indian Wild Dog, and Tiger.





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2 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Source: *The Hindu*)

The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023, reserves one-third of seats for women in the Lok Sabha, state legislative assemblies, and the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

- It aims to boost women's political participation amid India's patriarchal landscape.
- Known as Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, it builds on the 73rd and 74th Amendments' success in local bodies.

Key Provision

- **Articles Amended:** Article 239AA of the Constitution was amended to reserve one-third of seats for women in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- **Articles Inserted:** Three new articles were inserted into the Constitution:
 - **Article 330A:** Reserves one-third of seats for women in the Lok Sabha, including seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).
 - **Article 332A:** Reserves one-third of seats for women in the State Assemblies, including seats reserved for SCs and STs.
 - **Article 334A:** Specifies that the Act shall come into effect after the next delimitation of constituencies, has a 15-year sunset clause, and allows for extension and periodic rotation of seats by law.



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3 PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (Source: The Hindu)

PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana is a flagship government scheme to promote rooftop solar installations for households and it was launched in 2024.

- Under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)
- It is a central sector scheme.
- The households will be able to get 300 units of electricity free every month.

Implementation

- National Level: Managed by the National Programme Implementation Agency (NPIA).
- State Level: Managed by State Implementation Agencies (SIAs), which are the Distribution Utilities (DISCOMs) or Power/Energy Departments of the respective states or UTs.

Subsidy

- The scheme provides subsidies to reduce the cost of installing solar rooftop systems. The subsidy is capped at 3kW.
 - 60% subsidy for solar systems up to 2kW capacity.
 - 40% subsidy for systems between 2kW to 3kW capacity.

Additional Features

- A "Model Solar Village" will be developed in each district to serve as a demonstration project and promote rooftop solar adoption in rural areas.
- Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions will receive incentives to promote rooftop solar installations in their respective areas.
- Collateral-free loans up to ₹2 lakh at a 6.75% subsidised interest rate through 12 Public Sector Banks.





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Fact

- Chandigarh and Daman & Diu have achieved 100% of their rooftop solar targets for government buildings.
- Gujarat is the top-performing state in solar rooftop installations, followed by Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.

Solar Potential of India

- According to the study, India has a total potential of 10,830 GW, including 4,909 GW from ground-mounted, 4,177 GW from Agri-PV, and 960 GW from rooftop solar.
- Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka hold high potential due to large, arid landmasses and high solar irradiation.

4 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) *(Source: The Hindu)*

It is an international treaty formed in the Rio Earth Summit (1992) to coordinate the global response to climate change.

- **Headquarters:** Bonn, Germany
- **Objectives**
 - The primary role of UNFCCC is to provide a framework for negotiating specific international treaties, known as “protocols.”
 - UNFCCC itself sets no binding limits but aims to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level preventing dangerous consequences.
- **Funding:** Under the Green Environment Fund (GEF)
- **Major COPs and Outcomes**
 - COP 3 (1997): Kyoto Protocol
 - COP 16 (2010): Established the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
 - COP 21 (2015): Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).