



**DATE: 4 MAY 2026**

## **1 Kalapani-Limpiyadhura-Lipulekh Trijunction (Kalapani Region)** (Source: The Hindu)

- This is a 35-square-kilometre area located in the northwestern part of Nepal, near the tri-junction where India, Nepal, and China meet.
- Kalapani is a valley that is administered by India as a part of the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. It is situated on the Kailash Mansarovar route.
- The Kali River in the Kalapani region demarcates the border between India and Nepal.
  - Border designated by Treaty of Sugauli (1816)
  - Land east of the Kali River came under Nepal's control, while territory west of the river became part of British India (present-day India).

The Treaty of Sugauli was signed by the Kingdom of Nepal and British India (after the Anglo-Nepalese War) in 1816.



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## 2 CARICOM (Source: The Hindu)

*It is an organization of Caribbean countries and dependencies, originally established in 1973 by the Treaty of Chaguaramas as the Caribbean Community and Common Market.*

### Headquarters

- Georgetown, Guyana

### Objectives

- Promote economic integration and cooperation among its members;
- To ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared;
- To coordinate foreign policy;

### Members

- **Members:** Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.
- **Associate Member:** Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- **Observer Status:** Aruba, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.



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## 3 Great Nicobar Project (Source: The Hindu)

*The Great Nicobar project envisions to develop the remote location considering its strategic location.*

- *The island is positioned strategically at the mouth of the Malacca Strait which is one of the world's busiest maritime chokepoints.*

### **Issues Raised Against the Project**

- Protection of coral reef colonies,
- Nesting sites of leatherback turtles
- Located in ecologically protected zones.
- The rights of the Nicobarese and the Shompen communities can be affected.

### **What do you need to know?**

- The project is headed by NITI Aayog and implemented by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation.
- It envisions in transforming the remote outpost into a major transshipment and defence hub.
- It consists of an integrated city-state designed to serve both commercial and military purposes.
- The project envisions an international Container Transshipment Terminal in Galathea Bay.
- A new greenfield airport serving both civilian and military needs is planned for 24/7 operations
- A new township to accommodate more than 3.5 lakh people who are expected to live here after the project starts. The township will be powered by a new 450-MVA gas- and solar-based power plant.



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## 4 Outer Space Treaty (OST) (Source: The Hindu)

*The Outer Space Treaty (OST) of 1967 is the foundational international law governing space, adopted by the UN in 1967, requiring peaceful use, banning weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) in orbit, and prohibiting national appropriation of celestial bodies.*

- Signed by 103 countries and ratified by key nations such as the UK, Russia, and the US. India is also signatory to the treaty.
- The Outer Space Treaty assigns international accountability to member states for their activities in outer space, encompassing the moon and other celestial bodies, regardless of whether these endeavors are carried out by governmental bodies or non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- They are obligated to ensure that such activities adhere to the treaty's principles, which emphasise peaceful exploration and use of outer space, international cooperation, non-appropriation, and non-weaponization. Additionally, states must authorise and supervise all relevant activities.



- The Outer Space Treaty also establishes liability for damage, holding launching states internationally accountable for any harm caused to another State Party, its citizens, or entities on Earth, in the atmosphere, or in outer space, resulting from their space objects or components.