

## 1 Indus Water Treaty (Source: Indian Express)

- It was signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan with World Bank mediation, allocating waters of the Indus River system to resolve post-partition disputes.
- India controls the Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) for unrestricted use.
- Pakistan manages the Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab), allocated 80%, with India permitted limited irrigation and unlimited non-consumptive uses like hydropower.
- India has suspended the IWT in the aftermath of the Pahalgam terror attack in April 2025.



### Hydroelectric Run-of-the-River (ROR) Projects

- **Kishanganga Hydroelectric Project (Jhelum Tributary):** Located in J&K, this project diverts water from the Kishanganga (Neelum in Pakistan) to a power plant in the Jhelum basin.
- **Ratle Hydroelectric Project (Chenab River):** Located in Kishtwar district, J&K. This project is a major point of dispute, with Pakistan raising objections regarding its design and capacity.
- **Baglihar Dam (Chenab River):** A substantial ROR project in Doda/Ramban district. It was the first major project where Pakistan requested a Neutral Expert, who largely ruled in India's favor.
- **Pakal Dul Hydro Electric Project (Marusudar River):** A large tributary of the Chenab, this project is located in Kishtwar, J&K.
- **Lower Kalnai Project (Chenab River):** Located in Doda district, J&K, this is another project facing scrutiny from Pakistan under IWT provisions.
- **Tulbul Navigation Project (Jhelum):** Although mainly for navigation, its regulation of Wular Lake water impacts hydropower generation.



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## 2 Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) (Source: The Indian Express)

*He was a visionary poet, philosopher, and social reformer who reshaped Indian literature and the cultural identity of modern India.*

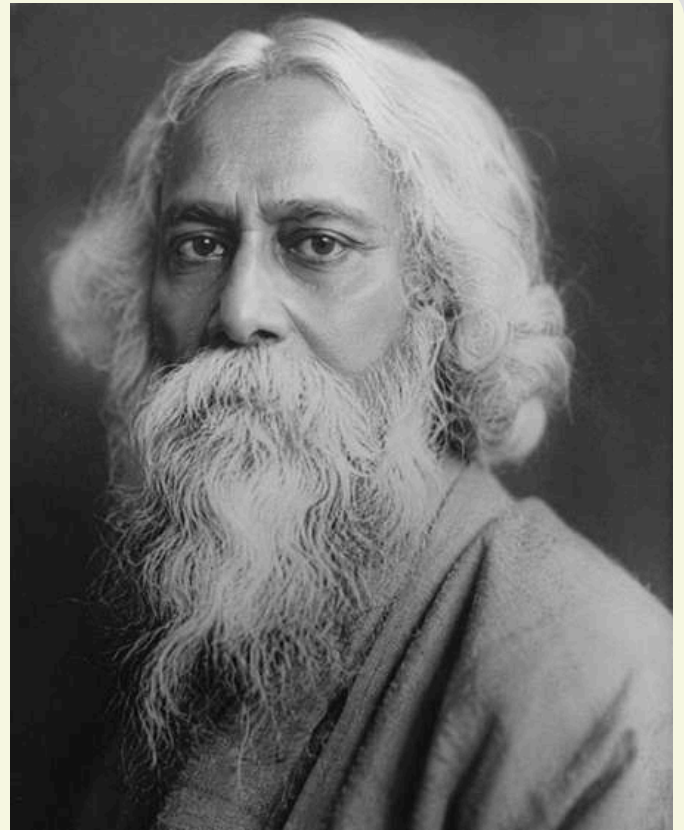
- Born in Calcutta

### Contributions of Rabindranath Tagore to Literature and Art

- His poetic masterpiece Gitanjali won him the Nobel Prize (1913), and his works, like *The Home and the World*, provided critical commentary on Indian nationalism and modernity.
- Tagore also composed the national anthems of two nations: India's *Jana Gana Mana* and Bangladesh's *Amar Sonar Bangla*.

### As a Social Reformer

- He denounced imperialism and protested the atrocities of British rule, as evidenced by his renunciation of knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- He also founded Visva-Bharati University in 1901, an institution that emphasized holistic and multicultural education, blending Eastern and Western ideals.



### Ideology of Him

- Tagore was a humanist and universalist who believed in the unity of mankind beyond national and cultural boundaries.
- His philosophy promoted tolerance, spiritual values, and the idea of a global culture rooted in mutual respect and shared humanity.
- He actively criticized the partition of Bengal.



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## 3 Election Commission of India (Source: The Indian Express)

- *The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India.*
  - Election Management
  - Preparing Electoral Roll
  - Party Recognition
  - Declaring Model Code of Conduct
- The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.
  - *Under Article 324, which is part of Part XV (Article 324-329) of the Constitution.*

### Composition

- At present, it is a multi-member body that consists of the chief election commissioner and two election commissioners
  - Originally, the commission had only one election commissioner, but after the Election Commissioner Amendment Act 1989, it was made a multi-member body.

### Provisions of the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023

- **Qualifications**
  - be holding or have held a post equivalent to Secretary to the Government of India.
  - possess integrity and experience in managing and conducting elections.
- **Search Committee: Composition**
  - Headed by the Minister of Law and Justice.
  - Includes two members (rank of Secretary or higher)
- **Select Committee: Composition**
  - Prime Minister (Chairperson).
  - Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People (Member).
  - Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister (Member)
- **Appointment:** By the President based on the recommendation of the Selection Committee
- **Tenure:** 6 years or until 65 years of age, whichever is earlier
  - Re-appointment is not allowed.
- **Salary and Benefits:** Salary is equivalent to that of a Supreme Court Judge.
- **Resignation:** CEC or EC can resign by writing to the President.
- **Removal**
  - **CEC:** Can be removed like a Supreme Court Judge.
  - **ECs:** Require the recommendation of the CEC for removal.
- **Legal Protection:** Protected from civil or criminal proceedings for acts or words spoken in an official capacity.