



DATE: 19 JUNE 2026

1 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (Source : The Hindu)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an autonomous intergovernmental organization established in 1957 under the United Nations system.

- Aiming to promote the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear energy worldwide, while preventing its military use, including nuclear weapons proliferation.

Objectives

- To assist its member states in applying nuclear science and technology for peace, development, and health;
- To develop and enforce nuclear safety and security standards, protecting people and the environment from ionising radiation;
- To verify through its inspection system that nuclear materials are used only for peaceful purposes, especially under treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Facts To Know

- Formed on the principle of Atoms For Peace.
- Headquarters: Vienna, Austria.
- Award: Nobel Peace Prize in 2005.
- It reports to both the UNGA and the UNSC.
- The IAEA has 178 member states, India being one of the founding members of it.





DATE: 19 JUNE 2026

2 Factors Influencing Indian Monsoon (Source: The Indian Express)

Somali Jet

- *The Somali Jet is a fast-moving air stream over the Horn of Africa, flowing from southwest to northeast over the Arabian Sea during the Southwest Monsoon (June to September).*
- It plays a vital role in the onset of the Indian Southwest Monsoon, helping to pull moist air from the Indian Ocean toward India, initiating monsoon rains.
- The jet is crucial for moisture transport, delivering moist air into the Indian subcontinent, which brings heavy rainfall during the monsoon.
- The strength and direction of the Somali Jet affect the distribution and amount of rainfall, with a strong jet ensuring more rainfall and a weak jet causing droughts or reduced rainfall.
- Monsoon breaks (dry spells during the monsoon) are influenced by shifts or weakening of the Somali Jet.
- The Somali Jet is impacted by climate phenomena like El Niño and La Niña, with El Niño weakening the jet and reducing monsoon rains, while La Niña strengthens it.
- The jet also interacts with the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), which can influence the jet's strength and the monsoon's performance.

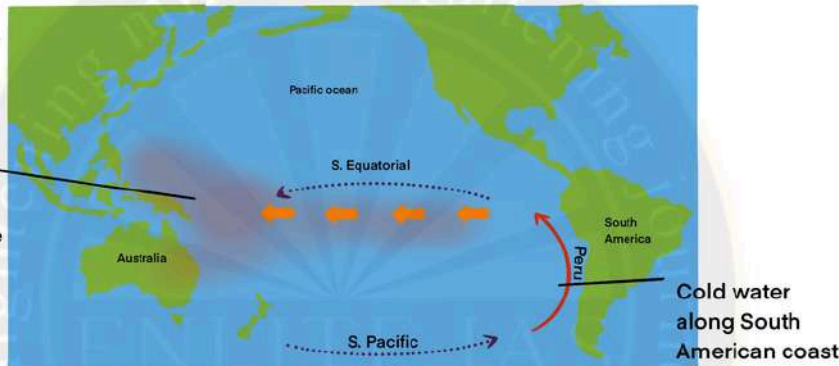
EL -Niño / La - Niña

- **El Niño:**
 - Causes monsoon deficit and reduced rainfall in India.
 - Weakens the Somali Jet, decreasing moisture flow to India.
 - Leads to droughts, delayed monsoons, and crop failures.
- **La Niña:**
 - Causes above-average rainfall and intense monsoons in India.
 - Strengthens the Somali Jet, bringing more moisture to the subcontinent.
 - Results in heavy rains and flooding in some areas.

THE EL NINO PHENOMENON

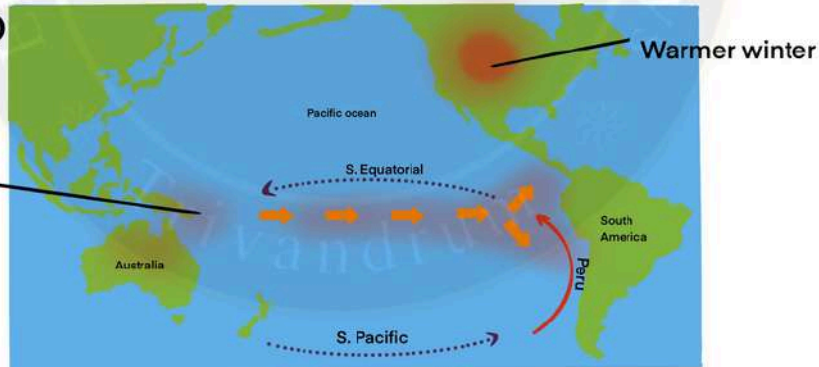
NORMAL YEAR

Equatorial winds gather warm water pool toward the west



EL NINO YEAR

Easterly winds weaken warm water to move eastward.



Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

- The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is a climatic phenomenon in the Indian Ocean that influences the monsoon season in India. It refers to the difference in sea surface temperatures between the western and eastern parts of the Indian Ocean.
- **Impact**
 - **Positive IOD:**
 - Warmer western Indian Ocean, cooler eastern Indian Ocean.
 - Enhances monsoon rainfall over India.
 - Leads to stronger monsoon winds and better moisture supply.
 - Associated with above-average rainfall.
 - **Negative IOD:**
 - Cooler western Indian Ocean, warmer eastern Indian Ocean.
 - Weakens the monsoon and causes below-average rainfall.
 - Can lead to drought conditions in parts of India.



DATE: 19 JUNE 2026

Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO)

- *A tropical atmospheric phenomenon with an eastward-moving pulse of convection and circulation, typically taking 30-60 days for a complete cycle.*
- **MJO Phases:**
 - **Phase 1 (Convective):** Enhances monsoon rainfall over India.
 - **Phase 2 (Suppressed):** Reduces monsoon rainfall, causing dry spells.
 - **Phase 3 (Convective):** Strengthens monsoon, leading to increased rainfall.
 - **Phase 4 (Suppressed):** Causes drier conditions, leading to a break in the monsoon.
- **Monsoon Impact:**
 - **Active Phases (Phase 1 & 3):** Result in enhanced rainfall and stronger monsoon conditions.
 - **Suppressed Phases (Phases 2 & 4):** Lead to dry spells and reduced rainfall.



DATE: 19 JUNE 2026

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.