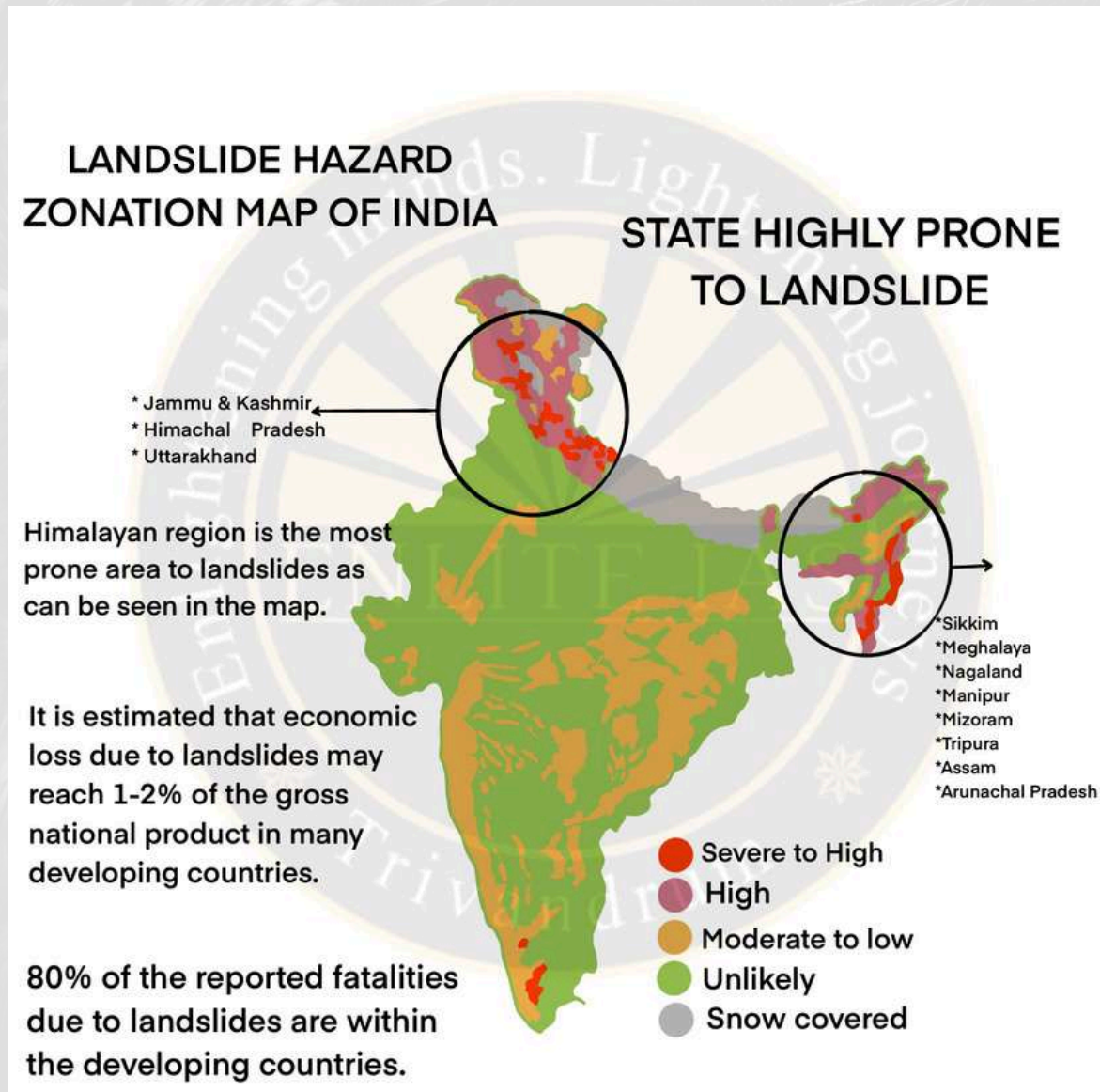


## 1 Landslides (Source: The Indian Express)

*It is the movement of rock mass or debris down the slope, and it is a type of mass wasting.*

### Landslide Vulnerability Zones of India

- Around 12.6% of the land area, excluding snow-covered areas, is prone to landslide hazards.



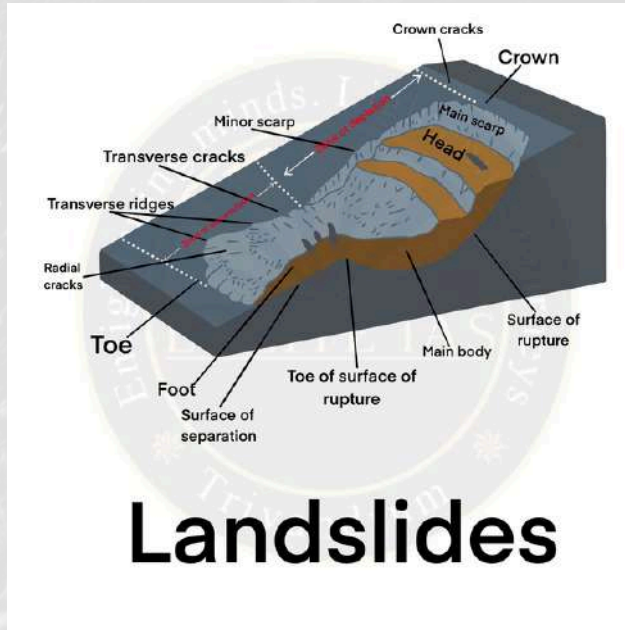


DATE: 11 JULY 2026

Zones	Explanation
Very High Vulnerability Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relatively young mountains in the Himalayas and Andaman and Nicobar islands.</li><li>• Western Ghats and Nilgiris</li><li>• Northeastern regions</li></ul>
High Vulnerability Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Himalayan states and the states of the northeastern regions except the plains of Assam.</li></ul>
Moderate to Low Vulnerability Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trans - Himalayan areas of Ladakh and Spiti, Aravalis, rain shadow areas in Western and Eastern Ghats, and Deccan Plateau.</li></ul>
Other Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal (except Darjeeling), Assam (except Karbi Anglong), and coastal regions of the southern regions</li></ul>

### Causes of Landslides

- **Natural Causes:** Heavy rainfall, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and the melting of glaciers.
- **Man-made Causes:** Deforestation, Mining operations, and Infrastructure development.



## 2 Great Indian Bustard (Source: The Indian Express)

*Rajasthan's state bird, and it is one of the heaviest flying birds in the world.*

### Need To Know

- **Ecological Habitat:** Grasslands
- **Threats:** Electrocution with power transmission lines, hunting, and Habitat loss
- **Protection Status:**
  - **IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered
  - **CITES:** Appendix 1
  - **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS):** Appendix I
  - **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:** Schedule 1




### Desert National Park

- It is located in the Thar Desert and is one of the key habitats of Great Indian Bustard
- It is one of the largest national parks in India.

## 3 Inflation - Causes, Types (Sources: The Indian Express)








# INFLATION










A sustained rise in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over time.












CAUSES OF INFLATION


<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>DEMAND PULL INFLATION</b></p>  <p>Arises when aggregate demand in the economy becomes more than aggregate supply.</p> <p>Reasons –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rise in population</li> <li>• Black money</li> <li>• Rise in income</li> </ul>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>COST PUSH INFLATION</b></p>  <p>Decrease in aggregate supply of goods and services results in an increase in cost of production.</p> <p>Reasons –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure bottlenecks raise production and distribution cost</li> <li>• Rise in minimum support price</li> <li>• Rise in international price</li> <li>• Hoarding and black marketing</li> <li>• Rise in indirect taxes</li> </ul>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>BUILT-IN INFLATION</b></p>  <p>Firms pass the higher labour costs on to their customers as higher prices. It becomes a vicious cycle of higher price–higher labour cost–higher price.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>MONETARY INFLATION</b></p>  <p>RBI printing more and more money (deficit financing) can cause inflation. Monetary inflation is a sustained increase in the money supply of a country (or currency area).</p>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p><b>STRUCTURAL INFLATION</b></p>  <p>Due to the weak structure of the institutions and markets in the economies, mostly the developing and low-income ones.</p> <p>Examples –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artificial shortage of foods/goods due to hoarding</li> <li>• Poor agriculture produce due to poor monsoons, inadequate irrigation facilities etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p><b>PROFIT-INDUCED INFLATION</b></p>  <p>If the producers, due to their monopoly position, tend to mark-up their profit margin, it will lead to profit-induced inflation.</p>
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IMPACT OF INFLATION

<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>REDUCES PURCHASING POWER</b></p>  <p>People can buy less with the same income, lowering the standard of living.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>HURTS SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS</b></p>  <p>Real value of savings declines; discourages long-term investment.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>INCREASES COST OF PRODUCTION</b></p>  <p>Higher input costs reduce profitability and may lead to lower output.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>ADVERSE EFFECT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH</b></p>  <p>High inflation creates uncertainty, reduces output and slows economic growth.</p>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p><b>WIDENS INCOME INEQUALITY</b></p>  <p>The poor are hit harder than the rich, increasing inequality in society.</p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p><b>AFFECTS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS</b></p>  <p>Higher domestic prices make exports costlier and imports cheaper, worsening trade deficit.</p>	<p><b>7</b></p> <p><b>CAUSES SOCIAL UNREST</b></p>  <p>Rising prices can lead to dissatisfaction, strikes and political instability.</p>
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MEASURES TO CONTROL INFLATION

<p><b>A. DEMAND SIDE MEASURES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>FISCAL DISCIPLINE</b> Reduce fiscal deficit through prudent taxation and controlled government expenditure.</li> <li> <b>REDUCE EXCESS DEMAND</b> Lower disposable income by reducing subsidies, controlling credit growth, and increasing taxes.</li> <li> <b>DELAY NON-ESSENTIAL EXPENDITURE</b> Postpone non-essential public expenditure to cool down the economy.</li> <li> <b>INCREASE SAVINGS</b> Encourage savings through small savings schemes and attractive interest rates.</li> </ul>	<p><b>B. SUPPLY SIDE MEASURES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>INCREASE PRODUCTION</b> Boost production in agriculture, industry and services to increase aggregate supply.</li> <li> <b>IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE</b> Develop infrastructure to reduce bottlenecks in production and distribution.</li> <li> <b>MAINTAIN ADEQUATE STOCKS</b> Build buffer stocks of essential commodities to ensure availability and prevent hoarding.</li> <li> <b>CHECK HOARDING &amp; BLACK MARKETING</b> Strict enforcement of laws against hoarding and black marketing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>C. MONETARY MEASURES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>CONTROL MONEY SUPPLY</b> RBI controls money supply through open market operations, cash reserve ratio (CRR) and SLR.</li> <li> <b>INCREASE INTEREST RATES</b> Higher repo rate discourages borrowing and reduces demand in the economy.</li> <li> <b>CREDIT CONTROL</b> RBI regulates bank credit to prevent excessive lending and speculative activities.</li> <li> <b>MANAGE INFLATION EXPECTATIONS</b> Clear communication and timely actions by RBI anchor inflation expectations.</li> </ul>
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Low and stable inflation is essential for sustainable economic growth, equitable development and overall welfare of the society.

