

DATE: 2 JULY 2026

1

## Santhal Rebellion (1855 - 56) (Source: The Indian Express)

*The Santhal Rebellion (also called the Santhal Hul) was a tribal uprising by the Santhal people of the Rajmahal hills and neighbouring districts against the East India Company, zamindars, and exploitative moneylenders*

### Major Leaders

- Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu

### Causes

- Exploitation by zamindars and moneylenders (dikus).
- Heavy taxes and land alienation under colonial revenue/land systems.
- Displacement of the traditional tribal economy and social distress.

### Course and Tactics

- Began in June 1855, with ~60,000 Santhals rising against the East India Company.
- Adopted guerrilla warfare tactics.
- Rebellion spread across Jharkhand, Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha.
- Sidhu Murmu was executed in 1855; Kanhu Murmu in 1856; heavy suppression followed.

### Outcome

- Creation of Santhal Parganas





DATE: 2 JULY 2026

## 2 Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) (Source: The Source)

*A JPC is an ad-hoc and bipartisan committee constituted to examine specific matters such as proposed legislation or policy issues in detail.*

### **Facts To Know**

- Formed under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.
- The Lok Sabha Speaker constitutes the JPC, and members are drawn from both Houses of Parliament.
- The committee has 31 member ((21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha)

### **Functions**

- Examines bills, policies, or specific issues referred to it.
- Consults stakeholders, experts, and officials for a comprehensive analysis.
- Can summon documents, witnesses, and experts for deliberations.
- The committee's recommendations are advisory and not mandatory for the government to follow.



DATE: 2 JULY 2026

## 3 World Bank Group (Source: The Hindu)

### Aim

- To reduce global poverty and support sustainable development through financial and technical assistance.

### Formation

- Established in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference alongside the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

### Headquarters

- Washington, D.C., USA.

### Key Activities

- Providing loans for projects that promote economic development and reduce poverty.
- Funding major infrastructure projects (e.g., roads, water systems, and schools).
- Offering technical expertise to developing nations.

### Five Institutions of the World Bank Group

- **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):** The foundational arm of the bank. It provides loans, guarantees, and advisory services to middle-income and creditworthy low-income sovereign governments.
- **International Development Association (IDA):** Focuses exclusively on the world's poorest countries. It provides grants and "concessional" loans (credits with zero or ultra-low interest and long repayment periods).
- **International Finance Corporation (IFC):** The private-sector arm of the group. It promotes sustainable economic growth in developing countries by financing private sector investments, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.
- **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA):** Promotes foreign direct investment (FDI) into developing nations by offering political risk insurance (guarantees against non-commercial risks like war, terrorism, civil disturbance, and expropriation) to investors and lenders.
- **International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID):** An autonomous international arbitration institution designed to facilitate the conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes between foreign investors and host states.