

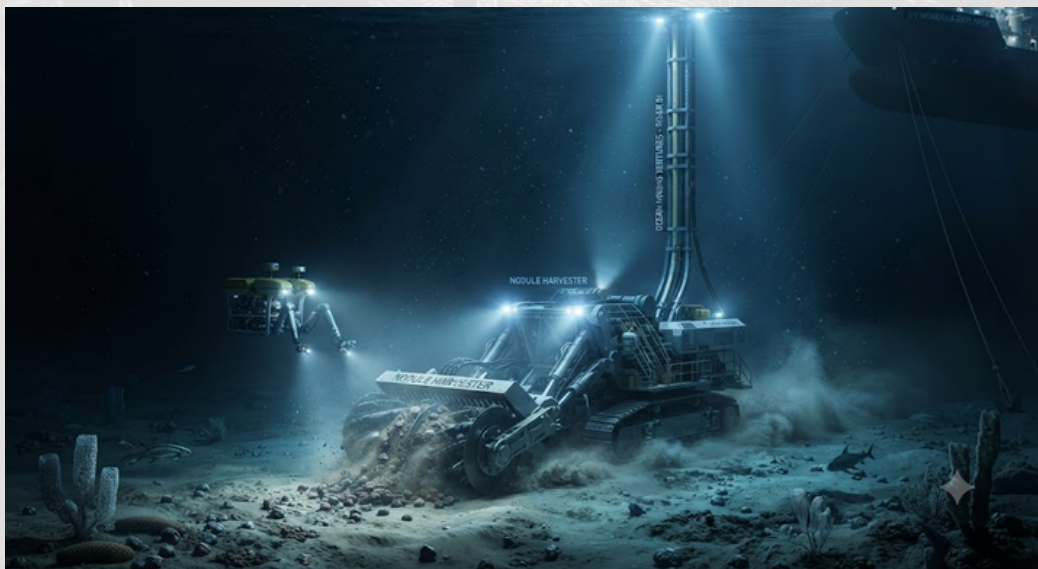
1 Deep Ocean Mission (Source: The Hindu)

Ministry and Objective

- **Ministry:** Ministry of Earth Sciences
- **Objective:** To explore the deep ocean for resources and develop deep-sea technologies to use ocean resources sustainably.

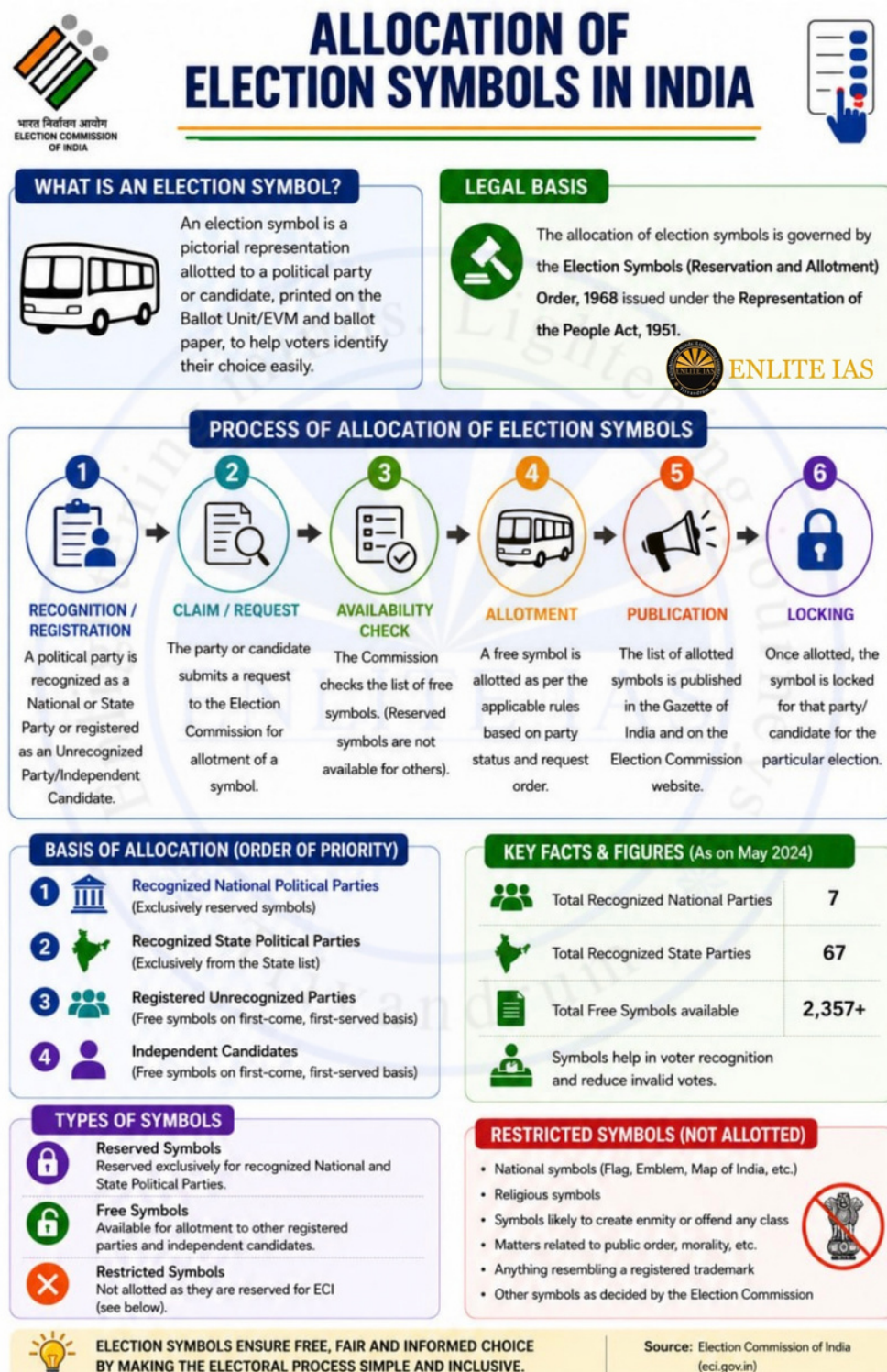
Components of Deep Ocean Mission

- **Deep-Sea Mining & Manned Submersible:** Development of technologies for mining polymetallic nodules and a manned submersible capable of carrying three persons to about 6,000 m depth.
- **Samudrayaan Mission:** India's manned deep-ocean exploration programme. The indigenous submersible MATSYA 6000 is being developed for this purpose.
- **Ocean Climate Advisory Services:** Study long-term changes in the ocean and develop models to understand their influence on climate and weather.
- **Deep-Sea Biodiversity:** Explore and conserve deep-sea flora, fauna, and microbial resources, including their potential sustainable uses.
- **Deep-Ocean Survey:** Identification and mapping of hydrothermal minerals and other resources in the Indian Ocean.
- **Ocean Energy & Freshwater:** Development of technologies for energy generation and freshwater production from the ocean.
- **Marine Station for Ocean Biology:** Development of facilities for research and innovation in marine biology and biotechnology.



2 Allocation of Election Symbols in India and Classification of Political Parties (Source: The Hindu)

Allocation of Election Symbols in India





DATE: 19 SEPTEMBER 2026

Classification of Political Parties

- **Conditions for Recognition as a National Party**

- If it secures six per cent of valid votes polled in any four or more states at a general election to the Lok Sabha or to the legislative assembly; and, in addition, it wins four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states.
- If it wins two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election; and these candidates are elected from three states;
- If it is recognised as a state party in four states.

- **Conditions for Recognition as a State Party**

- If it secures six per cent of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned; and, in addition, it wins 2 seats in the assembly of the state concerned.
- If it secures six per cent of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the Lok Sabha from the state concerned; and, in addition, it wins 1 seat in the Lok Sabha from the state concerned.
- If it wins three per cent of seats in the legislative assembly at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned or 3 seats in the assembly, whichever is more.
- If it wins 1 seat in the Lok Sabha for every 25 seats or any fraction thereof allotted to the state at a general election to the Lok Sabha from the state concerned.
- If it secures eight per cent of the total valid votes polled in the state at a General Election to the Lok Sabha from the state or to the legislative assembly of the state.

- **Registered Unrecognised Political Party (RUPP)**

DATE: 19 SEPTEMBER 2026

3 Geneva Conventions (Source: The Indian Express)

The Geneva Conventions are the core treaties of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Adopted in 1949 and came into effect in 1950, they seek to protect people who are not, or are no longer, participating in hostilities during armed conflicts.

Four Geneva Conventions

- **First Convention:** Protects wounded and sick members of armed forces on land, along with medical personnel and facilities.
- **Second Convention:** Protects wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea.
- **Third Convention:** Deals with the treatment of Prisoners of War (POWs). It requires humane treatment and prohibits torture and degrading treatment.
- **Fourth Convention:** Protects civilians during war, particularly civilians under enemy control and in occupied territories.

Additional Protocols

- **Additional Protocol I (1977):** Strengthens protection for victims of international armed conflicts.
- **Additional Protocol II (1977):** Protects in certain non-international armed conflicts, such as conflicts between state forces and organized armed groups.
- **Additional Protocol III (2005):** Introduced the Red Crystal as an additional protective emblem alongside the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

India's Stand

- India has ratified all four 1949 Geneva Conventions.
- India has not ratified the Additional Protocol.

Location: Geneva, Switzerland

