World Inequality Report 2026 Released

This is the 3rd edition of the report after 2018 and 2022, prepared by the World Inequality Lab. Key Findings of the Report

- ▶ Global Wealth Concentration: Top 1% control 37% and top 10% share 75% of all global wealth.
 - India: Top 1% holds about 40% and top 10% hold around 65% of total wealth.
- ➤ Global Income Concentration: Top 10% share 53% of global income.
 - India: Top 1% earns around 23% and top 10% capture 58% of national income.
- ➤ Wealth Growth: Since the 1990s, the wealth of billionaires has grown (at 8%) nearly twice the rate of bottom half of the population.
- ➤ Climate Inequality: Top 10% account for 77% of carbon emissions, while the poorest half accounts for only 3%.
- Structural Imbalance: Each year Global South transfer more than 1% of world GDP to Global North through debt service, profit repatriation, and financial flows (3 times more than development aid).

Policy Recommendations in the Report

- Progressive Taxation and Tax Justice: Global minimum tax on billionaires and international anti-evasion coordination to fund public goods and cut inequality.
- Public Investment: Fund free high-quality education, healthcare, childcare, and nutrition to reduce early disparities and boost opportunities.
- Redistributive Programs: Use cash transfers, pensions, and unemployment benefits to shift resources downward.
- Gender Equality Measures: Provide affordable childcare and parental leave, enforce equal pay, and protect against discrimination to redistribute unpaid care work.
- Climate Policy Focused on Ownership: Climate subsidies with progressive taxes and green investments by public sector (instead of private) to reach net-zero without wealth concentration.
- International Financial Reform: Introduce global currency, centralized credit systems, and surplus taxes to aid social investment in developing countries.

OpenAl CEO Sam Altman underlines Al's growing role in parenting

The rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is raising questions regarding the potential **benefits and risks** associated with using **AI in Parenting**.

Benefits of AI in Parenting

- Enhanced Cognitive skills: All can help provide personalized education as opposed to "one-size-fits-all" education.
 ⊕ E.g. Al-powered toys like COSMO help boost children's creativity and problem-solving skills.
- Reduces parent's burden: As Al can share parenting responsibilities (e.g. language learning, story-telling) alongside their household and job commitments.
- ➤ Child's monitoring: including physical safety and digital well-being.
 - ⊕ E.g. Cubo Ai smart baby monitor, sends alerts on the parent's phone about the baby.

Risks associated with AI in Parenting

- > Erosion of critical thinking: By creating dependency on Al.
 - E.g. creation of thought filter bubbles (content suggestion), limit children's self-expression.
- ➤ Social isolation: Due to reducing face-to-face bonding time, potentially impeding emotional regulation and empathy development.
- ➤ Privacy concerns: Poorly designed or regulated, misused or hacked AI systems pose questions about parental autonomy and digital exploitation with the rise of "data-assisted" parenting.
- ➤ Algorithmic Bias & Misinformation: E.g. Al may favor Western, middle-class parenting while undervaluing other cultural approaches as it is trained on biased internet data.

Conclusion

Al tools offer benefits to both parents and children; however, they also pose risks and may create dependency that weakens essential skills. Hence, they should be used only as enablers that enhance the parent-child relationship, never replace it.







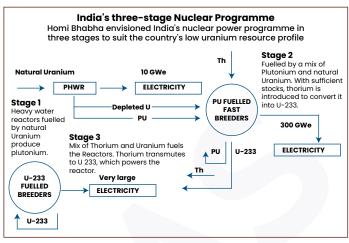
India's Nuclear Power Generation reaches Record High in FY 2024-25

As per Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) crossed 50 billion Units (BUs) generation in financial year 2024-25, first time in its operation history.

This helped avoid nearly 49 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions.

Nuclear Power in India

- India adopted a three-stage nuclear power programme (see infographic).
- Status: It contributes about 3% to total electricity generated. (July 2025).
- ➤ Target: 100 GW of Nuclear Power Capacity by 2047. **Key Initiatives to advance Nuclear Power in India**
- Nuclear Energy Mission: Launched in Union Budget 2025-26 focussing on Research and Development (R&D) of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs).
 - capacity of up to 300 MW(e) per unit, about one-third of generating capacity of traditional nuclear power reactors.



- Developing Bharat Small Reactors: BSRs are 220 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) with a proven safety and performance record.
 - PHWR is a heavy water cooled and heavy water moderated natural uranium based fuel reactor.
- ➤ Key Achievements towards Enhancing Capacity:
 - First two units of indigenous 700 MWe PHWR at Kakrapar, Gujarat (KAPS 3 & 4) began commercial operation in FY 2023-24.
 - Launch of Mahi Banswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (MBRAPP), a 4 x 700 MWe PHWR.
 - ⊕ Rawatbhata Atomic Power Project (RAPP) Unit 7 -3rd indigenous 700 MWe PHWR, started commercial operation in 2025.

Deepavali inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

The announcement came during 20th Session of Intergovernmental Committee in Red Fort, New Delhi, it is the first **time** India is hosting a session of the UNESCO panel.

With Deepavali's inclusion, India now has 16 elements in the list (see infographic).

About Deepavali/Diwali

- Celebrated on Kartik Amaavasya, in October/November symbolising prosperity, renewal, and abundance for all individuals.
- It is an annual festival, spanning over 5 days.
 - ⊕ It includes Dhanteras (buying metalware as a symbol of prosperity); Naraka Chaturdashi (lighting lamps to). dispel negativity); sacred Lakshmi-Ganesha Puja; Bhai Dooj (brother-sister bond).
- Legends Concerning Deepavali:
 - Ramayana: Signifies return of Lord Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile and their victory over Ravana.
 - Mahabharata: Marks the return of Pandavas after exile.

About UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity

- ▶ Genesis: Adopted on 17th October 2003, during UNESCO's 32nd General Conference in Paris.
- > Purpose: Safeguard ICH, referring to practices, representations. expressions, and knowledge, transmitted over generations within communities.
 - traditions and expressions; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and universe; traditional craftsmanship, etc.
- General Assembly of the State Parties: Sovereign body that meets every two years in ordinary session.
- Responsibility of State Parties: Safeguarding of ICH is the **prime responsibility** of the State.

	UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage, India
2008	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre; Tradition of Vedic chanting; Ramlila.
2009	Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas.
2010	Chhau dance; Kalbelia folk songs and dances, Rajasthan; Mudiyettu, Kerala.
2012	Buddhist chanting of Ladakh.
2013	Sankirtana, Manipur.
2014	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among Thatheras, Punjab.
2016	Yoga; Navrouz
2017	Kumbh Mela
2021	Durga Pooja, Kolkata
2023	Garba, Gujarat
2025	Deepavali



Also In News



RAMBHA-LP

The Chandrayaan-3 lander payload, RAMBHA-LP's data has revealed that the Moon's south polar region has an active plasma environment.

> Plasma is electrically neutral and is often called the 4th state of matter, consisting of a mixture of charged particles, including ions and free electrons.

About RAMBHA-LP (Radio Anatomy of Moon Bound **Hypersensitive ionosphere and Atmosphere - Langmuir** Probe).

- ▶ Design: Uses a hypersensitive Langmuir probe mounted on a boom to avoid lander interference.
- ➤ Objective: Measures electron density and electron **temperature** in the near-surface plasma environment around the Moon's South Pole.



Great Barrier Reef

A new study has found that three-quarters of Goniopora colonies at a site on the Great Barrier Reef were wiped out due to extreme heat stress and a rare coral disease.

About Great Barrier Reef

- **Location:** Coast of Queensland, Australia, in the Coral Sea.
- **▶ Biodiversity:** It contains the world's largest collection of coral reefs (visible from space), with 400 types of coral, 1,500 species of fish and 4,000 types of mollusc.
 - and the large green turtle, which are threatened with extinction.
- It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



National Hub for Quantum Communication

IIT Madras inaugurated India's National Hub for Quantum Communication at its campus under the National Quantum Mission (NQM).

About National Hub for Quantum Communication

- ➤ AIM: To accelerate national capabilities in quantum secure communication, thereby safeguarding India's digital infrastructure against potential threats from advanced quantum computers.
- ➤ The hub will focus on **Quantum Key Distribution** (QKD) networks, post-quantum security, quantum memory and repeaters, and satellite-based quantum communication.
- It will also drive co-development programs, largescale testbeds, and deep-tech startup support.



Yellow Line

The Israeli military chief called the Yellow Line between Israel and Gaza as the new border.

About the Yellow Line

- The Yellow Line marks the zone to which Israeli forces have withdrawn under the 2025 US backed ceasefire.
- > It divides Gaza into two parts i.e. Israeli-controlled eastern areas and Palestinian-administered western areas.



GlowCas9

Indian scientists have developed GlowCas9, a CRISPR protein that glows while performing gene editing.

About GlowCas9

- It is a bioluminescent version of Cas9 formed by fusing Cas9 with an enzyme derived from deep-sea shrimp proteins.
- ➤ The glowing allows monitoring CRISPR operations in living cells, tissues, etc. without harming them.
 - ⊕ CRISPR/Cas9 is a gene-editing technology that enables removing, adding or altering sections of the DNA sequence.
 - The Cas9 enzyme acts as a pair of 'molecular scissors' to cut strands of DNA.











Contempt of Court

Recently, **Supreme Court (SC)** observed that power to punish for **criminal contempt** is not a "personal armour" for judges to stifle criticism.

SC emphasised that authority to punish necessarily carries the power to forgive.

About Contempt of Court

- ➤ Legislative Framework: Contempt of Courts Act 1971 which classifies it into two types.
 - Civil Contempt: Wilful disobedience of court orders or undertakings.
 - Criminal Contempt: Publishing or doing anything (spoken, written, signs, etc.) that lowers court's authority, interferes in proceedings, etc.
- Related Constitutional Provisions: Article 129 (SC, a 'court of record' with power to punish for contempt of itself); Article 215 (For High Court).



Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Asian Development Bank (ADB) raised India's growth forecast for FY26 to 7.2%, from 6.5%.

About ADB (Hq: Manila, Philippines)

- ▶ Genesis: Founded in 1966 as a leading multilateral development bank supporting sustainable, inclusive, and resilient growth across Asia and Pacific.
- Members: 69 members (50 from Asia and Pacific region).
 - India is a founding member.
- ➤ ADB's 5 largest shareholders: Japan and United States (each with 15.6%), China (6.4%), India (6.3%), and Australia (5.8%). [as of May 31, 2025].



Delhi Ridge

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change reconstituted the **Delhi Ridge Management Board (DRMB)** with statutory powers.

About Delhi Ridge

- ▶ A dry deciduous forestland in the heart of Delhi and an extension of 1,500 million years old Aravalli range.
- ➤ Spread over approx. 8,000 hectares, divided into **4 zones** (Northern Ridge, Southern Ridge, Central Ridge and South Central Ridge).
- ➤ Significance: Protects Delhi against the hot winds of Rajasthan deserts (hence nicknamed as 'Lungs of Delhi'); home to more than 100 avian species.

Personality in News

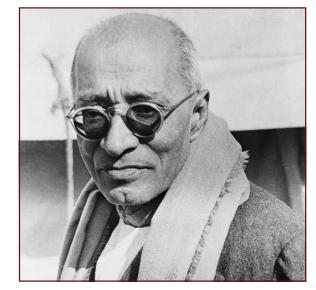
C. Rajagopalachari

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was remembered on his birth anniversary.

- C. Rajagopalachari (1878-1972)
- Popularly known as Rajaji, born on 10th December in Thorapalli, Tamil Nadu.
- ▶ He was a renowned lawyer, social reformer and an able administrator.

Key Contributions

- Quit his legal profession post his interaction with Gandhiji (1919) to work for India's freedom struggle.
 - Gandhi called him the 'keeper of my conscience'.
- Participated in Rowlatt Act, Non-Cooperation movement, Vaikom Satyagraha, and the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - Led Vedaranyam March to break the salt law in 1930.
- Post-independence:
- Accolades: Bharat Ratna in 1954.
- ➤ Key writings: Ramayana Chakravarti Thirumagan (Tamil).
- Values: Patriotism, Integrity, Dignity etc.





























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CHANDIGARH

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JODHPUR LUCKNO

PRAYAGRAJ