

**1. India will support democracy, stability in Sri Lanka, says PM(Page no.- 1)**

**GS Paper- 2 (IR)**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on Thursday that India will continue to stand with the people of Sri Lanka and support democracy, stability and economic recovery in the neighbouring country.

Noting Sri Lanka was passing through difficult times, Mr. Modi, who was in Chennai to inaugurate and lay the foundation stone for several schemes involving an investment of over ₹31,000 crore, said, "As a close friend and neighbour, India is providing all possible support to Sri Lanka. This includes financial support, fuel, food, medicine and other essential items." India had also spoken strongly in international fora on the cause of giving economic support to Sri Lanka, the Prime Minister said.

**2. Learning loss will dent India's GDP: ADB (Page no.- 1)**

**GS Paper- 3 (Indian Economy)**

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India, which is among the countries with the longest school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, will see the highest decline in South Asia due to learning losses for the young, a new working paper published by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has reckoned.

**3. Security in friendship(Page no.- 8)**

**GS Paper- 2 (IR)**

The recent summit meeting of the leaders of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, or Quad, could not have come at a more critical juncture in world politics. Between Russia's invasion of Ukraine that has destabilised accepted norms on respecting territorial sovereignty; its knock-on effects on commodity and input prices, fuelling inflationary pressures and impacting global supply chains; and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that spotlighted deficiencies in public health infrastructure, the leaders of India, the United States, Australia and Japan are likely to have had a full and multidimensional policy agenda in Tokyo

**4. Sighting the finishing line in measles-rubella elimination(Page no.- 8)**

**GS Paper- 2 (Social Justice)**

Many would remember the school-based campaigns of measles-rubella (MR) vaccination of children from 5 to 15 years, conducted in all States, in 2017. Success was good in a few States, but not in others. School managements, teachers, children themselves and parents were not informed of the basis of this new programme, which was a deviation from the past. There were some unanswered questions: why was it up to 15 years while the Universal (childhood) Immunisation Programme (UIP) covers only those up to five years? Why administer the rubella vaccine that was not in the UIP list in 2017? Why should children who have had one dose of the measles vaccine get another dose? Why are schools instead of health-care centres used for vaccination?

**5. Who wields the power to pardon? (Page no.- 9)**

**GS Paper- 2 (Indian Polity)**

The Governor's powers of pardon or remission under Article 161 of the Constitution have been in the spotlight with the Supreme Court judgment ordering the release of A.G. Perarivalan, one of the seven convicts in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case. In 2018, the then Tamil Nadu cabinet had recommended to the Governor that all the seven convicts be released. The Raj Bhavan sat on the recommendation before forwarding it the President for advice.

**6. Knotty supply chains deepen global chip shortage(Page no.- 10)**

**GS Paper- 3 (Indian Economy)**

During the pandemic, people switched to work from home, and children connected to schools through laptops. This shift led to a surge in demand for laptops and tablets.

High consumer demand for low-end products, coupled with large orders from tech firms choked chip makers whose factories were also closed during lockdowns.

When the pandemic began, carmakers stopped requesting chips from suppliers due to low demand for new vehicles. And now, as they ramp up production to meet consumer demand, chip makers are down on supply because they have cut deals with other industries

**7. Green hydrogen: Fuel of the future? (Page no.- 10)**

**GS Paper- 3 (Science & Tech)**

Green hydrogen is produced through electrolysis using renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind or hydel power.

India has just begun to generate green hydrogen with the objective of raising non-fossil energy capacity to 500 gigawatts by 2030. On April 20, India's first 99.99% pure green hydrogen pilot plant was set up in eastern Assam's Duliajan.

Green hydrogen can be stored for long periods of time. The stored hydrogen can be used to produce electricity using fuel cells.

**8. App-based attendance hits rural workers(Page no.- 14)**

**GS Paper- 2 (Social Justice)**

The Union government has made capturing of attendance through its app, National Mobile Monitoring System, compulsory at worksites where 20 or more workers are employed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The decision comes despite many problems, including patchy Internet connectivity in rural areas and little or no technical support.

The Rural Development Ministry had started the exercise on a pilot basis on May 21 last year. Initially, the utilisation of application was to be voluntary, but from May 16 this year, it has been made mandatory.

**9. India, Japan to work together to help Sri Lanka during crisis (Page no.- 14)**

**GS Paper- 2 (IR)**

India and Japan have agreed to work together on assisting crisis-hit Sri Lanka, the Japanese government said, following a recent meeting between Prime Ministers Narendra Modi and Fumio Kishida in Tokyo.

Mr. Modi and Mr. Kishida met on May 24 on the sidelines of the Quad summit and held bilateral talks on "close cooperation" to promote efforts to realise a 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific', in addition to collaboration in spheres including defence, clean energy, and investment