CAPF AC 2026 REFERENCES – 19th JULY

For 2 years in a row, I have been able to hit **direct questions from my Current Affairs Module in UPSC Prelims and State PCS**.

In 2025 UPSC Prelims, there were **28 fully solvable and 9 partially solvable questions** and in 2026 UPSC Prelims there were **30 fully solvable and 10 partially solvable questions** from Current Affairs Module.

In 2025, I primarily used TH Newspaper as source. For 2026, I also referred to IE Newspaper along with TH.

For 2027, sources of Current Affairs Module's Notes shall be The Hindu and Indian Express Newspapers and PIB. Notes will be as comprehensive as I have been providing since 2 years.

30 fully solvable questions in UPSC Prelims 2026 means that this **Module was very close to hit the expected cut-off.** Target for 2027 is to better the hit-ratio even further.

DECODE CIVILS

Following are the references of CAPF 2026 Questions solvable from Decode Current Affairs Files (May 2025 to March 2026)

S.No.	Q.No.	Question's Screenshot	"Decode Current Affairs" Reference Screenshot & File-Page No.
1	4	**4.** Which of the following statements about Ol Chiki script is/are correct? 1. The Government of India recently celebrated two hundred years of the development of this script. 2. This script has been used for the Santhali language. Select the answer using the code given below. *(a)* 1 only *(b)* 2 only *(c)* Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2	Constitution in Santhali • **President** released the **Constitution of India** in the **Santhali language** spoken by **tribal people** in **Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, and Bihar**. It is written in **Ol Chiki script**. • **Santhali** lacked its **own script** until a **century ago**. This led to the use of scripts such as **Roman**, **Devanagari**, **Odia**, and **Bengali**. In **1925**, **Pandit Raghunath Murmu** created the **Ol Chiki script**. • Constitution released in Tamil and Gujarati. **FILE 2 PAGE 16**
2	7	**7.** The Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 allows private sector participation, under a license from the Central Government, to undertake which of the following? 1. Plant operations 2. Power generation 3. Equipment manufacturing Select the correct answer using the code given below. *(a)* 1, 2 and 3 *(b)* 1 and 2 only *(c)* 2 and 3 only *(d)* 3 only	framework consonant with the **Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage**. **Jan–March 2026 Updates:** • Private Indian companies can seek licences to **own, build, and operate** nuclear power plants. It is also open for foreign supplier participation. It allows up to **49% private participation**, while maintaining 51% **govt control over sensitive activities** such as nuclear fuel production, heavy water manufacturing, radioactive waste management, safety mechanisms, licensing, and strategic oversight. • It ends the monopoly of NPCIL in plant operations. The **private sector will be involved in** fuel fabrication, equipment manufacturing, plant operations, and research and development. • **AERB**, constituted in 1983 under the Atomic Energy Act, has now been given **statutory status** and is answerable to Parliament rather than solely to executive for ensuring nuclear safety, radiation protection, emergency preparedness, and quality assurance across civilian nuclear installations. **It issues** safety measures, licences and standards; administers industrial safety provisions of Factories Act, 1948, for units under DAE as per Section 23 of Atomic Energy Act and conducts inspections to prevent radiation hazards. • SHANTI **does not explicitly permit FDI** in the nuclear power sector. The private companies will **have to seek authorisation from the AERB**. • The **government controls** the reprocessing and management of spent fuel and high-level radioactive waste; production and upgradation of heavy water; enrichment and isotopic separation of radioactive substances. • GoI will bear liability beyond operator's cap, with additional support from **proposed nuclear liability fund**. **FILE 2 PAGE 58**

3	8	**8.** Consider the following statements with reference to the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025 : 1. The Central Government shall take necessary steps to recognize and register e-sports with the agency and authority, as the case may be, as a legitimate form of competitive sports in India. 2. The Central Government shall facilitate the development and availability of online social games for recreational and educational purposes. 3. This Act prohibits 'online money game' and 'online money gaming services'. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? *(a)* 1, 2 and 3 *(b)* 1 and 3 only *(c)* 2 only *(d)* 3 only	 ○ **E-sports**: Recognised under **National Sports Governance Act, 2025**; prize-money based. ○ **Social gaming**: Recreational/educational; promoted by govt. with budgetary allocation from **Consolidated Fund**. ○ **RMGs**: Banned → includes **Poker, Rummy, Fantasy Cricket, Ludo**. • **Prohibited activities**: Offering, operating, facilitating, advertising, promoting, or participating in RMGs. • **Penalties**: Offering RMGs → up to **3 years jail / ₹1 crore fine / both**; Advertising RMGs → up to **2 years jail / ₹50 lakh fine / both**; Offences **cognisable & non-bailable** (per BNSS, 2023). • **Enforcement**: **CERT-IN** empowered to block apps. **Interpol** may be roped in for offshore operators. Players/users **not** **FILE 2 PAGE 56**

4	9	**9.** Which of the following statements is/are correct? 1. LAMITIYE–2026 was a joint military exercise between India and Seychelles. 2. DUSTLIK was a joint military exercise between India and Azerbaijan. 3. Cyclone–IV was a joint military exercise between India and Israel. Select the answer using the code given below. *(a)* 1, 2 and 3 *(b)* 1 and 3 only *(c)* 2 and 3 only *(d)* 1 only	**LAMITIYE-2026** • **11th edition of the India–Seychelles Joint Military Exercise** conducted at the **Seychelles Defence Academy**. • The exercise marks the **first tri-services edition**. The training focuses on enhancing **interoperability in sub-conventional operations in semi-urban environments**. • The focus is particularly within the framework of **United Nations peacekeeping missions**. • **Dustlik**: The sixth edition of the India-Uzbekistan Joint Military Exercise 'Dustlik' is being held at the Foreign Training Node (FTN), Aundh, Pune. Exercise Dustlik is a yearly event conducted alternatively in India and Uzbekistan. The last edition was conducted at Termez in Uzbekistan and Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand in 2023. The aim is to foster military cooperation and enhance combined capabilities for joint operations in varied environments and terrains. **FILE 3 PAGE 275 & 276**
5	13	**13.** What does the term 'Orange Economy' refer to? *(a)* Economic activities linked to creativity, culture and intellectual property that generate income and jobs *(b)* Economic activities linked to desert ecosystems and their unique socio-environmental characteristics *(c)* Economic activities linked to the aging population, including health care, leisure, and services for older adults *(d)* Informal, unaccounted, or illegal economic activities that evade taxation and regulation	**Schemes and Policies** **Orange Economy** **Why in news:** Aka **Creative Economy**, it is **economic activity based on creativity, culture, and intellectual property**. • It **transforms ideas, talents, and cultural heritage into goods and services**. It includes Media & Entertainment, Advertising and Marketing, Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics, and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) etc. • UN declared 2021 as the International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development. • Valued at **$35 billion**, employing **8% of its workforce**, second only to agriculture. Exports exceed $11 billion annually. • World Audio Visual & Entertainment Summit (WAVES) 2025 was inaugural edition. Organized by the Ministry of I&B at Jio World Convention Centre in Mumbai. • India has over **300 universities** and **3,000 colleges** offering courses in **design, arts, and architecture**. Six of India's top 10 creative hubs are located in **non-metro regions**, showcasing cultural diversity. • Indian Institute of Creative Technology (IICT), modelled like IITs, has been launched by MIB in collaboration with FICCI and CII. It will serve as a National Centre of Excellence (NCoE) dedicated exclusively to AVGC-XR sector. **FILE 2 PAGE 137**

6	15	**15.** Which one among the following elements is ***not*** a part of the 'Panchamrit' of India's climate action presented at COP-26? *(a)* Achieving 50 percent of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030 *(b)* Achieving the target of net zero emissions by 2047 *(c)* Reduction of the carbon intensity of the economy by 45 percent by 2030, over the 2005 levels *(d)* Reduction of total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes by 2030	 Decode Current Affairs - By Mudit Jain Decode Civils Android App Decode Civils iOS App • The project will install **floating solar panels** on the **reservoir surface** and a **ground-mounted solar PV** system. • This follows India's **'Panchamrit goals'** announced at **COP26, Glasgow (2021)**. ○ **Non-Fossil Capacity:** Reach 500 GW of non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. ○ **Renewable Energy:** Meet 50% of total energy requirements from renewable energy sources by 2030. ○ **Emission Reduction:** Reduce total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes between 2021 and 2030. ○ **Carbon Intensity Reduction:** Lower the carbon intensity of the economy by 45% by 2030, compared to 2005 levels. ○ **Net-Zero:** Achieve the target of net-zero carbon emissions by the year 2070. • **Renewable energy projects**, especially **solar**, are **land-intensive** in a **land-scarce country** like India. Such projects are often exempted from mandatory social and environmental impact assessments. **FILE 3 PAGE 67**
7	17	**17.** Consider the following statements about the Global Innovation Index : 1. It was launched in 2007. 2. India has moved up from 81st rank in 2015 to 38th rank in 2025. 3. India, Bangladesh and Indonesia are the top three innovation economies in the category of Lower Middle Income Group as per the Global Innovation Index Report, 2025. 4. France, Germany and the United States of America are the top three innovation economies in the category of High Income Group as per the Global Innovation Index Report, 2025.	**Global Innovation Index:** • India's Rank: 2014: 76, 2015: 81, 2024: 39. Malaysia (33) and Türkiye (37) are ahead. In 2025: 38th. • Europe is the most innovative region, with 15 countries in the global top 25. • India holds the #1 position among lower-middle-income economies and in the Central and Southern Asia region. • Switzerland ranks as the world's most innovative country, followed by Sweden and the United States. • It is published annually by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a UN specialized agency. • GII has been developed in collaboration with Cornell University and INSEAD since its inception in 2007. • It is an annual ranking of around 130-140 economies, assessing innovation capabilities and performance using about 80 indicators such as institutions, human capital, infrastructure, market sophistication, and knowledge creation. **Research Ecosystem:** • SPARC (Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration, a government initiative to foster international research partnerships between Indian and foreign institutions) facilitates joint research with 28 countries, including the **FILE 2 PAGE 83**

8	42		

42. Match List–I with List–II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List–I (Constitutional Amendment Act)	*List–II (Major Amendment)*
A. The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act	1. Constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes
B. The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act	2. Abolition of reservation of seats for Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
C. The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act	3. Ten percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the Central Government jobs
D. The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act	4. Thirty-three percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

Code :

(a)	A	B	C	D
	1	2	3	4
(b)	A	B	C	D
	4	3	2	1
(c)	A	B	C	D
	1	3	2	4
(d)	A	B	C	D
	4	2	3	1

The journey of reservations

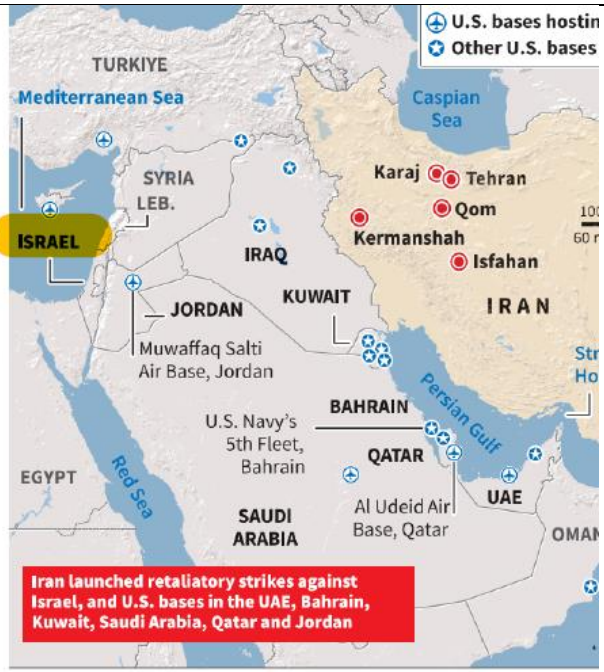
A brief summary of important developments with respect to reservations at the central level

Year	Key development
1950 and 1951	Commencement of the Constitution and the First Amendment — enabling provisions in Articles 15 and 16 for the advancement of OBCs, SCs and STs
1982	Reservations for SCs and STs fixed at 15% and 7.5% respectively in central educational institutions and public sector undertakings
1990	The introduction of 27% reservation for OBCs in central government employment based on the recommendation of the Mandal Commission
2005	Article 15(5) inserted by the 93rd constitutional amendment that enabled reservations for OBCs, SCs and STs in educational institutions, including private ones
2019	Articles 15(6) and 16(6) inserted by the 103rd constitutional amendment which enabled up to 10% reservation for the EWS among the unreserved category in educational institutions and public employment

Women Reservation

- SC heard a petition challenging the provisions of **"Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam"** (Constitution 106th Amendment) granting **33% reservation for women** in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies.
- It mandates 33% reservation (one-third) of seats for women in the Lok Sabha, the State Legislative Assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the NCT of Delhi.
- Act includes **horizontal reservation**; applied across various categories. It ensures that women constitute a specific percentage within each group, rather than a separate, overarching category.
- **Article 15(3)** mandates State to take **affirmative action** and make **special provisions** for the empowerment of women.
- The **2023 law** would be implemented only after the **next Census** and the subsequent **delimitation exercise** to determine seats to be reserved for women. The **quota for women** in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies would continue for

FILE 2 PAGE 48 & 49

9	71	Geo 71. The Strait of Hormuz connects (a) the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea (b) the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea (c) the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman (d) the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea	**Strait of Hormuz:** • Maritime channel (55–95 km wide) that connects the **Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea.** • It lies between **Iran and the Arabian Peninsula** and facilitates oil and gas expo • Around **20 million barrels of oil per day** (a quarter of global supply) passed through it in 2024. • Over **80% of oil passing through** is destined for **Asian markets.** **Chabahar Port:** • **Deep water port** in **Iran's Sistan-Baluchistan province.** • It is the **closest Iranian port to India,** located in the **open sea,** enabling **easy and secure access for large cargo ships.** • **Chabahar port** is part of the proposed **INSTC.** • It allows **India access to Afghanistan and Central Asia,** as **Pakistan does not permit Indian land access** for this trade THE ECON CORRIDO --- Sea Route — Rail Route **FILE 2 PAGE 161**
10	72	**72.** Which of the following countries share borders with Israel? 1. Egypt 2. Jordan 3. Syria 4. Lebanon Select the correct answer using the code given below. (a) 1 and 4 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4	 **FILE 2 PAGE 163**

11	73	**73.** Consider the following pairs of islands and related water bodies : I. Kharg : Persian Gulf II. Vaan : Gulf of Mannar III. Tuti : Red Sea IV. Qeshm : Arabian Sea How many of the above pairs are correctly matched? *(a)* 1 *(b)* 2 *(c)* 3 *(d)* 4	
12	75	**75.** Consider the following statements regarding cyclones in India : 1. More cyclones occur in the Bay of Bengal than in the Arabian Sea. 2. On an average, 12 to 15 tropical cyclones form every year. 3. Tropical cyclones occur continuously throughout the year. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? *(a)* 1 only *(b)* 1 and 3 *(c)* 2 and 3 *(d)* 2 only	

Iran	Kharg Island	Major Iranian oil export terminal. US strikes targeted terminal.
	Tehran – Shahran oil depot	Oil depot hit by airstrikes.

	Bushehr Province	Gas facilities struck after attacks.
	Asaluyeh – South Pars	Special Economic Energy Zone hit.
	South Pars gas field (shared with Qatar)	Largest known gas reserve.
	Minab	Missile strike on girls' primary school.
	Karaj Bridge	Strategic highway bridge damaged in airstrikes.
	Abu Musa Island	Disputed island controlled by Iran.
	Larak Island	Strategic island near Strait of Hormuz.
	Qeshm Island	Largest island in Persian Gulf.

FILE 1 PAGE 25 & 26

NIO's Storm Cycle

- **Cyclonic disturbances** over the **North Indian Ocean** including the **Arabian Sea**, **Bay of Bengal** have **changed**.
- **Frequency** of **cyclonic disturbances** has **shifted**. **Arabian Sea** has seen **increase in activity**, though its **frequency remains lower** than the Bay of Bengal. While **number of disturbances has decreased**, their **severity has intensified**.
- **Arabian Sea disturbances** are historically **more likely to reach severe levels** than those in the Bay of Bengal.
- **Warmer oceans** provide more energy, making cyclones **stronger** and **harder to predict**. The **Arabian Sea is heating up more than average**, leading to **more intense cyclones**.

- There is a **significant shift in seasonality** of storms. In the **Bay of Bengal**, disturbances are increasingly originating in **October–December** instead of **July–September**.

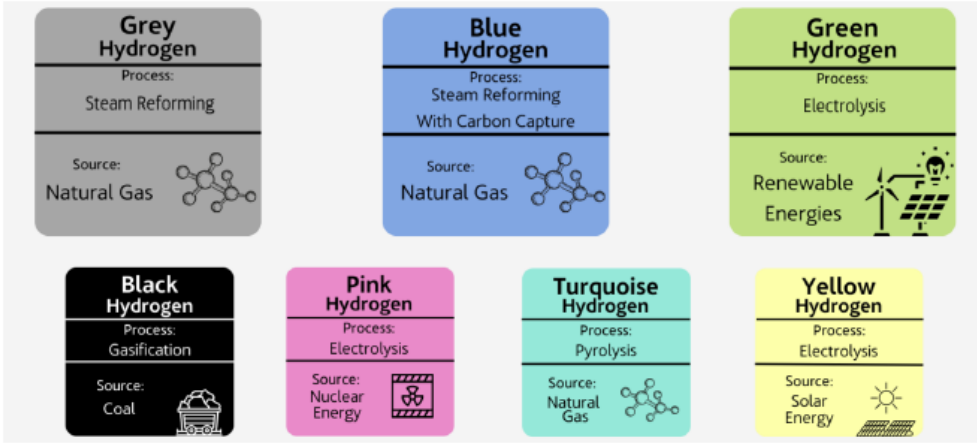
FILE 1 PAGE 53

13	76	**76.** Consider the following statements about a geographical feature : 1. The feature is in close proximity to the Malacca Strait. 2. The Government of India proposed an international container transhipment port in this region. 3. The region is one of the most critical nesting grounds for the endangered leatherback sea turtle. 4. The region is home to dense forest, rich coral reefs and sea grass meadows. Which one among the following geographical features is described above? (a) Galathea Bay (b) Gulf of Mannar (c) Gulf of Kutch (d) Palk Strait Great Nicobar Project	**Great Nicobar Project** • **EIA** study for ₹72,000-crore **Great Nicobar Project** downplays risk of future earthquakes and tsunamis. NGT has cleared the ₹92,000-cr. Great Nicobar project. • **Andaman-Sumatra fault line** remains vulnerable, and knowledge of which **stretches could rupture** is still insufficient. • **GNIP includes a transshipment port, international airport, township development, 450 MVA gas and solar power plant. Great Nicobar** is the **southernmost** and largest of **Nicobar Islands**. • The island overlooks the western entrance of the Strait of Malacca, a narrow shipping lane through which around 40% of the world's trade and most of China's energy imports pass. • Nearly 75% of India's transshipment cargo is currently handled by ports outside the country. • **Indira Point**, India's **southernmost point**, is only **90 nautical miles** from **Sabang**, northern **Sumatra**. • Great Nicobar has **2 national parks, biosphere reserve**, home to the **Shompen** (PVTG) and **Nicobarese** tribes (more assimilated), alongside a few thousand settlers. **16,510 coral colonies** near the project must be **translocated.** • **Issues:** Island is a **biodiversity hotspot**, home to **indigenous communities** Shompen and Nicobarese tribes, violating the Forest Rights Act (2006), located in **tectonically active zones**, potential **felling of nearly 1 million trees**, impacting coral reefs, endangered species like **Nicobar tree shrew, Nicobar Megapode, and leatherback turtles.** • **ANIIDCO** is quasi-government agency incorporated in **1988** under **Companies Act to** develop and commercially exploit natural resources for environment friendly development. **Activities:** Trading of Petroleum products, IMFL and Milk; Megapode Resort, **Dolphin** Resort & **Hornbill** Resort; Infrastructure Development: Tourism and Fisheries. • Infrastructure project is spearheaded by NITI Aayog and implemented by ANIIDCO. • **Great Nicobar: Indira Point** on this island is India's southernmost point. Andaman Islands in north and Nicobar Islands in south is separated by **10° Channel.** Has **Campbell** Bay National Park, **Galathea** National Park, **Great Nicobar** **FILE 3 PAGE 206**

14	82	**82.** Consider the following statements regarding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands : 1. There are 836 islands/islets/rocky outcrops. 2. The group of islands is divided by the Ten Degree Channel. 3. The Union Territory is home to tribes such as Koya, Malmi, Melacheri and Aminidivi. 4. There are more than two major ports in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? *(a)* 1 only *(b)* 1 and 2 only *(c)* 1, 2 and 3 *(d)* 2 and 4	• **Indira Point**, India's **southernmost point**, is only **90 nautical miles** from **Sabang**, northern **Sumatra**. • Great Nicobar has **2 national parks**, **biosphere reserve**, home to the **Shompen** (PVTG) and **Nicobarese** tribes (more assimilated), alongside a few thousand settlers. **16,510 coral colonies** near the project must be **translocated.** • **Issues:** Island is a **biodiversity hotspot**, home to **indigenous communities** Shompen and Nicobarese tribes, violating the Forest Rights Act (2006), located in **tectonically active zones**, potential **felling of nearly 1 million trees**, impacting coral reefs, endangered species like **Nicobar tree shrew**, **Nicobar Megapode, and leatherback turtles.** • **ANIIDCO** is quasi-government agency incorporated in **1988** under **Companies Act to** develop and commercially exploit natural resources for environment friendly development. **Activities:** Trading of Petroleum products, IMFL and Milk; Megapode Resort, **Dolphin** Resort & **Hornbill** Resort; Infrastructure Development: Tourism and Fisheries. • Infrastructure project is spearheaded by NITI Aayog and implemented by ANIIDCO. • **Great Nicobar: Indira Point** on this island is India's southernmost point. Andaman Islands in north and Nicobar Islands in south is separated by **10° Channel.** Has **Campbell** Bay National Park, **Galathea** National Park, **Great Nicobar** **FILE 3 PAGE 206**

15	88	88. Consider the following statements regarding biodiversity conservation : 1. In situ conservation refers to conservation of species in their natural habitats. 2. Nature reserves are areas specifically designed for wildlife conservation. 3. Captive breeding of animals is an in situ conservation measure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 3 only (d) 2 and 3	Himalayan Brown Bear, and Blue Sheep), bird-watchers say the tragopan still holds its ground. • WII records show the first captive births in 1993, and in 2005, the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department achieved the **world's first successful captive breeding** with **four chicks hatched**. • Entire captive population originated from eight wild founders, retaining about 87% genetic diversity. • Excessive focus on **ex-situ conservation** has **undermined in-situ habitat protection**. Threat is **climate variability**, disrupting the **timing system that synchronises breeding, insect availability, and seasonal changes** in the wild. **FILE 3 PAGE 233**

16	90	**90.** Which of the following statements about eutrophication is/are correct? 1. Eutrophication takes place in young lakes when the water is cold and clear. 2. Eutrophication is caused by nutrient enrichment in water bodies. Select the answer using the code given below. *(a)* 1 only *(b)* 2 only *(c)* Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2	• **Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017** provide a framework for identifying, notifying, and managing wetlands through authorities to restrict damaging activities. However, nearly **40% of India's wetlands have vanished** over the last three decades. • Updated guidelines under **National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA)** push for structured planning, monitoring and outcome-oriented management. • Growing pollution results in the **eutrophication** of water bodies when untreated sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff, and solid waste are pushed into wetlands. India's Environmental Jurisprudence **FILE 3 PAGE 211**

17	109	109. Which one of the following processes is ***not*** used for the production of hydrogen gas? *(a)* Electrolytic process *(b)* Water gas-steam process *(c)* Liquefaction of coal gas *(d)* Hydrolysis of calcium carbide	iron-containing rocks); **Radiolysis of water** by radioactive rocks; Fr **History of its Extraction**  • Ir Ma Cha hyc • G Alp ger • H Hyc org Cur • P hyc ○ Ultramafic/mafic and basaltic assemblages; Andaman & Himalaya **FILE 3 PAGE 149**

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