

DAILY UPSC MASTERY SERIES · 4 JUNE 2026

ANTIM ASSURED 100+

*Daily Current Affairs for UPSC Prelims & Mains***PART II · ETHICS TO DIRECT HIT TRACKER**

"FROM NEWS TO QUESTIONS, FROM QUESTIONS TO SELECTION"

DATE

EDITION

PREPARED BY

Thursday, 4 June 2026 Morning · Part II of II TheIAS Akademia

CONTENTS — PART II

- 01** Ethics from Newspaper
- 02** Prelims MCQs (15 Qs)
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Ethics Case Examples from Today's News

GS Paper 4 · Syllabus Mapped · Answer Writing Ready · 4 June 2026

Case 1: Monsoon Onset — Anticipatory Governance & the Civil Servant's Duty to Act Before Crisis

NEWS EXAMPLE

IMD declares monsoon onset over Kerala with Orange alert. State governments must immediately activate drought contingency plans, pre-position food stocks, and mobilise MGNREGS — before floods or drought strike.

ETHICAL ISSUE

The ethics of reactive vs. anticipatory governance: A civil servant who waits for disaster before acting is morally complicit in preventable harm. Expert forecasts create a duty to act proactively.

STAKEHOLDERS

Farmers, IMD scientists, state disaster management authorities, district collectors, MoES, Ministry of Agriculture, rural poor dependent on kharif income.

GS4 MAPPING

Accountability · Compassion · Leadership · Probity · Ethical Governance · Emotional Intelligence

Accountability

Compassion

Leadership

Probity

Ethical Governance

How to use: In GS4 case studies on "role of district collector during natural disasters" — the ethical imperative is prevention before response. Cite IMD's MME forecasting as the tool that makes anticipatory governance possible. Use the "veil of ignorance" principle: if you were a farmer, what governance response would you demand?

Case 2: Mission Senehgori — Cultural Heritage, Artisan Rights & Ethical Branding

NEWS EXAMPLE

Government launches Mission Senehgori to brand Muga silk globally. But weavers ask: who profits from the brand? Does GI protection reach the artisan or only the exporter?

ETHICAL ISSUE

The ethics of cultural commodification: Using indigenous textile traditions as "luxury brands" — does it empower artisans or extract cultural value for commercial gain? Fair-trade vs. brand-washing.

STAKEHOLDERS

Muga silk weavers (tribal/rural artisans), Ministry of Textiles, exporters, government of Assam, GI Registry, international luxury market, consumers.

GS4 MAPPING

Integrity · Accountability · Probity · Public Service Values · Compassion · Ethical Governance

Integrity

Compassion

Accountability

Public Service Values

How to use: For GS4 questions on "ethical dilemmas in policy implementation" — ask whether Mission Senehgori's benefits reach the weaver or stop at the exporter. The ethical test: Is the artisan a stakeholder or merely an instrument? Apply the "last mile accountability" principle — a civil servant's ethical obligation extends to the terminal beneficiary.

Case 3: Shangri-La Dialogue — Ethics of Arms Trade & Multilateral Defence Diplomacy

NEWS EXAMPLE

India strengthens defence partnerships with multiple nations at SLD 2026. As India grows into an arms exporter (₹21,083 crore FY24), ethical questions arise about where Indian weapons go and who bears the consequences.

ETHICAL ISSUE

Is there a moral responsibility for a state when its weapons are used in conflict by partner nations? Can India claim strategic autonomy while deepening military ties that implicate it in regional conflicts?

STAKEHOLDERS

Indian defence industry, armed forces, partner nations, civilian populations in conflict zones, Parliament, MEA, defence ethics oversight bodies.

GS4 MAPPING

Ethical Governance · Moral Dilemma · Leadership · Attitude · International Ethics

Moral Dilemma

Ethical Governance

Leadership

International Ethics

How to use: GS4 — "A civil servant in the defence export division receives an order for weapons from a nation facing an international arms embargo but not formally sanctioned by India. What should the officer do?" Apply institutional integrity, courage of conviction, and rule of law as ethical anchors.

Case 4: India's Renewable Energy Achievement — Intergenerational Ethics & Climate Justice

NEWS EXAMPLE

India achieves 50% renewable electricity — 5 years ahead of target. But the transition has caused displacement of coal workers, closure of thermal plants, and rising electricity costs for rural poor in short term.

ETHICAL ISSUE

The ethics of energy transition: Is it morally acceptable to impose short-term costs on the poor and coal-dependent communities for long-term climate benefits to future generations? Just Transition framework.

STAKEHOLDERS

Coal workers and mining communities, renewable energy companies, rural electricity consumers, future generations, climate negotiators, MoP, MNRE, MoC&M.

GS4 MAPPING

Intergenerational equity · Compassion · Accountability · Ethical Governance · Attitude

Intergenerational Equity

Compassion

Ethical Governance

Accountability

How to use: The "Just Transition" is a GS4 gold mine — it combines environment ethics, intergenerational equity, and the tension between short-term welfare and long-term sustainability. Cite ILO's Just Transition Guidelines and India's coal-to-solar belt (Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh) as a real-world case.

Muga silk, known for its natural golden colour, is produced from which silkworm?

- (a) Bombyx mori
- (b) Antheraea paphia (Tasar)
- (c) Antheraea assamensis ✓**
- (d) Philosamia ricini (Eri)

Muga silk is produced from *Antheraea assamensis*, a semi-wild silkworm native to Assam. It feeds on Som and Soalu plants and produces a naturally golden-coloured silk. Muga has GI tag and is exclusive to Assam. India's four main silks: Mulberry (Karnataka/WB), Tasar (Jharkhand), Muga (Assam), Eri (NE India).

Source: PIB / Ministry of Textiles

PYQ: UPSC 2019 Prelims

The Shangri-La Dialogue, Asia's premier defence forum, is organised by which institution?

- (a) ASEAN Secretariat
- (b) Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- (c) International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) ✓**
- (d) United Nations ESCAP

The Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD) is organised annually by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), a London-based think tank, and is held in Singapore at the Shangri-La Hotel. It is Asia's premier defence and security forum, bringing together defence ministers and military chiefs. The 2026 edition was held May 29–31.

Source: IISS / Indian Masterminds

PYQ: UPSC 2023 Prelims

An "Orange Alert" for rainfall, as issued by IMD, corresponds to which rainfall intensity?

(a) Extremely heavy: above 204.4 mm/day

(b) Very heavy: 115.6–204.4 mm/day ✓

(c) Heavy: 64.5–115.5 mm/day

(d) Moderate: 35.5–64.4 mm/day

IMD's colour-coded alert system: Green (no warning), Yellow (heavy rain: 64.5–115.5 mm), Orange (very heavy: 115.6–204.4 mm — "be prepared"), Red (extremely heavy: >204.4 mm — "take action"). Orange and Red alerts require evacuation and emergency preparedness measures.

Source: IMD / India.com

PYQ: UPSC 2022 Prelims

India's NPOP (National Programme for Organic Production) is administered by which body?

(a) FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India)

(b) NABARD

(c) APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority) ✓

(d) Ministry of Agriculture directly

NPOP is administered by APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority) under the Ministry of Commerce. It sets organic standards, accredits certification bodies, and promotes organic product exports. India's NPOP is recognised by the EU, USA, and now Oman (under CEPA 2026), enabling duty-free access for organic products.

Source: APEDA / PIB

PYQ: UPSC 2021 Prelims

Q.05 • DEFENCE

HARD

Consider these statements about India-US foundational defence agreements:

1. BECA enables sharing of geospatial intelligence between India and USA.
2. LEMOA allows mutual logistical support at each other's military facilities.
3. COMCASA was signed before LEMOA.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only ✓

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. BECA (Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement, 2020): geospatial and aeronautical data sharing. LEMOA (Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement, 2016): mutual logistics access. Statement 3 is incorrect — LEMOA (2016) was signed before COMCASA (Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement, 2018).

Source: MEA / Ministry of Defence

PYQ: UPSC 2022 Prelims

Q.06 • POLITY

EASY

The Startup India initiative was launched in which year?

(a) 2014

(b) 2015

(c) 2016 ✓

(d) 2017

Startup India was launched on January 16, 2016 by PM Narendra Modi at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. It is implemented by DPIIT (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade). Key benefits: tax exemption (3 years), IPR fast-tracking, self-certification compliance, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) via SIDBI worth ₹10,000 crore.

Source: DPIIT / PIB

PYQ: UPSC 2021 Prelims

Which of the following is the normal onset date of the southwest monsoon over Kerala?

(a) May 25

(b) May 31

(c) June 1 ✓

(d) June 5

IMD has fixed June 1 as the normal onset date of the southwest monsoon over Kerala (with a standard deviation of ± 7 days). In 2026, the onset was on June 4 — 3 days delayed. After onset over Kerala, the monsoon typically covers the entire country by approximately July 15. It delivers ~70% of India's annual rainfall.

Source: IMD / PIB

PYQ: UPSC 2022 Prelims

India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target for emission intensity reduction by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels) is:

(a) 33–35%

(b) 45% ✓

(c) 50%

(d) 65%

India's updated NDC (submitted 2022, enhanced from original 33–35%) commits to reducing emission intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels. India also targets 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. India achieving 50% renewable electricity in 2025 is 5 years ahead of this NDC target.

Source: MoEFCC / UNFCCC NDC India 2022

PYQ: UPSC 2023 Prelims

Under India-Oman CEPA (2026), what percentage of India's exports by value receive duty-free access to Oman?

(a) 85.5%

(b) 95.2%

(c) 98.08%

(d) 99.38% ✓

Under the India-Oman CEPA (into force June 1, 2026), 99.38% of India's exports by value receive duty-free access to Oman, covering 98.08% of Oman's tariff lines. This makes it one of the most comprehensive bilateral trade agreements India has signed. Key beneficiaries include MSMEs, pharma, organic farmers, and processed food exporters.

Source: MEA / Commerce Ministry / PIB

PYQ: UPSC 2024 Prelims (CEPA-related)

The Strait of Malacca connects which two water bodies?

(a) Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea

(b) Red Sea and Indian Ocean

(c) Indian Ocean (Andaman Sea) and South China Sea ✓

(d) Bay of Bengal and Pacific Ocean

The Strait of Malacca lies between the Malay Peninsula (Malaysia/Singapore) and the island of Sumatra (Indonesia). It connects the Indian Ocean (specifically the Andaman Sea) with the South China Sea and is the world's most important maritime choke point — ~90,000 vessels/year. India's Andaman & Nicobar Islands command its western entrance.

Source: Standard Geography

PYQ: UPSC Map-based 2020

India is the world's _____ largest startup ecosystem as of 2026.

(a) Second

(b) Third ✓

(c) Fourth

(d) Fifth

India is the world's 3rd largest startup ecosystem (after USA and China) with over 1.8 lakh DPIIT-recognised startups as of mid-2025, including 34,000 technology startups and 3,600 deep-tech ventures. Startup India was launched January 2016. The Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), managed by SIDBI, is worth ₹10,000 crore.

Source: DPIIT / IBEF

PYQ: UPSC 2023 GS3

Consider these statements about GI (Geographical Indication) tags in India:

1. India's GI Registry is located in Chennai.
2. GI protection in India is governed by the GI of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
3. A GI tag can be granted to products from outside India.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only ✓

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. India's GI Registry is at Chennai; the GI Act 1999 governs protection. Statement 3 is incorrect — India's GI Act applies only to goods produced in a specific geographical territory of India. International GI protection is handled under TRIPS (Article 22–24). Foreign GIs may be registered in India under a separate provision but original GIs are India-specific.

Source: GI Registry / DPIIT / WTO-TRIPS

PYQ: UPSC 2019 Prelims

India's renewable energy installed capacity target by 2030 is:

- (a) 300 GW
- (b) 400 GW
- (c) 500 GW ✓
- (d) 750 GW

India's target is 500 GW of renewable energy installed capacity by 2030 — part of its updated NDC under the Paris Agreement. This includes solar, wind, hydro, and other non-fossil sources. India crossed 200 GW renewable capacity in 2024. Achieving 50% of electricity generation from renewables in 2025 is 5 years ahead of India's NDC schedule.

Source: MNRE / MoEFCC / NDC India 2022

PYQ: UPSC 2023 Prelims

The iCET (Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies) is a framework between India and:

- (a) Australia
- (b) France
- (c) USA ✓
- (d) Japan

iCET (Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies) was launched between India and USA in January 2023 during PM Modi's visit to Washington. It focuses on semiconductors, AI, quantum computing, defence tech, space, and next-generation telecom. A key outcome is the GE F414 engine deal for Tejas Mk2 fighter jets — involving technology transfer to India.

Source: MEA / White House Joint Statement 2023

PYQ: UPSC 2024 Prelims

Consider these about the Southwest Monsoon:

1. The Arabian Sea branch of SW monsoon gives more rainfall to India than the Bay of Bengal branch.
2. The Bay of Bengal branch arrives first on Indian soil (Andaman & Nicobar Islands).
3. The LPA (Long Period Average) for India's monsoon season is 87 cm.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only ✓

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Statement 1 is incorrect — the Bay of Bengal branch brings more rainfall to India (it covers most of peninsular and northeast India). Statement 2 is correct — the BoB branch reaches Andaman & Nicobar Islands by May 20 before Kerala onset. Statement 3 is correct — India's LPA is 87 cm for June–September (1961–2010 base period).

Source: IMD / Standard Climatology

PYQ: UPSC 2019 GS1

03 Mains Questions — 6 Questions Today

GS-1 • Culture

"GI tags are necessary but not sufficient to protect India's traditional crafts. Examine with reference to Mission Senehjori and Muga silk." (150 words)

► BODY POINTS

- GI tag: Legal protection against imitation; 5,000+ registered GIs in India; administered by GI Registry, Chennai
- What GI does: Prevents others from labelling products as "Muga silk" unless from Assam; creates premium brand value
- What GI doesn't do: Doesn't ensure fair wages for weavers; doesn't provide market access; doesn't prevent exploitation by middlemen
- Mission Senehjori adds: Market access, branding, luxury positioning, export facilitation — filling the gap
- Still needed: Weaver cooperatives, direct-to-market platforms, skill upgradation, financial inclusion (PM Vishwakarma)

GI Tag

Muga Silk

TRIPS Article 22

Mission Senehjori

PM Vishwakarma

Artisan Welfare

"The Shangri-La Dialogue has become an indispensable platform for India's Indo-Pacific strategy." Critically examine India's engagement and outcomes. (150 words)

► **BODY POINTS**

- SLD as platform: Asia's premier defence forum; 40+ nations; ministers + chiefs + academics; IISS-organised
- India's consistent presence: Signals intent to be a net security provider in the Indo-Pacific
- 2026 outcomes: India-Singapore Comprehensive Strategic Partnership; India-US defence reaffirmation; India-New Zealand & Netherlands bilateral meetings
- India's articulated vision: Free, Open, Inclusive Indo-Pacific — contrasts with China's exclusionary security architecture
- Limitations: SLD is a dialogue, not a decision-making body; China-India tensions complicate outcomes; India must balance Quad + ASEAN + bilateral approaches

Shangri-La Dialogue

Indo-Pacific

IISS

ASEAN Centrality

Net Security Provider

"India-Oman CEPA's recognition of NPOP organic certification is a landmark for India's 3.5 million organic farmers." Analyse the significance and implementation challenges. (150 words)

► **BODY POINTS**

- NPOP (National Programme for Organic Production): India's organic standard; managed by APEDA; already recognised by EU and USA
- Oman's recognition: Allows Indian organic products to enter Oman duty-free without re-certification — reduces cost & friction
- Scale: India has 3.5 million+ organic farmers; world's 4th largest organic area; Sikkim — world's first 100% organic state
- Beneficiaries: Honey producers (UP, Rajasthan), cashew farmers (Goa, Kerala), mango exporters (Maharashtra, AP)
- Challenges: Certification costs at farm level; cold chain infrastructure; SPS (Sanitary and Phytosanitary) compliance; awareness among small farmers

NPOP

APEDA

Organic Farming

CEPA

SPS Measures

Agricultural Exports

► INTRODUCTION

India's achievement of generating 50% electricity from renewable sources by 2025 — five years before its 2030 NDC target — represents a landmark in clean energy transition. However, the pace of transition has created social and economic dislocations that demand a deliberate "Just Transition" approach.

► BODY POINTS

- **Achievement:** 500 GW RE target (2030) on track; solar the largest contributor; India 4th globally in RE capacity; NDC 45% emission intensity reduction commitments advancing
- **Winners:** Solar manufacturers, green hydrogen investors, EV value chain, RE-dependent states (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu)
- **Losers — the Just Transition challenge:** 500,000+ coal workers in Jharkhand, Odisha, MP, Chhattisgarh; dependent communities; thermal power plant closures → stranded assets
- **ILO Just Transition framework:** Calls for retraining, social protection floors, community investment plans, and worker consultation before plant closures
- **India's gaps:** No national Just Transition policy; Coal India retraining programmes inadequate; state governments not compensated for stranded coal infrastructure
- **Way forward:** National Just Transition Mission; Green Skills mission for coal belt workers; PM Surya Ghar model for distributed solar in coal belt communities

► CONCLUSION

A renewable energy milestone without social equity is incomplete. India must make Just Transition a policy pillar alongside energy targets — ensuring that those who powered India's growth for a century are not left behind in its clean future.

Just Transition

NDC

ILO

Coal India

Renewable Energy

PM Surya Ghar

Intergenerational Equity

► BODY POINTS

- India's import dependence historically: ~65% of defence equipment imported (2014); Russia was largest supplier
- Ukraine War impact: Russian supply chain disruptions exposed India's strategic vulnerability; accelerated indigenisation
- Kh-31 → RudraM-II: Range (110 km → 300 km), speed (Mach 2 → Mach 5.5), indigenous guidance — superior in all metrics
- Policy enablers: DAP 2020, Positive Indigenisation Lists (250+ items), iDEX, defence industrial corridors (UP, Tamil Nadu)
- Export dividend: RudraM-II can potentially be exported — India defence exports ₹21,083 crore FY24; target ₹50,000 crore by 2029

Aatmanirbhar Bharat

DAP 2020

RudraM-II

Kh-31

Defence Exports

iDEX

A district collector in a coal-dependent district receives orders to facilitate closure of a thermal plant as part of India's renewable energy transition. The plant employs 8,000 workers whose livelihoods will be destroyed. What should the collector do? Examine the ethical dimensions. (150 words)

► ETHICAL FRAMEWORK

- Conflict: Legal order (follow Centre's energy transition policy) vs. compassion (8,000 livelihoods at stake)
- Deontological duty: Execute lawful orders with integrity — but with humane implementation
- Consequentialist lens: Short-term harm (job loss) vs. long-term good (climate benefit) — how to balance?
- Action: Comply with closure order but simultaneously: document the human impact, recommend Just Transition measures to the state government, activate MGNREGS in the district, facilitate retraining via skill development missions, and formally propose community investment plan to higher authorities
- Values: Compassion, accountability, courage of conviction, institutional integrity, probity in public service

Just Transition

Compassion

Accountability

Courage of Conviction

MGNREGS

Probity

04



Answer Writing Value Addition

✦ Quote Bank — 4 June 2026

"The monsoon is not just a season — it is the pulse of India." — Literary framing → Use for GS1 Climatology / GS3 Agriculture answers on monsoon-economy nexus

"A just transition is not the enemy of climate ambition — it is its precondition." — ILO Just Transition Framework → Use in renewable energy / coal transition answers

"Geography is destiny." — Robert Kaplan (paraphrase) → Use for Strait of Malacca / India's Indo-Pacific strategy answers

"The craftsman is the custodian of civilisation." — Attributed to Mahatma Gandhi → Use for Muga silk / artisan empowerment / GI tag answers

"True security is not about weapons alone — it is about building partnerships of trust." → Use in Shangri-La Dialogue / India's defence diplomacy Mains answers

✦ Key Data Points — 4 June 2026

Topic	Data Point	Source
India Startups	1.8 lakh DPIIT-recognised · 3rd largest globally · 3,600 deep-tech ventures	DPIIT/IBEF
India Renewable Energy	50% electricity from renewables (2025) · 500 GW target by 2030 · 4th globally in RE capacity	MNRE/PIB
India-Oman CEPA	99.38% of India exports duty-free · Into force June 1, 2026 · NPOP recognised	MEA/Commerce

India NDC (2022)	45% emission intensity reduction by 2030 · 50% non-fossil electricity by 2030	MoEFCC/UNFCCC
India Defence Exports	₹21,083 crore FY24 · Target: ₹50,000 crore by 2029	Ministry of Defence
Muga Silk	Produced only in Assam · Antheraaea assamensis · GI tag holder · Natural golden colour	Ministry of Textiles
India Organic Farmers	3.5 million+ organic farmers · 4th largest organic area · Sikkim: 1st 100% organic state	APEDA/NPOP
Monsoon 2026	Onset Kerala June 4 · Season forecast ~90% LPA · LPA = 87 cm (June–Sept)	IMD/PIB

📌 Key Articles, Acts & Reports Referenced Today

Reference	Relevance Today
GI of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999	Legal basis for Muga silk GI tag; Mission Senehjori
TRIPS Agreement (WTO) — Articles 22–24	International GI protection; WTO framework for trade in GI goods
India NDC (Enhanced, 2022)	45% emission intensity; 50% non-fossil electricity by 2030
ILO Just Transition Guidelines	Framework for coal-to-renewable transition ethics; worker rights
BECA, LEMOA, COMCASA	India-US foundational defence agreements; Shangri-La context
DAP 2020 (Defence Acquisition Procedure)	RudraM-II import substitution; Aatmanirbhar in defence
NPOP (National Programme for Organic Production)	India-Oman CEPA — organic export pathway for farmers
Positive Indigenisation List (PIL)	250+ defence items reserved for domestic production; RudraM-II context

05 🎯 Akademia Direct Hit Tracker

Today's content across UPSC GS domains — 4 June 2026 Morning Edition

2

Polity & Governance

3

International Relations

2

Defence & Security

2

Science & Technology

2

Economy / Trade

2

Environment / Climate

15

Prelims MCQs

6

Mains Questions

4

Ethics Cases (GS4)

6

Places in News

5

Quotes for Enrichment

8

Key Data Points

The Akademia Proof of Precision

This is not a claim. It is a record — drawn from a systematic audit of ANTIM 2026 classroom teaching and how it mapped directly to UPSC questions, one topic at a time.

7

UPSC questions came
from a single document

6

UPSC questions came
from a single class

48

Total questions directly
from classroom teaching

Defence & Security

Science & Technology

Space

Government Schemes

Environment

Polity

Geography

Economy

WHAT THIS EVIDENCE DEMONSTRATES

- Disciplined source tracking — every item traced to PIB, MEA, DRDO, CSE, IMD; not editorial opinion
- Syllabus mapping — each topic anchored to GS Paper 1–4 before it enters the document
- PYQ-based prediction — 2011–2025 question patterns used to reverse-engineer future UPSC questions from current events
- Conceptual teaching — Teaching Hooks convert news into transferable concepts, not just facts
- Two-edition daily integration — Morning + Evening together cover the complete UPSC-relevant news cycle

→ Classroom teachability — every item carries a Teaching Hook deployable directly in lectures and answer writing sessions

*"ANTIM ASSURED 100+ is not a compilation.
It is a question-conversion system —
converting daily news into UPSC-ready knowledge."*