EKAM IAS ACADEMY
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HYDERABAD
UPSC - CSE | APPSC | TGPSC

CURRENT AFFAIRS (11-11-2026)

FOR

COMPETITIVE EXAMS

(UPSC, APPSC, TGPSC)

[Study material by EKAM IAS Academy]



Q1. In the context of WHO Air Quality Guidelines, consider the following statements: (UPSC Prelims 2022)
1. The 24-hour mean of PM2.5 should not exceed 15 µg/m3 and annual mean of PM2.5 should not exceed 5 µg/m3.
2. In a year, the highest levels of ozone pollution occur during the periods of inclement weather.
3. PM10 can penetrate the lung barrier and enter the bloodstream.
4. Excessive ozone in the air can trigger asthma.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
A) 1, 3 and 4
B) 1 and 4 only
C) 2, 3 and 4
D) 1 and 2 only

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the Access Equality Index (AEI) 2026 report:
1. The AEI assesses five areas: basic infrastructure, healthcare, education, socio-economic security, and access to justice.
2. Andhra Pradesh ranked first in socio-economic security among all states.
3. Goa topped the overall AEI chart, while Andhra Pradesh secured the second position.
How many of the above statements are incorrect?
A) Only one
B) Only two
C) All three
D) None

Articles

- Telangana to host Bharat Summit on November 13, 14
- Opposition builds over third mega dam project in Arunachal Pradesh
- John Harrison's The End of Everything wins the 2026 Booker Prize for fiction
- Cholera
- Gulf Arab states approve military command headquarters in Kuwait

Opposition builds over third mega dam project in Arunachal Pradesh

The Hindu Bureau
GUWAHATI

Communities living downstream of a hydropower project on the Dibang river have stepped up the heat on the governments of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, with the latter already burning due to opposition to two other proposed mega dams.

The 2,880-megawatt Dibang Multipurpose Project on the Dibang river, one of three that form the Brahmaputra in adjoining Assam, is located in Arunachal Pradesh's Lower Dibang Valley. Developed by NHPC Limited at an estimated cost of ₹31,875 crore, the project had been hanging fire until a renewed push for its completion commenced in March 2024.



The under-construction 2,880 MW Dibang Multipurpose Project on Dibang river is located in Lower Dibang Valley district. FILE PHOTO

10-day deadline

An alliance representing downstream communities in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam on Monday set a 10-day deadline for the two State governments to fulfil their demands.

These include rehabilitation, flood protection and other safeguards linked to the mega dam, scheduled to be commissioned by February 2032.

Seeking immediate intervention by both governments, the Dibang Dam Assam-Arunachal Downstream Action Alliance wants Project Affected Family status for each family living downstream of the dam.

The alliance also demanded public hearings in Assam, specifically in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts, and construction of guide walls, embankments and protection walls from the dam site along the Dibang river.

It cited an August 2024 communication from the Arunachal Pradesh government to underline its demand for the downstream protection measures.

The alliance said the government should fulfil the demands before it commissions the project. "The demands are justified as Assam is exposed to downstream flooding and potential dam-break risks. Assam's territory is also used to transport construction materials and machinery to the project site," an alliance spokesperson said.

The alliance threatened to block the movement of construction material, tools, machinery and plant equipment to the Dibang dam site if its demands are ignored. At 278 metres, this dam is set to become India's tallest.

Meanwhile, people in the Mepsoro area of Arunachal Pradesh's Papum Pare district have opposed a proposal to establish an Indian Army field ammunition depot on 1,200 acres of land. A joint land survey, involving the district authorities, Army officials, police and local leaders, scheduled for Tuesday, triggered the protest.

Officials said efforts to resolve local issues were ongoing.

Context:

Communities living downstream of a hydropower project on the Dibang river have stepped up the heat on the governments of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, with the latter already burning due to opposition to two other proposed mega dams.

About Dibang Multipurpose Project

- It is a flood control cum hydroelectric power project to be developed on the Dibang River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra River, in Arunachal Pradesh.
- At 2,880 MW installed capacity, it will be the country's biggest hydropower facility.
- It is being developed by India's state-run National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC).
- The project is designed as an energy storage project, with flood moderation as one of the key objectives, besides power generation.

Project Features:

- The project envisages the construction of a 278 m-high and 375 m-long concrete gravity dam, which will be the highest concrete gravity dam of India.
- The dam is planned to be constructed with the Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC) technique, and it will be the highest RCC dam in the World.
- The dam will create a 43 km-long reservoir with a gross storage capacity of 3.85 billion cubic metres.
- It includes six horseshoe-shaped headrace tunnels of length varying from 300 m to 600 m with 9 m diameter, an
- underground powerhouse, and six horseshoe-shaped tailrace tunnels of length varying from 320 m to 470 m with 9 m diameter.



Telangana to host Bharat Summit on November 13, 14

The Telangana government will host the Bharat Summit 2026 in Hyderabad on November 13 and 14, bringing together political leaders, academics, policymakers, business representatives and civil society members from around 70 countries to discuss global challenges and international cooperation. While announcing this, chairman of the Congress party's Foreign Affairs Department Salman Khurshid said the deliberations would focus on democracy, social and economic justice, climate change, gender equality, foreign policy and the changing global order.

Context:

The Telangana government will host the Bharat Summit 2026 in Hyderabad on November 13 and 14, bringing together political leaders, academics, policymakers, business representatives and civil society members from around 70 countries to discuss global challenges and international cooperation

Particular	Details
Summit	2nd edition of Bharat Summit
Venue	Hyderabad, Telangana
Dates	13–14 November 2026 (official AICC announcement)
Expected participation	Around 1,000 delegates
Countries	Nearly 70 countries
Organising context	Congress-led Telangana government and associated organisers
Important participants	Political leaders, policymakers, academics and international experts
Main focus	Emerging global order and international cooperation

Major themes of Bharat Summit 2026

The summit will discuss the following important areas:

- Global politics: Emergence of a new global order.
- International relations: India's role in changing geopolitics.
- Global South–Global North cooperation: Strengthening cooperation
- between developing and developed countries.
- Democracy: Democratic values and electoral integrity.
- Economic justice: Reducing economic inequalities.
- Social justice: Inclusive development and welfare.
- Gender justice: Women's participation and equality.
- Climate change: Global environmental challenges.
- Artificial Intelligence: AI and cloud capitalism.
- Media: Journalism and information integrity.
- Multilateral reforms: Reforming international institutions.
- Cooperative federalism: Strengthening Centre–State relations.

The summit includes special sessions under the theme Telangana Rising.

Important areas:

- Economic development and investment.
- Urbanisation and Future City.
- Social and economic justice.
- Welfare policies.
- Culture and sports.
- Technology and industrial development.
- Telangana's ambition to become a USD 3 trillion economy by 2047.

Q1. Consider the following statements about Bharat Summit 2026:

1. It is being held in Hyderabad.
2. Nearly 70 countries are expected to participate.
3. The first edition was held in 2024.
4. Telangana Rising is one of its themes.

Which of the above statements are correct?

A) 1 and 2 only
B) 1, 2 and 4 only
C) 2 and 3 only
D) All four

DUBAI

Gulf Arab states approve military command headquarters in Kuwait



REUTERS

The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have approved the establishment of an advanced headquarters for their Unified Military Command in Kuwait and the deployment of "appropriate" forces to it, the bloc's secretary-general said. The GCC comprises of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. REUTERS

Context:

The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have approved the establishment of an advanced headquarters for their Unified Military Command in Kuwait and the deployment of "appropriate" forces to it, the bloc's secretary-general said. The GCC comprises of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Reuters

- The (GCC) is a regional intergovernmental organisation formed to promote political coordination, economic integration, and security cooperation among Arab states of the Persian Gulf.
- Established: 1981
- Headquarters: Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- Nature: Political, economic, and security bloc
- Member Countries
- The GCC comprises six Gulf monarchies



- ❖ Saudi Arabia
- ❖ United Arab Emirates
- ❖ Qatar
- ❖ Kuwait
- ❖ Oman
- ❖ Bahrain

Objectives
The GCC was created to:

- Strengthen regional security and stability
- Promote economic integration and policy coordination
- Foster social, cultural, and scientific cooperation
- Present a collective Arab Gulf position on regional and global issues

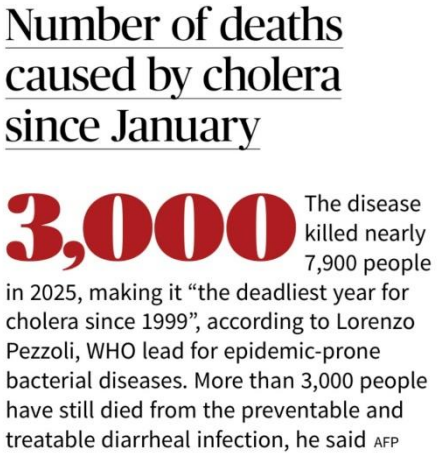
Institutional Structure
Supreme Council:
- Highest decision-making body
- Comprises heads of member states
- Presidency rotates annually

Ministerial Council:
- Foreign ministers of member states
- Meets quarterly to implement decisions
Secretariat General:
- Administrative body
- Headed by a Secretary-General

Economic Cooperation
- Customs Union (2003): Common external tariff
- Common Market (2008): Free movement of citizens for work, residence, and business
- Monetary Union (Proposed): A common GCC currency has been discussed but not implemented
- Strong coordination in energy, infrastructure, transport, and investment policies

Geopolitical Significance
- GCC states control a major share of the world's oil and natural gas reserves
- Strategic location along critical sea lanes such as the Strait of Hormuz
- Influential in OPEC, global energy markets, and West Asian geopolitics

India–GCC Relations
GCC is India's largest trading partner bloc
Key source of:
Energy imports (oil & LNG)
Remittances from Indian diaspora
Strategic cooperation in:
Defence, Counter-terrorism, Food security, Investment and infrastructure



About Cholera
Cholera is a disease that is caused by the bacteria Vibrio cholerae.
Cholera can cause serious diarrhea and dehydration. Without treatment, the disease can be fatal within hours, even in people who are healthy.
Transmission:
People can get cholera by drinking water or eating food contaminated with cholera bacteria.
The disease is most common in places with poor sanitation, crowding, war, and famine. Cholera outbreaks are more common in warm climates.

Cholera is not likely to spread from person to person or from casual contact with someone with cholera.
It is often predictable and preventable. It can ultimately be eliminated where access to clean water and sanitation facilities, as well as good hygiene practices, are ensured and sustained for the whole population.

Symptoms:
Most people infected with V. cholerae do not develop symptoms but can spread the bacteria through their faeces for 1–10 days.
Symptoms appear 12 hours to 5 days after infection.
Most people with the disease have mild or moderate symptoms.
A minority of patients develop severe acute watery diarrhoea and life-threatening dehydration.

Treatment:

- Treatment for cholera includes drinking plenty of fluids or getting intravenous fluids to prevent dehydration.
- Healthcare providers also sometimes prescribe antibiotics like doxycycline, erythromycin, or azithromycin to help you feel better.
- Providers also treat kids between the ages of 6 months and 5 years with zinc supplements.
- Antidiarrheal medicines aren't recommended for cholera and could make symptoms worse.



John Harrison's *The End of Everything* wins the 2026 Booker Prize for fiction

Associated Press
LONDON

British writer M. John Harrison won the Booker Prize for fiction on Monday for *The End of Everything*, a satirical dystopian novel whose themes of "catastrophe and apocalypse" chime with our uneasy times. It is the first work of science fiction to take the prestigious $67,000 literary award, but 81-year-old Harrison said he doesn't want to be hemmed in by the sci-fi label.

He said Booker recognition after six decades as an author shows that the era of "genres as fences and boxes, pigeonholes, is over".

"I think this book shows, and the prize now shows, that it is very possible to write a book that mixes not just two genres, but three or four," Mr. Harrison told presspersons at a post-ceremony news conference.

Mr. Harrison beat five other finalists including previous winners Douglas Stuart and Marlon James, who had been the odds-makers' favourites, and Pulitzer Prize laureate Elizabeth Strout.

The End of Everything is set on England's Channel coast in the near future, after an unspecified calamity has shattered society and brought an influx of enigmatic alien entities to Britain. It centres on a beachcomber who lives with his gun-toting aunt and discovers a puzzling, shape-shifting artifact on the shore.

Asked what he wanted to convey to readers, Mr. Harrison said: "It's a grim world, and it'll keep on being grim. And it's weird. But at the end of things there may be some kind of – I wouldn't say hope, or closure, but there might be some kind of relief."

Critics have praised the book's dark humour, though some have been confused by its elusive narrative.

M. John Harrison poses with the trophy after winning the Booker Prize 2026, at Old Billingsgate in London on Tuesday. AP

Context:
Recently, UK author M. John Harrison won the Booker Prize 2026 for his enigmatic novel "The End of Everything"

About Booker Prize

- It is the world's leading literary award for a single work of fiction.
- History: It was founded in the UK in 1969, the Booker Prize initially rewarded Commonwealth writers and now spans the globe: it is open to anyone regardless of origin.
- It aims to promote the finest in fiction by rewarding the best novel of the year written in English.

Eligibility for Booker Prize
- The Booker Prize awards any novel originally written in English and published in the UK and Ireland in the year of the prize, regardless of the nationality of their author.
- The novel must be an original work in English (not a translation)
- It must be published by a registered UK or Irish imprint; self-published novels are not eligible.
- Award Price: The winner receives £50,000 and each of the shortlisted authors will be given £2,500.

Booker Prize Laureates from India and Indian-Origin Writers
VS Naipaul for Free State
Salman Rushdie for Midnight's Children
Arundhati Roy for The God of Small Things
Kiran Desai for The Inheritance of Loss (2006),
Aravind Adiga for The White Tiger (2008).

Q2. Consider the following statements about the Booker Prize:
1. It was established in 1969.
2. It is awarded for the best work of long-form fiction written in English.
3. Only British citizens are eligible.
Which statements are correct?
A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only
D) All three