

CURRENT AFFAIRS: 10.06.2026

One Liner Facts:

Prime Minister (PM) paid tribute to **Bhagwan Birsa Munda** on **9th June 2026** on the occasion of his Martyr's Day.

Birsa Munda

- **About:** Birsa Munda was a tribal freedom fighter, socio-religious reformer and folk hero from the **Munda tribe** of the **Chotanagpur region**, born on **15th November 1875** in present-day Jharkhand.
- **Anti-Colonial Mobilisation:** He mobilised tribal communities against **British colonial rule, landlord exploitation, moneylenders, missionary influence, forced labour and land alienation**.
- **Historical Background:** His movement was influenced by the earlier **Sardari Larai or Sardar Movement**, which had shaped the political climate against land alienation in Chotanagpur.
- **Land Rights Assertion:** Birsa Munda opposed the destruction of the traditional **Khuntkatti system**, under which tribal communities enjoyed collective customary rights over land.
- **Political Slogan:** He gave the famous slogan **"Abua Raj Ete Jana, Maharani Raj Tundu Jana"**, meaning **"Let our rule be established and the Queen's rule end."**
- **Religious Reform:** His teachings led to the rise of a distinct faith community known as the **Birsait** community, which emphasised social reform, moral discipline and tribal identity.
- **Ulgulan Movement:** He led the **Ulgulan Movement**, or the **"Great Tumult,"** at the turn of the twentieth century to **end British rule**, restore tribal self-rule, protect tribal land rights and resist exploitation by outsiders known as **dikus**.
- **Death:** Birsa Munda was arrested by the British and died in **Ranchi Jail on 9th June 1900**, with the official cause of death recorded as **cholera**.
- **Legal Impact:** His struggle later influenced tribal land protection measures, especially the **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908**, which restricted the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals.
- **Recognition:** His birth anniversary is observed as **Janjatiya Gaurav Divas** to honour the contribution of tribal communities in India's history.



MAJOR TRIBAL REVOLTS IN INDIA

TRIBE (REVOLT)	REGION	YEAR	LEADER/S
Pahariya	Rajmahal Hills	1778	Raja Jagannath
Chuar (Jungle Mahal Rebellion)	Jungle Mahal (b/w Chota Nagpur & Bengal plains)	1798	Durjan/Durjol Singh, Madhab Singh, Raja Mohan Singh, Lachman Singh
Oraon and Munda (Tamar Revolt)	Tamar (Chhotanagpur)	1798; 1914-15	Bholanath Sahay/Singh (1798) Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat (1914-15)
Ho and Munda	Singhbhum and Ranchi (Chhotanagpur region)	1820-37; 1890s	Raja of Parahat (Ho) Birsa Munda (1890s)
Ahom	Assam	1828-30	Gomdhar Konwar
Khasi	Hilly region b/w Jaintia and Garo hills	1830s	Nunklow ruler – Tirath Singh
Kol	Chhotanagpur (Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau)	1831	Buddho Bhagat
Santhals	Rajmahal Hills	1833; 1855-56	Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu
Khond	Orissa, Andhra Pradesh	1837-56	Chakra Bisnoi
Koya	Eastern Godavari track (Andhra) Rampa (Andhra)	1879-80; 1886 1916; 22-24	Tomma Sora, Raja Anantayyar Alluri Sitarama Raju (Rampa revolt)
Bhil	Western Ghats, Khandesh (MH), south Rajasthan	1817-19; 25; 31; 46 & 1913	Govind Guru (1913 Mangarh Massacre)
Gond	Adilabad (Telangana)	1940	Komrum Bheem

SIPRI Yearbook 2026

- **Context (NDTV):** SIPRI Yearbook 2026 reported that the 15 largest military spenders accounted for 80 per cent of the world's military expenditure in 2025.

SIPRI Yearbook has been published annually by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute since 1969, covering military expenditure, arms trade, and armed conflicts.

Key Findings of SIPRI Yearbook 2026

- Global military spending reached a record \$2.9 trillion in 2025, marking the **11th consecutive year of growth** and representing **2.5% of world GDP**.
- **Top Spenders:** **USA** was the largest spender, followed by **China, Russia, Germany, and India**.
- Interstate armed conflicts doubled from three in 2024 to **six in 2025**, displacing around 117.3 million people by mid-2025.

- Nine nuclear-armed states hold **~12,187 nuclear warheads**, with **~80% in military stockpiles** and **~18% on high operational alert**.

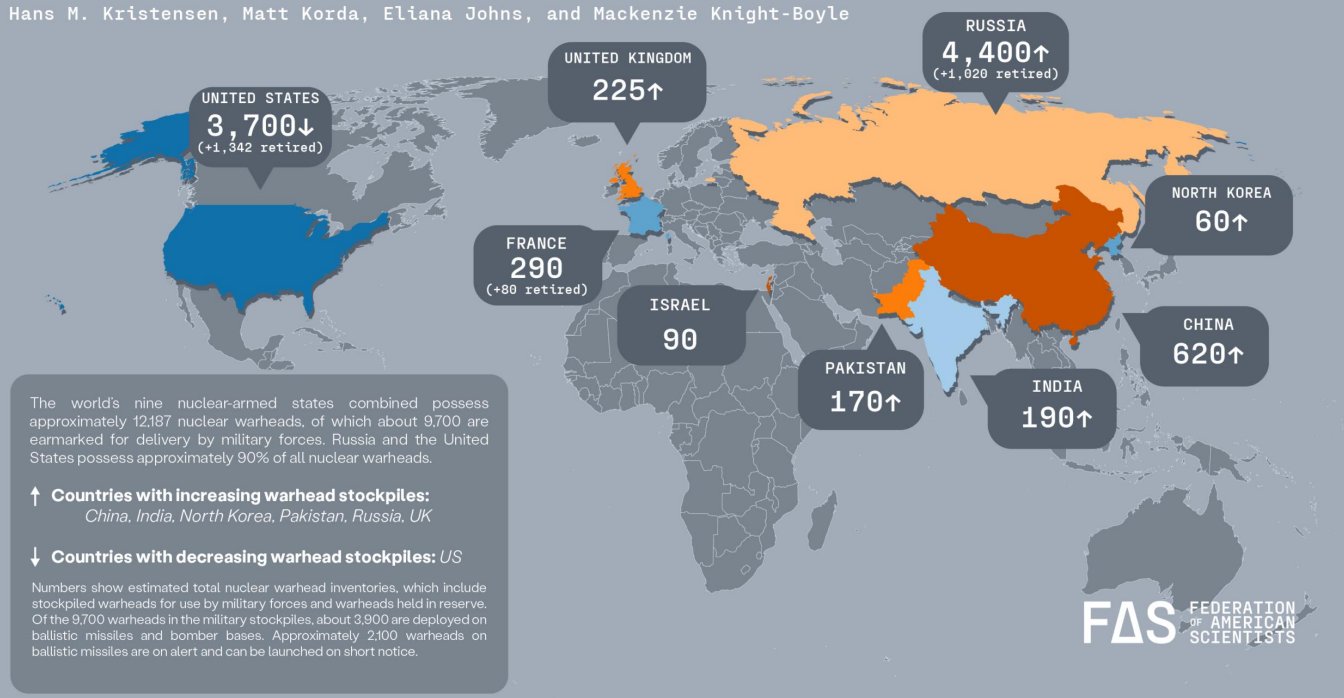
India-Specific Findings

India ranked 5th in military spending, with a defence budget of \$92.1 billion, up 8.9% year on year. It is the second-largest importer of major arms, accounting for 8.2% of total imports, behind only Ukraine.

- India's nuclear arsenal grew to **190 warheads** by January 2026, up from **180 the previous year**. For the first time, 12 warheads are assessed as deployed during peacetime, suggesting a shift away from India's traditional practice of storing warheads separately from delivery systems.

Estimated Global Nuclear Warhead Inventories, 2026

Hans M. Kristensen, Matt Korda, Eliana Johns, and Mackenzie Knight-Boyle



The President of India conferred **51 Gallantry Awards** at the **Defence Investiture Ceremony 2026 (Phase-I)**, held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, including **7 Kirti Chakras**, **15 Vir Chakras**, and **29 Shaurya Chakras**, recognizing exceptional courage and sacrifice by personnel of the Armed Forces, CAPFs, and Police forces.

What are the Key Facts About Gallantry Awards?

- **About:** Gallantry Awards are among India's highest honours, conferred on military personnel and civilians for displaying exceptional bravery, courage, and self-sacrifice in the service of the nation.
- **Wartime Gallantry Awards:** Recognize acts of valour performed in the presence of the enemy.
 - The **Param Vir Chakra** is India's highest military decoration, followed by the **Maha Vir Chakra** and the **Vir Chakra**, awarded for varying degrees of conspicuous gallantry during military operations.
 - The Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, and Vir Chakra were the first Gallantry Awards instituted by independent India.
- **Peacetime Gallantry Awards:** Conferred for acts of bravery, valour, or self-sacrifice **other than in the face of the enemy**, including counter-insurgency operations, rescue missions, disaster response, and internal security duties.
 - The **Ashoka Chakra** is the highest peacetime gallantry award, followed by the **Kirti Chakra** and the **Shaurya Chakra**.
 - Originally instituted in 1952, with retroactive effect from 15th August 1947, India's peacetime gallantry awards were initially designated as the **Ashoka Chakra Class-I, Class-II, and Class-III**.
 - In 1967, these decorations were officially renamed the **Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra, and Shaurya Chakra, respectively**.
- **Order of Precedence:** The order of precedence among Gallantry Awards is: **Param Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Vir Chakra, and Shaurya Chakra**, reflecting their relative rank and prestige.
- **Eligibility:**
 - **Param Vir Chakra, the Maha Vir Chakra and the Vir Chakra:** All ranks of the Naval, Military, Air, Reserve, and Territorial Forces, including medical and nursing staff, and civilians serving under their direction.
 - **Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra & Shaurya Chakra:** All ranks of the Armed Forces, Reserve and Territorial Forces, Nursing Services, Police, Central Para-Military Forces, Railway Protection Force, and civilian citizens.
- **Recommendation and Conferment Process:** Recommendations for Gallantry Awards originate from military units, CAPFs, or police organizations and are scrutinized through the chain of command.
 - After examination by the **Central Honours and Awards Committee**, the final list of gallantry awards is approved by the **President of India**. These awards are announced twice a year: first on **Republic Day** and then on **Independence Day**.
 - The President formally presents the majority of these awards at the Defence Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan.
 - However, the highest honors the **Param Vir Chakra** and the **Ashoka Chakra** are conferred by the President to the awardees (or their next of kin) during the **Republic Day Parade at Kartavya Path (formerly Rajpath)**.

- **Additional Recognition:** For all Chakra awards, subsequent acts of similar gallantry are recognized through the award of a **Bar to the Chakra**, represented by a miniature replica of the respective Chakra on the ribbon. Both the original award and any Bar may be conferred **posthumously**.

Award	Purpose	Medal Material	Ribbon
Param Vir Chakra	Most conspicuous bravery, valour, or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy	Bronze, featuring four replicas of Indra's Vajra around the State Emblem	Plain Purple
Maha Vir Chakra	Conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy on land, sea, or air	Standard Silver with a five-pointed heraldic star and gold-gilt centre	Half White and Half Orange
Vir Chakra	Acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy	Standard Silver with a five-pointed heraldic star and gold-gilt centre	Half Blue and Half Orange
Ashoka Chakra	Most conspicuous bravery, valour, or self-sacrifice other than in the face of the enemy	Gold-gilt with Ashoka Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath	Green ribbon divided by one Orange vertical line
Kirti Chakra	Conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of the enemy	Standard Silver with Ashoka Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath	Green ribbon divided into three equal parts by two Orange vertical lines
Shaurya Chakra	Gallantry other than in the face of the enemy	Bronze with Ashoka Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath	Green ribbon divided into four equal parts by three Orange vertical lines