

May 6, 2026 – Dinamani Newspaper – Tit bits

1.To mark the 81st Victory Day commemorating the defeat of Germany in World War II, both Russia and Ukraine have announced temporary ceasefires on two different days.

(i) On the occasion of the Victory Day celebrations, Russian President Vladimir Putin announced a two-day ceasefire on May 8 and 9 on behalf of Russia.

2.Rohit Jain officially assumed office as the new Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

(i) Following the completion of the tenure of former Deputy Governor T. Rabi Sankar, Rohit Jain was appointed to the position and it has been announced that he will serve in this role for the next three years.

(ii) Ten major departments of the Reserve Bank, including foreign exchange management, financial technology (FinTech), foreign investments and operations, information technology, domestic debt management, and risk monitoring, have been assigned to Rohit Jain.

(iii) Earlier, Rohit Jain served as an Executive Director of the Reserve Bank of India. Since 1991, he has accumulated more than 34 years of experience serving in various capacities at the central bank.

3.India has emerged as the country receiving the highest amount of money transfers from abroad in the world. According to the United Nations agency for migrants, Indians working overseas sent ₹12.8 lakh crore (137 billion US dollars) back to their home country in 2024. The report also stated that India is the only country to have received more than ₹9.4 lakh crore (100 billion US dollars) from abroad. The statement further said:

(i) India, Mexico, the Philippines, and France occupied the top four positions among countries receiving the highest remittances from abroad in 2024.

(ii) In particular, India has held the top position among countries receiving the largest remittances from abroad since 2010. The value stood at ₹5 lakh crore in 2010, ₹6.4 lakh crore in 2015, ₹7.8 lakh crore in 2020, and increased to ₹12.8 lakh crore in 2024.

(iii) Highest growth in the South Asian region:

- Due to large remittance inflows to India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, growth in remittances in the South Asian region increased by 11.8 percent in 2024.
- In 2024, the United States ranked first globally among countries sending the highest amount of remittances abroad, with ₹9.4 lakh crore. It was followed by Saudi Arabia (₹4.3 lakh crore), Switzerland (₹3.7 lakh crore), and Germany (₹2.2 lakh crore).

(iv) 620,000 students abroad:

- In 2022, more than one million students from China went abroad for higher education. India ranked second on this list with 620,000 students.
- The next positions were occupied by Uzbekistan (150,000 students), Vietnam (134,000 students), and Germany (126,000 students).
- Likewise, countries such as India and China are undertaking various initiatives to bring back scientists and highly skilled individuals who had migrated abroad.

- In 2024, 9 million people in the Philippines were displaced due to domestic disasters. In India, 5 million people and in China 3.9 million people were displaced because of internal disasters, the report stated.

4. Union Cabinet meeting held on May 5, 2026

(i) Sugarcane Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)

- Price Increase: The Union Cabinet approved an increase of ₹10 per quintal for sugarcane.
- Revised Rate: The new Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) is set at ₹365 per quintal.
- Season: This revised price will be applicable for the 2026–27 sugar season, starting in October.
- Technical Basis: The calculation is based on a 10.25% basic recovery rate.
- Economic Impact: Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw stated that this revision is expected to generate a total income exceeding ₹1 lakh crore for sugarcane farmers.

(i) Supreme Court Judge Strength

- The Cabinet approved increasing the sanctioned strength of Supreme Court judges from 34 to 38.
- This new total includes the Chief Justice of India and 37 other judges.
- When the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act was first enacted in 1956, the total strength was only 10 judges plus the Chief Justice. It was gradually increased to 13 in 1960 and 17 in subsequent years.

(iii) Semiconductor Production Units

- Under the Indian Semiconductor Mission (ISM), the Government approved two new semiconductor production units in Gujarat.
- These units involve a combined investment of ₹3,936 crore.
- One of the approved projects is an integrated semiconductor production center in Dholera, Gujarat, by (Crystal Matrix Limited (CML) to produce display modules.
- These two units are expected to create approximately 2,230 skilled jobs.
- Total National Units: With these approvals, the total number of semiconductor production units approved under the ISM nationwide has risen to 12.

(iv) Cotton Production Plan

- The Cabinet approved a five-year plan (2026–27 to 2030–31) specifically designed to increase cotton production.
- A budget of ₹5,659 crore has been allocated for this initiative.
- The plan aims to overcome production challenges, encourage higher yields, and improve the overall quality of cotton produced in India.

(v) Gujarat Ship Repair Centre

- Infrastructure Upgrade: The Union Cabinet approved a proposal to upgrade and modernize an existing ship repair center in Gujarat.
- The project includes the construction of a 650-meter long jetty, two large floating dry docks, and specialized workshops.
- The upgrade will also involve improving various maritime infrastructures associated with the

facility to enhance its repair capabilities.

5. Analysis of how the internet has transformed human life from a tool into a primary sphere of existence, necessitating a new form of social and technological ethics.

- The center of human life has moved from land to industry, then to science, and now to the internet, which is no longer just a tool but a field where most life activities occur.
- Traditional discipline involved respecting elders and speaking the truth; however, internet ethics now includes the responsibility of how one's words can globally impact others.
- While many view the internet as a place for unrestricted speech, true social discipline requires that freedom must be coupled with responsibility, especially since a single post can reach the entire world instantly.
- In the modern era, walls no longer protect privacy; instead, a person's entire life—chats, photos, bank details, and medical records—resides in a mobile phone, making data privacy a fundamental aspect of human dignity.
- Algorithmic Governance: Human decisions are increasingly being made by software, such as those evaluating job applications, bank loans, and social media feeds (algorithms), making algorithmic ethics crucial.
- Education Reform: Schools must go beyond teaching how to use the internet and begin teaching how to live responsibly on it, including lessons on data protection and internet respect.

(i) Present Situation of Ethics on the Internet

- Many young people create online identities that may not reflect their true selves, leading to ethical questions about the authenticity of the digital "I".
- The traditional lesson of "do not lie" has evolved into the modern necessity of "do not share without verifying," which is currently a major ethical failing.
- Many users enjoy "free" apps but pay with their personal data, which thinkers describe as a system where human behavior is turned into a commercial commodity.
- In education, while students have access to world-class resources, there is a growing problem of plagiarism and over-reliance on Artificial Intelligence, which can diminish the ability to think independently.

(ii) Impact of Internet (Lack of) Ethics

- False medical advice shared on social media can lead people to avoid real treatments, resulting in physical harm.
- The spread of fake news during election periods directly impacts the democratic process, turning information ethics into political ethics.
- In the Indian context, the internet is a double-edged sword: it provides farmers with information and students with education, but it also facilitates a rise in fake news, hate speech, scams, and data theft.
- Without discipline, humans risk becoming slaves to technology rather than its masters, as algorithms are designed to constantly influence user behavior.
- The rise in online fraud and digital theft highlights that internet safety is not just a technical problem but a crisis of ethical responsibility.

For the internet to become a truly civilized world, technological growth must be balanced with human values and a self-guided sense of discipline.

6. Analysis of the current power crises in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

(i) The Kerala Power Crisis:

- **Unprecedented Shortage:** Kerala is currently experiencing severe load shedding and power cuts due to a total lack of foresight and planning by the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB).
- **Water Management Failure:** Despite receiving heavy rainfall for the past three years, the board failed to properly manage water levels in dams for the summer. They essentially wasted water resources instead of utilizing them for generation when needed most.
- **Financial Mismanagement:** The board failed to purchase power during early 2026 (January–March) when prices were low; instead, they depleted dam water prematurely for generation.
- **High External Dependency:** Kerala relies on purchasing 70% of its power requirement from other states through various agreements at high costs.
- **Supply Chain Breakdown:** Severe heatwaves in northern states have increased their own internal demand, leaving no surplus power available for Kerala to purchase from external markets.
- **Ignoring Regulatory Advice:** The Electricity Regulatory Commission had repeatedly advised the KSEB to enter into long-term or medium-term power purchase agreements at lower rates, but these recommendations were ignored.

(ii) The Tamil Nadu Situation:

- **Soaring Demand:** Driven by intense summer heat, daily power consumption in Tamil Nadu has already crossed 20,000 MW and is projected to hit 22,000 MW in the coming weeks.
- **Comparison to Normalcy:** Under normal conditions, the state's demand is approximately 16,000 MW.
- **Consumption Drivers:** The widespread use of fans, air conditioners, and refrigerators during the heatwave is the primary cause of this surge.

(iii) Steps Taken by the Government and Supply Status

- **Tamil Nadu Supply Breakdown:**
 - State Thermal Stations: 4,000 MW.
 - Central Government Pool: 6,000 MW.
 - Solar Power: 6,000 MW.
 - Long-term Purchase Agreements: 2,000 MW.
 - Medium-term Purchase Agreements: 2,000 MW.
 - Short-term Market Purchases: 2,000 MW.
- Under the power exchange program, the Government is attempting to secure enough electricity for the next three months from private companies and other states to bridge the gap.
- The Central Government has imposed certain conditions and restrictions on inter-state power procurement to help regulate distribution and purchase prices nationwide.

(iv) Proposed Solutions

- Electricity boards must prioritize long-term purchase agreements rather than waiting for crises to buy power at inflated spot-market prices.
- To escape the cycle of power cuts and load shedding, households should stop relying on temporary fixes like generators and inverters.
- The ultimate solution proposed is for every household to adopt rooftop solar power to meet basic



electricity needs, which would significantly reduce the burden on the state grid during peak summer months.

