



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY
Only IAS Academy by Grandson of "Per.uthalaivar Kamarajar"

MAP OF THE DAY 06-05-26

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Kamaraj IAS Academy

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KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY

MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

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Wednesday, 06 May 2026



SCO

Origins:

- The SCO originated from the "Shanghai Five," formed in **1996, consisting of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.**
- It was created to address **concerns about extremist religious groups and ethnic tensions** following the dissolution of the USSR in 1991.

Establishment:

- SCO was established on 15th June 2001, in Shanghai, adding **Uzbekistan as a sixth member.**
- Before the inclusion of Belarus, **it had nine members: India, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.**

Afghanistan and Mongolia hold Observer Status.

- **Significance:** Addresses security issues in Asia with primarily Asian members.
- The SCO is significant because it is one of the **few international organisations focused on security issues** and primarily consists of Asian members.
- Russia and China view it as an alternative to the **"Western" international order** and are positioning themselves against US influence, alongside the **BRICS grouping** and seeking to counterbalance US influence.
- The SCO represents 40% of the world's population, and member countries contribute approximately over USD 23 trillion to global GDP.

Relevance of SCO for India:

- **Regional Cooperation:** SCO membership allows

- India to enhance cooperation with Central Asian countries, improving relations since their formation in 1991. Facilitates communication with major regional actors on common security issues.
- **Counter-Terrorism Efforts:** The RATS is a significant permanent structure within the SCO. It has helped countries like India with counter-terrorism exercises, intelligence analysis, and sharing information on terrorist movements and drug trafficking.
- **Challenges for India:** While SCO membership enhances regional engagement, challenges in managing bilateral ties remain, influencing **India's participation and stance on initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).**
- India faces challenges in the SCO including balancing ties with **China and Russia**, addressing regional security concerns, managing **relations with Pakistan**, ensuring economic benefits, maintaining strategic autonomy, dealing with the issue of sovereignty, and increasing bilateral trade with SCO countries.

Current Status (2026):

- Shanghai Cooperation Organization (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) has evolved into a major regional security and economic bloc comprising **10 member countries: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, Pakistan, Iran, and Belarus.**

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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

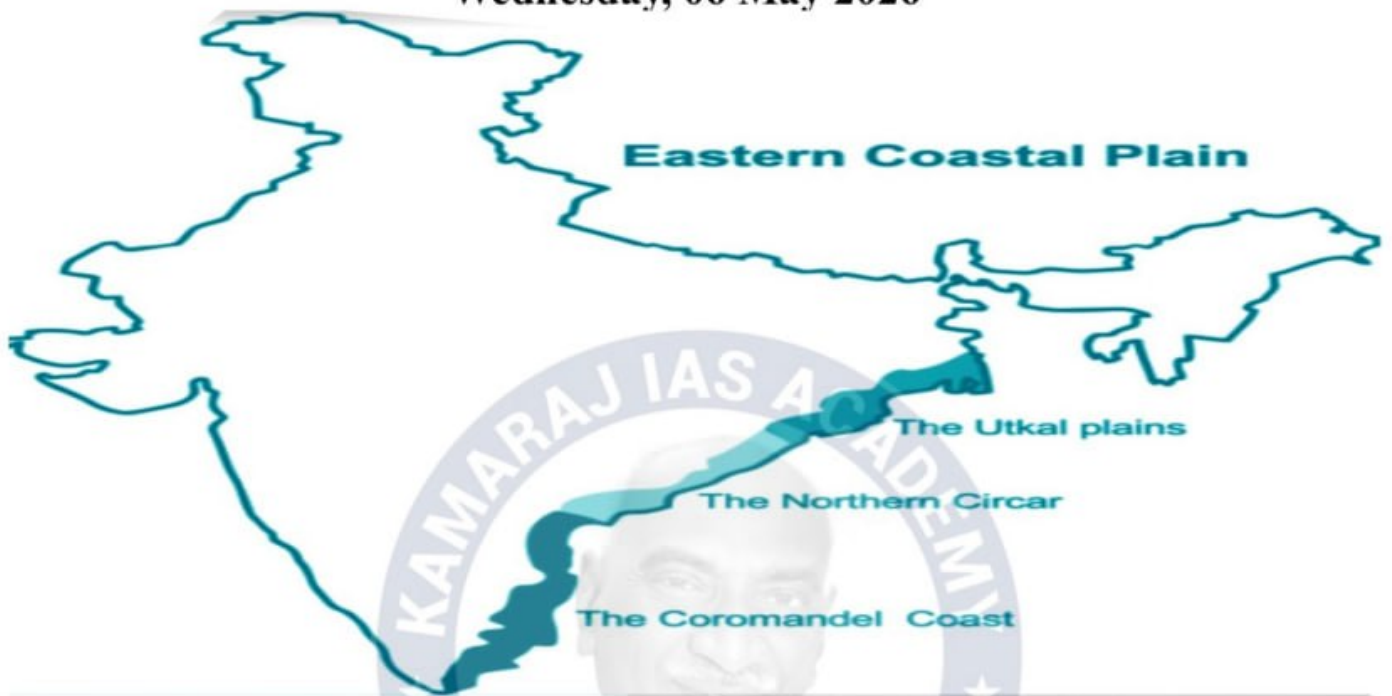
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Eastern Coastal Plains

- The **Eastern Coastal Plains** are highly significant for India due to their agricultural, economic, ecological, and strategic importance.
- They are one of the most **fertile agricultural regions** of the country, formed by the deposition of alluvium brought by rivers like the **Godavari River, Krishna River, Mahanadi River, and Kaveri River**, which create extensive and productive delta regions.
- These plains are known as the **“Rice Bowl of India”** because they support intensive cultivation of rice, along with crops such as sugarcane, coconut, and pulses, thereby ensuring **food security**.
- The region plays a crucial role in **India’s trade and economy**, as it hosts major ports such as **Chennai Port, Visakhapatnam Port, and Paradip Port**, which facilitate both domestic and international maritime trade.
- The Eastern Coastal Plains are strategically important due to their proximity to the **Bay of Bengal**, making them vital for naval activities, coastal security, and regional connectivity with Southeast Asia.
- Ecologically, these plains support rich **biodiversity**, including wetlands, lagoons, and mangrove ecosystems such as the **Bhitarkanika National Park**, which act as natural buffers against cyclones and coastal erosion.
- The presence of lagoons like **Pulicat Lake** enhances fisheries, aquaculture, and bird habitats, contributing to local livelihoods and ecological balance.
- The plains also support **dense human settlements** due to fertile soil, water availability, and better transport facilities, making them economically vibrant regions.
- However, their importance is also linked with vulnerability, as they are highly prone to **cyclones, floods, and storm surges**, which significantly influence disaster management policies in India.

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