

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS (DCA)

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INDIA'S NEW NATIONAL ACCOUNTS METHODOLOGY

Context

- MoSPI released the **8th revised National Accounts Series with 2022-23 as the base year in 2026**, introducing methodological changes, notably **double deflation in manufacturing GVA**.

What are National Accounts?

- National Accounts Statistics (NAS)** provide a systematic picture of an economy's production, income and expenditure.
- They measure aggregates such as **GDP, GVA, consumption, investment, saving and external trade**, following the framework of the **UN System of National Accounts (SNA)**.

Base Year	Year of release of data on new base year
1960-1961	1967
1970-1971	1978
1980-1981	1988
1993-1994	1999
1999-2000	2006
2004-2005	2010
2011-2012	2015
2022-2023	2026

Evolution of Base Year

- India has revised its national-accounts base year periodically.
- The objective is to incorporate structural changes, improve data sources and ensure that constant-price estimates better represent the contemporary economy.

Calculation Methodology

- GDP can be viewed through three approaches:
 - Production Approach:** GVA of industries + taxes less subsidies on products.
 - Expenditure Approach:** Final consumption + gross capital formation + exports – imports.
 - Income Approach:** Compensation of employees + operating surplus/mixed income + taxes less subsidies.

- For real GDP/GVA, current-price values need to be adjusted for price changes through appropriate deflators.

Key Change: Double Deflation in Manufacturing

- Under the earlier approach of **using a single price index**, nominal manufacturing GVA is converted into real GVA using an aggregate deflator.
 - The 2022-23 series introduces **double deflation** for manufacturing that separately adjusts:
 - Value of goods produced by manufacturers**, and
 - Cost of inputs consumed in production**.
- MoSPI uses **ASI data** and **elementary item-level output Producer Price Indices (PPI)** based on ex-factory prices, released by the Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT.
 - The **output PPI** covers both **final and intermediate goods**, including wheat, milk, bauxite, coking coal, electricity, refined palm oil, besan, cotton yarn, sacks/gunny bags, leather, naphtha, phosphoric acid, cement and semi-finished iron and steel.
 - Thus, the output price of one industry can serve as an input price for another.
 - Items representing **80% of output and input value** are selected after ranking by value. ASI-derived weights are then used to deflate individual items separately.
- Two of the **30 manufacturing categories** i.e. **processed food and oils** and **pharmaceuticals** are **excluded** because imported-input shares are high and direct mapping with elementary output PPI is difficult.
- For service inputs without PPIs, **consumer prices and implicit deflators** are used.

Other Important Changes

- The new series revises the treatment of **defined-benefit pensions** by estimating the present value of pension entitlements accruing to serving government employees, rather than using pension payments to retirees as a proxy.

Significance

- Double deflation can provide a **more theoretically appropriate measure of real manufacturing GVA**, because changes in both output prices and input prices are captured separately.

- Greater item-level granularity can improve consistency between production and price statistics.

Concerns and Issues

- A major concern is that **India's PPI remains experimental**, creating questions about the robustness and continuity of input-price measurement.
- Mapping intermediate inputs, especially imported inputs and services to domestic PPIs also remains difficult.
- Consequently, changes in real manufacturing GVA require careful interpretation and comparison with other indicators such as IIP.

Way Forward

- India needs to **institutionalise a comprehensive PPI**, improve item-level price collection, strengthen ASI and administrative datasets, improve coverage of imported inputs and services, and ensure transparent documentation and periodic validation of deflators.

Source: BS

INDIA-NEW ZEALAND FTA

Context

- **India-New Zealand FTA** will come into force on 20th October 2026.
 - ♦ **Aim of India-NZ FTA** is to double bilateral trade to ₹35,000 crore in the next four to five years.

What is a Free Trade Agreement (FTA)?

- A Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is a pact between two or more countries where they agree to:
 - ♦ Reduce or eliminate customs duties on goods;
 - ♦ Liberalise trade in services;
 - ♦ Provide investment protection;
 - ♦ Ensure safeguards for intellectual property rights (IPR).

Major Highlights of the FTA

- **Zero-Duty Market Access:** India- New Zealand FTA **eliminates duty on 100% of Indian Exports**.
 - ♦ India has offered market **access in 70.03%** of the **tariff lines while keeping 29.97% tariff lines in exclusion**.



- **FDI Commitment:** New Zealand will invest **USD 20 billion** in India over 15 years, strengthening long-term economic ties.
- **Organic Primary Products:** Mutual recognition of organic certification to be agreed between the two sides.
- **MSME Cooperation:** Institutional linkages to help small businesses access trade-related information and global markets.
- **Technical Assistance:** Cooperation has been agreed in AYUSH, audio visual industries, tourism, sports and traditional knowledge systems.
 - ♦ The FTA promotes India's AYUSH systems internationally, encourages medical value travel, and positions India as a global wellness hub.
- **MFN Treatment:** Commitment across 118 services sectors, with Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment in 139 sectors.
- **Student Mobility:** New Zealand signed Annex on Student Mobility and Post Study Work Visa for the first time with any country.
 - ♦ Indian students can work up to 20 hours per week while studying, even if there are policy changes in future, with extended post-study work visas (STEM Bachelor: 3 yrs; Master's: up to 3 yrs; Doctorate: up to 4 yrs).
- **Professional Pathways:** A quota of 5,000 visas for skilled Indians for stay upto 3 years in the sectors of interest to India.

- **Working Holiday Visa:** 1,000 young Indians annually can avail multiple entry in New Zealand for a period of 12 months.
- **Certain products are kept in exclusion** from the dairy and agriculture sector of India, which is a huge win for labour intensive sectors.
 - ♦ Dairy, animal products, vegetable products, sugar, artificial honey, Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils, Arms and Ammunition, Gems and Jewellery, Copper and Articles, Aluminium and articles.

Significance to India from FTA

- The India–New Zealand FTA secures **duty free or preferential access across a wide range of sectors.**
 - ♦ These gains are expected to boost India's exports, create jobs, and strengthen the competitiveness of Indian industries in the Oceania region.
- **Dedicated cooperation in Ayush and Indian traditional knowledge** has been agreed.
 - ♦ Engagement with **New Zealand's indigenous Maori communities** to promote cultural exchange and mutual respect. This strengthens India's **soft power and global recognition of its heritage.**
- **Gains in Horticulture Sector:** New Zealand has agreed on **focused Action Plans for kiwifruit, apples, and honey** to improve productivity, quality, and sectoral capabilities of these **fruits growers in India.**
 - ♦ Projects for premium apple cultivators and sustainable beekeeping practices will enhance production and quality standards.
 - ♦ This access will be managed through a **Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) system** with Minimum Import Price and seasonal imports, ensuring consumer choice while protecting domestic farmers.

India-NZ Trade Ties

- New Zealand is **India's second-largest trading partner in Oceania**, with a resident Indian diaspora of **3,00,000 - nearly 5% of New Zealand's population** - acting as a powerful economic and cultural bridge.
- **In 2025-26** New Zealand **exported \$1.21 billion** of total goods and services to India and **imported \$1.03 billion**, representing a trade balance of **\$181.86 million and a total trade value of \$2.24 billion.**

- ♦ This represented 1.8% of all exports of total goods and services in this time period and 1.5% of imports.

Conclusion

- The India–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement opened new avenues for comprehensive economic cooperation.
- From farmers and MSMEs to students and skilled professionals, the gains from this Agreement are expected to be broad-based.
- It reinforces India's position as a trusted, forward-looking global partner and advances the vision of a globally integrated Viksit Bharat 2047.

Source: TH

GROWING THREAT OF ANTIFUNGAL RESISTANCE

Context

- A research on *Candida auris* demonstrates that resistance to antifungals can arise through gene mutation, gene duplication and compensatory mechanisms in the cell.

What are Fungal Infections?

- Fungal infections are **diseases caused by pathogenic fungus** that can damage the skin, nails, lungs, blood stream and other organs.
- **Dermatophytes** are fungi that are common causes of skin, nail and hair infection, while yeasts such as *Candida auris* can cause severe systemic infection.
- Fungal infections are particularly hazardous in immunocompromised individuals because they can become invasive and life-threatening.

Why is *Candida auris* a concern?

- *Candida auris* is a developing **multidrug-resistant yeast** that causes bloodstream and other invasive infections, notably in health care settings.
- It was first identified in **Japan in 2009** and has since been reported in several nations.
- In India, more than 90% of the clinical isolates of *C. auris* tested were resistant to **azole antifungals such as fluconazole**, and many were also resistant to **polyenes**.

Why is Antifungal Resistance Increasing?

- **Global Warming:** Most fungi cannot normally survive well at the human body temperature, which limits their ability to infect humans.

- ♦ Rising global temperatures favour heat-tolerant fungi that can gradually adapt to warmer conditions.
- **Frequent or inappropriate use** of antifungal medicines puts selection pressure on fungi, allowing resistant strains to survive and multiply.
- **Limited Diagnostic Facilities:** Many healthcare facilities lack adequate capacity to identify fungal species and test their drug susceptibility.
 - ♦ As a result, infections may be treated with ineffective medicines, allowing resistant fungi to persist.
- **Limited Treatment Options:** Unlike bacteria, fungi have fewer biological differences from human cells, making it difficult to develop drugs that selectively kill fungi without harming the patient.

The Eagle Effect

- The Eagle effect is the **paradoxical phenomenon** where some fungi, when exposed to a low concentration of an antifungal, **survive or re-grow** when exposed to a very high concentration.
- In *C. auris*, this can occur because **high drug concentrations activate compensatory pathways** such as increased chitin synthesis.
- Therefore, an increase in the amount of antifungal does **not always ensure a larger therapeutic benefit**.

What are the challenges?

- Many healthcare facilities lack adequate **fungal diagnostic and identification infrastructure**.
- Conventional susceptibility testing may not fully capture unusual resistance mechanisms such as paradoxical growth.
- Advanced genomic testing to identify resistance-associated mutations can be **expensive and difficult to deploy routinely**.
- Limited availability of effective antifungal classes increases the risk of **therapeutic failure**.
- **Weak surveillance** can delay the identification of emerging resistant fungal strains.

Way Ahead

- **Strengthen fungal surveillance:** Establish integrated national surveillance systems for emerging and drug-resistant fungal pathogens.
- **Improve diagnostics:** Expand access to fungal culture, antifungal susceptibility testing and genomic methods, particularly in tertiary hospitals.

- **One Health approach:** Antifungal resistance should be studied across human, animal and environmental ecosystems, particularly in the context of climate change.

Source: TH

KASTURIRANGAN COMMITTEE REPORT ON CONSERVATION OF THE WESTERN GHATS

Context

- Karnataka has convened an Assembly session to discuss the proposed implementation of the Kasturirangan Committee recommendations on the Western Ghats.

Kasturirangan Committee report

- The High-Level Working Group (HLWG) chaired by **Dr. K. Kasturirangan** was constituted in **2012** to examine the recommendations of the Gadgil Committee on the conservation of the Western Ghats.
- The committee recommended designating **37%** of the Western Ghats, covering approximately **59,940 sq. km**, as an **Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA)**. It focused more on development balance and economic activities.
 - ♦ It emphasised regulating development in identified sensitive areas while allowing more flexibility in other regions.
 - ♦ It recognised the importance of sustainable livelihoods, but with less emphasis on forest rights.
- It argued for **strengthening the existing framework** of environmental clearances and setting up of a **state-of-the-art monitoring agency**.

What are the concerns?

- **Around 20,668 sq. km** of Karnataka's Western Ghats region, covering 1,449 villages has been identified for ESA-related restrictions.
- The state government argues that the proposed boundaries could bring **agricultural and privately occupied areas within the regulatory framework**, creating uncertainty for farmers and residents.
- Farmers have demanded the rejection of the Kasturirangan recommendations, constitution of a new committee and adoption of an alternative approach similar to the Kerala model.

Madhav Gadgil committee report

- **Ecologically Sensitive Zones:** The report recommended classifying **64 percent** of the Western Ghats into Ecologically Sensitive Zones called ESZ 1, ESZ 2 and ESZ 3.
 - ♦ It also recommended designating the entire region as an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA).
 - ♦ Almost all developmental activities like mining, construction of thermal power plants, and dams were to stop along with the decommissioning of similar projects that have completed their shelf life in ESZ 1.
- **Western Ghats Ecology Authority:** Under the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**, a professional body to manage the ecology of the region and to ensure its sustainable development was recommended by the committee.
- **Ban on growing single commercial crops:** Crops like tea, coffee, cardamom, rubber, banana and pineapple, which have led to "fragmentation of forest, soil erosion, degradation of river ecosystems and toxic contamination of the environment" should be curtailed.
- **Community participation:** The panel had urged the Ministry of Environment and Forests to take critical steps to involve citizens, including proactive and sympathetic implementation of the provisions of the Community Forest Resources of the **Forest Rights Act**.

Western Ghat

- The Western Ghats are a **1,600-km** long mountain chain along the west coast of India running from the river Tapi in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.
- **It covers six states — Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.**
 - ♦ About 60 percent of the mountain range is in Karnataka.
- **Significance:** These Ghats are home to high mountain forests, which moderate the tropical climate of the region. They are home to 325 globally threatened flora, fauna, bird, amphibian, reptile and fish species.
- Western Ghats were accorded the **World Heritage Status by UNESCO in 2012**.

Source: TH

THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2026**Context**

- **The Gender Snapshot 2026 report** says **not one target** under the **Sustainable Development Goal on gender equality** is on track to be met by 2030.
 - ♦ **Released by:** UN Women and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Major Highlights

- **Goals Off Track:** Decades of progress on gender equality are being stalled or reversed at a time when no target under the UN-mandated Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on gender equality is on track to be met by 2030.
 - ♦ **Sustainable Development Goal 5** focuses on closing the gender gap and ensuring equal opportunities for all.
- **Funding for gender equality** has fallen to its lowest level since 2021, with women's rights organisations among the worst affected.
 - ♦ 42% of UN entities reported a weakening of their gender equality efforts amid funding cuts.
- **Political Representation:** Six in seven countries are led by men, while women hold 27.4% of seats in national parliaments in 2026, up from 22.3% in 2015.
 - ♦ Women's representation in local government has stagnated at 35.6% since 2023.
- **Stacked Glass Ceiling:** Women hold only 6% of corporate chief executive positions globally and lead fewer than 20% of the highest courts, leaving decisions shaping business, law, employment and the global economy largely in the hands of men.
- **Unpaid Care Burden:** Women and girls also continue to bear a disproportionate unpaid care burden, spending 2.5 times more hours than men on unpaid domestic and care work.
- **Early Marriage:** Nearly one in five girls is married before the age of 18, while an estimated 230 million women and girls worldwide are survivors of female genital mutilation.

Suggestions

- **Strengthen national gender equality mechanisms** through strong mandates, adequate staffing and dedicated, predictable resources.
- **Extend gender-responsive budgeting** and put comprehensive systems in place to track progress and impacts.
- **Take measures to achieve inclusive participation** by enabling women and girls from the most marginalized groups.
- **Dismantle discriminatory social norms** by transforming narratives about women in leadership; providing opportunities, resources and services to promote women's leadership.
- **Source: DTE**

NEWS IN SHORT**KATHAKALI FESTIVAL****In News**

- The **17th Kathakali Festival** was organised by the Kalakshetra Foundation under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

Kathakali

- The word Kathakali is derived from **Malayalam** “Katha” (story) + “Kali” (play).
- Kathakali is believed to have evolved in **Kerala in the 17th century**.
- Kathakali **combines devotion, drama, dance, music, costumes, and make-up** to retell the great stories of the past, mostly from Indian epics, using hand and facial gestures and expressions.
- Performances of Kathakali are based on **Attakatha literature** and highlight eye movements, rhythmic footwork, body motions and expressive acting.
- The music is of the Sopana/Abhinaya Sangeetham genre with accompaniment from instruments like Chenda, Maddalam, Chengila and Ilathalam.
- The singers are called Ponnani and Shinkidi.
- Traditionally, **Kathakali has been performed overnight**, but is often staged as shorter performances.
- Traditionally a male performance, women also participate in Kathakali at various levels.

Kalakshetra Foundation

- Founded in 1936 by Rukmini Devi Arundale, the Kalakshetra Foundation has played an essential part in the preservation, practice and transmission of India's classical arts and traditional cultural heritage.
- The Foundation has been working in the development and presentation of Bharatanatyam and has promoted the transfer of indigenous music, dance and craft traditions through education and performance.

Source: PIB**CCTV SURVEILLANCE AT MEDICAL STORES****Context**

- The Union Health Ministry has proposed mandatory CCTV surveillance at retail medical stores, with recordings to be preserved for three months.

Need for CCTV Surveillance

- The proposal seeks to prevent the **unauthorised sale and access of Schedule H, H1 and X medicines**, which can include antibiotics, psychotropic substances and other prescription-only drugs.
- The measure is particularly aimed at **preventing the sale of such medicines to minors** without prescriptions and addressing prescription-drug misuse.
- The **Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC)** has also proposed a centralised **Management Information System (MIS)/drug portal** to capture relevant information on the sale of prescription medicines.
- CCTV footage would primarily provide a mechanism to **verify transactions in case of complaints** or suspected violations.

What are Schedule H, H1 and X drugs?

Schedule	What it means	Examples
Schedule H	Prescription medicines that cannot be sold by a chemist without a prescription from a registered medical practitioner.	Many antibiotics, steroids and other prescription medicines
Schedule H1	A category of prescription medicines subject to additional record-keeping requirements , introduced to strengthen monitoring of certain drugs.	Certain antibiotics and anti-tuberculosis medicines
Schedule X	A more tightly controlled category of prescription medicines, with additional requirements for their sale, storage and record-keeping. It includes certain narcotic and psychotropic medicines .	Certain controlled psychotropic and other medicine

Source: IE

SUPREME COURT ON ARTICLE 22

In News

- The Supreme Court held that the right to be informed in writing and in a language understood by the arrested person of the grounds of his imprisonment and the right to consult a lawyer of his choice are the necessary fundamental rights under Article 22(1).

Article 22

- Article 22 protects against arrest and detention to ensure freedom of person, and hence has a direct link with the concept of personal liberty under Article 21.
- Article 22(1):** Every person who is arrested shall be notified, as quickly as may be, of the grounds for such arrest and shall be entitled to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.
- Article 22(2):** An arrested individual shall be brought before a Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest, excluding the time necessary for travel. Authority of magistrate to detain beyond 24 hours.

Supreme Court on Re-arrest and Article 22

- SC reiterating that Article 22(1) safeguards cannot be diluted.
- It laid down strict **conditions for re-arrest:**
 - The accused must first receive the grounds of arrest in writing
 - Police must approach a magistrate with reasons for the proposed re-arrest and explain why the grounds were not supplied initially;
 - The application must have the endorsement of a superior officer; investigation must be transferred to another officer; and
 - A departmental inquiry must be initiated against the officer responsible.
 - Re-arrest requires judicial approval, and the magistrate must be satisfied that there were bona fide reasons for the initial failure and that re-arrest is necessary.
- The Court also directed High Courts to award appropriate compensation for violations of procedural safeguards.

Source: TH

ROZGAR MELA

Context

- The 20th edition of the National Rozgar Mela distributed over 51,000 appointment letters to newly inducted youth in government departments and organisations.

About National Rozgar Mela

- The National Rozgar Mela is a **government initiative** aimed at accelerating recruitment to government posts and filling vacancies across Ministries, Departments and government organisations.
- It seeks to promote youth empowerment, timely recruitment and employment opportunities while strengthening the availability of human resources in government institutions.
- The initiative was launched in **2022**.

What is a Rozgar Mela?

- A Rozgar Mela is an **employment-oriented event** that brings employers and prospective job seekers together for direct interaction, application and recruitment.
- In the broader employment ecosystem, the **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)** organises Rozgar Melas in collaboration with **Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)** and **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs)**.
- Private-sector employers are mobilised to participate and offer employment opportunities to eligible candidates.
- Rozgar Melas cater to youth aged **18 to 35 years** and offer employment opportunities to candidates with diverse educational and skill backgrounds, including:
 - 8th, 10th and 12th pass candidates
 - ITI and Diploma holders
 - Graduates
 - Trained and certified candidates aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF).
- Rozgar Melas also provide complementary services such as **Career Counselling, Kaushal Melas, Mudra Loan Facilitation and Skill Exhibitions**.

Source: PIB

BIOMETRIC AADHAAR AUTHENTICATION FOR LPG

Context

- Domestic LPG consumers across the country will need to complete Biometric **Aadhaar Authentication (BAA)** to continue booking subsidised cylinder refills from October 1, 2026.

About

- The move aims to ensure that subsidised LPG reaches **genuine domestic households**, while preventing the diversion of domestic cylinders for commercial or industrial use.
- It will also help identify **duplicate and ineligible LPG connections** and improve transparency in subsidy delivery.
- According to the **Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas**, till now, **27.43 crore active domestic LPG consumers**, or **89.9% of the total**, have completed the authentication process.
- Consumers who have not completed BAA will be able to book **subsidised refills only after authentication**.
- BAA can be completed through:
 - At the time of delivery, when delivery personnel can carry out the authentication using the mobile application of the concerned oil marketing company (OMC);
 - At the distributor's showroom; or,
 - Through the OMC's mobile application from home.
- Consumers unwilling or unable to complete BAA can still purchase LPG, but **without the subsidy**, subject to the applicable arrangements.

The cost of LPG subsidy

- Domestic LPG is sold below cost. To keep domestic LPG affordable, the Government paid OMCs compensation of ₹22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 and is paying ₹30,000 crore during FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27.
- Even after this, accumulated under-recoveries of public sector OMCs on domestic LPG exceeded ₹62,000 crore as of August 31, 2026.

Source: PIB

SC REJECTS METHANOL RULES

In News

- The Supreme Court struck down Maharashtra Poisons Rules, 1972 requiring methanol to be mixed with colourant and bitterant before being sold to non-drug manufacturers.

Background

- The Maharashtra government introduced stricter controls on methanol following a **1991 hooch tragedy** in Mumbai, in which around 93 people died after consuming spurious liquor containing methanol
- In 2011, Maharashtra amended its Poisons Rules and introduced Rules 18A and 18B.
- The rules restrict the purchase of methanol and mandate the addition of bitterant and colourant to methanol before sale to a non-drug manufacturer.
- Further, by operation of Rule 18B, any possession of methanol without a licence in Form A is liable to confiscation.

Methanol (Methyl Alcohol) CH₃OH

- It is a **colourless**, water-miscible, extremely flammable liquid with a boiling point of around 65°C.
- It was formerly made by **destructive distillation of wood**.
- It is now mostly made from carbon monoxide and hydrogen (syngas) using catalysts, including syngas from biomass.
- It is used significantly in the production of formaldehyde, synthetic resins, dyes, medicines, and perfumes, and also as a solvent, antifreeze, and fuel.
- It is also widely used as an industrial raw material in products including **formaldehyde**, paraformaldehyde, paints, resins, and other chemicals.
- It is very poisonous (unlike ethanol), and drinking it can cause blindness or death.

Source: TH

EXERCISE NOMADIC ELEPHANT

Context

- The 18th edition of the India-Mongolia Joint Military Exercise NOMADIC ELEPHANT, commenced at the Foreign Training Node, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand.

About the Exercise

- Exercise NOMADIC ELEPHANT is an **annual bilateral military exercise** conducted alternately in **India and Mongolia** since **2006**. The last edition of the same exercise was held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, in 2025.
- The exercise aims to enhance the joint military capability of both sides to undertake Counter-Insurgency Operations in semi-urban and mountainous terrain under the **United Nations Mandate**.

Source: PIB

ANGH WINS TIFF PLATFORM PRIZE

In News

- Nagaland filmmaker Theja Rio's debut feature film, Angh**, won the prestigious Platform Prize at the **2026 Toronto International Film Festival (TIFF)**.

About

- Set in the early 1960s near the Indo-Myanmar border, the film follows Anghba, a Konyak village chief, and his family as traditional beliefs encounter Christianity and modern influences.
- Shot largely in the **Konyak language**, with local non-professional actors alongside Scottish actor Douglas Henshall.
- The film explores the cultural, religious and social transition of Naga society, including the gradual decline of traditional customs and identity.

Source: AIR

