



Dr. SURESH KUMAR GINDI SIR

Dr. GINDI'S IAS ACADEMY DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

COVER ALL IMPORTANT CURRENT UPDATES
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Dr.GINDI'S I.A.S. ACADEMY
Civils & Competitive Careers
TRANSFORMING ASPIRANTS INTO ACHIEVERS

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A/C CAMPUS

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Decentralized Waste Management: NDMC 'Anupam' Model



A. Core Idea

NDMC's 'Anupam' model manages waste at the colony level by segregating and composting it locally instead of sending it to landfills.

B. Why in News

NDMC implemented the 'Anupam' decentralized waste model in selected Delhi colonies.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Implemented by: New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)
- Segregation: Wet, Dry, Sanitary
- Initial compost produced: ~800 kg
- Pilot areas: 6 colonies (e.g., Chanakyapuri, Babu Dham)
- Aim: 100% source segregation & local processing

D. Important Terms

- **Decentralized Waste Management:** Waste treated near its source instead of distant dumping sites.
- **Source Segregation:** Separation of waste into categories at household level.
- **Circular Economy:** Reuse and recycling of resources to reduce waste.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- NDMC – Local implementation
- Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) – Community participation
- NGOs – Awareness & management
- CPCB – Authorized e-waste recyclers

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 – Mandatory waste segregation
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 – Garbage-free cities

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- NDMC governs central Delhi area.
- SWM Rules 2016 mandate source segregation.
- Composting reduces landfill methane.
- Decentralized waste reduces transport cost.
- E-waste handled by CPCB-authorized recyclers.
- RWAs play role in urban sanitation.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Wet/Dry/Sanitary waste categories
- Statement: Features of SWM Rules 2016
- Institution: NDMC jurisdiction
- Term definition: Circular economy

2. Kerala Vision 2031



A. Core Idea

Kerala Vision 2031 is a state plan to build a knowledge-based economy with technology industries and sustainable development.

B. Why in News

Kerala government launched Vision 2031 ahead of the state's 75th formation year.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Target year: 2031
- Focus sectors: AI, Data Science, Green Hydrogen

- Proposed GCCs: 200
- Major corridors: Vizhinjam Growth Corridor, Kochi Global City
- Kerala leads: NITI Aayog SDG Index

D. Important Terms

- **Knowledge Economy:** Economy based on skills, technology, and innovation.
- **Global Capability Centre (GCC):** Offshore unit of multinational firms for IT/R&D services.
- **Kerala Model:** High social indicators with welfare policies.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Kerala State Government
- Local Self-Governments (Panchayats, Municipalities)
- Multinational companies (GCC investors)
- UN SDG framework

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- People's Plan Movement – Decentralized planning in Kerala
- SDG-aligned state development strategy

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Kerala has highest literacy in India.
- Vizhinjam is a major deep-sea port in Kerala.
- Kerala first state with ageing population trend.
- GCCs linked with IT and services sector.
- SDG India Index prepared by NITI Aayog.
- Panchayati Raj strong in Kerala.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Location: Vizhinjam port state
- Term: Knowledge economy
- Institution: NITI Aayog SDG Index
- Statement: Features of Kerala model

3. West Bengal 'Banglar Yuva Sathi' Scheme



Statement: Unemployment allowance should be given to all unemployed Indian youth above 18 years of age.

Assumptions:

- There are unemployed youth in India who needs monetary support.
- The government has sufficient funds to provide allowance to all unemployed youth.

- A Only assumption I is implicit
- B Only assumption II is implicit
- C Either I or II is implicit
- D Neither I nor II is implicit
- E Both I and II are implicit

A. Core Idea

Banglar Yuva Sathi provides monthly allowance to educated unemployed youth in West Bengal.

B. Why in News

West Bengal started statewide registration camps for the scheme in Feb 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- State: West Bengal
- Allowance: ₹1,500/month
- Duration: Up to 5 years or till job
- Age: 21–40 years
- Education: Madhyamik (Class 10) pass
- Budget: ₹5,000 crore

- Beneficiaries: ~27.8 lakh

D. Important Terms

- **Unemployment Allowance:** Financial aid to jobless persons.
- **Educated Unemployment:** Qualified persons without jobs.
- **Vote-on-Account:** Temporary budget approval before full budget.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- West Bengal Government
- State Labour & Employment Department
- Local administration (registration camps)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Banglar Yuva Sathi Scheme (WB, 2026) – Youth allowance
- Lakshmir Bhandar (WB) – Women cash transfer (exclusion rule)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Scheme for educated unemployed youth.
- ₹1,500 monthly assistance.
- Age 21–40 eligibility.
- Cannot take two state welfare schemes together.
- Madhyamik = Class 10 in WB.
- Social security schemes in Concurrent List.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- State scheme identification
- Age/amount factual question
- Term: Educated unemployment
- Match: Scheme vs State

4. India AI Impact Summit 2026



A. Core Idea

India AI Impact Summit 2026 promotes AI development and cooperation among countries, especially developing nations.

B. Why in News

India hosted the global AI Impact Summit at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi (Feb 2026).

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Venue: Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi
- Dates: 16–20 Feb 2026
- IndiaAI Mission: ₹10,372 crore
- AI Compute: 38,000+ GPUs onboarded
- India rank: 3rd in Global AI Vibrancy Index 2025
- BharatGen: India's multilingual AI model project

D. Important Terms

- **AI Compute:** High-power processors (GPU/TPU) for AI training.
- **Foundational Model:** Large AI model usable for many tasks.
- **Global South:** Developing countries group.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY)
- NITI Aayog
- IndiaAI Mission
- Global AI partner countries

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- IndiaAI Mission (2024) – AI ecosystem development
- Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 – Data privacy
- National Strategy for AI (2018)

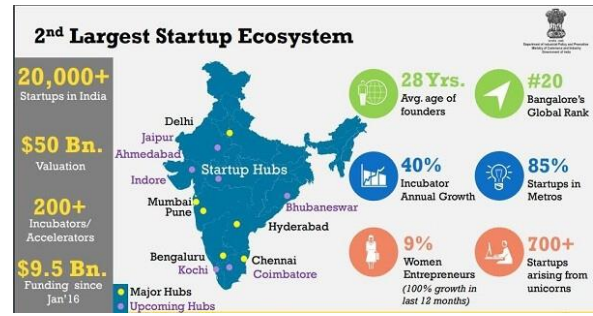
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Bharat Mandapam is in New Delhi.
- MeitY handles IT and AI policy.
- GPUs used in AI computing.
- IndiaAI Mission fund ₹10,372 crore.
- BharatGen focuses on Indian languages.
- India ranks 3rd in AI Vibrancy Index.
- DPDP Act 2023 deals with data privacy.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Venue/location question
- Mission vs Ministry match
- Term: Foundational AI model
- Data protection law year

5. Vision 2047: India's Reform Priorities



A. Core Idea

Vision 2047 focuses on economic reforms, innovation, and simplified governance to make India a developed country.

B. Why in News

PM outlined reform priorities for the coming decade toward Viksit Bharat 2047.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Target: Developed India by 2047
- Labour Codes: 4 codes (2020)
- GST introduced: 2017 (101st Amendment)
- Aspirational Districts Programme: 2018
- PM Gati Shakti: 2021 infrastructure plan

D. Important Terms

- **Structural Reforms:** Major economic or policy changes improving efficiency.
- **MSME:** Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises defined by investment & turnover.
- **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI):** Digital systems like UPI, Aadhaar.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Government of India
- NITI Aayog
- GST Council
- MSME Ministry

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Labour Codes, 2020 – Consolidation of labour laws

- GST Act, 2017 – One Nation One Tax
- PM Gati Shakti – Integrated infrastructure
- Aspirational Districts Programme – Backward area development
- PM-JANMAN – Tribal welfare

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- GST started in 2017.
- 4 Labour Codes passed in 2020.
- UPI is India's DPI example.
- MSMEs backbone of Indian economy.
- PM Gati Shakti improves logistics.
- Aspirational Districts launched 2018.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Year: GST implementation
- Match: Scheme vs objective
- Term: MSME definition
- Institution: GST Council role

6. Indian Scientific Service (ISS) Proposal



A. Core Idea

Indian Scientific Service is a proposed specialized civil service to bring scientists into policymaking roles.

B. Why in News

Discussion on creating ISS to strengthen science-based governance in India.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Proposed under: Article 312 (All-India Service)
- Existing services: IAS, IPS, IFoS
- Current rule: CCS Conduct Rules 1964 for govt scientists
- Possible cadres: Environment, Health, Regulatory Science

D. Important Terms

- **Generalist Administrator:** Civil servant with broad administrative role.
- **Scientific Integrity:** Honest and unbiased scientific work.
- **All-India Service:** Service common to Centre and States.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Parliament of India
- Rajya Sabha
- Scientific ministries (Health, Earth Sciences, MeitY)

- Research bodies (CSIR, ICAR)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Article 312 – Creation of All-India Services
- CCS Conduct Rules, 1964 – Govt service conduct
- Article 309 – Recruitment rules

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- IAS/IPS/IFoS are All-India Services.
- New All-India Service needs Rajya Sabha approval.
- Scientists in govt follow CCS Rules 1964.
- Article 51A(h) promotes scientific temper.
- ISS aims science-based policy decisions.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Article: All-India Service creation
- Match: Service vs Article
- Term: Scientific temper
- Institution: CSIR/ICAR role

7. India–UAE Economic Partnership



A. Core Idea

India–UAE partnership is expanding from oil trade to investment, infrastructure, and technology cooperation.

B. Why in News

India–UAE trade crossed \$100 billion and new \$200 billion target set.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Trade: \$100 billion (2024-25)
- Target: \$200 billion by 2032
- CEPA signed: 2022
- BIT signed: 2024
- Bharat Mart: 2.7 million sq ft in Dubai
- DP World investment: \$5 billion

D. Important Terms

- **CEPA:** Comprehensive free trade agreement.
- **Sovereign Wealth Fund:** Govt investment fund (e.g., ADIA).
- **Greenfield Investment:** New project investment from scratch.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Governments of India & UAE
- DP World
- ADNOC
- Jebel Ali Free Zone (JAFZA)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- India-UAE CEPA, 2022 – Trade liberalization

- India-UAE BIT, 2024 – Investor protection
- SHANTI Act (India) – Civil nuclear cooperation

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- UAE is India's major West Asia trade partner.
- CEPA reduces tariffs on most goods.
- Jebel Ali Port in Dubai.
- DP World is UAE logistics company.
- ADNOC is UAE oil company.
- Bharat Mart supports Indian MSMEs exports.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Organization vs country
- Location: Jebel Ali port
- Term: CEPA vs FTA
- Trade partner ranking question

8. Judicial Trends in Death Penalty (India)



A. Core Idea

Higher courts in India are increasingly reducing or overturning death sentences given by trial courts.

B. Why in News

Report shows Supreme Court did not confirm any death sentence during 2023–2025.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Death row prisoners: 574 (2025)
- High Court confirmation rate: ~8%
- Acquittal rate: ~34%
- SC last confirmed death penalty: 2022
- Patna HC acquittal rate: ~78%

D. Important Terms

- **Rarest of Rare:** Doctrine limiting death penalty cases.
- **Mitigation Investigation:** Study of convict's background.
- **Confirmation Proceeding:** HC approval needed for death sentence.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Supreme Court of India
- High Courts
- Sessions Courts
- NALSAR University (report)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- CrPC Section 354(3) – Special reasons for death penalty
- CrPC Section 366 – HC confirmation
- Bachan Singh case (1980) – Rarest of rare
- BNS 2023 – Criminal law framework

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

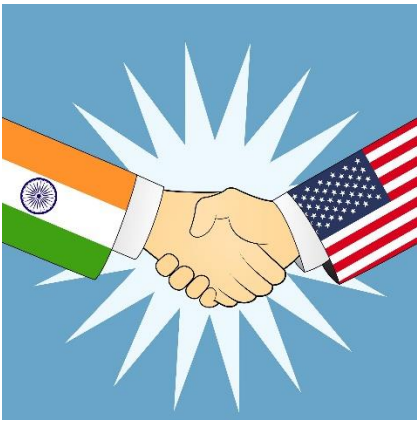
- Death penalty needs HC confirmation.
- Rarest of rare doctrine by SC.
- President/Governor can pardon (Art 72/161).
- Article 21 protects life.

- SC highest court of appeal.
- Death penalty mainly for murder cases.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Article: Pardoning power
- Case law: Bachan Singh
- Procedure: Death penalty confirmation
- Term: Rarest of rare

9. India–U.S. Interim Trade Agreement (2026)



A. Core Idea

India and the U.S. signed an interim trade deal to reduce tariffs and expand trade in goods, energy, and technology.

B. Why in News

India–U.S. Interim Trade Agreement announced in Feb 2026 to end tariff disputes.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- U.S. tariffs on Indian goods: reduced 50% → 18%
- India to import: ~\$500 billion U.S. goods (5 years)
- Products: energy, aircraft, tech, coal
- U.S. farm access: soybean oil, nuts, fruits, DDGs

- Deal type: Interim (before full BTA)

D. Important Terms

- **Interim Trade Agreement:** Temporary trade pact before full agreement.
- **Non-Tariff Barriers:** Import restrictions other than taxes.
- **Reciprocal Tariff:** Equal tariff response between countries.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Governments of India & USA
- Trade ministries of both countries
- GEAC (GM food regulator in India)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Customs Act, 1962 – Import/export regulation
- Environment Protection Act, 1986 – GM regulation
- Article 253 – Implement international treaties

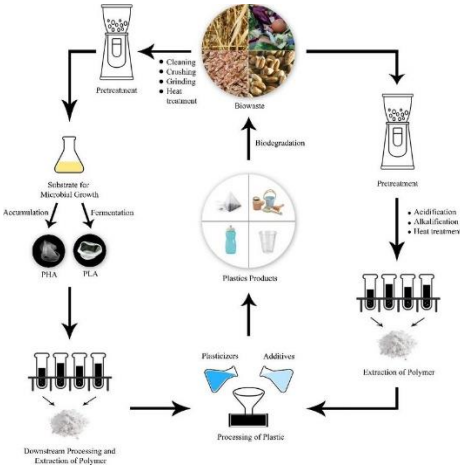
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- USA is major Indian trade partner.
- Interim deal precedes full trade agreement.
- GM food regulated by GEAC.
- Tariffs are import taxes.
- India imports energy & aircraft from USA.
- Trade agreements under Union power.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Term: Tariff vs Non-tariff barrier
- Institution: GEAC role
- Article: Treaty implementation
- Trade partner MCQ

10. BioE3 Policy: Bio-based Chemicals & Enzymes



A. Core Idea

India promotes bio-based chemicals and enzymes from biological sources to replace petroleum-based chemicals.

B. Why in News

Bio-based chemicals identified as priority sector under BioE3 Policy 2024.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Policy: BioE3 (2024)
- Import example: Acetic acid \$479.8 million (2023)
- Enzyme market: top firms >75% share
- Feedstock: biomass, crops, residues

D. Important Terms

- **Bio-based Chemicals:** Chemicals from plants/biomass.
- **Enzymes:** Biological catalysts speeding reactions.
- **Biomanufacturing:** Production using microbes/enzymes.

- **Biofoundry:** Facility for designing biological products.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- DBT (Dept of Biotechnology)
- Biotech companies (Novozymes, DuPont, etc.)
- Indian biotech startups

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- BioE3 Policy, 2024 – Bioeconomy promotion
- National Biofuel Policy, 2018
- Environment Protection Act, 1986

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- BioE3 aims green chemicals production.
- Enzymes reduce energy use in industry.
- Biomass = agricultural residue.
- Bio-chemicals reduce petrochemical imports.
- DBT handles biotech policy.
- Bioeconomy supports circular economy.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Term: Enzyme definition
- Policy: BioE3 year
- Match: Biofuel vs Bio-chemical
- Environment law linkage

11. Operation Sindoor & India–U.S. Defence Cooperation





- Defence agreements: LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA
- Aircraft Act, 1934 – UAV regulation
- IT Act, 2000 – Cyber/AI security

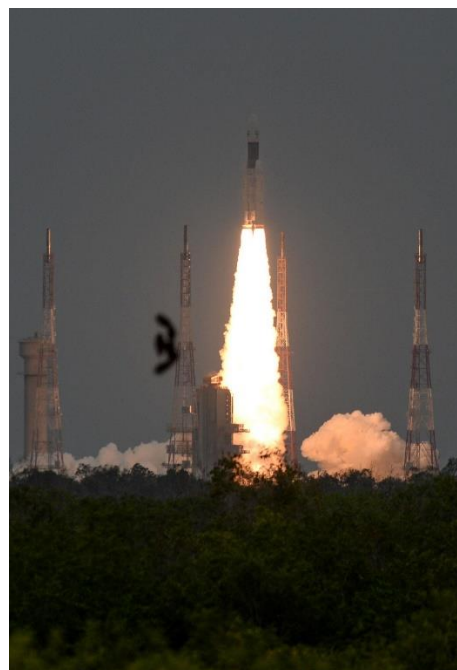
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- INDO-PACOM = U.S. Indo-Pacific command.
- MQ-9B is armed drone.
- MH-60R is naval helicopter.
- CDS post created 2019.
- India-U.S. defence agreements signed 2016–2020.
- Indo-Pacific includes Indian Ocean region.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Equipment vs country
- Command: INDO-PACOM region
- Agreement: LEMOA/COMCASA
- Term: Net security provider

12. ISRO Rocket Debris Found in Maldives



A. Core Idea

Operation Sindoor and defence cooperation show closer India–U.S. military partnership in Indo-Pacific security.

B. Why in News

U.S. Indo-Pacific Commander praised India’s Operation Sindoor (2025).

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Operation Sindoor: May 2025
- Target: terror camps in Pakistan
- U.S. command: INDO-PACOM
- Key platforms: MQ-9B drones, MH-60R helicopters, GE-414 engines
- Framework: iCET initiative

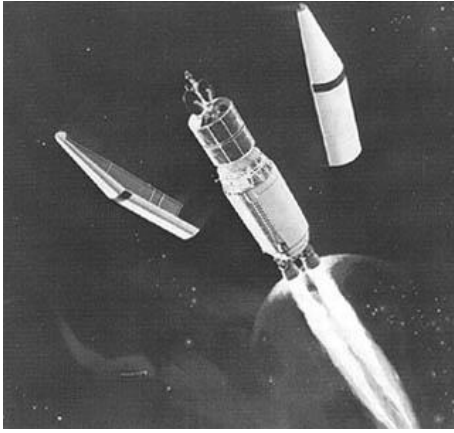
D. Important Terms

- **Kill Chain:** Steps of military attack process.
- **INDO-PACOM:** U.S. Indo-Pacific military command.
- **Net Security Provider:** Country ensuring regional security.
- **Tri-Service:** Army, Navy, Air Force joint action.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Indian Armed Forces
- U.S. Indo-Pacific Command
- Defence ministries of India & USA
- IFC-IOR (Indian Ocean security center)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes



A. Core Idea

ISRO rocket debris from LVM3 mission was found in Maldives, highlighting space debris issues and international space law.

B. Why in News

Payload fairing from ISRO LVM3 mission discovered in Maldives (Feb 2026).

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Rocket: LVM3 (GSLV Mk-III)
- Mission: LVM3-M6 (Dec 2025)
- Satellite: BlueBird Block-2 (~6100 kg)
- Launch site: Sriharikota
- Agency: ISRO / NSIL

D. Important Terms

- **Payload Fairing:** Rocket nose cone protecting satellite.
- **Space Debris:** Human-made objects re-entering Earth.

- **Launching State:** Country launching space object.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- ISRO
- NewSpace India Ltd (NSIL)
- Maldives National Defence Force
- UN space treaty framework

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Outer Space Treaty, 1967
- Rescue Agreement, 1968
- Liability Convention, 1972
- NETRA – India space debris tracking

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- LVM3 is India's heaviest rocket.
- Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.
- ISRO = Indian Space Research Organisation.
- Space debris liability on launching state.
- NSIL handles commercial launches.
- Gaganyaan will use LVM3.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Rocket: LVM3 vs PSLV
- Treaty: Space debris liability
- Location: Sriharikota state
- Term: Payload fairing

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