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Dr. GINDI'S IAS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

COVER ALL IMPORTANT CURRENT UPDATES
FROM TH, IE, PIB, MINT

MARCH 3 TO 5, 2026



Dr. GINDI'S I.A.S. ACADEMY
Civils & Competitive Careers
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Dr.

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. India at Mobile World Congress (MWC) 2026

A. Core Idea

India participated in **Mobile World Congress (MWC) 2026** to promote affordable internet, digital connectivity, and indigenous telecom technologies like **5G, 6G, and satellite communication**.

B. Why in News

India showcased telecom innovations and digital infrastructure at **MWC 2026 in Barcelona**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Event:** Mobile World Congress (MWC) 2026
- **Location:** Barcelona, Spain
- **Theme:** "IQ Era – Convergence of AI and Connectivity"
- **People without digital access globally:** ~ 3.1 billion
- **Frequency range of cmWave:** 3 GHz – 30 GHz
- **Indian companies at Bharat Pavilion:** 40 firms

D. Important Terms

Usage Gap

People living in mobile network areas but not using internet due to cost or lack of skills.

Data Centre Interconnect (DCI)

Technology that connects multiple data centres using high-speed networks.

cmWave (Centimetric Wave)

Radio frequency band between **3–30 GHz**, considered useful for **future 6G networks**.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** – Global telecom standard body.
- **GSMA** – Organizes Mobile World Congress.
- **Telecom Equipment and Services Export Promotion Council (TEPC)** – Promotes export of Indian telecom equipment.



- Companies involved: **Nokia, Ericsson, Qualcomm.**

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Telecommunications Act, 2023

Modern law regulating telecom spectrum, networks and security.

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

Protects personal data of citizens.

National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP), 2018

Goal: *Broadband for All* and expansion of telecom sector.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **MWC is held annually in Barcelona (Spain).**
- **GSMA organizes Mobile World Congress.**
- **cmWave frequency range: 3–30 GHz.**
- **TEPC promotes export of telecom equipment.**
- **Telecommunications Act replaced Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.**
- **India aims to develop indigenous 6G technology.**
- **India Mobile Congress (IMC) 2026 scheduled in October 2026.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions in SSC/CDS/NDA:

- MWC is organised by which organisation?
- cmWave frequency range belongs to which technology generation?
- Match:
 - TEPC – Telecom exports
 - ITU – Global telecom standards
- Which Act replaced **Indian Telegraph Act 1885**?

2. Sinking of Iranian Warship IRIS Dena in the Indian Ocean

A. Core Idea

The Iranian warship **IRIS Dena** sank near Sri Lanka after being attacked by a US submarine, raising security concerns in the **Indian Ocean Region (IOR)**.

B. Why in News

The warship sank about **40 nautical miles from Sri Lanka** in the Indian Ocean.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Warship:** IRIS Dena
- **Class:** Moudge-class frigate
- **Location of incident:** ~40 nautical miles south of Sri Lanka
- **Crew on board:** ~180
- **Deaths reported:** ~87
- **Rescued:** 32 personnel



D. Important Terms

Nautical Mile

Unit used in sea navigation.

1 nautical mile = **1,852 meters**.

Moudge-class Frigate

Iranian-built warships equipped with **missiles, torpedoes and naval guns**.

Port Call

When a naval ship stops at a port for supplies or diplomatic visits.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **United States Navy** – Conducted the submarine strike.
- **Sri Lanka Navy & Air Force** – Conducted search and rescue operations.
- **Indian Navy** – Previously hosted the ship during naval exercises.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea), 1982

Defines maritime zones and rights of countries in oceans.

UN Charter – Article 51

Allows countries to use **self-defence** if attacked.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **IRIS Dena belongs to Iran.**
- **Moudge-class = Iranian frigate type.**
- **1 nautical mile = 1.852 km.**
- **Incident occurred near Sri Lanka in the Indian Ocean.**
- **UNCLOS adopted in 1982.**

- Indian naval exercise MILAN held at Visakhapatnam.
- Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs) are major global shipping routes.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible exam questions:

- Define **nautical mile**.
- Match:
 - UNCLOS – Maritime law
 - Article 51 – Self defence
- MILAN naval exercise is hosted by which country?

3. West Asia Conflict and India's LNG Supply Crisis

A. Core Idea

Conflict in West Asia disrupted LNG supply through the **Strait of Hormuz**, affecting India's natural gas imports.

B. Why in News

India's LNG imports from **Qatar** were disrupted due to the closure of shipping routes.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Global LNG passing through Strait of Hormuz: ~20%
- India imports ~50% of natural gas demand.
- Major supplier: Qatar
- Gas supply cut to some sectors: up to 40%

D. Important Terms

Force Majeure

A contract clause that cancels obligations when events like war or natural disaster occur.

Off-takers

Companies that agree to buy future production of a resource.



Strait of Hormuz

A narrow sea passage between **Iran and Oman** connecting the **Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea**.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Petronet LNG** – India's largest LNG importer.
- **QatarEnergy** – Qatar's state energy company.
- **GAIL, IOCL, BPCL** – Major gas off-takers in India.
- **PNGRB** – Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

PNGRB Act, 2006

Regulates refining, processing and distribution of petroleum and natural gas.

Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA)

Allows government to maintain essential services during emergencies.

Indian Contract Act, 1872 – Section 56

Doctrine of **Frustration of Contract**.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Strait of Hormuz connects Persian Gulf to Arabian Sea.**
- Around **20% of global LNG trade** passes through it.
- **Petronet LNG** is India's major LNG importer.
- **PNGRB established under PNGRB Act 2006.**
- India imports about **50% of its natural gas needs**.
- Qatar is one of India's biggest LNG suppliers.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible exam questions:

- Strait of Hormuz lies between which countries?
- What is **Force Majeure** in contracts?
- Match:
 - PNGRB – Gas regulation
 - Petronet LNG – LNG import

4. Chemical Leak Incidents in Tarapur–Boisar Industrial Belt

A. Core Idea

Frequent chemical gas leaks have occurred in the **Tarapur–Boisar industrial belt in Palghar district, Maharashtra**, raising safety and environmental concerns.

B. Why in News

Recent **Oleum gas leak at Bhageria Industries** led to evacuation and safety investigation.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Location:** Tarapur–Boisar industrial area, Palghar (Maharashtra)
- **Hazardous chemicals:** Oleum, Chlorine, Sulphur Trioxide
- **Mock drills conducted:** about 280

D. Important Terms

Oleum

Fuming sulphuric acid containing **sulphur trioxide**; highly corrosive.

Scrubber Unit

Device used to remove harmful gases from industrial exhaust.

Level Indicator Glass

Instrument used to measure liquid level in tanks.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **National Green Tribunal (NGT)** – Environmental court in India.
- **Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health (DISH)** – Industrial safety authority.
- **Bombay High Court** – Oversees legal matters in Maharashtra.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Environment Protection Act, 1986

Main law for environmental protection in India.

Factories Act, 1948

Regulates safety, working conditions and hazardous processes in factories.

Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

Provides compensation for accidents involving hazardous substances.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Tarapur–Boisar located in Palghar district of Maharashtra.**
- **Oleum gas leak case often cited in environmental law.**



- NGT established in 2010.
- Environment Protection Act passed in 1986 after Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
- Factories Act enacted in 1948.
- Public Liability Insurance Act enacted in 1991.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible exam questions:

- Which Act regulates hazardous processes in factories?
- Oleum gas is related to which acid?
- Match:
 - NGT – Environmental tribunal
 - DISH – Industrial safety enforcement

5. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) – January 2026 Slowdown

A. Core Idea

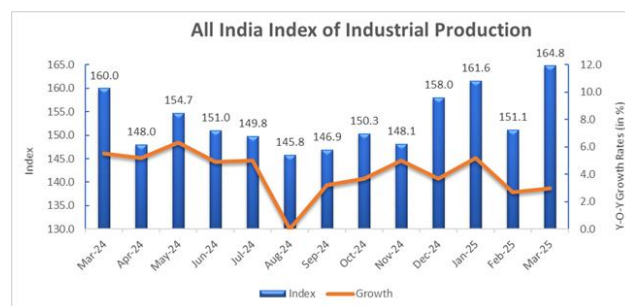
The **Index of Industrial Production (IIP)** measures industrial growth in India. In **January 2026**, industrial growth slowed to **4.8%**.

B. Why in News

India's IIP growth fell to a three-month low in January 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- IIP growth (Jan 2026): 4.8%
- Previous month (Dec 2025): 8%
- Manufacturing growth: 4.8%
- Mining growth: 4.3%
- Electricity growth: 5.1%
- Infrastructure & construction goods: 13.7%



- **Consumer non-durables:** –2.7%
- **Base year of IIP:** 2011–12

D. Important Terms

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

A statistical index that measures changes in industrial output.

Capital Goods

Machinery and equipment used to produce other goods.

Consumer Non-Durables

Goods with short life span such as food, beverages and toiletries.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **National Statistical Office (NSO)** – Releases IIP data.
- **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** – Supervises statistical data.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

FRBM Act, 2003

Maintains fiscal discipline and limits fiscal deficit.

National Policy on Statistics

Ensures transparent and reliable statistical data.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Base year of IIP:** 2011-12.
- **NSO releases IIP monthly.**
- Manufacturing sector has the **largest weight in IIP.**
- **Eight Core Industries contribute about 40.27% weight in IIP.**
- Core industries include **Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Steel, Cement, Electricity, Fertilizers, Refinery Products.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions:

- What is the **base year of IIP?**
- Which organisation releases **IIP data?**
- Match the following:
 - NSO – Statistical data
 - MoSPI – Supervising statistics



6. Nagaland Assembly and Vande Mataram Directive

A. Core Idea

The **Nagaland Legislative Assembly** referred the issue of playing **Vande Mataram** to a **Select Committee** for examination.

B. Why in News

A directive related to the **national song Vande Mataram** raised constitutional concerns in Nagaland.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **National Anthem:** Jana Gana Mana
- **National Song:** Vande Mataram
- **Special constitutional protection:** Article 371A

D. Important Terms

Select Committee

A small group of legislators formed to examine a bill or issue in detail.

National Anthem

Official national song of a country – India's is **Jana Gana Mana**.

National Song

Song that holds national importance – India's is **Vande Mataram**.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Nagaland Legislative Assembly** – State law-making body.
- **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** – Issued directive.
- **Naga Students' Federation (NSF)** – Civil society organisation.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971

Protects national symbols like the **National Flag and Anthem**.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Article 371A** provides special autonomy to Nagaland.
- National Anthem: **Jana Gana Mana**.
- National Song: **Vande Mataram**.



- **Fundamental Duty (Article 51A)** includes respecting national symbols.
- **Article 25** guarantees freedom of religion.
- **Bijoe Emmanuel Case (1986)** protected religious freedom regarding national anthem.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions:

- Which Article gives **special status to Nagaland**?
- Match:
 - Article 25 – Freedom of religion
 - Article 51A – Fundamental duties
- Difference between **National Song and National Anthem**.

7. Pakistan's Defense Export Expansion

A. Core Idea

Pakistan has increased its **defense exports**, mainly selling **JF-17 Thunder fighter jets** to other countries.

B. Why in News

Pakistan signed major **arms deals with Libya and Sudan**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Libya arms deal:** about **\$4.6 billion**
- **Sudan negotiations:** \$1.5 – \$4 billion
- **India defense exports (2024-25):** about **\$2.8 billion**

D. Important Terms

Force Multiplier

A factor that increases military effectiveness (e.g., advanced weapons).

Net Security Provider

A country that helps maintain regional security using its military.

Strategic Autonomy

Ability of a country to make independent foreign policy decisions.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Pakistan Air Force** – Promotes JF-17 aircraft.
- **China** – Co-developer of JF-17 fighter jet.



- **Libyan National Army (LNA)** – Buyer in the deal.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Arms Act, 1959 (India)

Regulates manufacture, sale and export of arms.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **JF-17 Thunder fighter jet** developed jointly by Pakistan and China.
- India aims to expand **defense exports** under **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.
- India is one of the **largest arms importers in the world**.
- Defense exports are used as a tool of **foreign policy**.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions:

- JF-17 fighter jet is developed by which countries?
- Match:
 - Arms Act 1959 – Regulation of arms
 - Atmanirbhar Bharat – Domestic manufacturing

8. ASI Statement on Sambhal Jama Masjid

A. Core Idea

The **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** stated that it has **no records** showing that **Sambhal Jama Masjid** was built after demolishing another structure.

B. Why in News

ASI responded to an **RTI query** regarding the historical records of **Sambhal Jama Masjid**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Construction year:** 1526
- **Location:** Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh
- **Built during:** Beginning of the **Mughal Empire**.



D. Important Terms

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

Government agency responsible for conservation of monuments.

Mughal Architecture

Architectural style with domes, arches, and minarets during the Mughal period.

Central Information Commission (CIC)

Top body under the **RTI Act** that handles appeals.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **ASI** – Protects monuments.
- **Central Information Commission (CIC)** – RTI appeals body.
- **Ministry of Culture** – Supervises ASI.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958

Protects monuments of national importance.

Places of Worship Act, 1991

Maintains religious character of places of worship as of **15 August 1947**.

Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

Allows citizens to request information from public authorities.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **ASI** established in 1861 by **Alexander Cunningham**.
- **AMASR Act** enacted in 1958.
- **Places of Worship Act** passed in 1991.
- **RTI Act** enacted in 2005.
- **1526** marks the **First Battle of Panipat** and start of **Mughal rule**.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions:

- Which Act protects monuments of national importance?
- Who founded the **Archaeological Survey of India**?
- Which year marks the **beginning of the Mughal Empire in India**?

9. Defence Deals: ALH Mk-III Helicopters and VL-Shtil Missile System

A. Core Idea

The **Ministry of Defence (MoD)** signed defence contracts worth **₹5,083 crore** for **ALH Mk-III helicopters** and **VL-Shtil air-defence missile systems**.

B. Why in News

India signed contracts with **HAL and Russia's Rosoboronexport** to strengthen naval and coastal defence.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Total defence contracts:** ₹5,083 crore
- **ALH Mk-III helicopter contract:** ₹2,901 crore
- **VL-Shtil missile contract:** ₹2,182 crore
- **Helicopters ordered:** 6 units
- **Employment generated:** ~65 lakh man-hours
- **MSMEs involved:** 200+

D. Important Terms

Buy (IDDM)

Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured category in defence procurement.

Vertical Launch System (VLS)

A missile launching system used on ships for **360-degree firing capability**.

Shtil-1 Missile System

Medium-range **ship-borne surface-to-air missile system**.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Ministry of Defence (MoD)** – Defence procurement authority.
- **Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)** – Manufacturer of ALH helicopters.
- **JSC Rosoboronexport (Russia)** – Defence export agency supplying missiles.
- **Indian Navy** – Uses VL-Shtil missile system.
- **Indian Coast Guard (ICG)** – Will operate ALH helicopters.



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP), 2020

Guidelines for defence procurement in India.

Coast Guard Act, 1978

Defines functions and powers of the Indian Coast Guard.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- ALH Dhruv helicopter manufactured by HAL.
- Buy (IDDM) category promotes indigenous defence production.
- VL-Shtil is a ship-based surface-to-air missile system.
- India maintains defence cooperation with Russia.
- Indian Coast Guard protects offshore installations and EEZ.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions:

- Which company manufactures **ALH Dhruv helicopters**?
- What does **IDDM** stand for in defence procurement?
- Match:
 - HAL – Helicopter manufacturing
 - Rosoboronexport – Russian defence exporter

10. Financial Toxicity in Cancer Treatment

A. Core Idea

Cancer treatment in India often causes heavy financial burden on families due to **high medical costs and limited insurance coverage**.

B. Why in News

Studies highlight **“financial toxicity”** as a major problem for cancer patients in India.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Cancer risk in India:** about **1 in 9 people**.
- **Cost share of medicines & diagnostics:** over **60% of total treatment cost**.
- **Health insurance under PMJAY:** ₹5 lakh per family annually.

D. Important Terms

Financial Toxicity

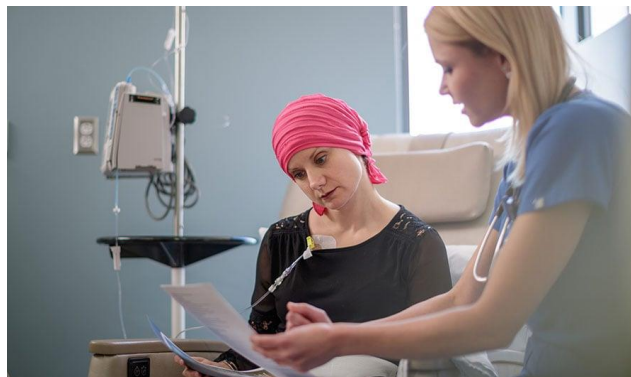
Economic hardship faced by patients due to expensive medical treatment.

Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE)

Money directly paid by patients for healthcare services.

Catastrophic Health Expenditure

Health spending that exceeds a large portion of household income.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)** – Regulates drug prices.
- **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** – National health policy implementation.
- **Public and private hospitals** – Provide cancer care services.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

National Health Policy, 2017

Target: Increase health spending to **2.5% of GDP**.

Ayushman Bharat – PMJAY (2018)

Government health insurance providing **₹5 lakh cover per family**.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **PMJAY launched in 2018.**
- Health coverage under PMJAY: **₹5 lakh per family annually.**
- **NPPA controls prices of essential medicines.**
- Cancer treatment often involves **PET-CT scans and chemotherapy drugs.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions:

- Which authority regulates **drug prices in India**?
- What is the coverage amount under **Ayushman Bharat – PMJAY**?
- Define **Out-of-Pocket Expenditure**.

11. Mandatory R&D Disclosure for Companies

A. Core Idea

Experts suggest **mandatory disclosure of Research and Development (R&D) activities** by companies to encourage innovation in India.

B. Why in News

A proposal recommends including **R&D disclosure standards under SEBI regulations**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **India's R&D spending:** about **0.23% of GDP**.
- **Possible growth with better disclosure:** 6–14%.

D. Important Terms

R&D Intensity

Ratio of R&D spending to GDP or company revenue.

Information Asymmetry

Situation where one party has more information than another in a market.

Technology Readiness Level (TRL)

Scale used to measure the maturity of a technology.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India)** – Capital market regulator.
- **Department of Science and Technology (DST)** – Promotes scientific research.
- **Indian companies and startups** – Conduct R&D.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

SEBI LODR Regulations, 2015

Require listed companies to disclose financial and operational information.

National IPR Policy, 2016

Encourages innovation and intellectual property protection.

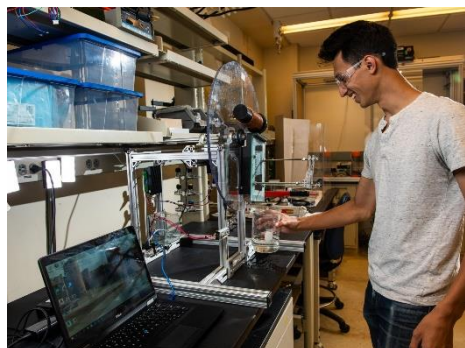
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **SEBI established in 1992.**
- **R&D intensity indicates innovation capability.**
- **Technology Readiness Level ranges from TRL-1 to TRL-9.**
- **Intangible assets include patents, software and designs.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions:

- Which organisation regulates the **capital market in India?**



- What does **R&D intensity** measure?
- Match:
 - SEBI – Market regulation
 - IPR Policy – Intellectual property promotion

12. Religious Tourism in Protected Forest Areas

A. Core Idea

Religious tourism in forest areas can harm wildlife habitats, so authorities are promoting “**Green Pilgrimage**” guidelines.

B. Why in News

Wildlife authorities discussed proposals related to **religious structures inside protected areas**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Protected Areas (PAs):** National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.
- **Examples:** Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (Tamil Nadu).

D. Important Terms

Sacred Groves

Small forest areas protected by local communities due to religious beliefs.

Protected Area (PA)

Region legally protected for conservation of wildlife and ecosystems.

Green Pilgrimage

Environment-friendly management of pilgrimage activities.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **National Board for Wildlife (NBWL)** – Wildlife conservation body.
- **Standing Committee of NBWL (SCNBWL)** – Reviews wildlife projects.
- **Forest Departments of States** – Manage protected areas.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

Main law for wildlife conservation.

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

Restricts use of forest land for non-forest purposes.



Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006

Recognizes rights of forest-dwelling communities.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Wildlife Protection Act** enacted in 1972.
- **Forest Conservation Act** passed in 1980.
- **Forest Rights Act** enacted in 2006.
- **NBWL** is chaired by the **Prime Minister of India**.
- Protected Areas include **National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves**.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible questions:

- Which Act protects wildlife in India?
- What are **Sacred Groves**?
- Match:
 - NBWL – Wildlife policy
 - FRA 2006 – Rights of forest dwellers

13. India's Fighter Jet Deal – 114 Rafale Aircraft

A. Core Idea

India plans to purchase **114 Rafale multi-role fighter jets** to strengthen the **Indian Air Force (IAF)** and boost domestic defence manufacturing.

B. Why in News

The **Defence Acquisition Council (DAC)** approved the **Acceptance of Necessity (AoN)** for the Rafale fighter aircraft deal.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Total aircraft planned:** 114 Rafale jets
- **Estimated cost:** ₹3.25 lakh crore
- **IAF current squadrons:** 29
- **Sanctioned strength:** 42 squadrons
- **Aircraft in fly-away condition:** 18
- **Aircraft manufactured in India:** 96

- **Defence Budget 2026-27:** ₹7.85 lakh crore

D. Important Terms

Acceptance of Necessity (AoN)

Initial approval for a defence procurement proposal.

Fly-away Condition

Aircraft delivered fully assembled and ready for operation.

Source Code

Programming code controlling radar, sensors and weapon systems of aircraft.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Defence Acquisition Council (DAC)** – Approves defence purchases.
- **Indian Air Force (IAF)** – Operates fighter aircraft.
- **Dassault Aviation (France)** – Manufacturer of Rafale jets.
- **Tata Advanced Systems Ltd.** – Partner for aircraft manufacturing in India.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP), 2020

Framework for defence procurement and “Make in India”.

Official Secrets Act, 1923

Protects confidential defence information.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Rafale fighter jet manufactured by Dassault Aviation (France).
- DAC chaired by the Defence Minister of India.
- IAF sanctioned squadron strength: 42.
- Hyderabad proposed as manufacturing hub for Rafale components.
- Indigenous weapons like Astra missile planned for integration.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible exam questions:

- Which country manufactures the **Rafale fighter jet**?
- What does **AoN** stand for in defence procurement?
- Match:
 - DAC – Defence procurement approval
 - Dassault Aviation – Aircraft manufacturer

14. Pakistan–Afghanistan Conflict and Durand Line

A. Core Idea

Tensions between **Pakistan and Afghanistan** escalated into armed conflict over militant activities near the **Durand Line border**.

B. Why in News

Pakistan declared an **“open war” situation** after attacks linked to the **Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Durand Line length:** about **2,640 km**
- **Year established:** **1893**
- **Pakistan defence budget:** approx **\$93 billion**

D. Important Terms

Durand Line

Border between Afghanistan and Pakistan established in 1893.

Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

Militant group operating along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

Strategic Depth

Military doctrine seeking friendly influence in neighbouring countries for security.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Taliban Government (Afghanistan)** – De facto authority in Afghanistan.
- **Pakistan Armed Forces** – Conduct military operations.
- **United Nations** – International peace and security body.



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

UN Charter – Article 51

Allows countries to use **self-defence** against armed attacks.

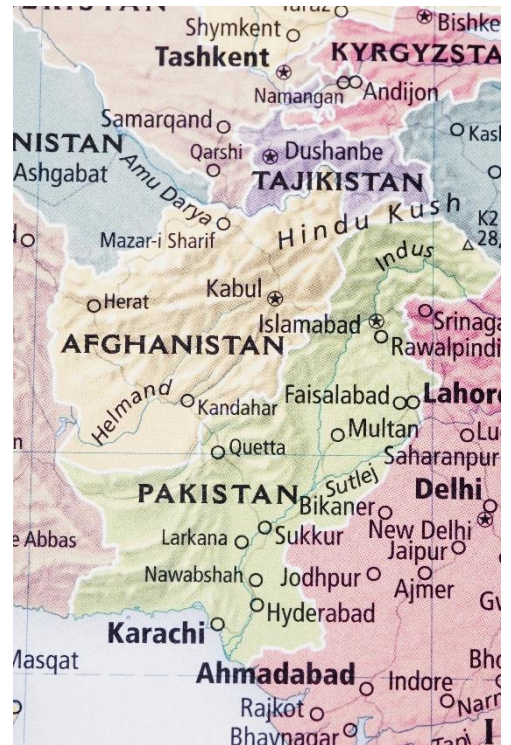
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Durand Line created in 1893 by British diplomat Mortimer Durand.**
- Major border crossings: **Torkham and Chaman.**
- **Taliban returned to power in Afghanistan in 2021.**
- Afghanistan is a **landlocked country.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible exam questions:

- What is the **Durand Line**?
- Match:
 - TTP – Pakistan militant group
 - Torkham – Afghanistan–Pakistan border crossing



15. Generative AI Risks in Healthcare Data

A. Core Idea

The use of **Generative AI in healthcare** can expose sensitive patient data if proper security systems are not used.

B. Why in News

Reports highlighted **data leaks and security risks** when healthcare workers use public AI tools.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Data policy violations in healthcare:** 89% involve patient data.
- **Employees using personal AI accounts:** ~43%.
- **Healthcare organisations blocking personal cloud uploads:** ~56%.

D. Important Terms

Generative AI

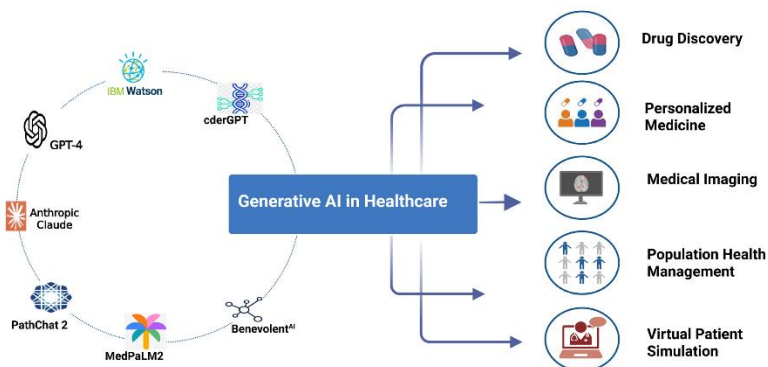
Artificial intelligence that generates text, images or other data using machine learning models.

Shadow IT

Use of software or IT systems without official approval of an organization.

API (Application Programming Interface)

A system that allows communication between software programs.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Healthcare organisations and hospitals** – Handle patient data.
- **Cybersecurity research groups (e.g., Netskope Threat Labs)** – Study data security risks.
- **IT and health regulators** – Frame data protection policies.



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023

Protects personal data including health information.

IT Rules, 2011

Require companies to protect sensitive personal data.

Proposed DISHA (Digital Information Security in Healthcare Act)

Framework to regulate digital health data.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Right to Privacy** declared fundamental right in 2017 (Puttaswamy case).
- **DPDP Act** passed in 2023.
- Health data is classified as **sensitive personal data**.
- Hospitals must follow **data security practices** for digital records.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Possible exam questions:

- What is **Generative AI**?
- Which Act protects **personal data in India**?
- Match:

- DPDP Act – Data protection
- IT Rules 2011 – Data security guidelines

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