



Dr. GINDI'S IAS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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FEBRUARY 12, 2026



Dr. GINDI'S I.A.S. ACADEMY
Civils & Competitive Careers
TRANSFORMING ASPIRANTS INTO ACHIEVERS

A/C CAMPUS

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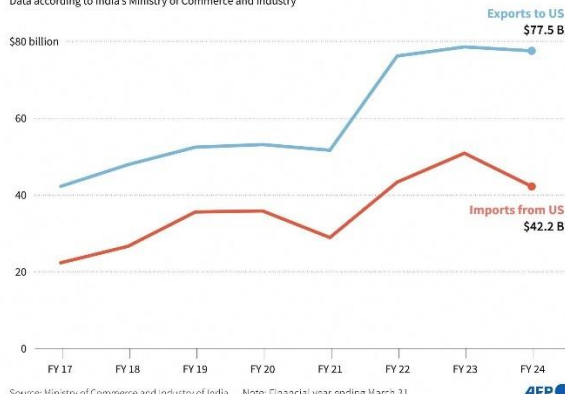
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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1 U.S.-India Interim Trade Framework

Trade between India and the US

Data according to India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India Note: Financial year ending March 31



A. Core Idea

India and the USA are negotiating an **Interim Trade Agreement (limited trade deal)** to reduce tariffs on selected goods.

B. Why in News

The U.S. removed certain references (agriculture, \$500 billion investment, Digital Service Tax) from a joint statement after India raised objections.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Proposed investment target: **\$500 billion over 5 years** (not legally binding).
- India to reduce/eliminate tariffs on:
 - Industrial goods
 - Red sorghum
 - Tree nuts
 - Soybean oil
- Digital tax issue discussed under **OECD/G20 BEPS Framework**.
- Customs Act related year: **1962**

D. Important Terms

- Interim Trade Agreement (Early Harvest Scheme):** Limited trade deal reducing tariffs on selected goods before full FTA.
- Digital Service Tax (DST):** Tax on revenue earned by large digital companies from users of a country.
- Dried Distillers' Grains (DDGs):** By-product of ethanol production used as livestock feed.
- Tariff:** Tax imposed on imported goods.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- White House** – Issued and later corrected joint statement.
- Government of India – Trade negotiation partner.
- OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS** – Global tax negotiation platform.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Customs Act, 1962** – Allows government to change tariff rates.
- Article 73 (Indian Constitution)** – Union executive power includes international agreements.
- Entry 14, Union List** – Centre can enter treaties with foreign countries.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Interim Trade Agreement is also called **Early Harvest Scheme**.
- Tariff means tax on imports.
- Digital Service Tax targets large multinational tech companies.
- Customs Act was enacted in **1962**.
- International treaties fall under **Union List**.
- Pulses are a politically sensitive agricultural crop in India.
- OECD BEPS deals with global tax avoidance issues.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match the following: Act – Year.
- Which list of the Constitution deals with foreign treaties?
- What is Digital Service Tax?
- Statement-based question on tariff reduction.

2 India's First Musical Highway – Mumbai



A. Core Idea

Mumbai's Coastal Road has India's first **Musical Road** that plays 'Jai Ho' when vehicles move at a fixed speed.

B. Why in News

It was recently inaugurated as India's first musical highway stretch.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Location: Between **Nariman Point and Worli**, Mumbai.
- Song played: "**Jai Ho**"
- Ideal speed: **60–80 kmph**
- India is **5th country** to adopt this technology.
- Law reference: Motor Vehicles Act, **1988** (Amended 2019)

D. Important Terms

- **Musical Road:** Road with grooves that produce music when vehicles pass at specific speed.
- **Rumble Strips:** Grooves on roads to alert drivers through vibration and sound.
- **Highway Hypnosis:** Driver loses awareness due to long-distance driving.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation** – Implementing authority.
- Maharashtra Government

- Hungarian technical experts (technology support)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Motor Vehicles Act, 1988** – Road safety regulations.
- **Smart Cities Mission (2015)** – Urban infrastructure improvement.

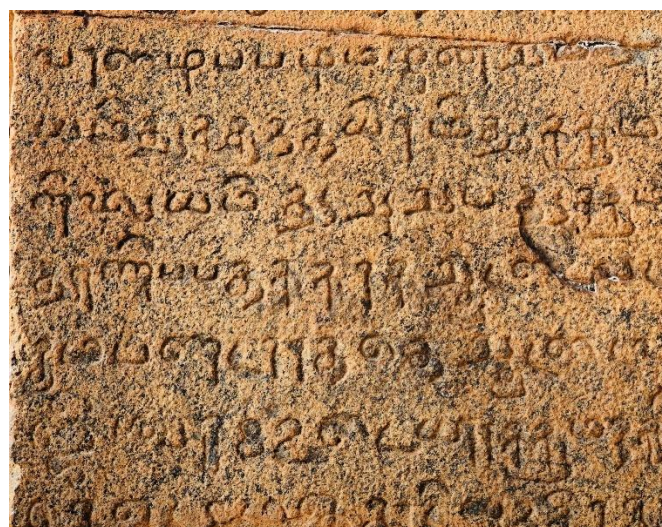
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- First musical road in India is in **Mumbai**.
- Ideal melody speed: **60–80 kmph**.
- Uses rumble strips technology.
- Song used: "**Jai Ho**".
- Motor Vehicles Act passed in **1988**.
- Rumble strips improve road safety.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Where is India's first musical road located?
- What is the purpose of rumble strips?
- Match: Act – Purpose (Motor Vehicles Act – Road Safety).

3 Tamil Brahmi Inscriptions in Egypt





- **Article 49** – Protection of monuments of national importance.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Tamil Brahmi belongs to **Sangam Age**.
- Valley of the Kings is in **Egypt**.
- Indo-Roman trade peaked in **1st–3rd Century CE**.
- Sangam texts mention “Yavana” traders.
- AMASR Act enacted in **1958**.
- UNESCO protects World Heritage Sites.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Which script is earliest for Tamil?
- Valley of the Kings is located in which country?
- Match: Act – Purpose (AMASR Act – Monument Protection).
- Statement-based question on Sangam trade.

4 Cholera Outbreak in Jamnagar



A. Core Idea

Cholera cases were reported in Jamnagar due to contaminated drinking water from pipeline leakages.

B. Why in News

A. Core Idea

Tamil Brahmi inscriptions were found in Egypt, showing ancient India’s trade links with the Roman Empire.

B. Why in News

Nearly 30 Indian inscriptions were identified in Egypt’s Valley of the Kings.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Time period: **1st–3rd Century CE**
- Location: **Valley of the Kings**, Egypt
- Scripts found: Tamil Brahmi, Prakrit, Sanskrit
- Linked with Sangam Age trade

D. Important Terms

- **Tamil Brahmi**: Early script used to write Tamil language.
- **Theban Necropolis**: Ancient burial site near Luxor, Egypt.
- **Tamilagam**: Ancient Tamil region (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, parts of Karnataka & Andhra).

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- French School of Asian Studies
- University of Lausanne
- **UNESCO** – Valley of the Kings is a World Heritage Site.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958** – Protects monuments in India.

Around 20 cholera cases were confirmed in Jamnagar, Gujarat.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Cases reported: **20**
- Bacteria: **Vibrio cholerae**
- Incubation period: **2 hours to 5 days**
- Act reference: Epidemic Diseases Act, **1897**

D. Important Terms

- **Cholera:** Acute diarrheal disease caused by contaminated water.
- **Vibrio cholerae:** Bacterium causing cholera.
- **Waterborne Disease:** Disease spread through contaminated water.
- **Incubation Period:** Time between infection and symptoms.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Jamnagar Municipal Corporation
- Gujarat Health Department
- **World Health Organization** – Global health monitoring body.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897** – Prevent spread of dangerous diseases.
- **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** – Gave urban local bodies responsibility for public health.
- **Article 47** – Duty of State to improve public health.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Cholera spreads through contaminated water.
- Caused by *Vibrio cholerae* (bacterium).
- Epidemic Diseases Act passed in **1897**.
- Public health is responsibility of **Urban Local Bodies**.
- Incubation period can be as short as **2 hours**.

- Safe drinking water prevents cholera.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Which bacterium causes cholera?
- Match: Disease – Mode of Transmission.
- Under which Amendment was public health given to ULBs?
- Statement-based question on Epidemic Diseases Act.

5 U.S.–Iran Nuclear Negotiations (2026)



A. Core Idea

The U.S. and Iran resumed nuclear talks in Oman to limit Iran's uranium enrichment in exchange for lifting sanctions.

B. Why in News

High-level talks were held in Muscat in February 2026 after rising tensions in West Asia.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Location of talks: **Muscat, Oman**
- Iran's enriched uranium stock: **~440 kg (Highly Enriched Uranium)**
- Weapons-grade uranium level: **90% enrichment**
- Power plant level: **3–5% enrichment**
- Major agreement earlier: **JCPOA (2015)**
- U.S. withdrew from JCPOA in **2018**

D. Important Terms

- **Uranium Enrichment:** Process of increasing U-235 percentage in uranium.
- **Breakout Time:** Time needed to produce enough material for one nuclear weapon.
- **Additional Protocol:** Agreement giving more inspection powers to IAEA.
- **Secondary Sanctions:** Penalties on countries trading with a sanctioned country.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **International Atomic Energy Agency** – Monitors nuclear activities.
- **White House** – U.S. executive authority.
- **Government of Iran**
- **Oman** – Host country for talks.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Treaties

- **Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)** – Prevent spread of nuclear weapons.
- **Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (2015)** – Nuclear deal with Iran.
- **Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act (2015, USA)** – Requires U.S. Congress review of nuclear deal.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Weapons-grade uranium = **90% enrichment**.
- IAEA is headquartered in **Vienna, Austria**.
- JCPOA signed in **2015**.

- Iran is a member of **NPT**.
- Secondary sanctions affect third countries.
- Chabahar Port is important for India's access to Central Asia.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- What is uranium enrichment?
- Match treaty with year (NPT – 1968; JCPOA – 2015).
- Statement-based question on IAEA functions.
- Map-based question on Oman / Persian Gulf.

6 Union Budget FY 2026–27



A. Core Idea

Union Budget FY27 focuses on food security, AI development, and critical minerals to strengthen India's economy.

B. Why in News

Budget for FY 2026–27 was presented in Parliament.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Food subsidy allocation: **₹2.27 trillion**
- Beneficiaries under PMGKAY: **81.35 crore people**
- India AI Mission allocation: **₹1,000 crore**
- Food Processing Ministry: **₹4,064 crore**
- SEZ Act enacted in **2005**

D. Important Terms

- **Domestic Tariff Area (DTA):** Area outside Special Economic Zones.
- **Critical Minerals:** Minerals essential for technology (Lithium, Cobalt).
- **Consolidated Fund of India:** Main government account (Article 266).
- **Capital Expenditure:** Government spending on asset creation.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- SEZ Authorities
- Parliament of India

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Article 112** – Annual Financial Statement (Budget).
- **Article 266** – Consolidated Fund of India.
- **SEZ Act, 2005** – Governs Special Economic Zones.
- **PMGKAY (2020)** – Free food grain scheme.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Budget presented under **Article 112**.
- Food subsidy comes from **Consolidated Fund of India**.
- PMGKAY covers over **80 crore people**.
- Lithium is a critical mineral for batteries.
- **SEZ Act** passed in **2005**.
- AI Mission allocation: ₹1,000 crore.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Article related to Budget presentation.
- Match: Article – Provision (266 – Consolidated Fund).
- What are critical minerals?
- Statement-based question on PMGKAY.

7 Industrial Relations Code (Amendment) Bill, 2026



A. Core Idea

The amendment clarifies repeal of old labour laws and strengthens implementation of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020.

B. Why in News

Industrial Relations Code (Amendment) Bill, 2026 introduced in Lok Sabha.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Original Code year: **2020**
- Old laws replaced:
 - Trade Unions Act, **1926**
 - Industrial Employment Act, **1946**
 - Industrial Disputes Act, **1947**
- Retrenchment permission threshold: **300 workers**

D. Important Terms

- **Savings Provision:** Protects actions taken under old law.
- **Statutory Operation:** Automatic effect by law.
- **Negotiating Union:** Union with 51% support.
- **Fixed-Term Employment:** Employment for a fixed period with equal benefits.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Labour and Employment
- Parliament of India
- State Governments

F. Government Acts / Policies

- **Industrial Relations Code, 2020** – Consolidates labour laws.
- **Article 254** – Central law prevails over State law (Concurrent List).
- Entry 22, Concurrent List – Labour disputes.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Labour is in the **Concurrent List**.
- IRC replaced **three major Acts**.
- Threshold for layoffs increased to **300 workers**.
- Trade Unions Act enacted in **1926**.
- Industrial Disputes Act enacted in **1947**.
- Negotiating union needs **51% support**.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match Act with year.
- Which list covers labour?
- Statement-based question on 300-worker threshold.

A. Core Idea

IFC is increasing investment in India's private equity funds to boost private sector growth.

B. Why in News

IFC pledged more capital to India-focused investment funds in 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- IFC established: **1956**
- Part of: World Bank Group
- FEMA enacted: **1999**
- SEBI AIF Regulations: **2012**
- India is IFC's largest investment destination.

D. Important Terms

- **Private Equity (PE)**: Investment in private companies.
- **Sidcar Fund**: Investment fund alongside main fund.
- **Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)**: Privately pooled investment vehicle regulated by SEBI.
- **Patient Capital**: Long-term investment capital.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **International Finance Corporation** – Provides private sector funding.
- **World Bank Group**
- **Securities and Exchange Board of India** – Regulates AIFs.

F. Government Acts / Policies

- **FEMA, 1999** – Regulates foreign exchange.
- **SEBI AIF Regulations, 2012** – Regulates private funds.
- **Article 292** – Union borrowing powers.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- IFC established in **1956**.
- IFC is part of **World Bank Group**.
- FEMA enacted in **1999**.

8 IFC's Capital Commitment to India



WORLD BANK GROUP

- SEBI regulates AIFs.
- Private equity is not traded on stock exchange.
- India is a major emerging market for IFC.

- Important Section: **Section 21(3)** – Special revision of rolls
- Important case: **Lal Babu Hussein vs ERO (1995)**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- What is IFC?
- Match: Act – Purpose (FEMA – Foreign Exchange Regulation).
- Which body regulates AIFs?
- Statement-based question on Private Equity.

D. Important Terms

- **Special Intensive Revision (SIR):** Door-to-door verification of voters.
- **Form 7:** Form used to object to inclusion of a name in voter list.
- **Electoral Registration Officer (ERO):** Officer responsible for voter list decisions.
- **Fait Accompli:** Something already done and difficult to reverse.

📌 Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of Electoral Rolls



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Election Commission of India** – Supervises elections.
- **Supreme Court of India** – Judicial review authority.
- **State Chief Electoral Officers**

F. Government Acts / Policies

- **Representation of the People Act, 1950** – Electoral roll preparation.
- **Article 324** – ECI powers.
- **Article 326** – Adult suffrage (18 years).

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- ECI is a constitutional body under Article 324.
- Voting age in India is **18 years**.
- Special revision power under Section 21(3).
- Form 7 is for deletion/objection.
- Deletion of voter name must follow **natural justice**.
- Supreme Court can review ECI actions.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Which Article gives power to ECI?
- Voting age under Indian Constitution?

A. Core Idea

Special Intensive Revision (SIR) is a detailed voter list verification process conducted by the Election Commission.

B. Why in News

The Supreme Court heard petitions regarding the SIR process and extended the deadline for West Bengal.

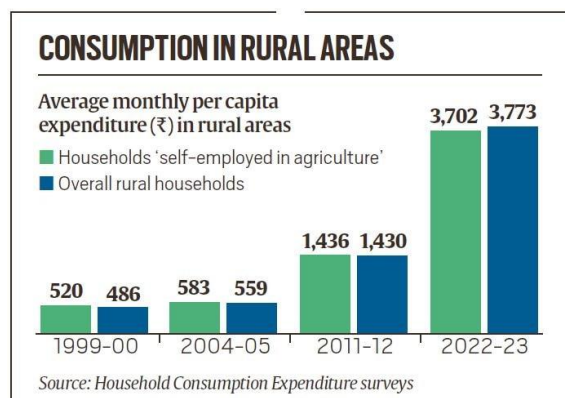
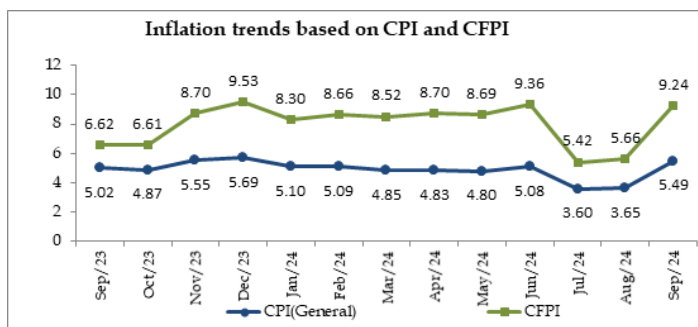
C. Key Facts & Figures

- Power of ECI: **Article 324**
- Right to vote: **Article 326** (18 years+)
- Relevant law: **Representation of the People Act, 1950**

- Match form number with purpose.
- Case-law based factual question.

- **Base Year:** Year given index value of 100.
- **Core Inflation:** Inflation excluding food and fuel.
- **COICOP:** International classification of consumption.

10 CPI Base Revision 2024



A. Core Idea

The base year for Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been changed from 2012 to 2024.

B. Why in News

MoSPI officially adopted CPI with new base year 2024.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Old base year: **2012**
- New base year: **2024**
- Items increased from **299 to 358**
- Food weight reduced from **45.86% to 36.75%**
- Housing weight increased to **17.66%**
- Inflation target: **4% ± 2% (RBI)**

D. Important Terms

- **CPI:** Measures retail inflation.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation** – Releases CPI data.
- **Reserve Bank of India** – Uses CPI for monetary policy.

F. Government Acts / Policies

- **Collection of Statistics Act, 2008** – Data collection law.
- **RBI Act, 1934 (Amended 2016)** – Inflation targeting framework.

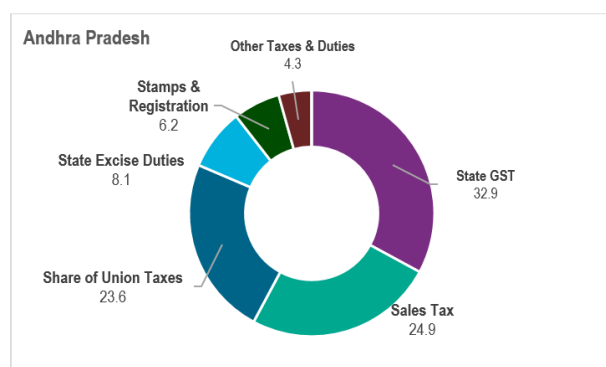
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- CPI is used to measure retail inflation.
- RBI inflation target: **4% ± 2%**.
- Base year updated periodically (about every 10 years).
- CPI used for Dearness Allowance calculation.
- MoSPI releases CPI data monthly.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- What does CPI measure?
- Who publishes CPI?
- Inflation target under RBI Act?
- Base year meaning question.

1 1 16th Finance Commission (2026–31)



Source: CEIC Data, Comptroller and Auditor General of India

A. Core Idea

The 16th Finance Commission recommended sharing 41% of central taxes with States.

B. Why in News

The 16th Finance Commission submitted its report for 2026–31.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Vertical devolution: **41%**
- Period covered: **2026–31**
- Total grants: **₹9.47 lakh crore**
- New criterion: **State's Contribution to GDP (10%)**
- Income Distance weight: **42.5%**

D. Important Terms

- **Divisible Pool:** Shareable central tax revenue.
- **Vertical Devolution:** Share given to all states collectively.
- **Horizontal Devolution:** Distribution among states.

- **Income Distance:** Gap between a state's income and richest states.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Finance Commission of India** – Recommends tax sharing.
- Ministry of Finance
- State Governments

F. Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 280** – Finance Commission.
- **Article 270** – Distribution of taxes.
- **Article 275** – Grants-in-aid.
- **Article 271** – Surcharge by Centre.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Finance Commission constituted every **5 years**.
- 41% share retained.
- Cess and surcharge not part of divisible pool.
- Article 280 deals with Finance Commission.
- Grants recommended under Article 275.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Article related to Finance Commission?
- What is divisible pool?
- Difference between vertical and horizontal devolution.

1 2 Official Protocol for Vande Mataram

वन्दे मातरम्।

सुजलाम् सुफलाम् मलयजशीतलाम्,
शस्यश्यामलाम् मातरम्। वन्दे मातरम्॥ 1॥

शुभ्रज्योत्स्ना पुलकितयामिनीम्,
फुल्लकुसुमित द्रुमदलशोभिनीम्,
सुहासिनीम् सुमधुरभाषिणीम्,
सुखदाम् वरदाम् मातरम्। वन्दे मातरम्॥ 2॥

कोटि-कोटि कण्ठ कल-कल निनाद कराले,
कोटि-कोटि भुजैर्धृत खरकरवाले,
के बोलें माँ तुमि अबले,
बहुबलधारिणीं नमामि तारिणीम्,
रिपुदलवारिणीं मातरम्। वन्दे मातरम्॥ 3॥

तुमि विद्या तुमि धर्म, तुमि हृदि तुमि मर्म,
त्वम् हि प्राणाः शरीरे, बाहुते तुमि माँ शक्ति,
हृदये तुमि माँ भक्ति, तोमारेई प्रतिमा गड़ि मन्दिरे-मन्दिरे।
वन्दे मातरम्॥ 4॥

त्वम् हि दुर्गा दशप्रहरणधारिणी,
कमला कमलदलविहारिणी,
वाणी विद्यादायिनी, नमामि त्वाम्,
नमामि कमलाम् अमलाम् अतुलाम्,
सुजलां सुफलां मातरम्। वन्दे मातरम्॥ 5॥

श्यामलाम् सरलाम् सुस्मिताम् भूषिताम्,
धरणीम् भरणीम् मातरम्। वन्दे मातरम्॥ 6॥

A. Core Idea

The government issued official guidelines for singing **Vande Mataram**, the National Song.

B. Why in News

MHA released formal protocol guidelines in February 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Composed in: **1875**
- Appeared in novel: **Anandmath (1882)**
- Official duration: **~3 minutes 10 seconds**
- Anthem duration: **52 seconds**

- Insult law: **Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971**

D. Important Terms

- National Song:** Patriotic song adopted by government.
- National Anthem:** Official national musical composition.
- Fundamental Duty:** Citizen's duty under Article 51A.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Home Affairs** – Issued guidelines.
- Constituent Assembly (1950 declaration)

F. Constitutional / Legal Provisions

- Article 51A(a)** – Duty to respect National Flag and Anthem.
- January 24, 1950 Declaration** – Equal honour to National Song.
- Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971** – Protects dignity of national symbols.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Vande Mataram written by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**.
- Jana Gana Mana is National Anthem.
- Anthem duration: **52 seconds**.
- Article 51A deals with Fundamental Duties.
- National Song not explicitly mentioned in Constitution.
- 150th anniversary celebrated in 2025–26.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Who wrote Vande Mataram?
- Duration of National Anthem?
- Article related to Fundamental Duties?
- Act protecting national symbols?

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