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Dr. GINDI'S IAS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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

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

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. APEDA's Strategic Push for Agri-Exports at AAHAR 2026

A. Core Idea

APEDA is promoting India's agricultural and processed food exports through trade fairs, better packaging standards, and support for GI-tagged products.

B. Why in News

APEDA participated in the **40th edition of AAHAR Food & Hospitality Fair (2026)** to promote Indian agri-exports globally.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- India's agri & processed food exports crossed **₹5 lakh crore annually**.
- APEDA established:** 1985.
- AAHAR 2026: **40th edition** of the international food exhibition.
- 18+ states** participated with regional products.
- Research reports released for **cucumber, cashew, pineapple, pomegranate**.
- Focus sectors: **Basmati rice, organic food, plant-based foods**.



D. Important Terms

- APEDA:** Statutory body promoting export of agricultural and processed food products.
- GI Tag (Geographical Indication):** A label for products linked to a specific geographic origin and quality.
- Export Promotion:** Government efforts to increase international sales of domestic goods.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- APEDA** – Export promotion authority.
- Ministry of Commerce & Industry** – Supervises APEDA.
- ICRIER** – Economic research organisation assisting export studies.
- Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)** – Developed packaging standards.

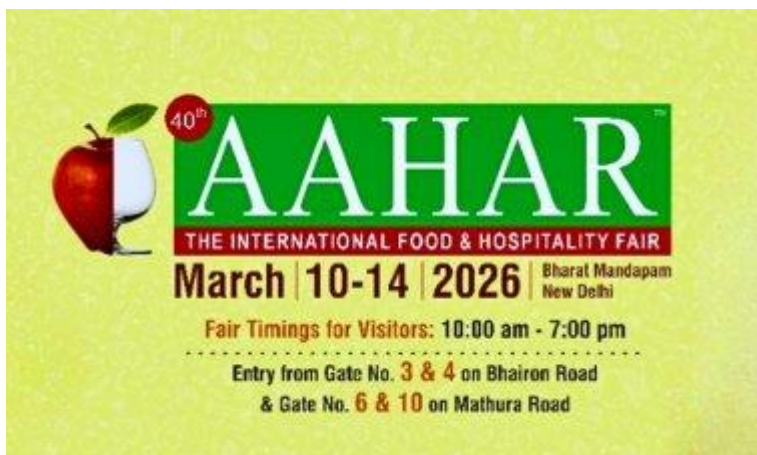
F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- APEDA Act, 1985** – Established APEDA.

- **GI of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999** – Legal protection for GI products.
- **Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992** – Regulates India's foreign trade.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- APEDA works under **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**.
- APEDA was established in **1985**.
- **GI Tag law enacted in 1999**.
- **AAHAR** is an international food & hospitality exhibition held in **India**.
- GI products mentioned: **Karbi Anglong Ginger, Prayagraj Surkha Guava**.
- India's agri exports crossed **₹5 lakh crore**.



H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match the following: **Organisation – Function (APEDA, IIP, ICRIER)**.
- Statement question: **GI Tag is governed by GI Act 1999**.
- MCQ: **APEDA works under which ministry?**
- Question on **major agricultural export promotion bodies**.

2. Maritime Conflict in the Persian Gulf and Global Energy Impact

A. Core Idea

Rising tensions in the Persian Gulf have led to attacks on ships near the Strait of Hormuz, threatening global oil supply and maritime trade.

B. Why in News

Iran reportedly attacked commercial ships near the **Strait of Hormuz**, affecting global shipping and oil markets.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- About **20% of global oil trade** passes through the Strait of Hormuz.
- Oil prices rose about **20%** after the conflict escalation.
- **IEA released 400 million barrels** of emergency oil reserves.
- Strategic oil reserves maintained by India at:
 - **Visakhapatnam**

- Mangaluru
- Padur

D. Important Terms

- **Strait of Hormuz:** A narrow sea passage connecting the Persian Gulf to the Gulf of Oman.
- **Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR):** Emergency oil storage maintained by countries.
- **Freedom of Navigation:** Right of ships to move freely through international waters.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Ministry of External Affairs (India)** – Diplomatic response.
- **International Energy Agency (IEA)** – Global energy security organization.
- **United Nations (UNCLOS framework)** – Maritime law governance.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **UNCLOS (1982)** – International maritime law treaty.
- **Suppression of Unlawful Acts (SUA) Convention, 1988** – Protects ships from attacks.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Strait of Hormuz lies between Iran and Oman.**
- It connects **Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman.**
- Nearly **1/5th of world oil trade** passes through it.
- **IEA headquarters – Paris.**
- India is an **Association Country of IEA.**
- India's SPR locations: **Visakhapatnam, Mangaluru, Padur.**



H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Map question: **Location of Strait of Hormuz.**
- Match the following: **Oil chokepoints – Region.**
- MCQ: **Which organization releases emergency oil reserves?**
- Statement-based question on **India's strategic petroleum reserves.**

3. Uniform National Cooperative Ecosystem – Vision 2025

A. Core Idea

The government is strengthening the cooperative sector through expansion of PACS, digital systems, and new rural services.

B. Why in News

The government is implementing **National Cooperation Policy (NCP) 2025** to expand cooperative societies across India.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **33,853 new cooperative societies** registered.
- **79,000+ PACS** to be computerized.
- Computerization project cost: **₹2925.39 crore**.
- Goal: cooperative society in **every village/panchayat**.
- Target: **50% increase in milk procurement** under White Revolution 2.0.

D. Important Terms

- **PACS:** Village-level cooperative credit society for farmers.
- **Cooperative Society:** Member-owned organization for economic activities.
- **White Revolution:** Increase in milk production through dairy cooperatives.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Ministry of Cooperation** – Oversees cooperative sector.
- **NABARD** – Financial support for rural credit and cooperatives.
- **PACS** – Grassroot cooperative institutions.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011** – Gave constitutional status to cooperative societies.
- **Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002** – Governs cooperatives operating in multiple states.
- **National Cooperation Policy 2025** – Strengthening cooperative sector.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **97th Constitutional Amendment passed in 2011.**



- It added **Article 43B** in DPSP (promotion of cooperatives).
- Cooperative societies included under **Article 19(1)(c)**.
- **PACS are the lowest tier of cooperative credit structure.**
- **NABARD established in 1982.**
- PACS diversification includes **CSC, Jan Aushadhi, fuel outlets.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- MCQ: **Which amendment gave constitutional status to cooperatives?**
- Match: **Institution – Function (NABARD, PACS).**
- Statement question on **Article 43B.**
- Question on **three-tier cooperative credit structure.**

4. Right to Die with Dignity – Harish Rana Case

A. Core Idea

The Supreme Court allowed withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment for a patient in a persistent vegetative state, recognizing the **right to die with dignity under Article 21.**

B. Why in News

The Supreme Court permitted the withdrawal of life support for **Harish Rana**, applying the **2018 Common Cause judgment guidelines.**

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Patient condition:** Persistent Vegetative State (PVS).
- **Disability duration:** 13 years.
- **Supreme Court judgment:** **Common Cause v. Union of India (2018).**
- **Earlier case:** **Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab (1996).**
- **Court judgment length:** **286 pages.**



D. Important Terms

- **Persistent Vegetative State (PVS):** Patient is awake but has no awareness due to severe brain damage.
- **CANH (Clinically Assisted Nutrition and Hydration):** Feeding and hydration through medical tubes.
- **Passive Euthanasia:** Withdrawal of life-support treatment.

- **Living Will (Advance Directive):** Legal document specifying medical decisions if a person cannot communicate.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Supreme Court of India** – Interprets fundamental rights.
- **Medical Boards** – Evaluate patient condition before withdrawal of treatment.
- **Judicial Magistrate** – Validates living wills.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Article 21 (Constitution of India)** – Right to life and personal liberty.
- **Common Cause Judgment, 2018** – Legalized passive euthanasia and living wills.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Right to die with dignity derived from Article 21.**
- **Passive euthanasia legal in India since 2018.**
- **Living wills are legally valid in India.**
- **Common Cause case (2018)** clarified passive euthanasia rules.
- **Gian Kaur case (1996)** earlier rejected the right to die.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Statement-based MCQ: **Passive euthanasia is legal in India.**
- Question on **Article 21** interpretation by Supreme Court.
- Match: **Case – Issue (Common Cause, Gian Kaur).**
- MCQ on **Living Will** concept.

5. Vijayanagara-Era Gold Ornaments Found in Karnataka

A. Core Idea

Gold ornaments from the **Vijayanagara period** were discovered in Lakkundi village in Karnataka, highlighting historical craftsmanship and temple culture.

B. Why in News

About **466 grams of gold ornaments** were discovered during house renovation in **Lakkundi (Gadag district, Karnataka)**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Weight of gold: **466 grams.**
- Estimated bullion value: **₹80 lakh.**

- Estimated age: **500–600 years**.
- Historical period: **Vijayanagara Empire (14th–17th century)**.
- Discovery depth: **5 feet underground**.

D. Important Terms

- **Keertimukh**: Decorative face motif used in temple art.
- **Devabhushana**: Jewelry offered to a deity.
- **Treasure Trove**: Hidden valuables whose owner is unknown.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **State Archaeology Department** – Examines historical objects.
- **Local administration / District Collector** – Handles treasure finds.



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878** – Treasure discoveries must be reported.
- **Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972** – Protects historical artifacts.
- **Article 49 (DPSP)** – Protection of monuments and heritage.
- **Article 51A(f)** – Citizen duty to preserve cultural heritage.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Lakkundi is located in Karnataka (Gadag district)**.
- Vijayanagara Empire existed **14th–17th century**.
- **Keertimukh motif common in Indian temple architecture**.
- **Treasure Trove Act enacted in 1878**.
- Antiquities Act passed in **1972**.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: **Empire – Period (Vijayanagara)**.
- MCQ: **Location of Lakkundi**.
- Question on **Indian heritage protection laws**.
- Art & Culture question on **temple motifs like Keertimukh**.

6. District-Level Early Warning Systems (EWS) for Disasters

A. Core Idea

India is strengthening disaster preparedness through **district-level early warning systems using satellite data, flood monitoring, and mobile alerts.**

B. Why in News

The **IMD and Central Water Commission** expanded real-time weather and flood alerts for districts across India.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **IMD weather updates:** 4 times daily.
- Forecast validity: **7 days**.
- **350 flood forecasting stations** by CWC.
- **500 monitoring stations** in Flood Watch system.
- **150 reservoirs monitored**.



D. Important Terms

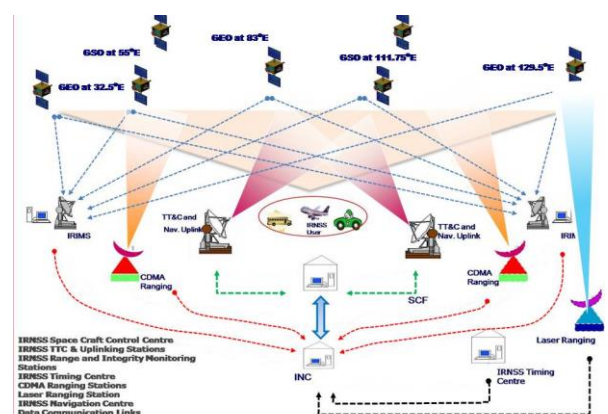
- **Early Warning System (EWS):** System that alerts people before disasters.
- **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP):** Standard format for sending emergency alerts.
- **Inundation Forecasting:** Predicting flood depth and affected areas.
- **QPF (Quantitative Precipitation Forecast):** Estimated rainfall amount.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **India Meteorological Department (IMD)** – Weather forecasting.
- **Central Water Commission (CWC)** – Flood monitoring.
- **INCOIS** – Ocean information and fishermen alerts.
- **State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA)** – State-level disaster response.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Disaster Management Act, 2005** – Main law for disaster management.
- Created **NDMA and SDMAs**.



IRNSS Architecture

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **IMD established in 1875.**
- **CWC responsible for flood forecasting in India.**

- NAVIC is India's regional satellite navigation system.
- Disaster management governed by **Disaster Management Act 2005**.
- **NDMA** headed by the Prime Minister.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: **Agency – Disaster role (IMD, CWC)**.
- MCQ: **Which satellite navigation system belongs to India? (NAVIC)**.
- Statement question on **NDMA and Disaster Management Act 2005**.
- Question on **flood forecasting agencies in India**.

7. UIDAI Bug Bounty Programme for Aadhaar Security

A. Core Idea

UIDAI launched a **Bug Bounty Programme** to improve the cybersecurity of the Aadhaar digital identity system.

B. Why in News

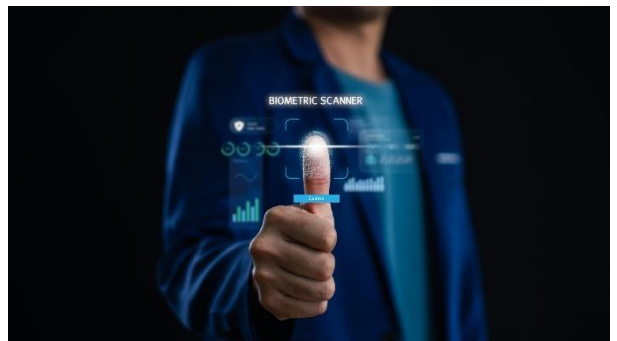
The **Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)** started its first structured programme inviting ethical hackers to identify security flaws.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Aadhaar covers **1.3+ billion residents**.
- **20 cybersecurity experts** selected as ethical hackers.
- Vulnerabilities classified into **Critical, High, Medium, Low**.
- Security testing includes **VAPT (Vulnerability Assessment & Penetration Testing)**.

D. Important Terms

- **Bug Bounty Programme:** Rewards given for finding software security flaws.
- **Ethical Hacker (White-Hat):** Security expert who identifies vulnerabilities legally.
- **Responsible Disclosure:** Reporting vulnerabilities to an organisation before public disclosure.
- **VAPT:** Process used to identify and test security weaknesses.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **UIDAI (Unique Identification Authority of India)** – Manages Aadhaar.
- **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)** – Nodal ministry.

- **ComOlho IT Pvt. Ltd.** – Cybersecurity partner.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Aadhaar Act, 2016** – Legal framework for Aadhaar system.
- **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023** – Protects digital personal data.
- **IT Act, 2000** – Main cyber law in India.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **UIDAI established in 2009.**
- UIDAI functions under **MeitY**.
- **Aadhaar Act passed in 2016.**
- **Right to Privacy declared fundamental right in 2017 (Puttaswamy case).**
- Aadhaar is the **world's largest digital identity system.**



H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- MCQ: **Which authority manages Aadhaar?**
- Statement question on **DPDP Act 2023**.
- Match: **Cybersecurity term – Meaning (VAPT, Bug Bounty).**
- Question on **Right to Privacy case (Puttaswamy).**

8. Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) for Border Development

A. Core Idea

The government launched the **Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)** to improve infrastructure and livelihoods in villages near international borders.

B. Why in News

The government expanded the programme through **VVP Phase-II with a budget of ₹6,839 crore.**

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **VVP Phase-I:** 46 blocks in **19 districts**.
- States covered: **Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand.**
- **2,662 projects** approved.
- **112 roads and 35 bridges** sanctioned.
- **15 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)** operational.

D. Important Terms

- **Vibrant Villages Programme:** Scheme to develop villages near international borders.
- **Integrated Check Post (ICP):** Border facility for customs, immigration, and trade.
- **Border Area Development Programme (BADP):** Earlier scheme for border infrastructure.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** – Oversees border development.
- **Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)** – Manages Integrated Check Posts.
- **Border Roads Organisation (BRO)** – Builds border roads.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010** – Created LPAI.
- **Article 275(1)** – Grants from Union to states for development.



G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **LPAI established in 2010.**
- **Integrated Check Posts facilitate trade and immigration.**
- Border development earlier done under **BADP**.
- **Vibrant Villages Programme launched in 2023.**
- Focus areas: **border infrastructure, tourism, livelihood.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: **Authority – Function (LPAI, BRO).**
- MCQ: **Which ministry manages border development programmes?**
- Map-based question on **border states covered by VVP.**
- Question on **Integrated Check Posts.**

9. International Year of the Woman Farmer 2026

A. Core Idea

The **United Nations** declared **2026 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer** to recognize women's major role in agriculture.

B. Why in News

Global attention is being given to the **growing role of women in agriculture and allied sectors.**

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Women classified as self-employed in agriculture:
 - **60% (2011-12)**
 - **73% (2023-24)**
- Female hired agricultural workers:
 - **21.7 million women**
 - **19.7 million men**
- Around **40 million rural women** work in livestock.
- Average women agricultural wage: **₹384/day (2025)**.
- Only **10% women own agricultural land**.

D. Important Terms

- **Feminization of Agriculture:** Increasing role of women in farming.
- **Care Work:** Unpaid household and family work.
- **Gender Wage Gap:** Difference in earnings between men and women.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **United Nations (UN)** – Declared the International Year.
- **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare** – Supports women farmers.
- **Self Help Groups (SHGs)** – Promote women's economic participation.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** – Equal pay for men and women.
- **Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005** – Equal property rights for daughters.
- **MGNREGA, 2005** – Guarantees rural employment with women participation.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **2026 declared International Year of the Woman Farmer.**
- Women's participation in agriculture increasing due to **male migration**.
- **Article 39(d)** – Equal pay for equal work.
- **Hindu Succession Amendment 2005** gave daughters equal inheritance rights.
- **MGNREGA mandates at least one-third women participation.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- MCQ: **Which year declared International Year of the Woman Farmer?**
- Statement question on **Equal Remuneration Act 1976**.

- Match: **Law – Purpose (Hindu Succession Amendment 2005).**
- Question on **feminization of agriculture.**

10. West Asian Conflict and India's LPG Energy Security

A. Core Idea

India's LPG supply depends heavily on imports from West Asia, and regional conflicts can affect domestic fuel prices and energy security.

B. Why in News

The West Asian conflict disrupted LPG shipments through the **Strait of Hormuz**, causing a **₹60 increase in LPG cylinder prices in March 2026.**

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **60% of India's LPG demand met through imports.**
- Major LPG suppliers to India (2025):
 - **Qatar – 34%**
 - **UAE – 26%**
 - **Kuwait – 8.3%**
- **Brent crude crossed \$100 per barrel.**
- LPG subsidy allocation (2026-27): **₹11,085 crore.**
- PMUY beneficiaries increased LPG users to **3,305 lakh households.**



D. Important Terms

- **LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas):** Fuel mainly made of propane and butane used for cooking.
- **OMCs (Oil Marketing Companies):** Public sector companies that distribute petroleum products.
- **LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas):** Natural gas cooled to liquid for transport.
- **Energy Security:** Reliable and affordable energy supply for a country.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas** – Energy policy and fuel supply.
- **IOCL (Indian Oil Corporation Limited)** – Largest OMC.
- **BPCL (Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited)** – PSU oil company.
- **HPCL (Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited)** – Petroleum distribution.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (2016)** – LPG connections for poor households.
- **Essential Commodities Act, 1955** – Regulates supply of essential goods.
- **Petroleum Act, 1934** – Governs storage and transport of petroleum.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Strait of Hormuz** lies between Iran and Oman.
- It connects **Persian Gulf** with **Gulf of Oman**.
- Around **20%** of global oil trade passes through this strait.
- **PM Ujjwala Yojana** launched in 2016.
- Major LPG exporters to India: **Qatar, UAE, Kuwait**.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Map-based MCQ on **Strait of Hormuz**.
- Match: **OMC – Function (IOCL, BPCL, HPCL)**.
- Question on **PM Ujjwala Yojana objective**.
- Statement-based MCQ on **energy imports of India**.

11. Revision of India's GDP Base Year to 2022–23

A. Core Idea

India revised the **base year for GDP calculation to 2022-23** to improve the accuracy of national economic statistics.

B. Why in News

The **National Statistical Office (NSO)** updated the base year for National Accounts Statistics from **2011-12 to 2022-23**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Previous base year: **2011-12**.
- New base year: **2022-23**.
- GDP size estimated **3–4% lower** in the revised series.
- Manufacturing share: **about 14.7% of GDP**.
- Revision gap: **11 years**.

D. Important Terms

- **GDP (Gross Domestic Product)**: Total value of goods and services produced in a country.

- **GVA (Gross Value Added):** Value added by each sector of the economy.
- **Base Year:** Reference year used for calculating real growth.
- **SNA (System of National Accounts):** International standard for measuring economic activity.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

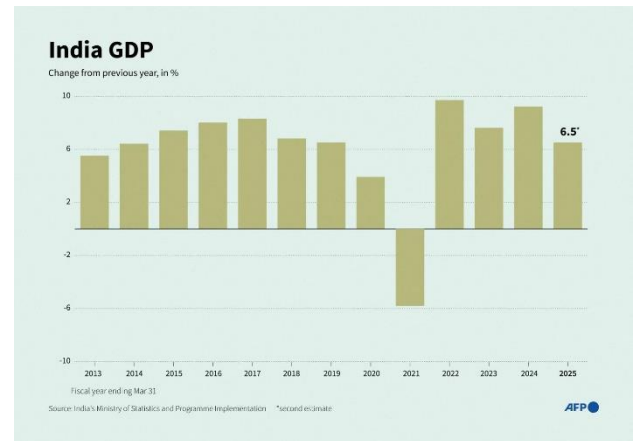
- **NSO (National Statistical Office)** – Compiles national accounts.
- **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** – Supervises NSO.
- **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** – Reviews global economic data.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Collection of Statistics Act, 2008** – Allows government to collect economic data.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- NSO works under MoSPI.
- GDP measures **economic output within a country**.
- **Base year revision improves accuracy of data**.
- India follows **System of National Accounts (SNA)** standards.
- GDP includes **agriculture, industry, and services sectors**.



H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- MCQ: **Which body calculates GDP in India?**
- Statement-based question on **GDP vs GVA**.
- Question on **purpose of base year revision**.
- Match: **Economic indicator – Definition**.

12. Supreme Court Clarification on Passive Euthanasia

A. Core Idea

The Supreme Court clarified the legal difference between **active euthanasia (illegal)** and **passive euthanasia (permitted under guidelines)**.

B. Why in News

The Court explained the constitutional principle that **Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity.**

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Landmark case: **Common Cause v. Union of India (2018).**
- **Passive euthanasia allowed under strict conditions.**
- **Active euthanasia remains illegal** in India.
- Concept applied for patients in **Persistent Vegetative State (PVS).**



D. Important Terms

- **Active Euthanasia:** Intentional act to cause death (e.g., lethal injection).
- **Passive Euthanasia:** Withdrawal or withholding of life-support treatment.
- **Persistent Vegetative State (PVS):** Patient conscious but without awareness.
- **Duty of Care:** Medical responsibility to treat patients properly.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Supreme Court of India** – Interprets constitutional rights.
- **Medical Boards** – Evaluate patient condition before withdrawal of treatment.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Article 21 of Constitution** – Right to life and personal liberty.
- **Common Cause Judgment, 2018** – Legalized passive euthanasia with safeguards.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- **Right to die with dignity derived from Article 21.**
- **Active euthanasia illegal in India.**
- **Passive euthanasia allowed under court guidelines.**
- **Living wills legally recognized.**
- **Medical board approval required before withdrawal of life support.**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Statement question: **Passive euthanasia is legal in India.**
- Match: **Case – Issue (Common Cause case).**
- MCQ on **Article 21 interpretation.**
- Question on **difference between active and passive euthanasia.**