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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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Civils & Competitive Careers
TRANSFORMING ASPIRANTS INTO ACHIEVERS

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. India AI Impact Summit 2026





A. Core Idea

India hosted a global AI summit to promote responsible and inclusive use of Artificial Intelligence and to share its digital systems with developing countries.

B. Why in News

India hosted the **India AI Impact Summit 2026 in New Delhi**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Organized by: Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY)
- Year: 2026
- Series: 4th global AI summit
- Earlier venues: UK (2023), South Korea (2024), France (2025)
- India AI Mission outlay: ₹10,300+ crore
- Planned compute capacity: 10,000+ GPUs
- India rank in AI Vibrancy Index: 3rd (Stanford 2025)

D. Important Terms

- Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI):** Large-scale digital systems like Aadhaar or UPI used by citizens.
- Foundational AI Model:** Large AI model trained on huge data for many tasks (e.g., ChatGPT).
- IndiaAI Mission:** Government program to build AI ecosystem in India.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY)

- IndiaAI Mission
- Global tech companies (Google, OpenAI etc.)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 – regulates use of personal data
- Information Technology Act, 2000 – cyber laws in India
- IndiaAI Mission (2024) – AI ecosystem development

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- India hosted global AI summit in 2026.
- Summit series started in UK (2023).
- India ranked 3rd in global AI vibrancy.
- IndiaAI Mission budget ≈ ₹10,300 crore.
- DPI examples: Aadhaar, UPI.
- MeitY handles AI policy in India.
- Summit theme: People, Planet, Progress.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match summit year with country
- AI Mission under which ministry
- DPI examples question
- Ranking-based MCQ

2. New BOT Model for Highway Projects



A. Core Idea

Government is changing highway contract rules to attract private investors for building and operating roads.

B. Why in News

New Model Concession Agreement (MCA) proposed for BOT highway projects.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Target: 5,000 km highways
- Value: ₹75,000 crore
- Year target: FY 2027
- BOT concession period: ~20–30 years
- BOT share target: ~50% of projects

D. Important Terms

- **BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer):** Private company builds and runs project, then gives to government.
- **Greenfield Project:** New project on unused land.
- **Model Concession Agreement (MCA):** Contract rules between govt and developer.
- **Traffic Risk:** Risk of low toll traffic.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH)
- National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)
- Private investors / funds

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- National Highways Act, 1956 – highway declaration & land
- NHAI Act, 1988 – NHAI creation
- PM Gati Shakti Plan – infrastructure integration
- National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- BOT model uses private funding.
- EPC model uses government funding.
- HAM model = 40% govt + 60% private.
- NHAI develops national highways.
- New BOT targets 5,000 km by FY27.
- BOT concession ~20–30 years.
- Greenfield = new highway.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match BOT / HAM / EPC features
- NHAI Act year
- Funding model identification
- Infrastructure schemes question

3. Great Nicobar Development Project & NGT Clearance





A. Core Idea

A large infrastructure project in Great Nicobar Island received environmental clearance due to its strategic importance.

B. Why in News

NGT approved Great Nicobar Holistic Development Project.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Project cost: ₹72,000–₹92,000 crore
- Location: Great Nicobar Island
- Components: Port, airport, power plant, township
- Forest diversion: ~130 sq km
- Strategic area: Near Malacca Strait / Six Degree Channel

D. Important Terms

- **Transshipment Port:** Port where cargo shifts between ships.
- **Environmental Clearance (EC):** Govt approval for environmental impact.
- **ICRZ:** Coastal regulation rules for islands.
- **PVTG:** Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- National Green Tribunal (NGT)
- NITI Aayog
- Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
- Andaman & Nicobar Administration

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- NGT Act, 2010 – environmental court
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- ICRZ Notification, 2019
- Environmental Impact Assessment rules

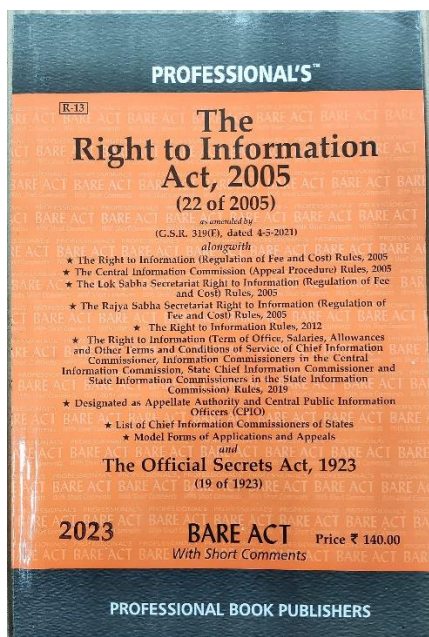
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Great Nicobar near Malacca Strait.
- NGT established in 2010.
- Shompen tribe = PVTG.
- Project includes transshipment port.
- Island coastal rules = ICRZ 2019.
- Andaman & Nicobar = UT of India.
- Strategic maritime location.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Map location question
- NGT Act year
- PVTG identification
- Transshipment port definition

4. DPDP Act vs RTI Act Case (Supreme Court)



DATA PROTECTION

A. Core Idea

Supreme Court is deciding whether data privacy law limits citizens' right to information.

B. Why in News

SC referred DPDP Act vs RTI Act conflict to Constitution Bench.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- DPDP Act: 2023
- RTI Act: 2005
- Section conflict: DPDP Sec 44(3) vs RTI Sec 8(1)(j)
- Constitution Bench: 5+ judges
- Privacy declared fundamental right: 2017

D. Important Terms

- **Right to Information (RTI):** Right to access govt information.
- **Right to Privacy:** Protection of personal data.
- **Personal Information:** Data about an individual.
- **Constitution Bench:** Supreme Court bench of ≥ 5 judges.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Supreme Court of India
- Central Government
- Public Information Officers (PIOs)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- RTI Act, 2005 – access to govt information
- DPDP Act, 2023 – personal data protection
- IT Act, 2000 – digital regulation

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- RTI Act enacted 2005.
- DPDP Act enacted 2023.
- Privacy = Fundamental Right (2017).
- Constitution Bench ≥ 5 judges.
- SC interprets Constitution.
- RTI linked to Article 19(1)(a).
- Privacy linked to Article 21.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match Articles with rights
- RTI vs Privacy question
- Constitution Bench definition
- Year-based MCQ

5. Maharashtra Climate–Suicide Task Force (Farmers)



A. Core Idea

Maharashtra formed a special committee to reduce farmer suicides caused by climate and financial stress.

B. Why in News

Maharashtra government created a **10-member Climate-Suicide Task Force**.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Members: 10
- Head: Commissioner of Agriculture (Maharashtra)
- Pilot model: Nashik district (2019)
- Farmer suicides: 781 (Jan–Sep 2025)
- Mental health helpline: 14416 (Tele-MANAS)

D. Important Terms

- **Agrarian Distress:** Financial and livelihood problems of farmers.
- **Climate-Resilient Farming:** Farming methods that withstand drought/rain shocks.
- **Tele-MANAS:** Govt mental health helpline (14416).
- **Crop Insurance:** Insurance against crop loss.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Maharashtra Agriculture Department
- NGOs & local agencies
- Tele-MANAS network
- Rural welfare schemes

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 – right to mental health care
- PM Fasal Bima Yojana – crop insurance
- MSP system – crop price support
- Tele-MANAS scheme (2022)

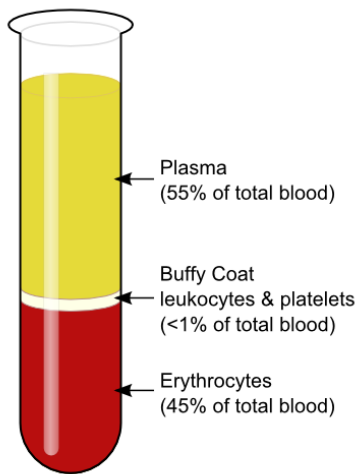
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Maharashtra task force targets farmer suicides.
- Tele-MANAS helpline = 14416.
- Nashik pilot started 2019.
- Vidarbha & Marathwada high-distress regions.
- Climate-resilient crops promoted.
- Debt is major suicide cause.
- Mental Healthcare Act = 2017.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Tele-MANAS helpline number
- Farmer distress regions
- Crop insurance scheme question
- Mental health law year

6. Crackdown on Professional Blood Donors



A. Core Idea

Government tightened rules to ensure safe blood supply and stop paid donors.

B. Why in News

New national regulations issued for blood banks and donors.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Licensed blood banks: 4,153
- Annual demand: ~14.6 million units
- Minimum collection per bank: 2,000 units/year
- Mandatory tests: HIV, Hepatitis B & C, Malaria, Syphilis
- Professional donation banned: 1998

D. Important Terms

- **Professional Donor:** Person donating blood for money.
- **Replacement Donation:** Family provides donor for patient.
- **Component Separation:** Blood split into RBC, plasma, platelets.

- **TTI:** Transfusion-Transmitted Infection.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- CDSCO (drug regulator)
- National Blood Transfusion Council (NBTC)
- State Blood Transfusion Councils
- Drug Controller General of India (DCGI)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 – blood classified as drug
- SC judgment (1996) – banned paid donors
- National Blood Policy
- Proposed National Blood Transfusion Bill, 2025

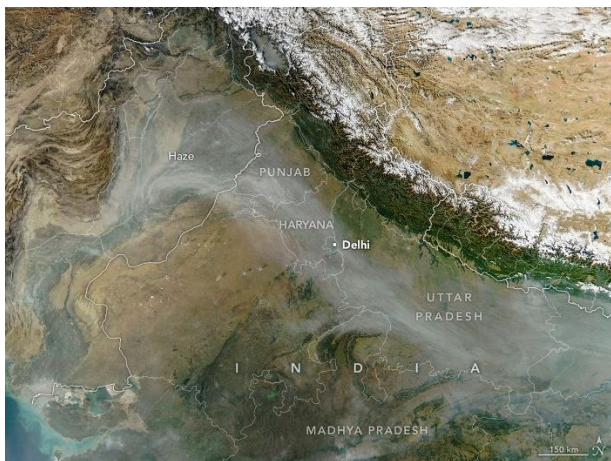
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Blood legally treated as “drug”.
- Paid donation banned since 1998.
- Mandatory infection tests list.
- CDSCO regulates blood banks.
- NBTC promotes voluntary donation.
- 100% voluntary donation goal.
- Min 2,000 units per centre.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Blood under which Act
- Mandatory blood tests
- NBTC function
- Professional vs voluntary donation

7. CAQM Orders on Wheat Stubble Burning



A. Core Idea

Air pollution body ordered states to stop wheat stubble burning using machines and monitoring.

B. Why in News

CAQM issued directions to Punjab, Haryana, UP for wheat stubble season 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Season: April–May (wheat)
- States covered: Punjab, Haryana, UP
- Law: CAQM Act, 2021

- Fine: ₹5k–₹30k per incident
- Monitoring: ISRO satellite system

D. Important Terms

- **Stubble Burning:** Burning crop residue after harvest.
- **In-situ Management:** Mixing residue into soil.
- **Ex-situ Management:** Using residue outside field.
- **Custom Hiring Centre (CHC):** Machine rental centre.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- CAQM (air quality body)
- State governments
- ISRO & IARI (satellite monitoring)
- Agriculture departments

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- CAQM Act, 2021 – air quality body
- Environment Protection Act, 1986
- Crop Residue Management scheme
- CHC farm machinery program

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- CAQM formed in 2021.
- Stubble burning major PM2.5 source.
- Wheat burning season: Apr–May.
- Paddy burning: Oct–Nov.
- CHC provides farm machines.
- ISRO monitors fires.
- Fine up to ₹30,000.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- In-situ vs Ex-situ definition
- CAQM Act year
- Pollution sources MCQ
- Satellite monitoring agency

8. Kurian Joseph Committee on Union–State Relations



A. Core Idea

A committee suggested giving more powers to states and reducing central control.

B. Why in News

Kurian Joseph Committee report on Union-State relations submitted (2026).

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Committee head: Justice Kurian Joseph
- Formed: 2025 (Tamil Nadu govt)
- Report: Feb 2026
- Earlier commissions: 1971, 1988, 2010
- Cesses share in Union taxes: ~18% (2025)

D. Important Terms

- **Federalism:** Division of powers between Centre and states.
- **Concurrent List:** Subjects shared by Centre & states.
- **Inter-State Council:** Coordination body (Art 263).
- **Subsidiarity:** Decisions at lowest effective level.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- State governments
- Union Government
- Inter-State Council
- Finance Commission system

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Constitution Articles 1, 246, 263
- Seventh Schedule lists
- GST system (2017)
- Finance Commission devolution

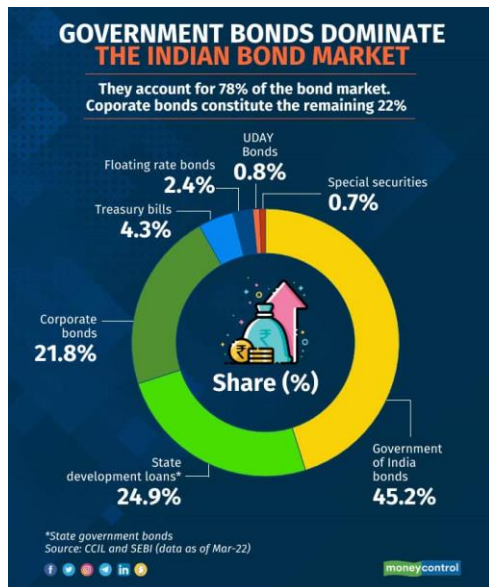
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- India = Union of States (Art 1).
- Federalism = Basic Structure (1994 case).
- Three lists in 7th Schedule.
- Inter-State Council = Art 263.
- Sarkaria Commission 1988.
- Punchhi Commission 2010.
- Kurian Joseph Committee 2026.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match commission with year
- Articles on federalism
- Union/State/Concurrent List
- Basic Structure doctrine case

9. Budget 2026 – Shift to Market-Based Credit



A. Core Idea

Budget 2026 aims to fund infrastructure through bond markets instead of bank loans.

B. Why in News

Budget announced new bond-market tools and risk-guarantee fund.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Corporate bond market in India: ~15–16% of GDP
- Bank share in corporate debt: ~60–65%
- Bank recapitalization since 2017: ₹3.2 lakh crore
- Fiscal deficit target FY26: 4.4%
- Infra funding gap rising for \$5T economy

D. Important Terms

- **Corporate Bond:** Loan taken by companies from investors.
- **REIT:** Trust investing in income-generating real estate.
- **Total Return Swap (TRS):** Derivative giving return of asset without owning it.
- **Asset-Liability Mismatch:** Short-term deposits funding long loans.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Finance
- RBI
- SEBI
- CPSEs

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- SEBI Act, 1992 – securities regulation
- RBI Act, 1934 – monetary authority
- FRBM Act, 2003 – fiscal discipline
- Infrastructure Risk Guarantee Fund (2026)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- India corporate bond market small vs USA.
- REIT used for real estate monetization.
- RBI controls interest rates.
- SEBI regulates bond market.

- Budget 2026 promotes bond financing.
- Asset-liability mismatch risk.
- Bank recapitalization funded by govt.

- India EU garment share: 4.4%
- Bangladesh LDC exit: 2029
- EU-Vietnam FTA example: 2020

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- REIT definition
- RBI vs SEBI roles
- Bond vs bank loan
- Fiscal deficit target

D. Important Terms

- **FTA:** Agreement removing trade tariffs between countries.
- **Rule of Origin:** Conditions to qualify for tariff benefits.
- **Double Transformation:** Yarn→fabric→garment in same country.
- **EBA:** EU duty-free scheme for LDCs.

10. India–EU FTA & Textile Exports



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Commerce & Industry
- Ministry of Textiles
- European Union
- WTO framework

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Foreign Trade Act, 1992
- PM MITRA Textile Parks
- National Technical Textiles Mission
- India-EU FTA (2026)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- EU tariff earlier 12% on India.
- Bangladesh LDC exit 2029.
- India vertically integrated textile chain.
- Double transformation rule.
- Textiles major employer sector.
- PM MITRA = textile parks.
- FTA gives duty-free access.

A. Core Idea

India-EU free trade deal gives Indian textiles duty-free access to EU markets.

B. Why in News

India-EU FTA removes tariff disadvantage on garments.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- EU tariff earlier: ~12% on Indian garments
- Bangladesh EU garment share: 26%

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- FTA meaning
- Rule of Origin concept
- Textile export countries

- Bangladesh LDC status

11. Denotified Tribes (DNT) Enumeration – Census 2027



A. Core Idea

Government will count Denotified and Nomadic Tribes separately in Census 2027.

B. Why in News

Union govt agreed to enumerate DNTs in Census second phase.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Census year: 2027
- DNT communities identified: ~1,200
- Unclassified DNTs: ~268
- SEED scheme budget: ₹200 crore
- Criminal Tribes Act repealed: 1952

D. Important Terms

- **Denotified Tribes (DNT):** Tribes removed from criminal list after 1952.
- **Nomadic Tribes:** Communities moving place to place.
- **SEED Scheme:** Welfare scheme for DNTs.
- **Habitual Offenders Act:** State laws replacing CTA.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- Census of India
- DWBDNC Board (2019)
- State governments

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 (repealed 1952)
- SEED Scheme (2021)
- Articles 15(4), 16(4), 46
- Article 340 commissions

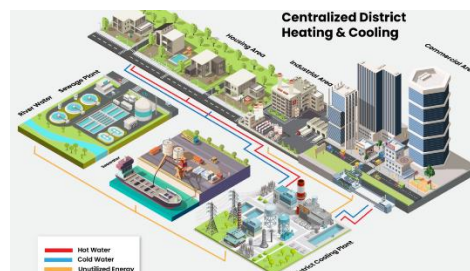
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- CTA 1871 labeled tribes criminals.
- Repealed 1952 → Denotified Tribes.
- Census 2027 includes DNTs.
- Renke Commission 2008.
- Idade Commission 2017.
- SEED scheme for DNT welfare.
- 268 DNT not in SC/ST/OBC.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- CTA repeal year
- DNT definition
- Commissions on DNT
- Census enumeration

12. District Cooling System (DCS)



A. Core Idea

District Cooling supplies centralized air-conditioning to many buildings from one plant.

B. Why in News

India promoting DCS for energy-efficient urban cooling.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Energy saving: 30–50%
- Peak demand reduction: 20–30%
- Emission reduction: 15–40%
- Refrigerant leak reduction: up to 80%
- Operational example: GIFT City (Gujarat)

D. Important Terms

- **District Cooling System:** Central cooling network.
- **Thermal Energy Storage:** Cooling stored at night.
- **Urban Heat Island:** Cities hotter than rural areas.
- **Cooling as a Service:** Utility-style cooling supply.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)
- Urban local bodies

- Smart Cities Mission
- Energy utilities

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Energy Conservation Act, 2001
- India Cooling Action Plan, 2019
- Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down)
- Smart Cities Mission

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- DCS central cooling plant.
- GIFT City uses DCS.
- ICAP launched 2019.
- Saves energy vs AC units.
- Reduces urban heat island.
- Uses thermal storage.
- Supports Kigali targets.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- ICAP year
- Urban heat island definition
- Energy efficiency systems
- Kigali Amendment purpose

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