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Dr. GINDI'S IAS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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

A/C CAMPUS

Table of Contents

1. Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Ordinance, 2026 3

- A. Core Idea 3
- B. Why in News 3
- C. Key Facts & Figures 3
- D. Important Terms 3
- E. Institutions / Organisations Involved 3
- F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes 3
- G. Direct Exam Takeaways 3
- H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles 4

2. Prime Minister's Visit to Norway & 3rd India-Nordic Summit 4

- A. Core Idea 4
- B. Why in News 4
- C. Key Facts & Figures 4
- D. Important Terms 4
- E. Institutions / Organisations Involved 5
- F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes 5
- G. Direct Exam Takeaways 5
- H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles 5

3. WHO Declaration of Ebola Outbreak as PHEIC5 5

- A. Core Idea 5
- B. Why in News 5
- C. Key Facts & Figures 5
- D. Important Terms 6
- E. Institutions / Organisations Involved 6
- F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes 6
- G. Direct Exam Takeaways 6
- H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles 6

4. Geographical & Hydrological Profile of Tungabhadra River 6

- A. Core Idea 6
- B. Why in News 6
- C. Key Facts & Figures 7
- D. Important Terms 7
- E. Institutions / Organisations Involved 7
- F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes 7
- G. Direct Exam Takeaways 7
- H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles 7

5. India-Nordic Strategic Framework & Arctic Geopolitics 8

- A. Core Idea 8
- B. Why in News 8
- C. Key Facts & Figures 8
- D. Important Terms 8
- E. Institutions / Organisations Involved 9
- F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes 9
- G. Direct Exam Takeaways 9
- H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles 9

6. U.S.-China Presidential Summit (May 2026) 9

- A. Core Idea 9
- B. Why in News 9
- C. Key Facts & Figures 9
- D. Important Terms 10
- E. Institutions / Organisations Involved 10
- F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes 10
- G. Direct Exam Takeaways 10
- H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles 10

7. India–Netherlands Relations Elevated to Strategic Partnership.....	11	10. Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0 Guidelines	14
A. Core Idea.....	11	A. Core Idea	14
B. Why in News	11	B. Why in News	14
C. Key Facts & Figures.....	11	C. Key Facts & Figures	14
D. Important Terms.....	11	D. Important Terms.....	15
E. Institutions / Organisations Involved.....	11	E. Institutions / Organisations Involved	15
F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes	11	F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes	15
G. Direct Exam Takeaways.....	11	G. Direct Exam Takeaways.....	15
H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles	12	H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles	15
8. Why Excess Solar is Pushing India's Power Prices to Zero.....	12	11. India's HPV Vaccination Campaign.....	15
A. Core Idea.....	12	A. Core Idea	15
B. Why in News	12	B. Why in News	16
C. Key Facts & Figures.....	12	C. Key Facts & Figures	16
D. Important Terms.....	12	D. Important Terms.....	16
E. Institutions / Organisations Involved.....	13	E. Institutions / Organisations Involved	16
F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes	13	F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes	16
G. Direct Exam Takeaways.....	13	G. Direct Exam Takeaways.....	16
H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles	13	H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles	16
9. Rupee Nearing 100 per U.S. Dollar	13	12. Great Nicobar Megaproject & Tribal Rights Issues	17
A. Core Idea.....	13	A. Core Idea	17
B. Why in News	13	B. Why in News	17
C. Key Facts & Figures.....	13	C. Key Facts & Figures	17
D. Important Terms.....	14	D. Important Terms.....	17
E. Institutions / Organisations Involved.....	14	E. Institutions / Organisations Involved	17
F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes	14	F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes	17
G. Direct Exam Takeaways.....	14	G. Direct Exam Takeaways.....	18
H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles	14	H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles	18

1. Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Ordinance, 2026

A. Core Idea

The Government increased the number of Supreme Court judges through an Ordinance to reduce pending cases in the apex court.

B. Why in News

President Droupadi Murmu promulgated the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Ordinance, 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Total sanctioned strength increased from **34 to 38** (including CJI).
- Number of judges excluding CJI increased from **33 to 37**.
- Parent law: **Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956**
- Pending cases in Supreme Court: **Over 93,000**
- Ordinance issued under **Article 123**
- Ordinance remains valid for **6 weeks after Parliament reassembles**

D. Important Terms

- **Ordinance:** Temporary law issued by the President when Parliament is not in session.
- **Sanctioned Strength:** Maximum number of judges allowed by law in a court.
- **Pendency:** Number of pending court cases.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Supreme Court of India – Apex judicial body.
- Union Cabinet – Approved proposal.
- Parliament of India – Must approve ordinance later.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956** – Regulates SC judge strength.
- **Article 123** – Ordinance-making power of President.
- **Article 124(1)** – Parliament can increase number of SC judges.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways



- Supreme Court judge strength fixed by Parliament through law.
- Ordinance can be issued only when Parliament is not in session.
- Ordinance has same force as an Act temporarily.
- Article 123 deals with President's ordinance power.
- Parliament may reject an ordinance.
- CJI is counted separately in sanctioned strength.
- Supreme Court is India's highest judicial authority.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match Article 123 with ordinance power.
- Statement-based question on ordinance validity.
- Questions on Supreme Court composition.
- Questions on maximum life of an ordinance.

2. Prime Minister's Visit to Norway & 3rd India-Nordic Summit

A. Core Idea

India held talks with Nordic countries to improve cooperation in energy, trade, technology, and maritime sectors.

B. Why in News

Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Norway and attended the 3rd India-Nordic Summit.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- First bilateral visit by an Indian PM to Norway in **43 years**
- Nordic countries:
 - Norway
 - Sweden
 - Finland
 - Denmark
 - Iceland
- Summit venue: Oslo
- India and Norway to sign **3 MoUs**

D. Important Terms

- **Nordic Countries:** Group of five Northern European countries.
- **Blue Economy:** Sustainable use of ocean resources for growth and jobs.
- **MoU (Memorandum of Understanding):** Formal agreement between countries or organisations.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Government of India
- Government of Norway
- India-Nordic Summit platform

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Article 51** – Promotion of international peace and relations.
- **Article 73** – Executive power of Union in foreign affairs.
- **India Arctic Policy** – Focus on Arctic research and cooperation.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Norway is famous for oil, gas, and green technology.
- Oslo is capital of Norway.
- Nordic region lies in Northern Europe.
- Blue Economy is linked to marine resources.
- India is increasing engagement with Arctic region.
- Arctic policy focuses on climate and scientific research.
- Denmark controls Greenland territory.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Map-based questions on Nordic countries.
- Capital-country matching.
- Questions on Blue Economy.
- Statement-based question on Arctic Policy.

3. WHO Declaration of Ebola Outbreak as PHEIC

A. Core Idea

WHO declared the Ebola outbreak in Central Africa a global health emergency due to cross-border disease risk.

B. Why in News

World Health Organization declared Ebola outbreak in Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda as a PHEIC.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Suspected cases: **300+**
- Deaths: **88**
- Virus strain: **Bundibugyo virus**
- Capital affected: Kinshasa
- WHO follows **International Health Regulations (IHR), 2005**

D. Important Terms

- **PHEIC:** Public Health Emergency of International Concern.
- **Ebola:** Severe viral hemorrhagic fever disease.
- **Zoonotic Disease:** Disease transmitted from animals to humans.
- **Pandemic:** Disease spread across many countries globally.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- World Health Organization – Declared emergency.
- Governments of DR Congo and Uganda.
- International Health Regulations framework.



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **International Health Regulations (2005)** – Global disease reporting rules.
- **Article 21** – Right to life includes public health protection.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Ebola spreads through bodily fluids.
- Ebola has high fatality rate.
- WHO headquarters is in Geneva.
- DR Congo is located in Central Africa.
- Kinshasa is capital of DR Congo.
- PHEIC is declared by WHO.
- Bundibugyo is a rare Ebola strain.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Difference between epidemic, pandemic, and PHEIC.
- WHO-related factual questions.
- Map-based question on Central Africa.
- Transmission mode of Ebola.

4. Geographical & Hydrological Profile of Tungabhadra River

A. Core Idea

The Tungabhadra is an important peninsular river of South India and a major tributary of the Krishna River.

B. Why in News

The Tungabhadra River became important in discussions related to river basin management and water sharing.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Formed by confluence of **Tunga** and **Bhadra** rivers.
- Origin place: **Gangamoola**, Western Ghats, Karnataka.
- Confluence point: **Koodli**
- Length: **About 531 km**
- Joins: **Krishna River**
- Basin area: **71,417 sq km**

D. Important Terms

- **Confluence:** Meeting point of two rivers.
- **Doab:** Land between two rivers.
- **Catchment Area:** Area from which river collects water.
- **Tributary:** Smaller river joining a larger river.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Tungabhadra Board**
– Regulates water release and maintenance.
- State governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956**
- **Article 262** – Parliament can settle inter-state river disputes.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Tungabhadra is a tributary of Krishna River.
- Originates in Western Ghats.
- Hampi is situated on its bank.
- Hampi was capital of Vijayanagar Empire.
- Vedavathi is an important tributary.
- River flows mainly through Karnataka and Andhra region.
- Raichur Doab lies between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match river with tributary.
- Identify origin and confluence points.
- Questions on Vijayanagar Empire location.



- River-board and water dispute questions.

5. India-Nordic Strategic Framework & Arctic Geopolitics

A. Core Idea

India is increasing cooperation with Nordic countries for Arctic research, energy security, climate studies, and new trade routes.

B. Why in News

The 3rd India-Nordic Summit in Oslo focused on Arctic cooperation and strategic ties.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Arctic warming is happening over **3 times faster** than global average.
- India's Arctic research station: **Himadri (2008)**
- Underwater observatory: **IndARC (2014)**
- Arctic Council formed in **1996** by Ottawa Declaration.
- India signed the **Svalbard Treaty in 1920**.

D. Important Terms

- **Arctic Council:** Forum for cooperation among Arctic countries.
- **High North:** Arctic and sub-Arctic region near North Pole.

- **Ice-Class Tanker:** Ship designed to move through icy waters.
- **Northern Sea Route:** Arctic shipping route connecting Europe and Asia.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Arctic Council
- NATO
- Indian Arctic research institutions.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **India Arctic Policy** – Focus on research and sustainable development.
- **UNCLOS** – International maritime law framework.
- **Svalbard Treaty (1920)** – Allows scientific and commercial activities.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Himadri station is located in Svalbard.
- Arctic Council is not a military body.
- Finland and Sweden joined NATO recently.
- Russia is an Arctic country.
- Arctic ice melting affects Indian monsoon.
- Northern Sea Route reduces Europe-Asia shipping distance.
- Greenland is linked to Denmark.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Map-based question on Arctic region.
- Questions on Arctic Council members.
- Match research stations with locations.
- Statement-based question on UNCLOS.



6. U.S.-China Presidential Summit (May 2026)

A. Core Idea

The U.S. and China held talks to reduce tensions related to trade, Taiwan, and global energy security.

B. Why in News

U.S. President Donald Trump visited China for a major summit with President Xi Jinping.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Summit held on **13–15 May 2026**
- Venue: Beijing
- U.S.-China tensions linked to:
 - Taiwan issue
 - Trade tariffs
 - Semiconductor restrictions
- China may purchase:
 - Soybeans
 - Beef
 - Boeing aircraft

D. Important Terms

- **Decoupling:** Reducing economic dependence between countries.
- **Strategic Ambiguity:** Keeping military response unclear.
- **Thucydides Trap:** Conflict risk between rising and dominant powers.
- **One China Policy:** China considers Taiwan part of China.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Governments of U.S. and China.
- Boeing
- NVIDIA

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Taiwan Relations Act, 1979**
- **Three Joint Communiqués (1972, 1979, 1982)**
- U.S. Constitution Article II – Foreign policy powers.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Taiwan Strait is between China and Taiwan.
- Strait of Hormuz is major oil route.
- Beijing is capital of China.
- Boeing is an aircraft company.
- NVIDIA manufactures GPUs/chips.
- China is world's major manufacturing hub.
- Taiwan is important for semiconductor industry.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Maritime chokepoint map questions.
- Questions on Taiwan issue.
- Match company with country.
- Questions on semiconductor supply chain.



7. India–Netherlands Relations Elevated to Strategic Partnership

A. Core Idea

India and the Netherlands upgraded ties to a Strategic Partnership focusing on technology, semiconductors, water management, and trade.

B. Why in News

India and Netherlands signed 17 agreements during PM Modi's visit to The Hague.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Bilateral agreements signed: 17
- Major sector: Semiconductor manufacturing.
- Dutch company involved: ASML
- Indian partner: Tata Electronics

D. Important Terms

- **Strategic Partnership:** Deep cooperation between countries.
- **Photolithography:** Process used in chip manufacturing.
- **Sub Judice:** Matter under court consideration.
- **Semiconductor:** Material used in electronic chips.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Governments of India and Netherlands.
- ASML
- Tata Electronics



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Article 51** – International peace and cooperation.
- **Article 253** – Parliament can implement treaties.
- **Hague Convention (1980)** – International child abduction treaty.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- The Hague is administrative capital of Netherlands.
- Amsterdam is constitutional capital.
- ASML is world leader in chip-making equipment.
- Netherlands is known for water management.
- India is promoting semiconductor manufacturing.

- Rhine-Meuse-Scheldt delta is in Netherlands.
- India is not signatory to Hague Child Abduction Convention.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Capital-city questions.
- Match semiconductor company with country.
- Questions on Article 253.
- Questions on Hague Convention.

8. Why Excess Solar is Pushing India's Power Prices to Zero

A. Core Idea

Large solar power generation during daytime and lack of battery storage caused electricity prices to fall to zero in power exchanges.

B. Why in News

Electricity prices in the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) touched zero during peak solar hours.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- India's solar capacity: **154.23 GW**
- Peak low-price hours: **11 AM to 3 PM**
- Government battery storage support:
 - ₹5,400 crore VGF scheme
 - 30 GWh battery storage target
- Mandatory storage rule:
 - 10% or 2-hour storage for new solar projects

D. Important Terms

- **RTM (Real-Time Market):** Electricity traded one hour before supply.
- **Must-Run Status:** Renewable power cannot be stopped easily.
- **Battery Energy Storage System (BESS):** Stores electricity for later use.
- **Negative Pricing:** Producers pay buyers to consume electricity.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Indian Energy Exchange
- Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
- Solar Energy Corporation of India

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Electricity Act, 2003**
- **Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC)**
- **Viability Gap Funding Scheme**
- Electricity falls under **Concurrent List (Entry 38)**



G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Solar power generation peaks in daytime.
- Battery storage is essential for renewable energy.
- IEX is India's electricity trading platform.
- CERC regulates electricity market.
- Electricity is in Concurrent List.
- Germany and Australia use negative pricing systems.
- SECI promotes renewable energy projects.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Questions on renewable energy terms.
- Match institution with function.
- Statement-based questions on Electricity Act.
- Questions on battery storage and solar energy.

9. Rupee Nearing 100 per U.S. Dollar

A. Core Idea

The Indian Rupee is weakening against the U.S. Dollar due to global crises, capital outflow, and rising import pressure.

B. Why in News

The Rupee crossed the ₹96 per dollar level and is moving toward ₹100 per U.S. Dollar.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Rupee depreciated by about **5.2%**
- RBI earlier maintained rupee near **₹82–83 per dollar**
- Main trigger: West Asia geopolitical crisis
- Weak rupee increases crude oil import cost

D. Important Terms

- **Currency Depreciation:** Fall in value of one currency against another.
- **Forex Intervention:** RBI buying/selling foreign currency to stabilize exchange rate.
- **Capital Account:** Records foreign investments and loans.
- **REER (Real Effective Exchange Rate):** Measure of currency competitiveness.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Reserve Bank of India
- Ministry of Finance
- Foreign exchange market institutions.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **RBI Act, 1934**
- **FEMA, 1999**
- Union List Entry 36 – Currency and foreign exchange.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Weak rupee makes imports costly.
- Strong dollar affects oil-importing countries.
- RBI manages forex reserves.
- FEMA replaced FERA in 1999.
- Crude oil imports impact Current Account Deficit (CAD).
- Depreciation can help exports become cheaper globally.
- Forex reserves are used to stabilize currency.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Difference between appreciation and depreciation.
- Functions of RBI.
- Questions on FEMA and forex reserves.
- Statement-based question on Balance of Payments.



10. Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0 Guidelines

A. Core Idea

The government tightened Jal Jeevan Mission rules to stop excess project costs and improve financial accountability.

B. Why in News

New Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0 guidelines removed the funding support for “Tender Premium”.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Cost escalation found: **₹16,839 crore**
- Affected projects: **14,586**
- Mission extended till **2028**
- Standard water supply norm:
 - **55 LPCD** (Litres Per Capita Per Day)

D. Important Terms

- **Tender Premium:** Extra amount quoted above government estimate.
- **Inadmissible Expenses:** Expenses not allowed under scheme funding.
- **CSS (Centrally Sponsored Scheme):** Scheme jointly funded by Centre and States.
- **FHTC:** Functional Household Tap Connection.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Jal Shakti
- State Water Departments.
- Local Panchayats.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Jal Jeevan Mission**
- **Article 282** – Grants for public purposes.
- State List Entry 17 – Water subject.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide tap water to rural homes.
- 55 LPCD is the standard supply target.
- Water is mainly a State subject.
- CSS schemes use Centre-State funding pattern.
- Tender premium now not funded by Centre.
- FHTC means household tap connection.
- Ministry of Jal Shakti handles water-related schemes.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Questions on Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- Match LPCD with Jal Jeevan Mission.
- Questions on Article 282.
- Statement-based questions on water governance.

11. India's HPV Vaccination Campaign

A. Core Idea

India launched a nationwide HPV vaccination campaign to reduce cervical cancer among women.

B. Why in News

The government expanded HPV vaccination for 14-year-old girls across India.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Target group: **14-year-old girls**
- Annual target: **1.15 crore girls**
- Cervical cancer cases in India:
 - **1.2 lakh+ new cases annually**
 - **~80,000 deaths annually**
- Vaccine used:
 - Quadrivalent HPV vaccine
 - Indigenous vaccine: **Cervavac**

D. Important Terms

- **HPV:** Virus linked to cervical cancer.
- **Quadrivalent Vaccine:** Protects against four virus strains.
- **Vaccine Hesitancy:** Delay/refusal despite vaccine availability.
- **Prophylactic Healthcare:** Disease prevention measures.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- World Health Organization
- United Nations Development Programme
- Serum Institute of India

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**
- **Article 21** – Right to health under Right to Life.
- **Article 47** – Duty of state to improve public health.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- HPV causes cervical cancer.
- Cervical cancer is among top cancers in women.
- Cervavac is India's HPV vaccine.
- WHO supports vaccination campaigns globally.
- Vaccination is preventive healthcare.
- Public health is mainly a State subject.
- Social media misinformation can affect vaccine drives.



H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Questions on vaccines and diseases.
- Match disease with causative virus.
- Questions on UIP.
- Statement-based question on HPV vaccine.

12. Great Nicobar Megaproject & Tribal Rights Issues

A. Core Idea

The Great Nicobar infrastructure project is facing legal challenges related to tribal rights and forest land diversion.

B. Why in News

The Calcutta High Court agreed to hear a PIL against the Great Nicobar megaproject.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Project cost: **₹81,000 crore**
- Forest land involved:
 - **166.10 sq km**
- Includes:
 - Transshipment port
 - Airport
 - Power plant
 - Township
- Located near:
 - **Malacca Strait**

D. Important Terms

- **PVTG:** Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group.
- **Gram Sabha:** Village assembly of adult residents.
- **Transshipment Port:** Port where cargo is transferred between ships.
- **Circuit Bench:** Temporary bench of a High Court in another region.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Calcutta High Court
- Ministry of Environment authorities.
- Tribal welfare and forest departments.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006**
- **Andaman & Nicobar Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation, 1956**
- **Article 240** – President's regulations for Union Territories.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Great Nicobar is strategically near Malacca Strait.
- Shompen tribe is a PVTG.
- FRA requires Gram Sabha consent.
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands are Union Territories.
- Malacca Strait is a major global shipping route.
- Horticulture and forest areas exist in Great Nicobar.
- Transshipment ports support maritime trade.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Map-based questions on Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Questions on PVTGs.
- Statement-based questions on FRA.
- Strategic importance of Malacca Strait.