



Dr. SURESH KUMAR GINDI SIR

Dr. GINDI'S IAS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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

MAY 19, 2026



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

A/C CAMPUS

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1. UAPA Bail & Supreme Court on Personal Liberty

A. Core Idea

The Supreme Court said that even under strict laws like UAPA, personal liberty and speedy trial under Article 21 are very important. Long jail without trial should not happen.

B. Why in News

The Supreme Court criticized earlier strict bail decisions in UAPA-related cases involving long undertrial detention.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- UAPA full form: Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act
- Enacted: 1967
- Important bail provision: Section 43-D(5)
- Article linked: Article 21 (Right to Life & Personal Liberty)
- Several accused spent more than 5 years in jail without trial.

D. Important Terms

- **Undertrial Prisoner:** A person whose court trial is still pending.
- **UAPA:** India's anti-terror law.
- **Section 43-D(5):** Makes getting bail under UAPA very difficult.
- **Doctrine of Proportionality:** Punishment or restriction must not be excessive.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Supreme Court of India — Interprets constitutional rights.
- Ministry of Home Affairs — Implements internal security laws.

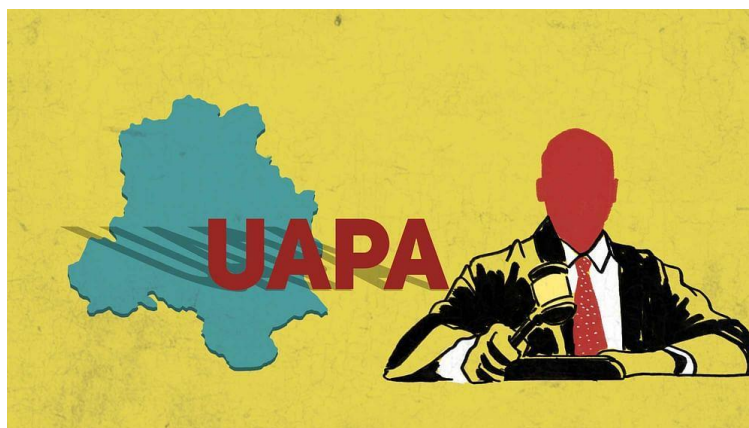
F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **UAPA, 1967** — Anti-terror law to prevent unlawful and terrorist activities.
- **Article 21** — Protects life and personal liberty.

- **Article 22** — Protection against arbitrary arrest.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- UAPA is India's primary anti-terror law.
- Article 21 includes right to speedy trial.
- "Bail is the rule, jail is the exception" is a famous judicial principle.
- Section 43-D(5) relates to bail under UAPA.
- Supreme Court is the guardian of Fundamental Rights.
- Long undertrial detention can weaken strict bail restrictions.
- UAPA comes under internal security topics.



H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match Article 21 with personal liberty.
- Statement-based question on UAPA provisions.
- Question on meaning of undertrial prisoner.
- MCQ on anti-terror laws in India.

2. India–Norway Green Strategic Partnership

A. Core Idea

India and Norway upgraded ties into a Green Strategic Partnership focusing on clean energy, green shipping, climate action, and trade.

B. Why in News

India and Norway signed multiple agreements on green technology, trade, and maritime cooperation.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Trade target: Double bilateral trade by 2030
- Investment target: \$100 billion from EFTA countries in 15 years
- Employment target: 1 million jobs in India
- Norway joined: Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI)
- Total EFTA members: 4

D. Important Terms

- **Green Strategic Partnership:** Partnership focused on sustainability and clean energy.
- **EFTA:** European Free Trade Association.
- **IPOI:** Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative launched by India in 2019.
- **Blue Economy:** Sustainable use of ocean resources.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- European Free Trade Association
- Indian Space Research Organisation
- Norwegian Space Agency
- United Nations Security Council (UNSC)



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **TEPA (Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement)** — Trade pact between India and EFTA countries.
- **IPOI, 2019** — Maritime cooperation initiative by India.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Norway is part of EFTA but not EU.
- EFTA members: Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein.
- IPOI was launched in 2019.
- India and Norway cooperate in green shipping.
- Blue Economy is related to oceans.
- UNCLOS deals with maritime laws.
- Norway supports India's permanent UNSC membership.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match EFTA countries.
- Question on IPOI launch year.
- MCQ on Blue Economy.
- Statement-based question on India-Norway relations.

3. India–Oman CEPA & Strait of Hormuz

A. Core Idea

India and Oman are implementing a CEPA trade deal to protect trade routes and improve exports during West Asian tensions.

B. Why in News

India-Oman CEPA is expected to come into force amid instability near the Strait of Hormuz.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- CEPA start date: June 1, 2026
- Oman to give zero duty access on: 98% tariff lines
- UAE bilateral trade decline: More than 35% (April 2026)
- Energy import rise from Oman: 246.42%
- Important ports: Duqm and Salalah



D. Important Terms

- **CEPA:** Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement.
- **MFN Status:** Equal trade treatment to WTO members.
- **Tariff Lines:** Product categories used for customs duties.
- **Strait of Hormuz:** Major global oil transport route.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- World Trade Organization
- Oman Port Authorities

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **India-Oman CEPA** — Trade agreement covering goods, services, and investments.
- **MFN Principle under WTO** — Ensures non-discriminatory trade.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Strait of Hormuz connects Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman.
- Around one-fifth of global petroleum passes through Hormuz.
- Duqm and Salalah are major Omani ports.
- CEPA is broader than a normal FTA.
- Oman is important for India's energy security.
- WTO follows MFN principle.
- Zero-duty access improves export competitiveness.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Map question on Strait of Hormuz.
- Match ports with country.
- Difference between FTA and CEPA.
- Statement-based question on WTO's MFN principle.

4. Naxal-Free India & Bastar Transformation

A. Core Idea

The government declared India "Naxal-free" after major anti-Maoist operations and development work in Bastar region.

B. Why in News

The Union Home Minister announced the successful removal of Left-Wing Extremism from India.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Target deadline achieved: March 31, 2026
- CAPF camps to be converted: 70
- Government services planned: 370+
- Rehabilitation fund: ₹20 crore
- Surrendered Naxals targeted for rehabilitation: 3,000+

D. Important Terms

- **Left-Wing Extremism (LWE):** Violent Maoist insurgency against the Indian state.
- **Red Corridor:** Areas affected by Naxalism.
- **SAMADHAN Strategy:** Government anti-Naxal strategy.
- **PESA Act:** Gives self-governance powers to tribal Gram Sabhas.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)
- Chhattisgarh Government

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **UAPA, 1967** — Declares Maoist groups as terrorist organizations.
- **PESA Act, 1996** — Tribal self-governance in Scheduled Areas.
- **Fifth Schedule** — Protection of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Bastar is in Chhattisgarh.
- Naxalism is also called Maoism.
- CPI (Maoist) is a banned organization.
- PESA applies to Scheduled Areas.
- Fifth Schedule deals with tribal administration.
- SAMADHAN is an anti-LWE strategy.
- CAPF includes CRPF, BSF, CISF, ITBP, etc.

Districts affected by LWE in 2024
As of December 10, 2024



Source: Lok Sabha, Ministry of Home Affairs • Map date: 9/2024 • Created with Datawrapper

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match PESA Act with tribal governance.
- Question on Fifth Schedule.
- MCQ on Red Corridor states.
- Statement-based question on SAMADHAN strategy.

5. SMILE Mission: China–Europe Space Collaboration

A. Core Idea

The SMILE mission is a joint space project by Europe and China to study how solar wind affects Earth's magnetic shield.

B. Why in News

ESA and China successfully launched the SMILE mission for space weather monitoring.

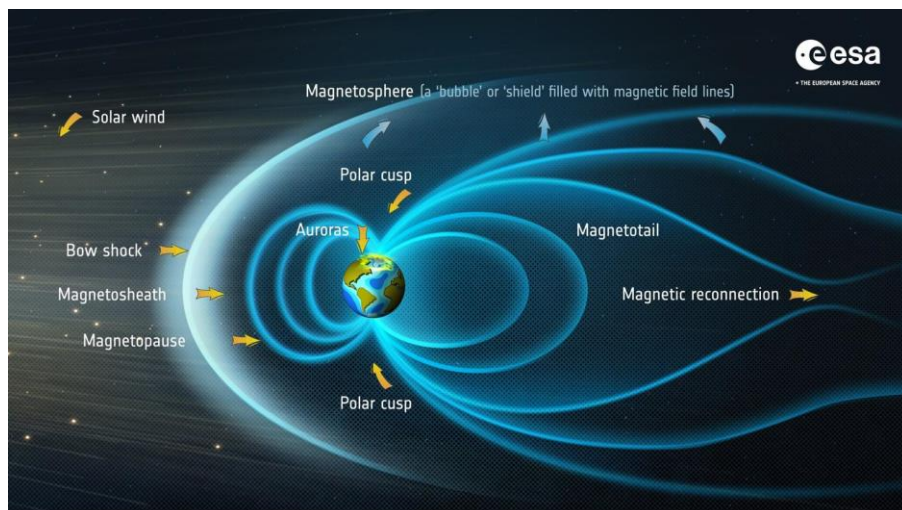
C. Key Facts & Figures

- Full form: Solar wind Magnetosphere Ionosphere Link Explorer
- Joint agencies: ESA and CAS
- Spacecraft weight: About 2,600 kg
- Mission life: 3 years
- Orbit height: Around 1.21 lakh km above Earth
- Launch vehicle: Vega-C rocket
- Launch site: French Guiana

D. Important Terms

- **Magnetosphere:** Earth's magnetic protective shield.

- **Solar Wind:** Charged particles released from the Sun.
- **Aurora:** Natural light display near polar regions.
- **Space Weather:** Conditions in space caused by solar activity.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- European Space Agency
- Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
- International Space Environment Service (ISES)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Outer Space Treaty, 1967** — Governs peaceful use of outer space.
- **UN Charter Article 51** — Related to protection and security cooperation.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- SMILE studies Earth's magnetosphere.
- Solar wind comes from the Sun's corona.
- Vega-C is a European rocket.
- French Guiana is an important launch site.
- Magnetosphere protects Earth from harmful particles.
- Space weather can affect GPS and power grids.
- Aurora occurs near polar regions.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match mission with objective.
- MCQ on magnetosphere.
- Question on ESA.
- Statement-based question on solar wind and aurora.

6. WTO Crisis & Weaponisation of Trade

A. Core Idea

Global trade is increasingly affected by geopolitics, causing problems for WTO-led free trade and multilateral cooperation.

B. Why in News

The WTO Ministerial Conference highlighted growing disagreements among countries over trade and subsidies.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- WTO Ministerial Conference: MC14
- Venue: Yaoundé, Cameroon
- Doha Development Agenda launched: 2001
- WTO established: 1995
- WTO members: 166

D. Important Terms

- **Weaponised Interdependence:** Using trade and supply chains as political pressure tools.
- **Plurilateral Agreement:** Trade agreement among selected countries.
- **Multilateral Trade:** Trade involving many countries together.
- **S&DT:** Special rights given to developing countries in WTO.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- World Trade Organization
- WTO Ministerial Conference
- Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Marrakesh Agreement, 1994** — Created WTO.
- **Doha Development Agenda, 2001** — Focused on developing countries.
- **WTO Article IX** — Consensus-based decision making.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- WTO headquarters is in Geneva.
- Doha Round started in Qatar.
- WTO follows MFN principle.
- Consensus rule often delays decisions.
- S&DT benefits developing countries.
- FTAs and plurilateral deals are increasing globally.
- Public Stockholding is linked to food security debates.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match WTO agreements with purpose.
- MCQ on Doha Development Agenda.
- Statement-based question on WTO decision-making.
- Difference between multilateral and plurilateral agreements.

7. Rare Earth Minerals & China's Export Controls

A. Core Idea

China's restrictions on rare earth minerals are affecting global electronics, semiconductor, and defense industries.

B. Why in News

China continued export controls on critical minerals like rare earths and indium.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Rare Earth Elements (REEs): Group of 17 elements
- Global indium exports dropped by around two-thirds
- India joined: Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)
- India amended mining law in: 2023

D. Important Terms

- **Rare Earth Elements (REEs):** Important minerals used in electronics and defense.
- **Indium:** Metal used in touchscreens and semiconductor chips.
- **Photonic Chips:** Chips using light instead of electricity.
- **Friend-shoring:** Importing from friendly countries for security.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- World Trade Organization
- Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)
- Semiconductor industries



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **MMDR Amendment Act, 2023** — Encourages private exploration of critical minerals.
- **GATT Article XXI** — Allows trade restrictions for national security.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Rare earths are important for green energy and electronics.
- China dominates rare earth processing.
- Indium is used in touchscreens and optical chips.
- MSP aims to diversify mineral supply chains.
- Photonic chips use photons instead of electrons.
- Critical minerals are strategic resources.
- India is promoting domestic mineral exploration.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- MCQ on rare earth elements.
- Match mineral with use.
- Question on MMDR Amendment Act.
- Statement-based question on critical minerals.

8. Rural Economy Recovery & Economic Risks

A. Core Idea

India's rural economy improved due to lower inflation, welfare schemes, and better farm income, but oil prices and weak monsoon remain risks.

B. Why in News

Reports showed strong rural demand growth in Q4FY26 along with concerns over El Niño and rising crude oil prices.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Rural company sales growth: 11%
- Average profit margin: 13%
- MGNREGA enacted: 2005
- PMGSY focuses on rural roads
- El Niño linked with weak monsoon

D. Important Terms

- **Volume-Led Recovery:** Growth due to more sales quantity, not just higher prices.
- **El Niño:** Warming of Pacific Ocean affecting Indian monsoon.
- **Nifty Rural Index:** Tracks companies linked with rural demand.
- **Inflation:** Rise in prices of goods and services.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Rural Development
- National Stock Exchange (NSE)
- Rural welfare departments

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **MGNREGA, 2005** — Rural employment guarantee scheme.
- **PMGSY** — Rural road connectivity scheme.
- **Directive Principles (Article 39 & 47)** — Welfare and living standards.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- El Niño can weaken Indian monsoon.
- MGNREGA provides wage employment.
- PMGSY improves rural connectivity.
- Rural demand is important for GDP growth.
- Rising oil prices increase transport costs.
- Inflation affects purchasing power.
- Agriculture depends heavily on monsoon rainfall.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match scheme with objective.
- Question on El Niño effects.
- MCQ on MGNREGA provisions.
- Statement-based question on rural economy indicators.

9. Disabled Prisoners & Accessibility in Indian Jails

A. Core Idea

Disabled prisoners in India face poor accessibility, lack of medical care, and discrimination inside prisons.

B. Why in News

A report titled *"Inaccessible by Design"* highlighted problems faced by disabled inmates in Indian prisons.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Total prisons discussed: 1,330
- Psychiatrists/psychologists available: Only 25
- Ratio: 1 mental health professional per 23,000 inmates
- RPwD Act enacted: 2016
- Mental Healthcare Act enacted: 2017

D. Important Terms

- **Reasonable Accommodation:** Necessary changes to help disabled persons equally access services.
- **Psychosocial Disability:** Disability related to mental health conditions.
- **Ableism:** Discrimination in favor of able-bodied persons.
- **Undertrial Prisoner:** Person whose trial is pending.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)
- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
- State Prison Departments
- Judiciary and Police Authorities

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **RPwD Act, 2016** — Protects rights of persons with disabilities.
- **Mental Healthcare Act, 2017** — Ensures mental healthcare access.
- **Article 21** — Right to life and dignity.
- **BNSS, 2023** — New criminal procedure law.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Prisons fall under State List.
- RPwD Act provides barrier-free access to justice.
- Mental Healthcare Act mandates prison psychiatric care.
- Article 21 applies to prisoners also.
- NCRB publishes Prison Statistics India.
- Reasonable accommodation is a key disability-right principle.
- PESA and prison reforms are governance-related topics.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match Act with objective.

- Question on State List subjects.
- MCQ on Article 21.
- Statement-based question on disability rights laws.

10. DRI Seizure of Indian Red Sand Boa

A. Core Idea

The DRI rescued two illegally trafficked Indian Red Sand Boa snakes in Telangana during an anti-smuggling operation.

B. Why in News

DRI conducted a wildlife trafficking crackdown in Warangal, Telangana.

C. Key Facts & Figures

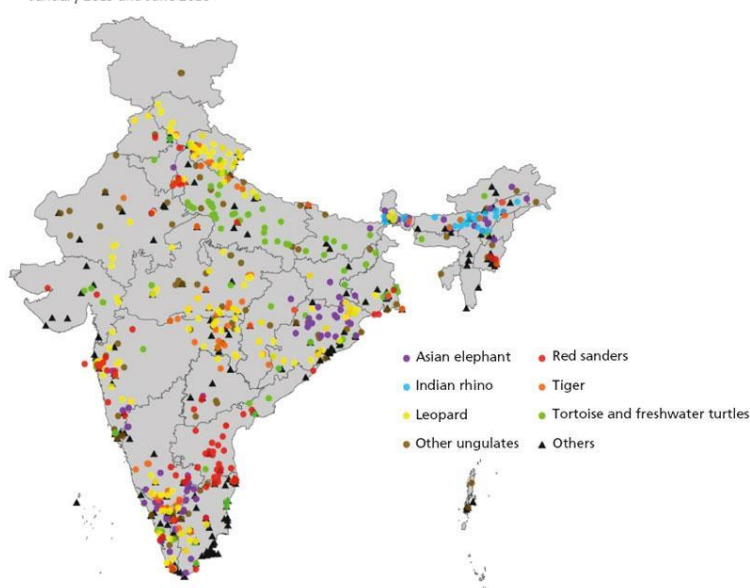
- Species scientific name: *Eryx johnii*
- Conservation status: Near Threatened
- Protected under: Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act
- International listing: CITES Appendix II

D. Important Terms

- **DRI:** Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.
- **CITES:** International treaty regulating wildlife trade.
- **Grey Market:** Illegal underground trade system.
- **Near Threatened:** Species close to becoming endangered.

TRAP ZONES

Key places where seizures or poaching cases have been reported for key species between January 2013 and June 2016



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Directorate of Revenue Intelligence
- Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)
- Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)
- Forest Departments

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972** — Protects wildlife species in India.
- **CITES** — Controls international wildlife trade.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Red Sand Boa is non-venomous.
- Also called “two-headed snake.”
- Telangana is in the Deccan Plateau region.
- Schedule I gives highest legal protection.
- CITES Appendix II regulates controlled trade.
- DRI works under Ministry of Finance.
- Wildlife trafficking is an organized crime issue.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match species with conservation status.
- MCQ on CITES appendices.
- Question on DRI functions.
- Statement-based question on Wildlife Protection Act schedules.

11. India–Italy Space Technology Partnerships

A. Core Idea

Indian private space companies signed technology and business agreements with Italian firms during Space Meetings Veneto 2026.

B. Why in News

Indian space start-ups expanded international partnerships in Italy under IN-SPACe leadership.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Event:** Space Meetings Veneto 2026
- **Venue:** Venice, Italy
- **Indian companies involved:** 9
- **India-Italy Action Plan period:** 2025–2029
- **Space Policy introduced:** 2023

D. Important Terms

- **IN-SPACe:** Regulator and promoter for private space activities in India.
- **CubeSat:** Small modular satellite.
- **GSaaS:** Ground Station as a Service.

- **MoU:** Memorandum of Understanding.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre
- Indian Space Research Organisation
- NewSpace India Limited (NSIL)
- Italian Space Industry Study Group

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Indian Space Policy, 2023** — Opened space sector for private companies.
- **FDI Liberalisation, 2024** — Allowed more foreign investment in space sector.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- IN-SPACe is under Department of Space.
- CubeSats are low-cost mini satellites.
- NSIL handles commercial space operations.
- ISRO mainly focuses on R&D.
- GSaaS supports satellite communication.
- Private participation increased after Space Policy 2023.
- Italy is an important European space partner.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match institution with role.
- MCQ on CubeSat.
- Question on Indian Space Policy.
- Statement-based question on private space sector reforms.

12. RBI & Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)

A. Core Idea

The RBI decided not to activate the Countercyclical Capital Buffer because India's banking system is currently stable.

B. Why in News

RBI reviewed economic and banking conditions and kept CCyB inactive.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Banking law: Banking Regulation Act, 1949

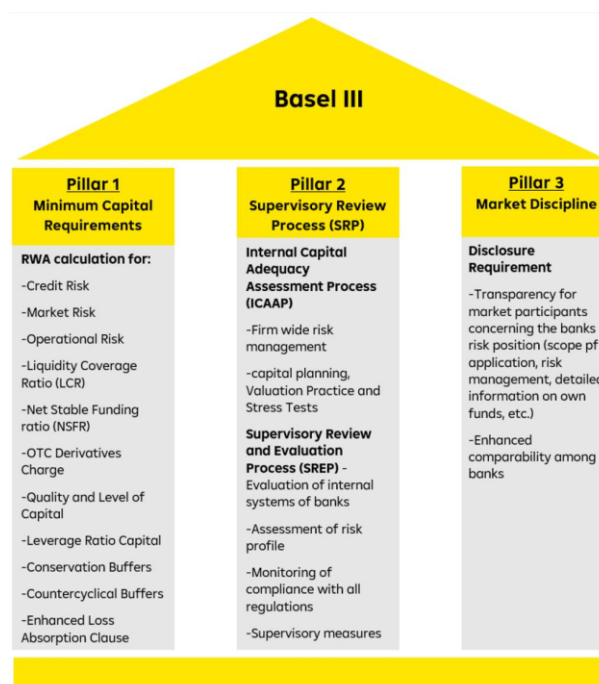
- Basel III introduced after: 2008 global financial crisis
- Key indicator used: Credit-to-GDP Gap
- CCyB linked with: Common Equity Tier 1 capital

D. Important Terms

- **CCyB**: Extra capital banks keep during high credit growth.
- **Credit-to-GDP Gap**: Difference between actual credit growth and long-term trend.
- **CAR**: Capital Adequacy Ratio.
- **Basel III**: Global banking safety rules.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Reserve Bank of India
- Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)
- Commercial Banks



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Banking Regulation Act, 1949** — Regulates banking sector.
- **Basel III Framework** — International banking regulation standards.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- RBI is India's central bank.
- Basel III was introduced after 2008 crisis.
- CAR protects depositors against bank losses.
- CCyB is a macroprudential tool.
- Credit-to-GDP Gap signals excessive lending.
- BCBS sets global banking standards.
- RBI controls prudential banking norms.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match banking terms with meanings.
- MCQ on Basel III.
- Question on RBI functions.
- Statement-based question on CCyB and CAR.

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