



Dr. SURESH KUMAR GINDI SIR

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 ASPIRANTS INTO ACHIEVERS

A/C CAMPUS

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Unionisation of the Global South (Trade Negotiating Bloc)



A. Core Idea

Developing countries want to form a joint group to negotiate trade terms and oppose high tariffs imposed by rich nations.



B. Why in News

Brazil President Lula proposed a “Global South negotiating bloc” against unilateral tariffs.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Up to **50% tariffs** imposed by US on some imports from developing nations
- Key countries involved: **India, Brazil, Global South nations**
- Linked groupings: **BRICS, IBSA, G4**
- WTO principle: **Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN)**

D. Important Terms

- **Tariff:** Tax on imported goods
- **Global South:** Developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America
- **Negotiating Bloc:** Group of countries negotiating together in trade talks
- **MFN Principle:** Equal trade treatment to all WTO members

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- BRICS grouping
- Governments of India & Brazil

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- WTO MFN principle (global trade rule)
- GATT Enabling Clause (1979) – special treatment to developing countries

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Brazil President **Lula da Silva** proposed Global South trade unity
- India & Brazil are members of **BRICS and IBSA**
- WTO promotes **non-discriminatory trade (MFN)**
- Tariffs are taxes on imports
- Global South mainly = **developing nations**
- Negotiating bloc increases bargaining power

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Definition: Tariff / MFN
- Match: BRICS members
- Statement: WTO principles
- Concept: Global South

2. Maoist Surrenders in Telangana (Decline of LWE)



A. Core Idea

Top Maoist leaders surrendered in Telangana, showing decline of Left-Wing Extremism in India.

B. Why in News

CPI (Maoist) General Secretary Devji and other senior cadres surrendered.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- CPI (Maoist) banned under **UAPA 1967**
- Armed wing: **People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA)**
- Govt target: eliminate Maoism by **March 2026**
- PLGA formed: **2000**

D. Important Terms

- **Left-Wing Extremism (LWE):** Maoist armed movement against the state
- **Politburo:** Top decision body of a communist party
- **Insurgency:** Armed rebellion against government

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- Telangana Police
- Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
- Surrender & Rehabilitation Policy for Maoists
- SAMADHAN strategy (MHA anti-LWE plan)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- CPI (Maoist) = banned terrorist organisation
- PLGA = armed wing of Maoists
- LWE mainly affects **central-eastern India**
- Public order & police = **State subjects**
- UAPA deals with terrorism
- Govt deadline to end Maoism: **2026**

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: PLGA – Maoists
- Act: UAPA purpose
- Map: LWE-affected states
- Statement: SAMADHAN

3. Banglar Yuva Sathi Scheme (Unemployment Allowance)

A. Core Idea

West Bengal launched a monthly allowance scheme for unemployed youth.

B. Why in News

“Banglar Yuva Sathi” announced in West Bengal Budget 2026-27.

C. Key Facts & Figures



- Monthly allowance: **₹1,500**
- Age group: **21–40 years**
- Minimum education: **Class 10 pass**
- Duration: up to **5 years**
- Budget allocation: **~₹5,000 crore**

D. Important Terms

- **Unemployment Allowance:** Money given to jobless persons
- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Cash sent directly to bank accounts
- **Underemployment:** Working below skill level

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Government of West Bengal
- State Finance Department
- DBT system via banks

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Banglar Yuva Sathi Scheme (2026)
- Lakshmir Bhandar (WB women scheme)
- DBT system (India welfare delivery)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Scheme state: **West Bengal**

- Benefit: ₹1,500/month unemployment aid
- Target: youth 21–40
- DBT reduces leakages
- Concurrent List: unemployment & social security
- Welfare schemes often via DBT

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- State scheme identification
- DBT definition
- Age/benefit factual question
- Match: Scheme – State

4. Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Women's Reservation Act)



A. Core Idea

Law provides 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

B. Why in News

Delay in implementation due to census and delimitation requirement.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Constitutional Amendment: **106th (2023)**
- Reservation: **1/3 seats**
- Applies to: Lok Sabha & State Assemblies
- Duration: **15 years**
- Linked to census after **2026**

D. Important Terms

- **Delimitation:** Redrawing electoral constituencies
- **Reservation:** Seats reserved for specific groups
- **Direct Election:** People directly elect representatives

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Parliament of India
- Delimitation Commission
- Election Commission of India

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023
- Articles inserted: **330A, 332A**
- Delimitation under **Article 82**

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Popular name: Women's Reservation Act
- 33% seats for women in LS & Assemblies
- Not applicable to Rajya Sabha
- Linked to census & delimitation
- Reservation valid 15 years
- Delimitation frozen till post-2026 census

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Amendment number: 106th
- % reservation
- Articles 330A/332A
- Delimitation concept

5. Global Capability Centres (GCCs) in India

A. Core Idea

Global Capability Centres are foreign companies' offices in India doing IT, R&D and business operations.

B. Why in News

India's GCC sector is expanding rapidly with high-end innovation roles.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- GCCs in India: **1800+**
- Employees: **~2 million**
- Major hubs: Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune
- Expansion to Tier-2 cities: Coimbatore, Kochi, Indore

D. Important Terms

- **GCC:** Offshore unit of a multinational company
- **R&D:** Research and Development
- **Transfer Pricing:** Pricing between branches of same company
- **Safe Harbour Rules:** Tax rules accepting declared transfer price

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Multinational companies (MNCs)
- Government of India (IT & tax policies)
- OECD (global tax rules)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
- Proposed National GCC Policy

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

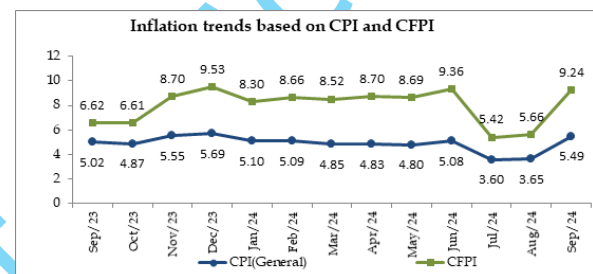
- GCC = captive unit of MNC
- India = largest GCC hub globally
- Employs ~2 million people
- Major cities: Bengaluru, Hyderabad

- Work areas: IT, finance, R&D
- DPDP Act regulates data handled by GCCs

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Definition: GCC
- Match: GCC hubs—cities
- Act: DPDP purpose
- Concept: Transfer pricing

6. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Base Year 2024



A. Core Idea

India updated CPI base year to 2024 to reflect current spending patterns.

B. Why in News

Government revised CPI basket and weights using new survey data.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Old CPI base: **2012**
- New CPI base: **2024**
- RBI inflation target: **4% $\pm$ 2%**

- CPI prepared by: **NSO**

D. Important Terms

- **CPI:** Index measuring retail price changes
- **Base Year:** Reference year for index (=100)
- **Inflation:** Rise in general prices
- **Headline Inflation:** Overall inflation including food & fuel

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- National Statistical Office (NSO)
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- Ministry of Statistics

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

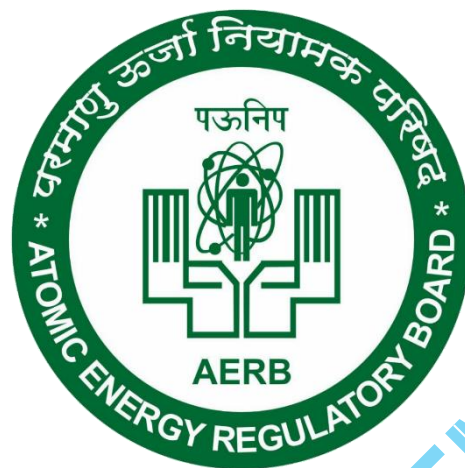
- RBI Act 1934 (inflation targeting amendment 2016)
- Collection of Statistics Act 2008

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- CPI measures retail inflation
- Base year changed to 2024
- RBI inflation target 4%
- CPI affects DA & interest rates
- CPI includes goods & services
- NSO releases CPI

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- CPI vs WPI
- Base year concept
- RBI inflation target
- Institution: NSO



A. Core Idea

ALARA principle means radiation exposure should be kept as low as possible.

B. Why in News

US removed ALARA from nuclear regulations in 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- ALARA based on **LNT model**
- India follows ALARA via **AERB**
- Governing law: **Atomic Energy Act 1962**
- Global bodies: ICRP, WHO

D. Important Terms

- **Ionizing Radiation:** High-energy radiation damaging cells
- **ALARA:** As Low As Reasonably Achievable
- **LNT Model:** Any radiation dose carries risk

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- US Department of Energy
- Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (India)
- ICRP, WHO

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Atomic Energy Act 1962 (India nuclear safety law)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- ALARA = radiation safety principle
- India nuclear regulator = AERB

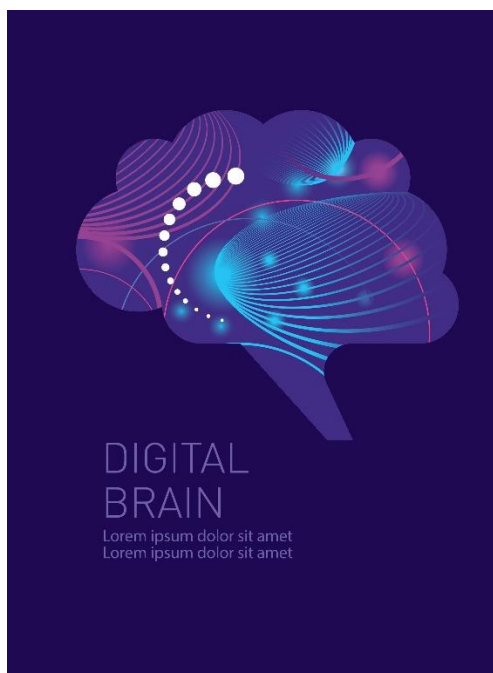
7. ALARA Principle in Radiation Safety

- Atomic Energy Act 1962 governs nuclear safety
- LNT assumes no safe radiation level
- Used in nuclear & medical radiation

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- ALARA definition
- Nuclear safety regulator India
- Atomic Energy Act year
- Radiation types

8. Artificial Intelligence vs Human Brain



A. Core Idea

AI systems and the human brain both process information but work differently.

B. Why in News

Rapid growth of large AI models comparable to brain scale.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Human brain synapses: ~100 trillion

- Brain power use: ~20 watts
- AI models: trillions of parameters
- AI hardware: GPUs

D. Important Terms

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Machine ability to perform human-like tasks
- **Neural Network:** AI model inspired by brain neurons
- **Parameters:** Learned weights in AI model
- **Neuromorphic Computing:** Brain-like computer design

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Tech companies (AI developers)
- NITI Aayog (India AI strategy)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- National Strategy for AI (NITI Aayog)
- Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Brain uses ~20W energy
- AI uses GPUs & high electricity
- AI learns from data
- Neuromorphic = brain-like chips
- AI parameters ≈ synapses analogy
- India AI policy: NITI Aayog

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- AI definition
- Neural network concept
- Brain vs AI comparison fact
- Neuromorphic computing

9. “Boong” – India’s First BAFTA Win



A. Core Idea

Manipuri film *Boong* became the first Indian film to win a BAFTA award.

B. Why in News

It won Best Children & Family Film at BAFTA Awards 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Award: **BAFTA 2026**
- Category: Best Children & Family Film
- Director: **Lakshmipriya Devi**
- Language: Manipuri (Meitei)
- BAFTA = UK film awards

D. Important Terms

- **BAFTA:** British Academy film awards
- **Regional Cinema:** Films in local Indian languages
- **Soft Power:** Influence through culture

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- BAFTA (UK film academy)
- Indian film industry
- Excel Entertainment (producer)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Cinematograph Act 1952

- Manipuri in Eighth Schedule

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- First Indian BAFTA win: *Boong*
- Film language: Manipuri
- BAFTA = UK equivalent of Oscars
- Director: Lakshmipriya Devi
- Highlights Northeast culture
- Manipuri = Scheduled language

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Award–country match
- Film–award match
- Eighth Schedule language
- Cultural soft power

10. PM Modi Israel Visit 2026



A. Core Idea

PM Modi's Israel visit highlighted India–Israel strategic relations.

B. Why in News

Visit faced political controversy in Israel's parliament (Knesset).

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Visit dates: **25–26 Feb 2026**
- Israel Parliament: **Knesset**
- India–Israel trade: ~\$11 billion
- PM Modi first Israel visit: **2017**

D. Important Terms

- **Knesset:** Israel's Parliament
- **Bilateral Treaty:** Agreement between two countries
- **FTA:** Free Trade Agreement

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Government of India
- Government of Israel
- Knesset

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- India–Israel Bilateral Investment Treaty (2025)
- Proposed India–Israel FTA

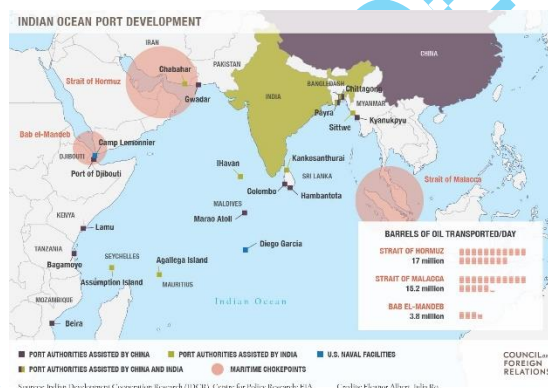
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Israel capital: Jerusalem
- Parliament: Knesset
- India–Israel ties strong in defence & tech
- PM Modi visited Israel 2017 & 2026
- Israel located in West Asia
- India part of I2U2 group

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Parliament–country match
- Map: Israel location
- India–Israel agreements
- I2U2 members

11. Satellite Phones Ban in Indian Waters



A. Core Idea

India restricts unauthorized satellite phone use in its sea areas for security.

B. Why in News

DG Shipping tightened rules on Thuraya/Iridium devices on ships.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Territorial waters: **12 nautical miles**
- EEZ: **200 nautical miles**
- Law: Indian Telegraph Act 1885
- Security trigger: 26/11 attacks

D. Important Terms

- **Satellite Phone:** Phone using satellites
- **GMDSS:** Maritime distress communication system
- **EEZ:** Exclusive Economic Zone

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Directorate General of Shipping

- Indian Coast Guard
- Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Indian Telegraph Act 1885
- Maritime Zones Act 1976
- DG Shipping regulations

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Thuraya satphones banned in India
- Unauthorized satphone = punishable
- Territorial sea = 12 nm
- EEZ = 200 nm
- DG Shipping regulates ships
- Satphones used in 26/11 terror attack

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Maritime zones distances
- Satphone definition
- DG Shipping role
- EEZ concept

12. Biopharma Shakti & Personalised Medicine



A. Core Idea

India is promoting biotechnology and personalised medicine through Biopharma Shakti.

B. Why in News

Budget 2026 allocated ₹10,000 crore for biotech sector.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Budget allocation: **₹10,000 crore**
- Sector: biotechnology & biopharma
- Strategy: Biopharma Shakti
- Policy: National Biotech Strategy

D. Important Terms

- **Personalised Medicine:** Treatment based on patient genes
- **Biologics:** Drugs from living cells
- **Biosimilars:** Copy of biologic drug
- **Bioinformatics:** Computer analysis of biological data

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Department of Biotechnology (India)
- Biopharma industry
- Research institutions

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Biopharma Shakti Initiative
- National Biotechnology Development Strategy
- Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Biopharma Shakti = biotech push
- ₹10,000 crore biotech funding
- Personalised medicine uses genetics
- Biologics = living-source drugs
- Biosimilars = similar biologics
- DBT ministry: Department of Biotechnology

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Biologics vs biosimilars
- Personalised medicine definition
- Biotech policy India
- Budget allocation fact

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