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Dr. GINDI'S IAS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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

MAY 23, 2026



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

A/C CAMPUS

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Dr.

1. UAPA Bail Curbs Referred to Larger Bench

A. Core Idea

- The Supreme Court referred an important issue to a larger Bench regarding whether long jail time and delay in trial can relax strict bail rules under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA).

B. Why in News

- The issue arose during bail hearings of accused persons linked to the 2020 Delhi riots.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- UAPA enacted: **1967**
- Relevant Section: **Section 43D(5)**
- Interim bail granted for: **6 months**
- Constitutional Articles involved:
 - Article 21
 - Article 141

D. Important Terms

- Coordinate Bench:** Bench having equal number of judges.
- Ratio Decidendi:** Legal principle behind a judgment.
- Institutional Fidelity:** Following earlier court decisions for consistency.

ARTICLE 21 OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION- RIGHT TO LIFE AND PERSONAL LIBERTY

Introduction:- In every civil society, it is the obligation of the state to provide a meaningful and dignified life to its citizens. In our country, this right has been provided under Part III of the constitution, which deals with **fundamental rights**.

Article 21 is the heart of our constitution. Article states that **"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."** While defining this Article, Justice P.N. Bhagwati stated that Article 21 is an embodiment of constitutional values in a democratic society. It is the basis on which our society can progress in the right direction. Article 21 appears to be a negative right. **However, it is important to note** that Article 21 only comes into play when a person is deprived of his 'life or 'personal liberty' by the 'State' as defined in Article 12. So, **violation of the fundamental right** by private individuals will fall outside the purview of Article 21.

Important Cases Related to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution

- A.K. Gopalan vs. Madras State, 1951** – In this instance, the Supreme Court used a restrictive reading of Article 21. It was decided that only arbitrary executive activity is covered by Article 21's protection, not arbitrary legislative action. This indicates that a law may be used by the state to deny a person the rights guaranteed by Article 21.
- Maneka Gandhi vs. UOI, 1978** – In this case, the Supreme Court reversed its Gopalan Case decision by using a broader reading of Article 21. It was decided that a person's right to life and personal liberty can be taken away by a law as long as the process set forth by that legislation is reasonable, fair, and just. It also made clear that the right to life does not just refer to the existence of animals. It was stated that this would cover all elements of life that contribute to a man's life being meaningful, full, and deserving of living.

What is The Meaning Of The Term "Person": As per this Article, the definition of a person is not confined only to citizens but extends to every person regardless of nationality or the circumstances in which a person is placed. It is important to note that article 21 applies to both the citizens as well as foreigners. Further, protection is guaranteed under Art 21 extends even to persons who are undergoing imprisonment in jails.

What is The Meaning Of The Term "Deprived": Art 21 comes into the picture only when there is deprivation of life or personal liberty of a person. The literal meaning of the term "deprived" is to take away someone's legal right.

The definition of Deprive came into consideration in the famous case of Gopalan v. State of Madras. [AIR 1950 SC 27]. The Hon'ble Supreme court held that Art 21 gets attracted only in case of deprivation in the sense of 'total losses and that the said article had no application in case of restriction upon the right to move freely.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Supreme Court of India — Interprets constitutional and legal issues.
- Delhi Police — Opposed bail plea.

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- UAPA, 1967** — Anti-terror law dealing with unlawful and terrorist activities.
- Article 21** — Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Article 141** — Supreme Court judgments are binding on all courts.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- UAPA is an anti-terror law.
- Section 43D(5) makes bail difficult.
- Article 21 includes right to speedy trial.
- Article 141 deals with binding nature of SC judgments.
- Coordinate Bench means equal-strength Bench.
- Supreme Court can refer issues to larger Bench.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match Article 21 with “Right to Life”.
- Statement-based question on UAPA bail rules.
- Question on Article 141.
- Meaning of “Ratio Decidendi”.

2. SC Recalls Harsh Remarks Over Textbook Row

A. Core Idea

- The Supreme Court removed harsh remarks made earlier against some academics involved in NCERT textbook content.

B. Why in News

- The Court recalled earlier comments linked to alleged negative portrayal of judiciary in textbooks.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Textbook level involved: **Class 8**
- Key Constitutional Articles:
 - Article 19(1)(a)
 - Article 142

D. Important Terms

- **Recall of Order:** Court withdraws its earlier order or remarks.
- **Blacklisting:** Preventing a person/entity from official work.
- **Judicial Discipline:** Restraint and balanced behavior by judges.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Supreme Court of India
- NCERT — Develops school textbooks.
- Solicitor General — Represents government in Supreme Court.

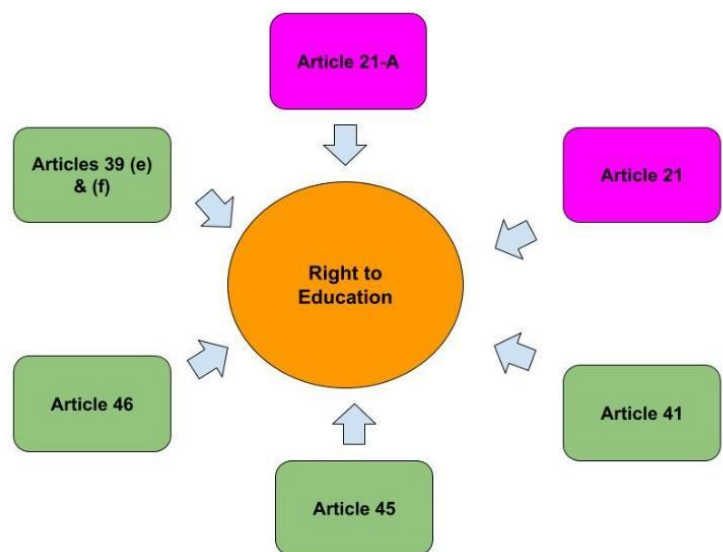


F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Article 19(1)(a)** — Freedom of speech and expression.
- **Article 142** — Supreme Court's power to do complete justice.
- **National Curriculum Framework (NCF)** — Guidelines for school education.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- NCERT prepares school textbooks.
- Article 19(1)(a) deals with free speech.
- Article 142 gives special powers to Supreme Court.
- Supreme Court can recall its own remarks/orders.
- NCF guides textbook preparation.



H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Which Article gives SC power to do complete justice?
- Match NCERT with its function.
- Definition-based question on blacklisting.

3. Smart Border Project

A. Core Idea

- Government plans to use advanced technology like drones and radars for stronger border security.

B. Why in News

- India announced a Smart Border Project for Pakistan and Bangladesh borders.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Border length covered: Nearly **6,000 km**
- Technologies:
 - Drones
 - Infrared radars
 - Thermal imagers
 - Smart cameras

D. Important Terms

- **Smart Border:** Technology-based border monitoring system.
- **Infiltration:** Illegal entry into a country.
- **Territorial Responsibility:** Shared duty of agencies for border security.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Border Security Force
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Local Police & District Administration

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **BSF Act, 1968** — Governs Border Security Force.
- **Foreigners Act, 1946** — Deals with entry and exit of foreigners.
- **Article 355** — Duty of Union to protect states.



G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- BSF guards Pakistan and Bangladesh borders.
- Article 355 relates to protection of states.
- Smart Border uses electronic surveillance.
- Foreigners Act controls foreign nationals.
- Drones and radars are part of smart surveillance.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Which force guards India-Pakistan border?
- Match BSF Act with year 1968.
- Question on Article 355.

4. Birth Rate and Infant Deaths Fall in India: SRS Bulletin

A. Core Idea

- India's birth rate and infant mortality rate have declined over the last decade.

B. Why in News

- Latest SRS Bulletin released updated demographic data for 2024.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- CBR: 21.0 (2014) → 18.3 (2024)
- CDR: 6.7 → 6.4
- IMR: 39 → 24
- Kerala IMR: 8
- Goa NGR: 4.2%

D. Important Terms

- **CBR:** Births per 1,000 population.
- **CDR:** Deaths per 1,000 population.
- **IMR:** Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **NGR:** Difference between birth rate and death rate.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Registrar General of India
- Sample Registration System (SRS)
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969**
- **SDG 3** — Good Health and Well-being.
- **Article 47** — Public health improvement.



REPORT NO. 1 OF 2012

**SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM
STATISTICAL REPORT 2010**



OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Kerala has very low IMR.
- IMR means infant deaths under age 1.
- SRS provides demographic data.
- Article 47 relates to public health.
- SDG 3 focuses on health.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Full form of IMR/CBR/CDR.
- Match SDG 3 with health.
- Numerical data question from SRS.

5. CBSE Three-Language Rule Challenged in Supreme Court

A. Core Idea

- A PIL challenged CBSE's decision to implement the three-language formula for Class 9 students.

B. Why in News

- Parents and teachers challenged the sudden implementation of the rule in Supreme Court.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Applicable from: **1 July 2026**
- Based on: **NEP 2020**
- Applies to: **Class 9**

D. Important Terms

- **Three-Language Formula:** Students study three languages.
- **Manifest Arbitrariness:** Action done irrationally or unfairly.
- **Native Indian Languages:** Languages originating in India.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

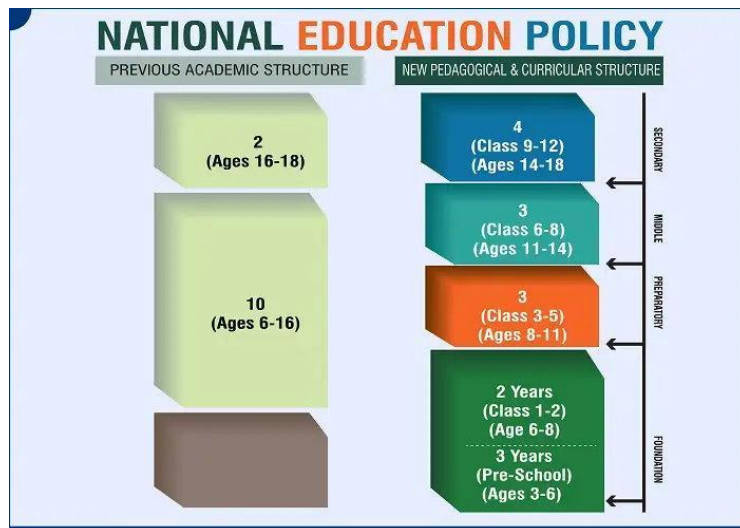
- CBSE
- Supreme Court of India
- Ministry of Education

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **NEP 2020** — Education reform policy.
- **Article 21A** — Right to Education.
- **Article 14** — Equality before law.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- NEP 2020 promotes multilingualism.
- Article 21A gives Right to Education.
- Article 14 relates to equality.
- CBSE is national education board.
- Three-language formula first introduced in 1968.



H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Which Article gives Right to Education?
- Match NEP 2020 with multilingualism.
- Statement question on CBSE policy.

6. Cockroach Janta Party (Digital Populism)

A. Core Idea

- A viral satirical online group called “Cockroach Janta Party” gained huge popularity on social media.

B. Why in News

- The movement became popular due to meme-based political content online.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Platform mainly used:
 - Instagram
 - Social media reels

D. Important Terms

- **Digital Populism:** Online political mobilization using social media.
- **Emotional Synchronisation:** Fast emotional connection online.

- **Intermediate Structures:** Groups like unions, campuses, local associations.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Election Commission of India
- Social media intermediaries/platforms

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **IT Rules, 2021** — Digital content regulation.
- **Representation of the People Act, 1951** — Political party regulations.
- **Article 19(1)(a)** — Freedom of speech.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- IT Rules regulate online intermediaries.
- ECI regulates political parties.
- Representation of People Act enacted in 1951.
- Article 19 protects speech and expression.
- Digital populism uses online platforms.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match ECI with its role.
- Statement-based question on IT Rules.
- Definition of digital populism.

7. Cyber Warfare Outpacing Global Legal Accountability

A. Core Idea

- Cyberattacks are increasingly being used during international conflicts, but global laws are still weak in handling them.

B. Why in News

- Cyber operations linked to conflicts involving the US, Israel, and Iran gained attention.

C. Key Facts & Figures



- UN Cybercrime Convention adopted under:
 - UNGA Resolution 79/243
- Major framework:
 - Budapest Convention

D. Important Terms

- **Cyber Warfare:** Use of digital attacks during conflicts.
- **Attribution:** Identifying source of cyberattack.
- **Sovereign Immunity:** One country cannot easily try another country in domestic courts.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- United Nations
- International Court of Justice
- International Law Commission (ILC)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **UN Charter Article 2(4)** — Prohibits use of force.
- **UN Convention against Cybercrime**
- **ILC Draft Articles on State Responsibility**

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Cyber warfare includes hacking during conflicts.
- ICJ is located in The Hague.
- Attribution is difficult in cyberattacks.
- Budapest Convention relates to cybercrime.
- Sovereign immunity protects states legally.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Location of ICJ.
- Meaning of sovereign immunity.
- Statement-based question on cyber warfare.
- Match Budapest Convention with cybercrime.



5. Kerala HC on Nursing as Essential Service

A. Core Idea

- Kerala High Court questioned why nursing services are not officially declared as an essential service.

B. Why in News

- The issue arose during a nurses' strike and allegations of hospitals appointing unqualified replacement staff.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Relevant law:
 - Kerala Nurses and Midwives Act, **1953**
- Related regulation:
 - Kerala Clinical Establishments Act
- Minimum workforce suggested:
 - **One-third nurses** to continue essential services.

D. Important Terms

- **Essential Service:** Service necessary for public health and safety.
- **Interim Order:** Temporary court order.
- **Oral Remark:** Observation during hearing; not final judgment.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Kerala High Court
- Kerala State United Nurses' Association
- Private Hospitals
- State Health Department

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **ESMA (Essential Services Maintenance Act)** — Restricts strikes in essential sectors.
- **Kerala Nurses and Midwives Act, 1953** — Regulates nursing profession.
- **Article 19(1)(c)** — Right to form associations.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- ESMA can restrict strikes.
- Nursing profession regulated by state law.

- Article 19(1)(c) deals with associations/unions.
- Interim order is temporary.
- Essential services include public welfare sectors.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Which Article protects associations?
- Meaning of Essential Service.
- ESMA-related factual question.

6. Centre Promises More Legislative Powers for Ladakh

A. Core Idea

- Centre proposed greater legislative and administrative powers for Ladakh within Union Territory framework.

B. Why in News

- Discussions held between the Union Government and Ladakh groups regarding political representation.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Ladakh became UT under:
 - **J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019**
- Proposed model:
 - UT with elected legislature.

D. Important Terms

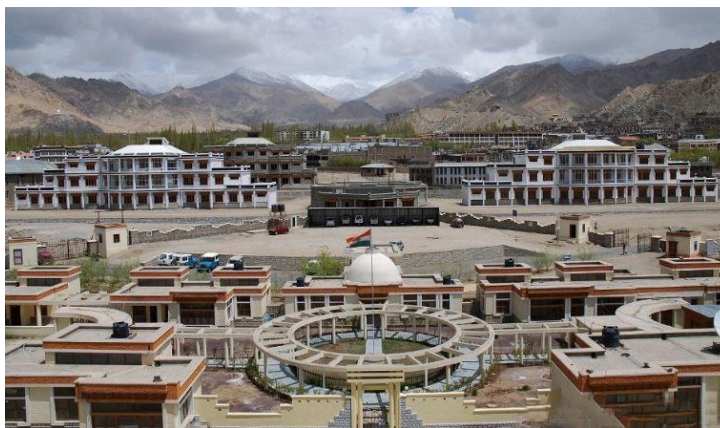
- **Asymmetric Federalism:** Different regions get different powers.
- **Statehood:** Full state powers and legislature.



- **Sixth Schedule:** Protection for tribal areas.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Leh Apex Body (LAB)
- Kargil Democratic Alliance (KDA)
- Ladakh Administration



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Article 239A** — Legislature for certain UTs.
- **Article 371** — Special provisions for states.
- **J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019** — Created UT of Ladakh.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Ladakh is a UT.
- Article 239A allows legislature in some UTs.
- Sixth Schedule protects tribal governance.
- Article 371 provides special protections.
- Ladakh currently administered by Lieutenant Governor.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match Article 239A with UT legislature.
- Question on Sixth Schedule.
- J&K Reorganisation Act year.

7. Centre Steps Up Ebola Surveillance

A. Core Idea

- India increased Ebola surveillance and preparedness following outbreak alerts in Africa.

B. Why in News

- WHO declared Ebola outbreak in parts of Africa as a Public Health Emergency.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Monitoring period:
 - **21-day travel history**

- Apex testing lab:
 - **NIV Pune**
- Disease surveillance system:
 - **IDSP**

D. Important Terms

- **PHEIC:** Public Health Emergency of International Concern.
- **Syndromic Surveillance:** Monitoring symptoms to detect disease.
- **Bundibugyo Ebolavirus:** Ebola strain linked to outbreak.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- World Health Organization
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Indian Council of Medical Research
- NIV Pune
- IDSP

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897** — Disease control powers.
- **International Health Regulations (2005)** — Global disease response rules.
- **Article 246 & Seventh Schedule** — Public health as State subject.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- WHO declares PHEIC.
- NIV Pune is high-containment testing centre.
- IDSP monitors disease outbreaks.
- Ebola spreads through infected body fluids.
- Epidemic Diseases Act enacted in 1897.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Full form of PHEIC and IDSP.
- Match WHO with health emergencies.
- Question on NIV Pune.

8. India Test-Fires Agni-1 Ballistic Missile

A. Core Idea

- India successfully conducted a user trial of the Agni-1 ballistic missile.

B. Why in News

- Agni-1 missile was successfully test-fired from Odisha.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Missile:
 - **Agni-1**
- Type:
 - **Short-Range Ballistic Missile (SRBM)**
- Range:
 - **700–900 km**
- Fuel:
 - **Solid propellant**
- Launch site:
 - **Chandipur, Odisha**

D. Important Terms

- **Ballistic Missile:** Missile following ballistic path.
- **SFC:** Strategic Forces Command.
- **MIRV:** Multiple warheads aimed at different targets.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Defence Research and Development Organisation
- Strategic Forces Command
- Indian Armed Forces



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **India Nuclear Doctrine (2003)** — No First Use and deterrence.
- **WMD Act, 2005** — Controls unlawful WMD activities.
- **Union List Entries 1 & 2** — Defence and armed forces.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Agni-1 is an SRBM.
- Developed by DRDO.
- Uses solid fuel.
- MIRV allows multiple targets.
- India follows No First Use policy.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match Agni-1 with missile type.
- DRDO-related question.
- Meaning of MIRV.
- Range-based missile classification.

9. Net Foreign Investment Declines to –\$11.7 Billion

A. Core Idea

- India recorded negative net foreign investment in March 2026 mainly due to heavy foreign portfolio investor (FPI) outflows.

B. Why in News

- RBI data showed net foreign investment declined to –\$11.7 billion in March 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Net foreign investment:
 - –\$11.7 billion
- FPI outflow:
 - –\$13.3 billion
- Net FDI:
 - +\$1.6 billion

- Gross FDI inflow:
 - **\$6.2 billion**
- FY 2025–26 Net FDI:
 - **\$7.6 billion**

D. Important Terms

- **FDI (Foreign Direct Investment):** Long-term investment with ownership/control.
- **FPI (Foreign Portfolio Investment):** Investment in shares and bonds without management control.
- **Repatriation:** Transfer of profits or capital back to home country.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Reserve Bank of India
- Foreign Investors
- Enforcement Directorate

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **FEMA, 1999** — Regulates foreign exchange and capital flows.
- **RBI Act, 1934** — Governs RBI functions.
- **Union List Entries 36 & 84** — Currency and foreign exchange.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- FDI is long-term investment.
- FPI is market-based investment.
- FEMA enacted in 1999.
- RBI manages forex stability.
- FPI is more volatile than FDI.
- Negative net investment means outflows exceeded inflows.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Difference between FDI and FPI.
- FEMA-related question.
- Meaning of repatriation.
- Forex management role of RBI.

10. Intermediary-Led Competition Hurting General Insurance Profitability

A. Core Idea

- Heavy dependence on insurance agents and intermediaries is reducing profitability of general insurance companies.

B. Why in News

- A report highlighted rising commissions and underwriting losses in the insurance sector.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- New business through intermediaries:
 - Nearly **80%**
- Combined operating ratio:
 - **105–115%**
- EoM limit:
 - **30%** (general insurers)
 - **35%** (standalone health insurers)
- Motor insurance customer switching:
 - **35%+**

D. Important Terms

- **Combined Operating Ratio:** Expenses + claims ÷ premium.
- **Underwriting:** Risk assessment before issuing insurance.
- **Bancassurance:** Banks selling insurance products.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India
- Insurance Brokers
- Banks
- Insurance Companies

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **IRDA Act, 1999** — Established IRDAI.
- **IRDAI EoM Regulations** — Expense and commission framework.
- **Union List Entry 47** — Insurance subject.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- IRDAI regulates insurance sector.
- Combined ratio above 100% indicates loss.
- Bancassurance involves banks selling insurance.
- IRDAI formed under 1999 Act.
- Intermediaries dominate insurance distribution.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Full form of IRDAI.
- Meaning of underwriting.
- Combined ratio-based question.
- Match bancassurance with definition.

11. India–China Relations in Global Context

A. Core Idea

- India–China relations are influenced not only by border disputes but also by larger global politics and strategic competition.

B. Why in News

- Discussion gained attention after analysis of China's long-term strategic approach toward India.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Important agreement:
 - **Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement (1993)**
- Major conflict:
 - **1962 India–China War**
- LAC:
 - **Line of Actual Control**

D. Important Terms

- **Gray-Zone Coercion:** Pressure without full-scale war.
- **Asymmetric Interdependence:** Unequal dependence between countries.
- **Balance of Power:** Preventing dominance by one country.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Governments of India and China
- Diplomatic Missions
- Border Security Agencies

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **Article 51** — International peace and relations.
- **Union List Entries 10–16** — Foreign affairs and treaties.
- **BPTA, 1993** — Peace along LAC.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- 1962 war fought between India and China.
- LAC is Line of Actual Control.
- Article 51 promotes peace.
- BPTA signed in 1993.
- Gray-zone tactics include cyber and economic pressure.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Full form of LAC.
- Match BPTA with 1993.
- Definition of gray-zone coercion.
- Article 51-related question.

12. RBI Clears Record ₹2.86 Lakh Crore Surplus Transfer

A. Core Idea

- RBI approved a record surplus transfer to the Central Government for FY 2025–26.

B. Why in News

- RBI announced its highest-ever dividend transfer to the Centre.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Surplus transfer:
 - **₹2,86,588 crore**
- Previous transfer:
 - **₹2,68,590 crore**
- CRB corpus:
 - **₹1,09,379 crore**
- Increase over previous year:
 - **6.7%**

D. Important Terms

- **Surplus Transfer:** RBI profit given to government.

- **Contingency Risk Buffer (CRB):** RBI emergency reserve.
- **Economic Capital Framework (ECF):** Rules for RBI reserves.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Reserve Bank of India
- Central Government
- RBI Central Board
- Bimal Jalan Committee



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- **RBI Act, 1934 – Section 47** — RBI profit transfer.
- **Article 266(1)** — Consolidated Fund of India.
- **Economic Capital Framework (2019)** — Reserve framework.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- RBI dividend is non-tax revenue.
- Section 47 governs surplus transfer.
- CRB protects against financial risks.
- RBI Act enacted in 1934.
- Surplus deposited into Consolidated Fund of India.
- Bimal Jalan Committee linked with ECF.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Section 47 of RBI Act.
- Meaning of CRB and ECF.
- Consolidated Fund-related question.
- RBI surplus transfer process.

Dr. GINDI'S IAS ACADEMY