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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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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. PRAHAAR – India's National Counter-Terrorism Policy





A. Core Idea

PRAHAAR is India's first national policy to fight terrorism across land, air, sea and cyber areas.

B. Why in News

Union Home Ministry released PRAHAAR policy recently.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Released by: Ministry of Home Affairs
- Covers: land, air, sea, cyber security
- Protects sectors: atomic energy, space, railways, power, aviation
- India's main anti-terror law: UAPA 1967
- NIA established: 2008

D. Important Terms

- State Actors:** Terror groups supported by a country.
- Non-State Actors:** Terror groups not linked to any government.
- Critical Information Infrastructure (CII):** Computer systems vital for national security/economy.
- Sleeper Cells:** Hidden terrorists living normally until activation.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) – policy maker
- National Investigation Agency (NIA) – terror investigation
- Intelligence & cyber agencies – security monitoring

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 – anti-terror law
- NIA Act, 2008 – investigation of terror cases
- IT Act, 2000 (Sec 66F) – cyber terrorism punishment

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- PRAHAAR = India's first national anti-terror policy
- NIA formed in 2008
- UAPA enacted in 1967
- Cyber terrorism defined under IT Act
- Critical sectors include atomic energy & railways
- Terror groups may use drones & encrypted apps
- Terrorism not linked to any religion in policy

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Law ↔ Purpose (UAPA, NIA Act, IT Act)
- Statement: NIA formed under UAPA (False)
- Definition: Sleeper cell / Non-state actor
- MCQ: PRAHAAR released by which ministry?

2. Project Cheetah – Expansion 2026



A. Core Idea

Project Cheetah aims to reintroduce cheetahs in India's grasslands.

B. Why in News

8 cheetahs from Botswana to be brought to Kuno NP in Feb 2026.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Start: 2022
- Current population: 46 (2026)
- Main site: Kuno National Park (MP)
- Source countries: Namibia, South Africa, Botswana
- Law: Wildlife Protection Act 1972
- Cheetah status: CITES Appendix-I

D. Important Terms

- **Translocation:** Moving animals to new habitat.
- **Metapopulation:** Connected populations in different areas.
- **Flagship Species:** Species used to promote conservation.
- **Boma:** Enclosure for acclimatization.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)
- Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
- Indian Air Force (transport)

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 – wildlife protection
- Project Cheetah, 2022 – species reintroduction

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Cheetah extinct in India in 1952
- Reintroduced from Africa in 2022
- Kuno NP located in Madhya Pradesh
- Cheetah listed in CITES Appendix-I
- NTCA supervises project
- Grasslands = main cheetah habitat

- Botswana is 3rd partner country

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Location: Kuno NP state
- Match: Species ↔ CITES Appendix
- Statement: Cheetah native population exists in India (False)
- MCQ: Project Cheetah started in which year?

3. Supreme Court & Delhi-NCR Air Pollution



A. Core Idea

Supreme Court is monitoring steps to reduce air pollution in Delhi-NCR.

B. Why in News

Court reviewing plan to shift coal industries away from NCR.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Pollution particles: PM2.5 & PM10
- Proposed ban: coal plants within 300 km of Delhi
- CAQM Act: 2021

- Air Act: 1981
- NCAP target: reduce PM pollution

D. Important Terms

- **PM2.5:** Fine air particles harmful to lungs.
- **Stubble Burning:** Burning crop residue.
- **Smog:** Smoke + fog pollution.
- **FGD:** Technology to remove SO₂ from plant smoke.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Supreme Court of India
- Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM)
- Ministry of Environment
- State governments: UP, Haryana, Rajasthan

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Air (Prevention & Control) Act, 1981
- CAQM Act, 2021
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)

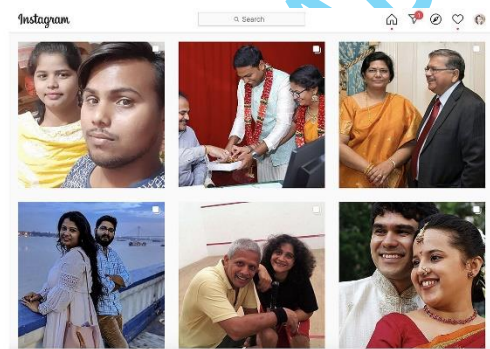
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Article 21 includes right to clean air
- CAQM formed in 2021
- GRAP = emergency pollution plan
- Stubble burning major winter source
- Thermal plants emit SO₂ & NO_x
- NCR includes Delhi + nearby states
- FGD reduces sulphur emissions

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Programme ↔ Purpose (GRAP, NCAP)
- Statement: CAQM created under Air Act (False)
- Definition: PM2.5 / Smog
- MCQ: CAQM established in which year?

4. Allahabad HC on Interfaith Relationships



A. Core Idea

Allahabad HC said interfaith live-in relationships are legal if adults consent.

B. Why in News

Court gave protection to 12 interfaith couples in UP.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Law involved: UP Anti-Conversion Act 2021
- Marriage law: Special Marriage Act 1954
- Age of majority: 18 years
- Fundamental rights: Articles 21, 14, 15, 25

D. Important Terms

- **Interfaith Relationship:** Partners of different religions.
- **Live-in Relationship:** Couple living without marriage.
- **Conversion:** Changing religion officially.
- **Majority Age:** Legal adulthood (18).

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Allahabad High Court
- Uttar Pradesh Government
- Police authorities

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- UP Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion Act, 2021
- Special Marriage Act, 1954

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Adults free to choose partner (Article 21)
- Interfaith relation ≠ illegal conversion
- Special Marriage Act allows interfaith marriage
- Anti-conversion law applies only to forced conversion
- Equality before law = Article 14
- Religious freedom = Article 25
- Privacy part of Article 21

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Article ↔ Right (21, 14, 25)
- Statement: Special Marriage Act requires conversion (False)
- MCQ: Age of majority in India
- Law-based question on interfaith marriage

5. Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana – Extension to Mustard (MP)



A. Core Idea

Bhavantar Yojana compensates farmers when market price is lower than MSP.

B. Why in News

MP government to include mustard farmers in Bhavantar scheme.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- State: Madhya Pradesh
- Beneficiaries: ~80 lakh farmers
- Payment method: Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
- Crop added: Mustard (Rabi crop)
- MSP fixed by: Central Government

D. Important Terms

- **MSP:** Minimum price fixed by govt for crops.
- **Bhavantar:** Difference between MSP and market price.
- **Modal Price:** Average mandi price.
- **DBT:** Direct transfer to bank account.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- MP Agriculture Department
- APMC Mandis
- State Government

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana (MP) – price support
- MSP Policy – farmer price security

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Bhavantar started by MP
- Pays price difference, not crop procurement
- Farmers must sell in APMC mandis
- Payment via DBT
- Mustard = Rabi oilseed crop
- Agriculture is State subject
- MP called Soybean State

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- MSP defined by which govt?
- Match: Crop ↔ Season (Mustard–Rabi)
- Statement: Bhavantar involves govt purchase (False)
- Scheme ↔ State matching

- **Suo Motu**: Court acts on its own.
- **Amicus Curiae**: Advisor to court.
- **Stampede**: Dangerous crowd crush.
- **NOC**: Official permission certificate.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Karnataka High Court
- State Police
- Event organizers
- Fire & Health Departments

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Disaster Management Act, 2005
- Karnataka Crowd Control Bill, 2025 (proposed)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Public order = State subject
- Article 21 includes safety
- HC powers under Article 226
- SOP mandatory till law passed
- NOC needed for large events
- Stampede = man-made disaster
- Police training required

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Article 226 related to which court?
- Match: Term ↔ Meaning (Suo Motu, Amicus)
- Disaster type classification MCQ
- State subject question

6. Karnataka HC Crowd Control SOP

A. Core Idea

Karnataka HC ordered strict SOP for safety at large public gatherings.

B. Why in News

Order issued after 2025 Bengaluru stadium stampede deaths.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Fatalities: 11 (June 2025)
- SOP applies to events >1000 people
- Proposed law: Karnataka Crowd Control Bill 2025
- NOC required: Fire, Police, Health

D. Important Terms

7. Micro Minority Status Proposal (Christians)



A. Core Idea

Government considering special category for very small minority groups.

B. Why in News

Christians requested “micro minority” status.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Christian population: 2.3% (2011 Census)
- Minority Act: 1992
- Notified minorities: 6
- Parsis: ~0.006%
- Jains: 0.4%

D. Important Terms

- **Minority:** Smaller religious or linguistic group.
- **Micro Minority:** Very small minority population.
- **Secularism:** Equal respect to all religions.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Minority Affairs

- National Commission for Minorities
- Syro-Malabar Church

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- NCM Act, 1992 – minority recognition
- Jiyo Parsi Scheme – Parsi welfare

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- 6 minorities notified in India
- Articles 29 & 30 protect minorities
- Minority decided state-wise (SC ruling)
- Christians = 2.3% population
- Parsis smallest minority
- Minority Affairs Ministry handles schemes

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Article ↔ Minority rights
- Census population MCQ
- Number of minorities in India
- Scheme ↔ Community (Jiyo Parsi)

8. Child & Adolescent Mental Health Crisis



- Adolescence = 10–19 years (WHO)

A. Core Idea

Mental health problems among Indian children and teenagers are rising.

B. Why in News

Recent child suicides and survey warnings highlighted crisis.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Adolescents with disorders: 7–10%
- ADHD in children: 5–7%
- Psychiatrists in India: <10,000
- Internet users: 800+ million
- Mental Healthcare Act: 2017

D. Important Terms

- **ADHD:** Attention disorder in children.
- **Comorbidity:** Two disorders together.
- **Tele-mental health:** Online counseling.
- **Trauma-informed care:** Treatment considering trauma.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of Health
- Schools & Health Centres
- Psychiatrists & counselors

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Mental Healthcare Act, 2017
- Ayushman Bharat – School Health Programme

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Mental health part of Article 21
- Children protection DPSP Article 39(f)
- India has psychiatrist shortage
- Internet addiction affects youth
- ADHD common child disorder
- School health under Ayushman Bharat

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Article 39 related to whom?
- Act year: Mental Healthcare Act
- Definition: ADHD / Adolescence
- Health scheme MCQ

9. Green Ammonia & India's Clean Energy Push



A. Core Idea

Green ammonia is eco-friendly ammonia made using renewable energy instead of fossil fuels.

B. Why in News

India achieved low-cost green ammonia prices under SIGHT programme.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Mission: National Green Hydrogen Mission (2023)
- Tender: 7.24 lakh tonnes/year
- Plants covered: 13 fertilizer plants
- Price: ₹49.75–₹64.74/kg
- Import substitution: ~30% ammonia imports

D. Important Terms

- **Green Ammonia:** Ammonia from renewable hydrogen.
- **Grey Ammonia:** Ammonia from natural gas.
- **Electrolysis:** Splitting water using electricity.

- **Offtake Agreement:** Long-term purchase contract.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)
- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
- Fertilizer Industry

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- National Green Hydrogen Mission, 2023
- SIGHT Programme – hydrogen incentives
- Green Energy Open Access Rules, 2022

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Green ammonia = zero-carbon fuel
- Used in fertilizers & shipping
- India aims hydrogen hub
- SECI conducts auctions
- Grey ammonia emits CO₂
- Mission launched 2023
- Renewable energy used in production

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Green vs Grey ammonia
- Mission ↔ Ministry
- Definition: Electrolysis
- Renewable fuel MCQ

10. SC on Tribal Inheritance & Hindu Succession Act



A. Core Idea

Supreme Court said Hindu Succession Act does not apply to Scheduled Tribes.

B. Why in News

SC judgment (Nawang v. Bahadur, 2025) clarified tribal inheritance law.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Law: Hindu Succession Act 1956
- Section 2(2): STs excluded
- ST notification: Article 342
- ST communities: 700+

D. Important Terms

- **Customary Law:** Traditional community law.
- **Scheduled Tribe:** Tribe notified by President.
- **Hinduisation:** Tribe adopting Hindu customs.
- **Succession:** Property inheritance.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Supreme Court of India
- Parliament (law-making)
- Tribal communities

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- Fifth & Sixth Schedule protections

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- HSA not applicable to STs
- Only Parliament can extend HSA
- Tribal inheritance by customs
- ST defined under Article 342
- Cultural rights protected
- Gender equality vs tradition issue

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Article 342 related to whom

- Statement: HSA applies to STs (False)
- Customary law definition
- Schedule ↔ Area match

- Parliamentary Standing Committee
- Government of Israel
- Government of Iran

11. PM Visit to Israel & Parliamentary Review



A. Core Idea

Parliament reviewed India's foreign policy before PM's Israel visit.

B. Why in News

PM Modi scheduled Israel visit Feb 2026 after 9 years.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- MEA budget share: ~0.4% Union Budget
- Increase: 7.8%
- India diaspora: ~32 million
- Chabahar investment: \$120 million

D. Important Terms

- **Knesset:** Israel parliament.
- **Strategic Autonomy:** Independent foreign policy.
- **Standing Committee:** Parliamentary oversight body.
- **Chabahar Port:** Indian-developed port in Iran.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Ministry of External Affairs

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Article 51 – foreign relations principle
- Union List – foreign affairs

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Israel parliament = Knesset
- Chabahar located in Iran
- Foreign affairs = Union subject
- Standing Committees review budgets
- India-Israel strategic partnership since 2017
- MEA handles diaspora affairs
- PM visits strengthen tech cooperation

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Country ↔ Parliament (Israel–Knesset)
- Port location MCQ
- Union vs State subject
- Committee function MCQ

12. Rajaji Bust at Rashtrapati Bhavan



A. Core Idea

Bust of freedom leader C. Rajagopalachari installed at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

B. Why in News

President unveiled Rajaji bust replacing architect Lutyens statue.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Rajaji: Governor-General (1948–1950)
- Bharat Ratna: 1954
- Swatantra Party: 1959
- Dominion period: 1947–1950

D. Important Terms

- **Governor-General:** British monarch's representative.
- **Dominion:** Semi-independent British state.
- **Swaraj:** Self-rule.
- **Decolonisation:** Removing colonial influence.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- Rashtrapati Bhavan
- President of India
- Government of India

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

- Indian Independence Act, 1947
- Fundamental Duties (Art 51A)

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

- Rajaji only Indian Governor-General
- Last Governor-General of India
- Bharat Ratna awardee
- Led Vedaranyam Salt March
- Founded Swatantra Party
- Rashtrapati Bhavan = President residence
- Dominion ended 1950

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

- Match: Leader ↔ Role
- Governor-General facts
- Freedom movement event MCQ
- Award year question