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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. India–US Bilateral Talks: Maritime Security and Strategic Partnership

A. Core Idea

India and the United States discussed stronger cooperation in maritime security, trade, energy, and defence. Both nations supported safe and uninterrupted sea trade.

B. Why in News

Recent India–US talks focused on maritime security, Indo-Pacific cooperation, and bilateral strategic relations.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **UNCLOS adopted: 1982**
- Important maritime choke points:
 - **Strait of Hormuz**
 - **Malacca Strait**
- Major India–US defence agreements:
 - **LEMOA – 2016**
 - **COMCASA – 2018**
 - **BECA – 2020**
- Indo-Pacific connects the **Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean**.

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Strategic Partnership

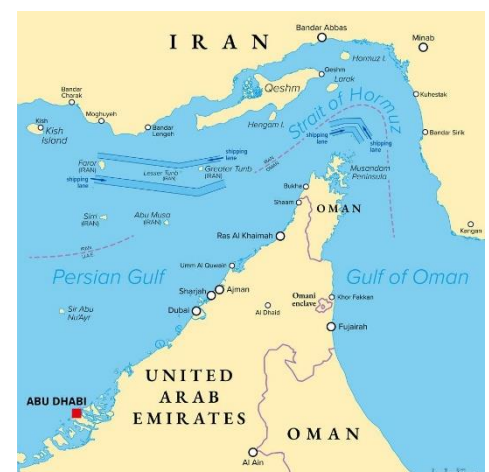
Long-term cooperation between countries in defence, economy and diplomacy.

Tactical Relations

Short-term cooperation for specific purposes.

Maritime Choke Point

A narrow sea route important for global trade and vulnerable to blockade.



Freedom of Navigation

Right of ships to move freely through international waters.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Government of India** – Diplomatic and defence cooperation
- **US Government** – Strategic partnership
- **UNCLOS** – International maritime law framework
- **Quad** – Indo-Pacific cooperation forum

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes (If Any)

Article 51 – Indian Constitution

- DPSP provision
- Promotes international peace and respect for international law.

UNCLOS, 1982

- Governs maritime boundaries and navigation rights.

LEMOA (2016)

- Logistics support between armed forces.

COMCASA (2018)

- Secure military communication sharing.

BECA (2020)

- Sharing of geospatial and satellite information.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. UNCLOS is related to maritime law.
2. Strait of Hormuz is a major oil trade route.
3. Malacca Strait links Indian and Pacific Oceans.
4. Article 51 belongs to DPSP.
5. LEMOA, COMCASA and BECA are India–US defence agreements.
6. Quad supports a free and open Indo-Pacific.
7. Maritime security affects trade and energy supply.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- UNCLOS is related to:
 - (a) Trade tariff
 - (b) Maritime law
 - (c) Banking
 - (d) Agriculture

Statement-Based

1. BECA is an India–US defence agreement.
2. Strait of Hormuz is a maritime choke point.

Match-the-Following

- LEMOA – Logistics support
- COMCASA – Secure communication
- BECA – Geospatial data

2. Quad Framework Resilient Amid Transnational Challenges

A. Core Idea

Japan reaffirmed that the Quad remains important for Indo-Pacific security, technology cooperation and supply-chain security.

B. Why in News

Japan highlighted the importance of Quad cooperation on critical minerals and economic security.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Quad Members:**
 - India
 - Japan
 - Australia
 - United States
- **Key minerals discussed:**
 - Lithium
 - Cobalt
 - Rare Earth Elements
- **Patents Act:** 1970
- **TRIPS Agreement:** WTO framework for IPR protection.

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Quad

A strategic grouping of India, Japan, Australia and the USA for a free and open Indo-Pacific.

Critical Minerals

Minerals essential for electronics, defence and green energy.

IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)

Legal rights over inventions, designs and innovations.

Supply Chain

Network involved in production and movement of goods.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Quad Countries** – Strategic and economic cooperation
- **Government of Japan** – Critical mineral collaboration
- **Government of India** – Infrastructure and mineral partnerships
- **WTO** – TRIPS and trade rules

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes (If Any)

Article 253 – Indian Constitution

- Parliament can make laws to implement international agreements.

Patents Act, 1970

- Governs patents and inventions in India.

National Critical Minerals Mission

- Secures mineral supply through exploration and foreign cooperation.

TRIPS Agreement

- WTO agreement protecting intellectual property rights.

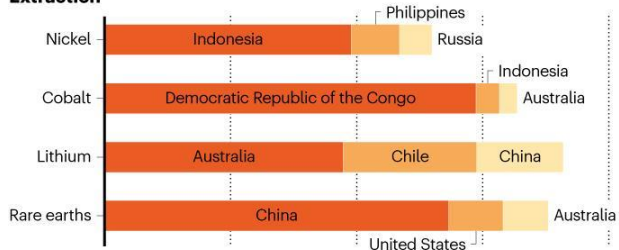
G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. Quad has four members.
2. Quad is not a military alliance.
3. Critical minerals are vital for batteries and electronics.
4. Lithium is important for electric vehicle batteries.
5. Article 253 relates to international agreements.
6. Patents Act was enacted in 1970.
7. TRIPS is associated with WTO.

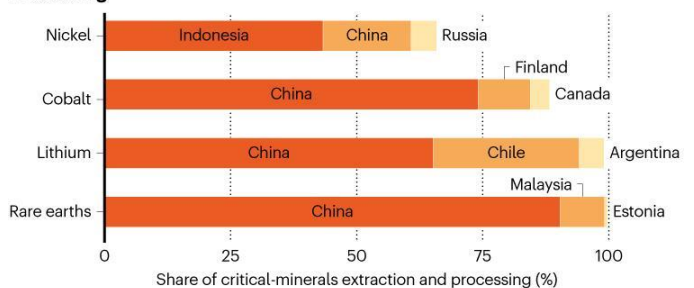
RARE SOURCES

The top three extractors and processors of various critical minerals by country in 2022. According to the International Energy Agency, there has been limited progress in diversifying these sources since 2019.

Extraction



Processing



©nature

8. Quad focus now includes economic and technology security.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- Which country is NOT a Quad member?
 - (a) India
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Australia

Statement-Based

1. TRIPS is linked with WTO.
2. Lithium is a critical mineral.

Match-the-Following

- Article 253 – International agreements
- TRIPS – IPR
- Quad – Indo-Pacific cooperation

3. UCC and Tribal Exemption: Protection of Tribal Customs

A. Core Idea

The Government stated that Scheduled Tribes (STs) will remain exempt from any proposed Uniform Civil Code (UCC) to protect their traditional customs and identity.

B. Why in News

The government assured tribal communities that proposed UCC provisions will not apply to Scheduled Tribes.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Article 44** – Uniform Civil Code (DPSP)
- **Article 29(1)** – Protection of language, script and culture
- **Article 342** – Identification of Scheduled Tribes
- **Hindu Marriage Act: 1955**
- **PESA Act: 1996**
- **Forest Rights Act (FRA): 2006**

**Part 4 Directive Principle of state Policy
36-51**



Article 44 of The Indian Constitution

Uniform civil code for the citizens

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

A common set of civil laws relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance and adoption for all citizens.

Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Communities notified under Article 342 of the Constitution.

Customary Law

Traditional practices accepted as law within a community.

Tribal Autonomy

Right of tribal communities to preserve their customs and local governance.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Union Government** – UCC policy discussions
- **Ministry of Tribal Affairs** – Tribal welfare and rights
- **Parliament of India** – Law-making authority
- **Autonomous Councils (Sixth Schedule)** – Tribal self-governance

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes (If Any)

Article 44 – Constitution

- DPSP provision
- State shall try to secure UCC.

Article 29(1)

- Protects culture and traditions.

Fifth and Sixth Schedules

- Provide special administration for tribal areas.

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 – Section 2(2)

- Does not apply to Scheduled Tribes unless notified.

PESA Act, 1996

- Protects tribal self-governance in Scheduled Areas.

Forest Rights Act, 2006

- Recognizes forest and land rights of tribal communities.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. Article 44 deals with UCC.
2. Article 44 is a DPSP, not a Fundamental Right.
3. Article 29 protects cultural identity.
4. Article 342 relates to Scheduled Tribes.
5. Fifth and Sixth Schedules concern tribal administration.
6. Sixth Schedule grants autonomy to certain tribal areas.
7. Hindu Marriage Act contains tribal exemption provisions.
8. PESA and FRA protect tribal rights.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- Article 44 is related to:
 - (a) Citizenship
 - (b) UCC
 - (c) Emergency
 - (d) Election

Statement-Based

1. Article 44 is part of DPSP.
2. Article 29 protects cultural rights.

Match-the-Following

- Article 44 – UCC
- Article 342 – STs
- PESA – Tribal governance

4. Holding Centres for Illegal Immigrants in West Bengal

A. Core Idea

West Bengal directed creation of holding centres to keep illegal immigrants and foreign nationals before deportation or repatriation.

B. Why in News

West Bengal announced holding centres across districts for illegal immigrants and undocumented foreign nationals.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Foreigners Act: 1946**
- **MHA Detention Centre Guidelines: 2019**
- Holding centres planned across **23 districts** of West Bengal.
- Concerned groups include illegal migrants and undocumented foreign nationals.

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Holding Centre / Detention Centre

Temporary facility for custody of illegal foreign nationals before deportation.

Illegal Immigrant

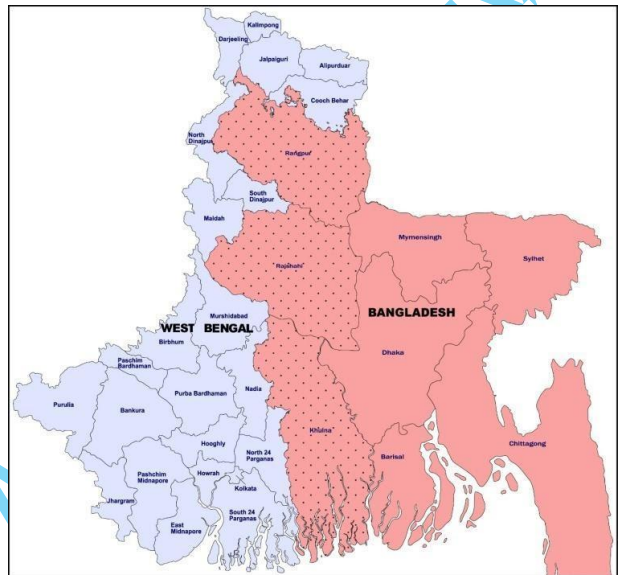
A foreign citizen entering or staying without legal permission.

Deportation

Removal of a foreign national from a country.

Repatriation

Sending a person back to their own country.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **West Bengal Government** – Holding centre administration
- **Home and Hill Affairs Department** – State directive implementation
- **District Magistrates & Police** – Enforcement and monitoring
- **FRRO** – Registration and tracking of foreign nationals
- **BSF** – Border security

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Foreigners Act, 1946

- Governs entry, stay and deportation of foreigners.

MHA Detention Centre Guidelines, 2019

- Standards for detention centres and facilities.

Article 21 – Constitution

- Right to life and personal liberty applies to all persons.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. Foreigners Act was enacted in 1946.
2. Illegal immigrants do not enjoy Article 19 residence rights.
3. Article 21 applies to citizens and non-citizens.

4. FRRO deals with foreign nationals.
5. BSF guards India's international borders.
6. Holding centres are temporary custody facilities.
7. Deportation follows nationality verification.
8. Border management requires Centre-State coordination.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- Foreigners Act was enacted in:
 - (a) 1935
 - (b) 1946
 - (c) 1950
 - (d) 1971

Statement-Based

1. Article 21 applies only to Indian citizens.
2. FRRO is related to foreign nationals.

Match-the-Following

- Foreigners Act – Deportation rules
- FRRO – Foreign nationals
- BSF – Border security

5. Strategic Defence Procurement: 114 Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft (MRFA)

A. Core Idea

India plans to procure 114 Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft (MRFA) to strengthen Indian Air Force combat capability and reduce fighter aircraft shortage.

B. Why in News

India finalized a Letter of Request (LoR) for procurement of 114 fighter aircraft under the MRFA programme.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Total Aircraft Planned:** 114
- **Direct Fly-away Aircraft:** Around 24
- **Aircraft to be Manufactured in India:** Around 90
- **Existing Rafale Fleet:** 36 aircraft
- **IAF Required Squadron Strength:** 42 squadrons

- **Present Squadron Strength:** Around 29 squadrons
- **DAP: 2020**

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

MRFA

Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft capable of performing air defence, strike and reconnaissance roles.

Letter of Request (LoR)

Formal request sent by a government for defence procurement.

Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA)

Defence agreement directly signed between governments.

Fly-away Aircraft

Aircraft delivered fully manufactured from the producing country.

Technology Transfer (ToT)

Sharing of manufacturing technology between companies or countries.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Indian Air Force (IAF)** – User service
- **Ministry of Defence** – Procurement authority
- **Defence Acquisition Council (DAC)** – Initial defence approvals
- **Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)** – Final approval authority
- **Dassault Aviation** – Aircraft manufacturer

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes (If Any)

Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP), 2020

- Governs defence procurement
- Promotes Make in India and domestic production.

Union List – Seventh Schedule

- Defence and armed forces fall under Union Government.

CCS Approval System

- Major defence spending requires CCS approval.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. MRFA stands for Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft.
2. Rafale is a multi-role fighter aircraft.
3. DAP 2020 promotes indigenous defence production.
4. Defence is a Union List subject.

5. CCS is chaired by the Prime Minister.
6. Technology transfer supports Make in India.
7. IAF squadron strength is below sanctioned level.
8. Rafale procurement involves India–France defence cooperation.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- DAP 2020 is related to:
 - (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Defence procurement
 - (c) Banking
 - (d) Health

Statement-Based

1. Defence is a Union List subject.
2. CCS approves major defence deals.

Match-the-Following

- LoR – Procurement request
- DAC – Defence approval
- CCS – Final security clearance

6. Global Ebola Emergency and India's Bio-Security Response

A. Core Idea

WHO declared the Ebola outbreak a global health emergency, while India increased airport screening and disease surveillance.

B. Why in News

The Ebola outbreak involving the Bundibugyo strain raised global health concerns and prompted preventive measures.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Disease:** Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)
- **Current Variant Mentioned:** Bundibugyo Virus (BDBV)
- **Fatality Rate:** Around 30–50%
- **IHR Adopted:** 2005
- **Epidemic Diseases Act:** 1897
- Ebola spreads through **direct contact with infected body fluids**.

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

PHEIC

Public Health Emergency of International Concern declared by WHO.

Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (VHF)

Severe viral disease causing fever and internal bleeding.

Bundibugyo Virus (BDBV)

A rare Ebola virus strain.

Quarantine

Isolation of people to prevent disease spread.

Bio-Security

Measures taken to prevent spread of dangerous diseases.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **WHO** – Global health monitoring
- **Africa CDC** – Disease control in Africa
- **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** – India's health response
- **Serum Institute of India** – Vaccine development and production



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes (If Any)

Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

- Allows disease-control measures during outbreaks.

International Health Regulations (IHR), 2005

- Global framework for disease reporting and response.

Union List Powers

- Centre controls international quarantine and border screening.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. Ebola is a viral disease.
2. Ebola spreads through body-fluid contact.
3. WHO declares PHEIC.
4. IHR came in 2005.
5. Epidemic Diseases Act was enacted in 1897.
6. Quarantine helps control disease spread.
7. Airport thermal screening is a preventive measure.
8. Bio-security is part of modern public health management.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- PHEIC is declared by:
 - (a) UNESCO
 - (b) WHO
 - (c) UNICEF
 - (d) WTO

Statement-Based

1. Ebola spreads through infected body fluids.
2. IHR relates to international public health.

Match-the-Following

- WHO – PHEIC
- IHR – Global health rules
- Quarantine – Disease prevention

7. Rupee Valuation, RBI and External Sector Resilience

A. Core Idea

RBI stated that the rupee is not overvalued and focuses mainly on controlling excessive exchange-rate volatility.

B. Why in News

The RBI discussed rupee valuation and currency volatility amid global economic and oil-price pressures.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **RBI Act:** 1934
- **FEMA:** 1999
- India imports **over 80% of crude oil** requirements.
- Exchange rate movements affect imports, exports and inflation.

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

REER (Real Effective Exchange Rate)

Exchange-rate index adjusted for inflation.

NEER (Nominal Effective Exchange Rate)

Exchange-rate index without inflation adjustment.

Balance of Payments (BoP)

Record of all economic transactions between a country and the rest of the world.

Currency Volatility

Rapid fluctuations in exchange rates.

Foreign Exchange Reserve

Foreign currency assets held by the central bank.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** – Currency and monetary management
- **Government of India** – External sector policy
- **Commercial Banks** – Forex transactions



F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes (If Any)

RBI Act, 1934

- Establishes RBI and monetary authority.

FEMA, 1999

- Regulates foreign exchange transactions.

Inflation Targeting Framework (2016)

- RBI maintains price stability while supporting growth.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. RBI was established under RBI Act, 1934.
2. FEMA regulates foreign exchange.
3. REER includes inflation adjustment.
4. NEER excludes inflation adjustment.
5. BoP records international transactions.
6. Forex reserves help stabilize currency.
7. Oil imports affect rupee value and trade balance.
8. RBI manages volatility, not a fixed exchange rate.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- FEMA was enacted in:
 - (a) 1973
 - (b) 1985
 - (c) 1999
 - (d) 2005

Statement-Based

1. REER includes inflation adjustment.
2. BoP records international transactions.

Match-the-Following

- RBI Act – Central bank
- FEMA – Forex regulation
- BoP – External transactions

8. Weaponization of Global Energy Networks and India's Strategic Autonomy

A. Core Idea

Global energy supply is increasingly affected by sanctions, conflicts and shipping disruptions. India is focusing on energy security and independent decision-making.

B. Why in News

Global tensions and restrictions on Russian oil highlighted challenges to India's energy imports and pricing.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- India is the **world's third-largest oil importer**.
- India imports nearly **90% of crude oil** requirements.
- **Strait of Hormuz** carries nearly **one-fifth of global oil and gas trade**.
- **Petroleum Act: 1934**
- **Petroleum Rules: 2002**

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Sanctions Waiver

Temporary permission allowing restricted trade or transactions.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)

Emergency crude oil stock kept for supply security.

Strategic Autonomy

Independent foreign policy based on national interest.

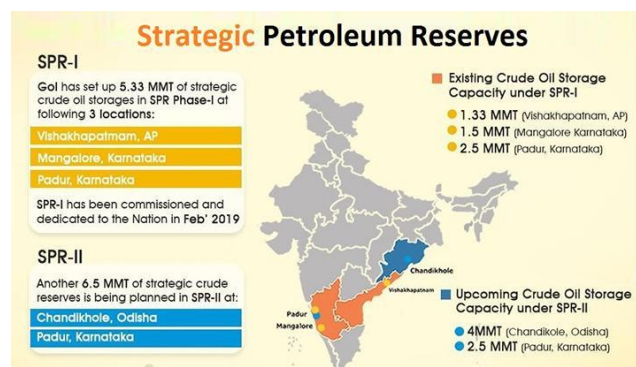
Energy Security

Reliable and affordable access to energy.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Government of India** – Energy policy and imports
- **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas** – Petroleum management
- **OFAC (US Treasury)** – Sanctions implementation
- **Oil Companies** – Import and refining activities

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes (If Any)



Article 73 – Constitution

- Union executive power over international agreements and trade.

Petroleum Act, 1934

- Governs petroleum storage and transport.

Petroleum Rules, 2002

- Operational regulations for petroleum handling.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve Programme

- Emergency oil stockpiling initiative.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. India imports most of its crude oil.
2. Strait of Hormuz is a major energy choke point.
3. SPR helps during supply disruptions.
4. OFAC implements US sanctions.
5. Energy security affects inflation and trade.
6. Article 73 deals with Union executive powers.
7. Oil price rise impacts transport and fertilizer costs.
8. Strategic autonomy means independent policy decisions.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- Strait of Hormuz is important for:
 - (a) Coal trade
 - (b) Oil and gas trade
 - (c) Tourism
 - (d) Fishing

Statement-Based

1. SPR stores emergency crude oil.
2. OFAC is linked to sanctions.

Match-the-Following

- SPR – Emergency oil stock
- OFAC – Sanctions
- Article 73 – Executive power

9. India's Energy Trilemma: Renewable Capacity and Electricity Generation

A. Core Idea

India has increased renewable energy capacity, but coal still produces most electricity due to storage and grid limitations.

B. Why in News

Data showed that renewable energy capacity is rising faster than actual electricity generation.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Renewable Installed Capacity:** 42.4% (March 2026)
- **Renewable Electricity Generation:** 15.8% (April 2026)
- **Coal-based Generation:** 71.8% (2026)
- **Electricity Act:** 2003
- **Energy Conservation Amendment Act:** 2022

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Installed Capacity

Maximum electricity a power plant can produce.

Plant Load Factor (PLF)

Actual power generation compared with full capacity.

Baseload Power

Continuous minimum electricity needed by the grid.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

Battery system storing electricity for later use.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Ministry of Power** – Electricity policy
- **Central Electricity Authority (CEA)** – Planning and monitoring
- **State Electricity Regulatory Commissions** – Regulation
- **Power Companies** – Generation and distribution

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Electricity Act, 2003

- Governs electricity generation and distribution.

Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2022

- Promotes non-fossil energy use and carbon markets.



Concurrent List – Electricity

- Electricity is a Centre–State subject.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. Electricity is a Concurrent List subject.
2. Installed capacity and generation are different concepts.
3. Coal remains India's main electricity source.
4. Solar and wind are intermittent sources.
5. BESS improves renewable reliability.
6. Electricity Act came in 2003.
7. PLF is higher for coal than solar/wind.
8. Energy transition requires storage and grid modernization.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- Electricity falls under:
 - (a) Union List
 - (b) State List
 - (c) Concurrent List
 - (d) Residuary List

Statement-Based

1. Installed capacity equals actual generation.
2. Coal provides baseload power.

Match-the-Following

- PLF – Generation efficiency
- Baseload – Continuous power
- BESS – Energy storage

10. China's Hainan Free Trade Port (FTP)

A. Core Idea

China launched the Hainan Free Trade Port to promote trade, manufacturing, tourism and foreign investment.

B. Why in News

China operationalized the Hainan Free Trade Port with large tariff exemptions and special customs rules.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- **Zero-Tariff Categories:** Expanded from 1,900 to 6,600

- **Tariff-Free Goods Share:** Around 74%
- **Visa-Free Entry:** Citizens of 86 countries
- **Duty-Free Shopping Limit:** 100,000 RMB annually
- **India SEZ Act:** 2005

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Free Trade Port (FTP)

Special economic zone with low or zero tariffs and simplified customs.

Customs Closure

Separate customs regulation between trade zones and mainland.

Value-Added Processing

Manufacturing that increases product value before sale.

Tariff

Tax imposed on imports or exports.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Chinese Government** – FTP administration
- **National People's Congress (China)** – Legal framework
- **Customs Authorities** – Trade regulation
- **Foreign Investors** – Business operations

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Hainan Free Trade Port Law (China)

- Legal basis for Hainan FTP.

SEZ Act, 2005 (India)

- Framework for Special Economic Zones in India.

Union List – International Trade

- International trade and commerce fall under Union powers.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. Hainan is an island province of China.
2. FTP provides tariff and customs benefits.
3. Hainan lies near the South China Sea.
4. Zero tariffs attract investment and trade.
5. SEZ Act was enacted in 2005 in India.
6. FTP is larger than traditional SEZ models.
7. Tariff reduction promotes exports and logistics.

8. Hainan has maritime and strategic importance.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- Hainan Free Trade Port belongs to:
 - (a) Japan
 - (b) China
 - (c) Vietnam
 - (d) South Korea

Statement-Based

- Hainan is located near the South China Sea.
- FTP provides customs and tariff benefits.

Match-the-Following

- FTP – Trade zone
- Tariff – Import tax
- SEZ Act – Export-oriented zones

11. Judicial Clarification on Sedition and Constitutional Challenges

A. Core Idea

The Supreme Court clarified that sedition-related cases may proceed if the accused has no objection, while the constitutional validity of sedition law remains under examination.

B. Why in News

The Supreme Court modified its earlier stay on sedition cases and allowed voluntary continuation of proceedings.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Section 124A IPC** – Sedition law (old IPC)
- Section 152 BNS** – New provision concerning acts threatening sovereignty and integrity
- 2022 Supreme Court Order** – Stayed sedition proceedings nationwide
- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)** replaced IPC.

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Sedition

Acts or speech attempting to create hatred or disaffection against the government established by law.

Abeyance

Temporary suspension of legal proceedings or action.

Chilling Effect

Fear of punishment discouraging free speech or lawful activity.

Speedy Trial

Right to timely legal proceedings.



E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **Supreme Court of India** – Constitutional interpretation
- **High Courts** – Appeals and trial supervision
- **Parliament of India** – Penal law making
- **Judiciary** – Judicial review of laws

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes

Article 19(1)(a)

- Guarantees freedom of speech and expression.

Article 19(2)

- Allows reasonable restrictions on speech.

Article 21

- Protects life and personal liberty.
- Includes right to speedy trial.

Section 152, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)

- Addresses acts threatening sovereignty and unity.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. Article 19(1)(a) guarantees free speech.
2. Article 19(2) permits reasonable restrictions.
3. Article 21 includes speedy trial rights.
4. Sedition was earlier defined under Section 124A IPC.
5. IPC has been replaced by BNS.
6. Supreme Court exercises judicial review.
7. BNS contains provisions relating to national integrity.
8. Judicial review checks constitutional validity of laws.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

- Freedom of speech is protected under:
 - (a) Article 14
 - (b) Article 19(1)(a)
 - (c) Article 21
 - (d) Article 32

Statement-Based

- Article 21 includes right to speedy trial.
- Article 19(2) allows restrictions on speech.

Match-the-Following

- Article 19(1)(a) – Free speech
- Article 21 – Personal liberty
- Judicial Review – Constitutional validity

12. Deep Earth Dynamics: Core Flows and Geomagnetic Deviation

A. Core Idea

Scientists observed unusual flow changes in Earth's outer core, which influence magnetic field variations but do not threaten Earth's magnetic shield.

B. Why in News

Research detected reversal and changes in molten iron flow beneath the Pacific region.

C. Key Facts & Figures

- Outer Core Depth:** Around **2,800 km** below Earth's surface
- Around **95%** of outer core flow normally moves westward.
- Flow reversal observed around **2010**.
- Hemispheric flow asymmetry estimated near **10%**.

D. Important Terms (Exam-Friendly Definitions)

Outer Core

Liquid layer of molten iron and nickel inside Earth.

Geodynamo Theory

Movement of liquid metal in outer core generates Earth's magnetic field.

Geomagnetic Jerk

Sudden change in Earth's magnetic field variation.

Magnetosphere

Protective magnetic shield surrounding Earth.

E. Institutions / Organisations Involved

- **National Centre for Seismology (NCS)** – Seismic monitoring
- **Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)** – Earth science research
- **Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG)** – Magnetic studies
- **WMO & IUGG** – Scientific data cooperation

F. Government Acts / Policies / Schemes (If Any)

National Geoscience and Earth Science Research Programmes

- Promote geomagnetic and seismic studies.

MoES Research Initiatives

- Support earth-system monitoring and forecasting.

G. Direct Exam Takeaways

1. Earth's outer core is liquid.
2. Outer core mainly contains iron and nickel.
3. Geodynamo creates Earth's magnetic field.
4. Magnetosphere protects against solar and cosmic radiation.
5. Geomagnetic jerks indicate magnetic field changes.
6. Core movement affects satellite and navigation systems.
7. NCS functions under MoES.
8. Earth's magnetic field is essential for life protection.

H. PYQ / Expected Question Angles

Factual

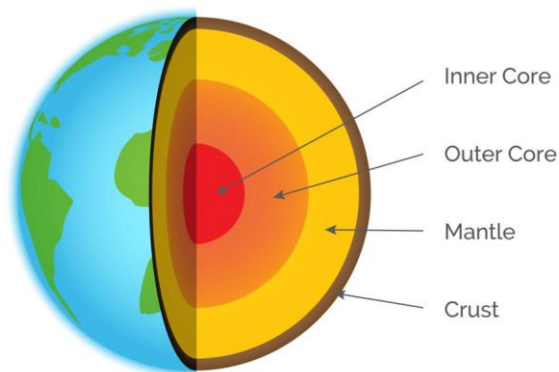
- Earth's magnetic field is generated mainly by:
 - (a) Crust
 - (b) Mantle
 - (c) Outer Core
 - (d) Atmosphere

Statement-Based

1. Outer core is liquid.
2. Magnetosphere protects Earth from harmful radiation.

Match-the-Following

LAYERS OF THE EARTH



- Geodynamo – Magnetic field generation
- Outer Core – Molten layer
- Magnetosphere – Radiation shield

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