

CURRENT AFFAIRS

UPSC CSE 2026



DAILY CURRENT
AFFAIRS NOTES

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India gets a waiver on U.S. sanctions against Iran port

- India has been associated with the Chabahar port at least since 2005, when it agreed with Iran to develop the port. Both sides signed an MoU in 2015 to jointly develop the Shahid Beheshti Port at Chabahar.

Sardar Patel's vision and the meaning of national unity today

- Every year, on October 31, India observes Rashtriya Ekta Diwas — National Unity Day to honour the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was Independent India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister.
- Patel brought together more than 560 princely states after 1947 to create a single political entity. Patel's realism, patience and firmness prevented the subcontinent from fracturing in the wake of Partition. Junagarh, Hyderabad, and Jammu & Kashmir might have slipped into uncertainty but for his persuasion and resolve.
- The 2014 decision to commemorate Patel's birthday as National Unity Day recognised that unity is a continuous act of national renewal.
- Events such as the 'Run for Unity' embody Patel's call for collective action and participation.
- The 150th birth anniversary will be observed with special programmes at Ekta Nagar near the 182-metre-tall Statue of Unity.
- Institutions under Ministry of Culture work to democratise heritage and prevent regions from feeling isolated. Programmes like 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' pair States/UTs for exchanges in language, cuisine and art.
- Students and artists learning and performing each other's traditions practise Patel's idea that knowing one another is the first step to standing together.
- Tourism is an instrument of cohesion promoted through 'Dekho Apna Desh' and the upgraded 'Incredible India' digital platform.
- Schemes such as Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD create local livelihoods and strengthen people-to-people connections. Exchanging experiences through travel and handicrafts knits the Republic closer.
- Unity is a task renewed in every generation and must be defended against indifference, ignorance and regionalism. The 'Panch Pran' of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav place national solidarity at the core of India's journey towards 2047. Unity remains both the means and the goal of India's destiny — Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat.

Fully aware of Great Nicobar project's impact, says Centre

- ₹92,000-crore project will include a trans-shipment port, an international airport, a township, and a power plant. The project will be built on more than 160 sq. km of land. About 130 sq. km of this is forest land inhabited by the Nicobarese and Shompen communities, both Scheduled Tribes.
- The Shompen community is categorised as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).
- The petition cites violations of the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (ICRZ) notification.
- Plans were outlined for translocating over 16,000 of the 20,668 coral colonies that are under threat.
- There were about 51 active nests of the Nicobar megapode in the project area. About 30 nests will be permanently destroyed, but plans are in place to conserve the remaining nests.
- All other nesting beaches of the leatherback turtles will be protected and conserved, according to the Centre. The Centre added that no tribal persons will be displaced or dispersed due to the project. The project will cover only 1.82% of the entire island's archipelago area, which amounts to about 18% of the Great Nicobar area.

Shorter, simpler breast cancer treatment: where evidence meets practice

- Trastuzumab, a monoclonal antibody that targets the HER2 receptor, has been a mainstay treatment for HER2-positive breast cancer for over two decades.
- It is traditionally given intravenously every three weeks, often with pertuzumab.
- This schedule is effective but time-intensive for patients and oncology units.

- A subcutaneous formulation of trastuzumab was developed using recombinant human hyaluronidase (rHuPH20). rHuPH20 temporarily breaks down hyaluronan in the tissue, allowing large molecules to be absorbed through the skin.
- Clinical studies such as the HannaH and FeDeriCa trials showed that fixed-dose subcutaneous trastuzumab, alone or with pertuzumab, matched intravenous infusion in safety, efficacy, and drug absorption.
- A time-and-motion substudy from the ADEPT trial found that subcutaneous dosing reduced treatment chair time by about an hour and pharmacy preparation by over an hour.
- The fixed-dose combination of pertuzumab and trastuzumab, marketed as PHESGO, delivers both antibodies together in a single subcutaneous injection.

How advances in screening, stenting techniques have made it possible to prevent many strokes

- World Stroke Day is observed every October 29.
- Advances in imaging, screening, and stenting techniques have made it possible to prevent many strokes before they occur. Nearly 80% of strokes are preventable, as the brain gives early signals like transient weakness, speech issues, or vision loss.
- These warning episodes are known as Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIAs) or “mini strokes”, which are temporary but serious.
- Just as cholesterol deposits can narrow heart arteries, they can also affect vessels supplying the brain.
- Every patient first needs lifestyle modification, blood pressure and sugar control, and antiplatelet therapy.
- If a significant block remains, doctors choose between surgery or stenting based on patient's condition and vessel anatomy.
- A brain stent is a tiny mesh tube that keeps narrowed or blocked arteries open, restoring blood flow to oxygen-starved regions. Modern neuroimaging has transformed stroke diagnosis and prevention.

Should AI be introduced as part of school curricula?

- The Ministry of Education announced that an Artificial Intelligence (AI) curriculum will be introduced from Class 3 onwards for the 2026-27 academic year.
- Recently, the government launched the 'Skilling for AI Readiness' initiative. Under this initiative, thousands of CBSE schools will offer AI as a skill subject starting from Class 6.
- AI literacy means the ability to understand how AI works and to apply critical thinking while evaluating its responses. AI skills refer to developing AI tools, AI products, or participating in the AI value chain.
- In Class 6, the focus is on AI literacy, while in Classes 11 and 12, it shifts to AI skills like Python programming and natural language processing (NLP). Students can develop these skills and then enter STEM careers.
- There is a need for continuous coaching of teachers to effectively teach AI.
- About 9% of schools in India have just one teacher, and 35% have fewer than 50 students and two teachers.
- Half of the teachers do not have proper qualifications, and there is a large contingent of para teachers.
- Many schools in India lack electricity, posing a challenge for implementing AI education.

What will power AI data centres?

- AI data centres are driving a surge in electricity demand and energy consumption in India and globally.
- India's 2025 Budget launched the Nuclear Energy Mission with a ₹20,000 crore outlay to achieve 100 GW nuclear capacity by 2047 and deploy five indigenously manufactured SMRs by 2033.

Rising Energy Demand and AI Data Centres

- India's electricity demand growth remained flat at around 5% for the past two decades.
- Demand for data centres is rising due to Digital India, data localisation policies, increased data consumption, and 5G roll-out enabling technologies like IoT and Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- AI data centres consume massive energy — GPU racks use 80–150 KW compared to 15–20 KW for traditional servers. AI is now the most significant driver of increased energy consumption in the data centre sector.

Global AI Data Centre Infrastructure

- The U.S. leads with **51%** of global capacity (Texas, Wisconsin, Northern Virginia, Phoenix, Ohio, Pennsylvania).
- Other nations developing AI infrastructure: **China, Norway, U.K., Germany, Japan, Malaysia**.
- In India, **Visakhapatnam (Google)** and **Jamnagar (Reliance Industries)** have been selected for **GW-scale AI data centres**.

Transition to Low-Carbon Energy Sources

- Driven by **corporate decarbonisation targets, rising energy needs, and regulatory pressure**.
- Energy mix includes **intermittent renewables, green hydrogen, natural gas, geothermal energy, and nuclear fusion**. **Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)** are emerging as a key **low-carbon power source** for AI data centres.

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)

- Provide **flexible sizing (1–300+ MW), factory-built cost efficiency, passive safety, and 24/7 stable baseload power**. Global SMR investment: **\$15.4 billion**.
- **Advantages include:**
 - **Smaller reactor cores** with reduced nuclear material.
 - **Passive safety features** like **natural convection** and **automated shutdown**.
 - **Accident-tolerant fuels** maintaining integrity at higher temperatures.
 - **Longer mitigation times** (hours/days) and smaller **offsite emergency zones**.
 - **Do not require costly transmission infrastructure**.

India's Nuclear Energy Mission (2025 Budget)

- **₹20,000 crore** outlay for Nuclear Energy Mission. Target: **100 GW nuclear capacity by 2047**.
- Aim: Operationalise **five indigenously manufactured SMRs** by **2033**.

Global SMR Regulatory Reforms

- **Six focus areas:**
 1. **Technology-neutral frameworks** replacing large-reactor-specific rules.
 2. **Streamlined licensing** with fleet approvals and combined licences.
 3. **Factory fabrication certification** for modular manufacturing.
 4. **International harmonisation** via **IAEA standards** and **mutual design recognition**.
 5. **Risk-informed requirements** adjusting **emergency zones and staffing**.
 6. **Accelerated deployment** for follow-on units.

International Collaboration and Safety Frameworks

- **Nuclear Harmonization and Standardization Initiative (NHSI)** promotes **regulatory harmonisation**.
- **IAEA SMR Regulators' Forum** shares **experiences and best practices** globally.
- **Safeguards by Design Programme** integrates **international safeguards** into early design for optimal **safety, economy, and operation**.
- Emphasis on developing new regulatory frameworks for **SMR transportation and waste management**.

India expected to add 6 GW of new wind energy capacity: Joshi

- **Union Minister for New and Renewable Energy** announced that **6 GW of new wind capacity** is expected to be added by the **end of FY 2025-26**, the **highest-ever annual addition**, up from **4 GW** last year. So far in the **current financial year**, over **3 GW of new wind capacity** has already been **added**.
- India is **moving towards the goal of achieving 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030**, with **wind power contributing 100 GW or more**. India currently has **54 GW** of **installed wind energy** and **30 GW** under **implementation**, keeping the country **on track for the 2030 target**.
- **Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh** together contribute **almost half of India's total wind capacity** of **54 GW**.
- India's **wind industry** has **70% local content**, showing **strong domestic capability**, and under the **Atmanirbhar Wind Mission**, the goal is to **increase this to 85% by 2030**.
- The **GST on wind equipment** has been **reduced from 12% to 5%**, cutting **turbine cost** by over **₹25 lakh per MW**.
- With the **Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM)** – **wind framework**, India can **meet 10% of global wind demand by 2030** and **up to 20% by 2040**, emerging as a **global hub for turbine and component manufacturing**.

- A study by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) shows a potential of 1,164 GW at 150 metres hub height across India.
- To unlock new areas, the government launched a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind projects, targeting 1 GW in the first phase — 500 MW each off Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- India's total installed power capacity is nearing 500 GW, with non-fossil sources contributing over 257 GW.

What are rare earths, why are they so vital?

- China's export restrictions on rare earth elements have disrupted global supply chains, affecting industries like automobiles, electronics, and defence.

What are Rare Earths?

- A group of 17 elements — 15 lanthanides plus scandium and yttrium. Appear as silvery-white metals.

Uses of Rare Earths

- Found in iPhones, washing machines, F-35 fighter jets, EVs, medical equipment, oil refining, missiles, and radar systems. Crucial for magnets used in high-tech, renewable energy, and military applications.
- Supply chain disruptions occur quickly without them — automakers paused production earlier due to Chinese export controls.

Are They Rare?

- Not rare in abundance — some more common than lead.
- But spread thin in the Earth's crust, often mixed with other minerals.
- Large deposits are difficult to find and costly to extract.

Global Production and China's Dominance

- U.S. scientists developed refining processes in the 1950s. Since the 1980s, China has dominated the industry due to low costs, lax environmental norms, and state support.
- China accounts for ~60% of global mine production and 90%+ of refined output and rare earth magnet production.
- U.S., Europe, and Australia are developing alternative supply chains, but meaningful output will take years.
- Meanwhile, China is tightening export controls on both rare earth elements and mining/refining equipment.

List of Rare Earth Elements

- Scandium, Yttrium, Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, Neodymium, Promethium, Samarium, Europium, Gadolinium, Terbium, Dysprosium, Holmium, Erbium, Thulium, Ytterbium, Lutetium.

Environmental Impact

- Processing involves solvents that generate toxic waste, contaminating soil, water, and air.
- Some ores contain radioactive thorium or uranium, removed using acid-based extraction.
- Faces health and environmental regulatory hurdles.
- Cleaner technologies are being developed but are not yet widely adopted.

As RSF captures El-Fasher, it's death and horror for the fleeing Sudanese

- Over 36,000 civilians have fled the city after the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) captured the army's last stronghold in the Darfur region. The UN and humanitarian groups have warned of possible mass killings and ethnic cleansing. Displaced people are taking shelter in Tawila, located 70 km away.