



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

INDIAN COMPUTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT-IN)



The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and the Satcom Industry Association of India (SIA-India) have jointly released comprehensive guidelines for cyber security across the country's space ecosystem.

- It is the **national nodal agency** for responding to computer security incidents as and when they occur.
- It is a functional organisation of the **Ministry of Information & Electronics Technology**, Government of India.
- **Objective: Securing Indian cyberspace.**
- CERT-In has been **operational since 2004.**
- The **constituency** of CERT-In is the **Indian cyber community.**
- CERT-In has been **designated under Section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000**, to serve as the **national agency to perform the following functions in the area of cyber security:**
 - **Collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on cyber incidents.**
 - **Forecasts and alerts** of cybersecurity incidents.
 - **Emergency measures for handling** cybersecurity incidents.
 - **Coordination of cyber incident response**
 - **Issue guidelines, advisories, vulnerability notes**, and white papers relating to information security practices, procedures, prevention, response, and reporting of cyber incidents.
 - Such other functions relating to cyber security as may be prescribed.
- To perform these functions, CERT-In is **empowered to call for information and issue directions to service providers, intermediaries, data centres, body corporates**, and any other person.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

- **CERT-In provides services to organizations in the Government, Public, and Private sectors.** In addition, CERT-In provides services to individuals and home users as well.
- **CERT-In collaborates with international counterparts to share information** regarding emerging threats, vulnerabilities, and malware.
- **CERT-In creates awareness on security issues through dissemination of information on its website** (<https://www.cert-in.org.in>) and operates a 24x7 incidence response help desk.
- **Disclosure of information** will be followed in accordance with Indian Constitutional laws.
- To ensure effective governance, a **Review Committee oversees CERT-In's operations.** This committee includes but is not limited to representatives from various **government ministries**, such as:
 - Ministry of Law and Justice
 - Department of Telecommunications
 - Ministry of Home Affairs
 - Group Coordinator for Cyber Law and e-Security
- The committee **meets regularly to assess CERT-In's performance and provide strategic direction.**

About Satcom Industry Association of India (SIA-India):

- The SIA-India is a **non-profit body representing India's space and satellite sector.**
- Its **members include satellite operators, manufacturers, startups, academia, and legal firms**, working to shape policy and promote global collaboration.

KEY FACTS ABOUT PANGONG LAKE



Ladakh has created history by successfully conducting its maiden 21-km trail running event in sub-zero temperature at 13,862 feet high Pangong Tso, which was registered in Guinness world record as the



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

world's highest frozen lake half marathon.

- Pangong Lake, also known as **Pangong Tso**, is an **endorheic (hydrologically landlocked)** lake in the
- It is situated in **eastern Ladakh, extending into the China** (Tibet region).
- It derives its name from the Tibetan word, “Pangong Tso”, which means “high grassland lake”.
- It is one of the **world’s highest brackish water lakes**, situated at a height of 4350 meters.
- It is **famed for its colour changing water**, from blue to red and green.
- **During winter**, the lake freezes completely, despite being saline water.
- The lake is also a **breeding ground** for different types of **birds during the summer**
- **Bar-headed geese, Brahminy ducks, black-necked cranes and seagulls** are commonly spotted here.
- It is **not part of the Indus River basin area** and is **geographically a separate landlocked river basin**.
- It is **in disputed territory**. The Line of Actual Control (LAC) passes through the lake.

WHAT IS THE AMUR FALCON?



Three Amur falcons tagged with satellite transmitters in Manipur are currently spending their winter migration period across three African countries, officials said recently.

- It is a **migratory raptor** of the **falcon family**.
- Scientific Name: *Falco amurensis*
- This falcon is known by a few other names, such as Eastern Red-footed Falcon, Eastern Red-footed Kestrel, Manchurian Falcon, and Red-legged Falcon.

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

- **Distribution:**
 - They breed in southeastern Siberia and Northern China and migrate long distances in large flocks to winter in Southern and East Africa.
 - Along the way, large numbers pass through India, with the biggest congregations seen in the northeastern states.
 - It undertakes the longest regular overwater passage of any raptor.
 - **Features:**
 - A distinctive feature of both the male and the female is the orange of the eye-ring, beak base (the cere) and feet.
 - As in many birds of prey, the male is smaller than the female.
 - In addition to speed and strength, these birds are known to have keen eyesight for detecting prey from a distance or during flight.
 - **Conservation Status:**
 - IUCN Red List: Least Concern
-

EXERCISE VAYU SHAKTI-26



The Indian Air Force recently conducted Exercise Vayushakti-26 at the Pokhran field firing range near Jaisalmer.

- It was conducted by the Indian Air Force (IAF) at Pokhran air-to-ground range, near Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.
- The exercise showcased the operational preparedness, tactical capabilities, and combat efficiency of the IAF.
- Guided by the core values of “Achook, Abhedya aur Sateek,” the exercise was aimed to reassure the nation by reaffirming the IAF’s role as a key component of India’s national security architecture.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

- It showcased the air force's capability to execute **complex, integrated air operations** within a dynamic and **realistic battlefield environment**.
- **For the first time**, Exercise Vayushakti was executed along a **defined operational storyline**, transforming into a simulated live combat theatre.

FOREST RIGHTS ACT CELLS



The central government has decided to expand the mandate of Forest Rights Act Cells (FRA cells) to aid the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 such cells at the State- and Union Territory-level.

- FRA cells, sanctioned under the **Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyaan (DAJGUA)** scheme launched in 2024.
- **Aim:** To provide **technical and administrative support** without intervening in statutory decision-making.

Functions of FRA Cell:

- To assist in completing the process of **recognition of rights**.
- **Digitization of records**, preparation of plans for IFR and CFR beneficiaries to avail the benefits of Govt. schemes,
- Assist in **convergence of Forest villages to revenue villages**, and to create awareness amongst all stakeholders ensuring effective implementation of FRA.
- Assisting claimants and Gram Sabhas in preparing claim documents.
- Aiding in collection of necessary evidence and resolutions.
- Helping in digitisation of land records and tracking claim status.
- Facilitating conversion of forest habitations into revenue villages

Funding: Ministry of Tribal Affairs



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

CENTRAL DRUGS STANDARD CONTROL ORGANISATION



Central Drugs
Standard Control
Organisation

Recently, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation moved to fast-track approvals for new medicines by allowing No-Objection Certificates (NOCs) for laboratory testing to be issued immediately upon receipt of applications.

- It is the **National Regulatory Authority (NRA)** of India for the medical devices industry under the provisions of the **Drugs and Cosmetics Act**

Nodal Ministry: It works under the **Directorate General of Health Services**, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

Headed by: The **Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI)** is the head of the CDSCO.

Functions: It is responsible for **overseeing the import, manufacture, sale, and distribution** of medical device in the country. The CDSCO ensures that medical devices comply with safety, quality, and efficacy standards.

- Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, **CDSCO is responsible for:**
 - Approval of new drugs; Conduct of clinical trials; Laying down the standards for drugs; Control over the quality of imported drugs in the country; Coordination of the activities of State Drug Control Organizations.
- CDSCO, along with state regulators, is jointly responsible for the **grant of licenses for certain specialized categories** of critical Drugs such as blood and blood products, I. V. Fluids, Vaccine, and Sera.

Headquarters: New Delhi.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

PAKISTAN–AFGHANISTAN TENSIONS: A CONFLICT ROOTED IN HISTORY

Pakistan and Afghanistan have entered a sharp new phase of hostilities, with Pakistan bombing Kabul and other provinces after a cross-border attack on its troops. Pakistan's Defence Minister termed the situation an "open war" with the Taliban-led Afghan government.

The escalation follows months of tensions, with Islamabad accusing Kabul of sheltering militants responsible for attacks inside Pakistan. However, the strain between the two countries is rooted in a much longer history.

Since 1947, relations have largely been marked by distrust, hostility, and recurring confrontations. These tensions have persisted across changes in governments in Pakistan and major upheavals in Afghanistan, including the Soviet intervention (1979–1989) and the US intervention (2001–2021), during both of which Pakistan supported Afghan resistance groups.

Persistent Fault Lines in Pakistan–Afghanistan Relations

- **The Durand Line Dispute** - A core dispute remains Afghanistan's refusal to formally recognise the Durand Line as the international border, fuelling recurring tensions over sovereignty and territorial claims.
- **Trade, Transit, and Strategic Control** - Disagreements over transit routes and trade access have deepened mistrust, with Afghanistan accusing Pakistan of exerting undue influence and control over its affairs.
- **Mutual Resentment** - Many Afghans resent what they perceive as Pakistan's interference since the fall of the monarchy. Conversely, Pakistan views Afghans as ungrateful, citing its hosting of millions of refugees and support for Afghan resistance movements against the Soviet Union and the United States.
- **The India Factor** - India's presence and engagement in Afghanistan have long shaped Pakistan's security concerns, adding another layer of complexity to bilateral tensions.
 - Pakistan fears strategic encirclement by India and Afghanistan and seeks to limit Kabul's ties with New Delhi.

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

- However, Afghan governments resist external influence over their foreign policy choices.
- Currently, Pakistan views the Taliban's outreach to India as a betrayal, deepening tensions and reinforcing longstanding suspicions between the two neighbours.

The Durand Line: A Root of Pakistan–Afghanistan Tensions

- The 2,640-km Durand Line was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand, dividing territories of Afghan ruler Amir Abdul Rehman Khan.
- The demarcation **split Pashtun tribal lands** and was initially meant to define spheres of influence, not a permanent international border.
 - Historical and cultural differences between Pashtuns and the Punjab-dominated Pakistani state remain significant.
- While British India later treated the Durand Line as a permanent boundary — a position inherited by Pakistan in 1947 — Afghanistan rejected this interpretation.
- It even opposed Pakistan's entry into the United Nations, arguing that Pashtun territories ceded to British India should revert to Afghanistan.
- The Durand Line dispute remains unresolved. Even in 2018, Afghanistan objected when Pakistan integrated its Tribal Areas into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, reaffirming Kabul's long-standing refusal to accept the border's finality.

Trade and Transit: A Strategic Pressure Point

- As a **landlocked country**, Afghanistan depends on transit access through neighbouring states — primarily Pakistan, Iran, and the Central Asian republics.
- Among these, the Pakistan route is geographically and economically the most viable.
- Successive Afghan governments have sought permission for **overland trade between India and Afghanistan** via the Wagah border. Pakistan has refused to allow Indian exports and aid through its territory, fuelling resentment in Kabul.
- Tensions intensify when Pakistan restricts goods entering Afghanistan through land routes or via Karachi port. Such actions are widely viewed in Afghanistan as the use of connectivity and transit access as instruments of political coercion.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

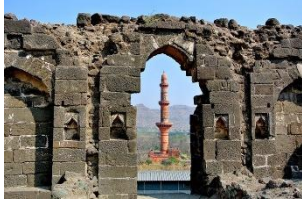
School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 28 February 2026

KEY FACTS ABOUT YADAVA DYNASTY



Remains of a 12th-century Mandir-style stone pillar from the Seuna (Yadava) dynasty have been recently discovered near the Vena River in Hinganghat, Wardha district, Maharashtra.

- The Yadava Dynasty, also known as the **Seuna Dynasty**, ruled around **12th–14th-in central India**.
 - **At its zenith they ruled a vast kingdom** stretching from the River **Tungabhadra to the River Narmada**, including **modern Maharashtra**, the north of **Karnataka**, and parts of **Madhya Pradesh**.
 - **Originally a feudatory of the Eastern Chalukyas of Kalyani**, the dynasty became **paramount in the Deccan under Bhillama (c. 1187–91)**, who **founded Devagiri (later Daulatabad) as his capital**.
 - **Under Bhillama's grandson Singhana (reigned c. 1210–47)**, the dynasty **declared independence and reached its height**, as the Yadava **campaigned against the Hoysalas in the south**, the **Kakatiyas in the east**, and the **Paramaras and Chalukyas in the north**.
 - Later rulers continued expansionist wars with varying success.
 - During the reign of the **last Yadava king, Ramachandra (reigned 1271–c. 1309)**, a Muslim army commanded by the **Delhi sultan Alauddin Khilji invaded the kingdom in 1294 and imposed tributary status**.
 - A later attempt to throw off the vassalage brought another Delhi army; Ramachandra was imprisoned but was later released and remained loyal to Delhi until his death.
 - In a further attempt, his son and successor died in battle, and the **kingdom was annexed by the Khilji empire in 1317**.
-