

Daily Current Affairs

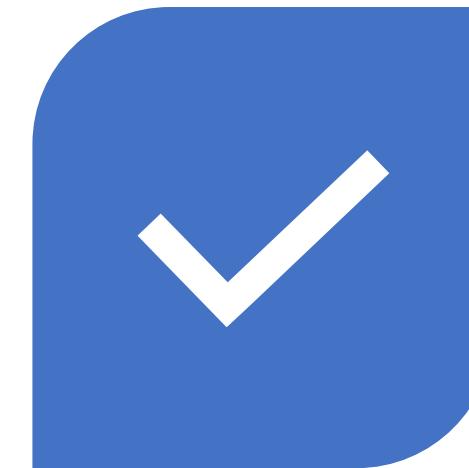




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10 MCQ QUIZ

“Talent
starts the
race,
routine wins
the season.”



- “E

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- All video lectures will be delivered in bilingual format (Hindi + English) to ensure clarity and comfort for every learner.

India absent as Trump rolls out Board of Peace with 19 nations attending

Associated Press
Press Trust of India
DAVOS

U.S. President Donald Trump on Thursday inaugurated his Board of Peace to lead efforts at maintaining a ceasefire in Israel's war against Hamas, insisting that "everyone wants to be a part" of the body that could eventually rival the United Nations – despite many U.S. allies opting not to participate.

India was among the countries not present at the ceremony. Prime Minister Narendra Modi was among the numerous global leaders invited by Mr. Trump to join the Board.



New accord: U.S. President Donald Trump holds the founding charter of the Board of Peace in Davos on Thursday. REUTERS

India is yet to take a call on it, people familiar with the matter said when asked about the invite. Pakistan, Turkiye, Saudi Arabia, and

the UAE are among the countries that have accepted Mr. Trump's invitation.

While Mr. Trump said 59 countries have signed

onto the board, representatives of only 19 countries and the U.S. were present at the event at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

"You're the most powerful people in the world," Mr. Trump told the group, ranging from Azerbaijan to Paraguay to Hungary.

"This is not the United States, this is for the world," Mr. Trump said, adding, "I think we can spread it out to other things as we succeed in Gaza."

The event also saw Ali Shaath, former Palestinian Authority official from Gaza who is overseeing the Palestinian committee set

to govern the territory under U.S. supervision, announcing that the Rafah border crossing, between Gaza and Egypt, will open in both directions next week.

Scepticism among allies

The U.S. President's attempt to create momentum for a project to map out a future for the war-torn Gaza Strip has been overshadowed this week, first by his threat to seize Greenland and then by a dramatic retreat from that push.

The board proposed by Mr. Trump was initially envisioned as a small group of world leaders oversee-

ing the ceasefire but has morphed into something far more ambitious – and scepticism about its membership and mandate has led some countries usually closest to Washington to take a pass.

The countries that have accepted Mr. Trump's invitation to join the board are Argentina, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Morocco, Mongolia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkiye, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.

Mr. Trump has spoken about the board replacing

some UN functions and perhaps even making that entire body obsolete one day. But he was more conciliatory in his remarks on the sidelines of the forum in the Swiss alps. "We'll do it in conjunction with the United Nations," Mr. Trump said, even as he denigrated the UN for doing what he said wasn't enough to calm some conflicts around the globe.

Secretary of State Marco Rubio said that some countries' leaders have indicated they plan to join but still require approval from their Parliaments.

EDITORIAL
» PAGE 8

- **World Economic Forum (WEF)** is a **non-government, non-profit** foundation; it hosts the **Davos** annual meeting to discuss global economic & political issues.

WEF एक गैर-सरकारी, गैर-लाभकारी संस्था है; दावोस बैठक में वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था-राजनीति पर चर्चा होती है।

- **UN vs non-UN peace platforms:** UN peacekeeping/mediation works through **Security Council mandates / UN agencies**, while ad-hoc "boards/coalitions" often face **mandate legitimacy** questions.

यूएन बनाम गैर-यूएन मंच: यूएन की शांति व्यवस्था सुरक्षा परिषद के जनादेश/यूएन एजेंसियों से चलती है; नए "बोर्ड/गठबंधन" पर वैधता/जनादेश का सवाल उठता है।

- **India's default West Asia approach:** strategic autonomy + ties with Israel + support for Palestine + humanitarian assistance + diaspora/energy interests.

भारत का डिफॉल्ट वेस्ट एशिया दृष्टिकोण: रणनीतिक स्वायत्ता + इज़राइल से संबंध + फ़िलिस्तीन समर्थन + मानवीय सहायता + प्रवासी/ऊर्जा हित।

- **Rafah crossing (Gaza–Egypt)** is often discussed in news because it affects **humanitarian aid flow, evacuation, and border control**.

रफाह क्रॉसिंग इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह मानवीय संतुलिता, निकासी और सीमा-नियंत्रण को प्रभावित करता है।

Theme (repeat-asked)

UN Security Council mandate

UN Peacekeeping

India–Palestine–Israel

International organizations at Davos

What examiners ask

Who can authorize peacekeeping / binding nature

Principles, funding, command

India's stance

WEF nature & HQ

Key answer points

UNSC resolutions can be binding; peacekeeping typically needs UNSC mandate + host consent

Consent of parties, impartiality, non-use of force except self-defence/mandate

Two-state solution support + humanitarian aid + balanced ties

Non-government; HQ: Geneva, Switzerland (Davos is the meeting place)

Exam

Year

Exact question (as asked)

Answer

UPSC Prelims

2014

With reference to 'World Economic Forum', consider the following statements:
1) It is an international organization committed to improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic and other leaders of society. 2) It is a subsidiary agency of the United Nations.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1 only

- Consider the following statements:
 - A peace platform announced at Davos under a national leader's control may face questions about **mandate legitimacy** when compared to UN-mandated mechanisms.
 - India's decision to join such a platform can intersect with its principle of **strategic autonomy** and sensitivities around **third-party involvement in bilateral disputes**.
 - The World Economic Forum is a subsidiary agency of the United Nations.
 - Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only
D) 1, 2 and 3



Statehood Day of
Manipur, Meghalaya and
Tripura

- Manipur, Tripura, and Meghalaya celebrated their Statehood Day on 21st January.
- On this day in 1972, all three became full-fledged states under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

- **Manipur:** Before Independence, Manipur was an **independent princely state** that acceded to **India in 1947 through the Instrument of Accession**, retaining internal autonomy.
 - It conducted **India's first election based on universal adult franchise in 1948**, becoming a constitutional monarchy.
 - In 1949, the Maharaja signed the **Merger Agreement** without consulting the elected Assembly, which was subsequently dissolved.
 - Manipur was administered as a **Part-C State (1949–56)**, became a **Union Territory in 1956**, and finally attained full statehood in 1972 under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, with special safeguards for hill areas under **Article 371C**.

- **Tripura:** Tripura was a princely state ruled by the **Manikya dynasty** and merged with the **Indian Union in 1949** under the regency of Queen Kanchan Prabha Devi.
 - Initially administered as a **Part-C State**, it became a **Union Territory in 1956**.
 - In recognition of regional aspirations and administrative needs, Tripura was granted full statehood in 1972 through the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, while ensuring tribal self-governance through the **Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council under the Sixth Schedule**.

- **Meghalaya:** Meghalaya's statehood emerged from demands for autonomy by the **Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo Hills** to protect their distinct cultural and linguistic identity, particularly in response to Assam's language policy.
 - It was first created as an **Autonomous State within Assam under the 22nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969.**
 - Subsequently, the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, granted Meghalaya full statehood in 1972, making it the 21st state of India, with the entire **state governed under the Sixth Schedule through autonomous district councils.**

REORGANISATION OF STATES IN INDIA

The States Reorganisation Commission set up in 1956 suggested the formation of 14 States and 6 UTs. At present, India comprises 28 states and 8 UTs.

1950

States classified into 4 categories

- Part A, B, C and D (1st Schedule)

- Part A - Ruled by Governor with elected State Legislature
 - Andhra Pradesh (first state on linguistic lines) - 1953
- Part B - Former Princely States
- Part C - Former Chief Commissioners' Provinces, some Princely states
- Part D - Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7th Constitutional Amendment (1956) -

- Distinction between Part-A and Part-B states done away
- Part-C states were abolished
- Made total no. of (erstwhile) states - 14 and UTs - 6

Reorganisation/Creation of States/UTs after 1956

States Carved

Out of Other States

- ↳ **Gujarat** and **Maharashtra** from **Bombay** (Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960)
- ↳ **Nagaland** from **Assam** (State of Nagaland Act, 1962)
- ↳ **Haryana** from **Punjab** (Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966)
- ↳ **Meghalaya** from **Assam** (North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971)
- ↳ **Chhattisgarh** from **MP** (Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- ↳ **Uttarakhand** from **UP** (Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- ↳ **Jharkhand** from **Bihar** (Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- ↳ **Telangana** from **Andhra Pradesh** (Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014)

States Formed

by Granting Statehood

- ↳ **Himachal Pradesh** (State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970)
- ↳ **Manipur** and **Tripura** (North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971)
- ↳ **Sikkim** (36th Constitutional Amendment (1975))
- ↳ **Mizoram** (State of Mizoram Act, 1986)
- ↳ **Arunachal Pradesh** (State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986)
- ↳ **Goa** (Goa, Daman, and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987)

Formation of UTs

- ↳ Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Lakshadweep - 1956
- ↳ Puducherry - 1962
- ↳ Chandigarh - 1966
- ↳ J&K and Ladakh - 2019
- ↳ Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - 2020



Sunita Williams



Williams in 2018

Born	Sunita Lyn Pandya September 19, 1965 (age 60) Euclid, Ohio, U.S.
Other names	Sonika, Sončka, Suni, Sunita Pandya Williams
Education	United States Naval Academy (BS) Florida Institute of Technology (MS)
Spouse	Michael J. Williams
Father	Deepak Pandya Space career NASA astronaut
Rank	Captain, U.S. Navy
Time in space	608 days, 19 minutes

Father	Deepak Pandya Space career NASA astronaut
Rank	Captain, U.S. Navy
Time in space	608 days, 19 minutes
Selection	NASA Group 17 (1998)
Total EVAs	9
Total EVA time	62 hours, 6 minutes
Missions	STS-116/117 (Expedition 14/15) Soyuz TMA-05M (Expedition 32/33) Boeing Crew Flight Test/SpaceX Crew-9 (Expedition 71/72)
Mission insignia	
Retirement	December 27, 2025

- NASA की अंतरिक्ष यात्री Sunita Williams ने 27 साल के स्पेसफ्लाइट करियर के बाद रिटायरमेंट की घोषणा की।
NASA astronaut Sunita Williams has announced retirement after a 27-year spaceflight career.
- खबर के अनुसार रिटायरमेंट 27 Dec 2025 से प्रभावी बताया गया है।
As per the news, retirement is effective 27 Dec 2025.

हालिया मिशन का संदर्भ

- यह निर्णय International Space Station (ISS) पर लगभग 9 महीने के ऐतिहासिक मिशन के बाद आया बताया गया है।
It follows a historic ~nine-month mission aboard the ISS.

NASA का बयान/महत्व

- NASA नेतृत्व ने उन्हें **trailblazer** कहा और ISS पर उनके नेतृत्व/कार्य को भविष्य के मिशनों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बताया।
NASA described her as a **trailblazer**, highlighting her leadership and work on the ISS.
- खबर में उल्लेख है कि उनका कार्य **Artemis programme** और भविष्य के **Mars missions** के लिए उपयोगी विज्ञान/तकनीक को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायक रहा।
Her work advanced science & technology considered critical to **Artemis** and future **Mars missions**.



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ISS ਡਾਕ ਫਾਈ

Artemis programme

Long-duration mission प्राकृतिक विद्युत विद्युत

Sunita Williams (static facts)

Spacewalks/EVAs (safe phrasing)

Why news matters

ਲੋਕ ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਲ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ

NASA इन्हें programme: **Moon return + deep-space capability build / दूरदूरी के लिए वापसी + दूरदूरी की क्षमता का निर्माण**

Human body हँड्य microgravity effects, life-support reliability, deep-space readiness / रक्षणात्र ट्रॅड्हिंग हँड्य रक्षणात्मक अवक्षेपन इकायात्रा, श्रद्धावर्ग
अटेंडेंस ग्रुप, महाराष्ट्र त्यायाम

NASA astronaut; क्रान्तिकारी रक्षणा जै (father's side) widely noted; ISS हृदय missions रक्तस्राव ग्रन्थालय पान NASA astronaut; क्रान्तिकारी रक्षणा; ISS श्रवण एवं रक्तस्राव क्रान्तिकारी रक्षणा

ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਹਾਥੀਵਾਲੀ ਵਿਖੇ spacewalks (EVAs) ਸ਼ੁਭ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ 50 ਘੰਟੇ total historical record-zone) / ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਹਾਥੀਵਾਲੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਸ਼ੁਭ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਦੁਰਵਾਗ 50 ਘੰਟੇ ਲਕੜਿਅਤ ਦੁਹਰਾਵ ਘਣਸ਼ਾਫ਼ਤ

India-origin/global Indian in STEM, space cooperation narratives / ਭਾਰਤੀ ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਪੈਸ ਕੋਡ, STEM ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ, ਸੰਤੋਸ਼ਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ

GI-ਕਲੈਂਡ

“ਫੁਰਕਾਨਾਵਾਂ/ਫੁਰਕਾਵਾਂ
(Kaladi)

The Centre has pushed **scientific upscaling** of the GI-tagged "Kaladi" from Jammu & Kashmir.

कौन और क्यों

- विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) **जितेंद्र सिंह** ने निर्देश दिया कि कलाड़ी को बड़े स्तर पर विकसित किया जाए।

Union MoS (IC) **Jitendra Singh** directed that Kaladi be scaled up scientifically.

- कलाड़ी उधमपुर ज़िले (J&K) का पारंपरिक डेयरी उत्पाद है; लक्ष्य है कि स्वाद, टेक्सचर और पोषण पहचान बनी रहे।
Kaladi is a traditional dairy product of **Udhampur (J&K)**; scaling should preserve **flavour, texture, and nutritional identity**.

क्या हासिल करना है

- व्यापक **food applications** (अलग-अलग व्यंजनों/उपयोग) के लिए मानकीकरण और विस्तार।
Standardisation and expansion for wider **food applications**.
- राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाज़ार तक पहुँच बढ़ाना, **One District One Product (ODOP)** फ्रेमवर्क के तहत।
Enable access to **national & international markets** under the **ODOP framework**.

मुख्य चुनौती: Shelf life

- मंत्री के अनुसार, सीमित shelf life सबसे बड़ा bottleneck है जो स्थानीय बाज़ार से बाहर विस्तार रोकता है।
Limited shelf life is the biggest constraint for expansion beyond local markets.
- समाधान: **validated processing + packaging + storage solutions** ताकि गुणवत्ता/स्वाद/खिंचने वाला टेक्सचर/पोषण प्रभावित न हो।
Focus on **validated processing, packaging and storage** without compromising quality, "stretchable texture", and nutrition.

परिणाम/दिशा

- "परंपरा + आधुनिक food technology" का संतुलन बनाकर **marketability** और **export potential** बढ़ाना।
Improve **marketability and export potential** by balancing tradition with modern food technology.

କୃତ୍ୟାମନ

GI Tag ड़क्ट्र रक्ल्यू

॥३॥ द्वाश्रवचल्प्रण

G1 डूऱ एवं गऱ्याल

“Scientific upscaling” (food context)

Shelf-life □ प्रकरण्डङ्कः लघुहङ्कः जः (generic)

ODOP linkage

ੴ ਯੰਗਲਿਸ਼ + ਸਾਡਾ ਟ੍ਰਾਨਸਲੇਕਟ ਰਾਗ

Cold chain, moisture control, MAP/vacuum packaging, microbial safety testing / ଝାର୍ମ୍ବାର୍କ୍ସ୍ ଏବଂ ମାଇବିଲ୍ ପାର୍କେଜିଂ, ମିକ୍ରୋବାର୍ସ୍ ଟେସ୍ଟିଂ / ଡ୍ରେଷ୍ଟର୍ସ୍ ଏବଂ ରେକ୍ରେପ୍ରୋଚ୍ୟୁସନ୍ସ୍ ପାର୍କେଜିଂ, ମାଇବାର୍କ୍ସ୍ ଏବଂ ମାଇପ୍ରୋକ୍ସିଗ୍ୟୁର୍ବ୍ୟୁସନ୍ସ୍ ପାର୍କେଜିଂ

श्री चक्रवर्षात्मक विकास इवा value-addition, branding, market access / श्री चक्रवर्षात्मक विकास इवा ज्ञानात्मक एवं, मार्केटिंग, वित्तीकरण विकास



Zero Fresh Waste Dump
City

- लखनऊ (UP की राजधानी) को उत्तर प्रदेश का पहला "Zero Fresh Waste Dump City" बताया गया है।
Lucknow (capital of Uttar Pradesh) is reported as UP's first "Zero Fresh Waste Dump City."
- नगर निकाय (Lucknow Municipal Corporation) ने multi-pronged scientific waste management अपनाया—
resource recovery, environmental protection, public health पर फोकस।
LMC adopted a multi-pronged scientific approach focusing on resource recovery, environment and public health.
- शहर का स्केल/दबाव: लगभग 40 लाख निवासी और करीब 7.5 लाख establishments का संदर्भ दिया गया है।
Scale noted: about 40 lakh residents and ~7.5 lakh establishments.

"Third Waste Processing Plant" (मुख्य कारण)

- लखनऊ ने Shivri Plant पर अपनी तीसरी fresh waste processing facility शुरू की।
Lucknow commissioned its third fresh waste processing facility at Shivri.
- नई यूनिट की क्षमता 700 TPD (metric tonnes/day); दो पुराने प्लांट मिलाकर कुल वैज्ञानिक प्रोसेसिंग क्षमता $> 2,100$ TPD बताई गई है।
New plant capacity is 700 TPD; with two existing facilities, total $> 2,100$ TPD scientific processing capacity is reported.
- इससे शहर को 100% scientific processing of municipal solid waste हासिल होने का दावा—और open dumping की जरूरत घटती/खत्म होती है।
This enables 100% scientific processing of MSW, reducing/eliminating open dumping.

“Scientific processing” ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ

SWM Rules 2016 (segregation)

ਪ੍ਰਤੀ 100ਪ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਡੇ

Resource recovery

Health angle

ਏਵ ਗਰੂਪ ਘਰੂਜ਼ English + ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵੱਡੇ

Source segregation → MRF/Sorting → Compost/Bio-methanation → RDF/WtE → Scientific landfill (rejects/inerts) / ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ ੧ ਚਾਪ ਵਰਤੋਂ → ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ → ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ → RDF/WtE → ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਚਾਪ ਵਰਤੋਂ

ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ Biodegradable (wet), Non-biodegradable (dry), Domestic hazardous ਵੱਡੇ ਚਾਪ ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਜਾਂ [India Code](#))

Mixed waste = ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ, ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ landfills, ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ methane/leachate / ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਚਾਪ, ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਰਕਾਲੀਣ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ

Compost, recyclables, RDF/energy = landfill load ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ, ਘਰੂਵਰਾਗ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ, RDF/ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਚਾਪ, ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ

Open dumping ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ vector-borne diseases, fires, air pollution / ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ, ਏ ਪ, ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਤੁੱਹਾਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਤਿਆਪਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ

निम्न कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. लखनऊ ने **Shivri** में तीसरा fresh waste processing plant शुरू करके **100% scientific processing of MSW** का लक्ष्य हासिल करने का दावा किया है।
2. नए प्लांट की क्षमता **700 TPD** है और कुल वैज्ञानिक प्रोसेसिंग क्षमता **2,100 TPD** से अधिक बताई गई है।
3. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 के अनुसार कचरा जनरेटर को कचरा पाँच श्रेणियों में segregate करना अनिवार्य है।

सही कूट चुनिए:

- A) केवल 1 और 2
- B) केवल 2 और 3
- C) केवल 1 और 3
- D) 1, 2 और 3

Asia Manufacturing Index

- **Asia Manufacturing Index (AMI) 2026** में भारत की रैंक **6वीं** बताई गई है (कुल 11 एशियाई अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में)।
India is ranked **6th** among 11 Asian economies in the **Asia Manufacturing Index (AMI) 2026**.
- यह रैंकिंग एशिया में बढ़ती प्रतिस्पर्धा के बीच **manufacturing competitiveness** मजबूत करने की ज़रूरत को दिखाती है।
The ranking highlights the need to strengthen **manufacturing competitiveness** amid intensifying regional competition.
- इंडेक्स एशिया के प्रमुख manufacturing hubs के **relative performance** को **multi-dimensional framework** से मापता है।
The index evaluates the **relative performance** of major Asian manufacturing hubs using a **multi-dimensional framework**.

इंडेक्स किसने जारी किया / संरचना

- यह इंडेक्स अपने तीसरे वर्ष में है और इसे **Dezan Shira & Associates** (Hong Kong headquartered) जारी करता है।
In its **third year**, the index is released by **Dezan Shira & Associates** (headquartered in Hong Kong).
- मूल्यांकन **8 pillars** और **43 sub-parameters** पर आधारित है—जैसे **infrastructure, labour, market access, regulatory environment, supply chain resilience** आदि।
It assesses across **8 pillars** and **43 sub-parameters**, including **infrastructure, labour, market access, regulatory environment, supply chain resilience**, etc.

Regional comparison (जो स्क्रीनशॉट में दिख रहा है)

- भारत कई एशियाई प्रतिस्पर्धियों से पीछे **6वें स्थान** पर है।
India placed **sixth**, trailing several Asian competitors.
- Malaysia** ने बड़ा सुधार दिखाते हुए पहली बार **2nd place** हासिल किया और **Vietnam** को पीछे किया (आगे का हिस्सा स्क्रीनशॉट में cut है)।
Malaysia moved up to **2nd place** for the first time, replacing **Vietnam** (rest is cut in the image).

ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ

ਪੁੰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਧਰਮੁੰਤਰੀ English + ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਹਣੁ ਫਰੁਕਤ ਰਾਮੁੰਤ

AMI 2026

India 6th / 11 economies; competitiveness benchmarking / क्रमस्थ 11 रक्षणात्मक अंतर्जातिक अद्यतन

Publisher

Dezan Shira & Associates; HQ: Hong Kong / Dezan Shira & Associates; देशन शिरा & असोसिएट्स; हॉन्ग कॉन्ग

Framework

8 pillars, 43 sub-parameters / 8 बाह्य, 43 उप-परामित्र

Key pillars (examples)

Exam angle

- **शहू दु काल्पनिक ग्रामशक्ति दृष्टिकोण दु:**
- Asia Manufacturing Index (AMI) 2026 राष्ट्रीय ग्रामशक्ति दृष्टिकोण 11 दृष्टिकोण दृष्टिकोण एवं अन्य
- AMI १ हाईलेवल घुन्नु अन्नराशी घर सदृश Dezan Shira & Associates निवारण दृष्टिकोण
- AMI द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एवं दूरवर्ती GDP size द्वारा राष्ट्रीय निवारण दृष्टिकोण स्ट्राइक्युलेटिव ग्रामशक्ति supply chain निवारण दृष्टिकोण द्वारा दृष्टिकोण
- दृष्टिकोण दृष्टिकोण दृष्टिकोण:
 - A) दूरवर्ती १ राष्ट्रीय २
 - B) दूरवर्ती २ राष्ट्रीय ३
 - C) दूरवर्ती १ राष्ट्रीय ३
 - D) १, २ राष्ट्रीय ३

Word of the day

Quiddity:

an evasion of the point of an argument by raising irrelevant distinctions or objections; the essence that makes something the kind of thing it is and makes it different from any other

Synonyms: [cavil](#), [quibble](#), [haecceity](#)

Usage: *The quiddity of his leadership skills shined through yesterday at the meeting.*

Pronunciation:

[newsth.live/quidditypro](#)

International Phonetic Alphabet: /'kwɪdɪtɪ/

Word of the day

Anodyne:

unlikely to offend anyone or cause them to disagree

Synonyms: [bland](#), [neutral](#), [harmless](#)

Usage: *The minister issued an anodyne statement after the controversy.*

Pronunciation:

[newsth.live/anodynepro](#)

International Phonetic Alphabet: /ænədæɪn/



Thank you ☺

