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10 MCQ QUIZ

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

- “E

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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 डिफ़ॉल्ट वेस्ट एशिया दृष्टिकोण: रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता + 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**.

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

Theme (repeat-asked)	What examiners ask	Key answer points
UN Security Council mandate	Who can authorize peacekeeping / binding nature	UNSC resolutions can be binding; peacekeeping typically needs UNSC mandate + host consent
UN Peacekeeping	Principles, funding, command	Consent of parties, impartiality, non-use of force except self-defence/mandate
India–Palestine–Israel	India's stance	Two-state solution support + humanitarian aid + balanced ties
International organizations at Davos	WEF nature & HQ	Non-government; HQ: Geneva, Switzerland (Davos is the meeting place)

Exam	Year	Exact question (as asked)	Answer
UPSC Prelims	2014	<p>With reference to ‘World Economic Forum’, consider the following statements:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p>	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/महत्त्व

- 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.

ਭਾਸ਼ਾ

ISS ਫ਼ਾਰ ਆ

Artemis programme

Long-duration mission ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਹਨ

Sunita Williams (static facts)

Spacewalks/EVAs (safe phrasing)

Why news matters

ਲਈ ਜੋ English + ਅਸਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖ

Low Earth Orbit ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ **multinational space laboratory**; microgravity research ਭਾਰਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਆਰਟੀਮਿਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ **ਭਾਰਤੀ ਟਰੇਜਰ**

NASA ਭਾਰਤੀ programme: **Moon return** + deep-space capability build / **ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਟਰੇਜਰ** ਅਤੇ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਮਹਾਂਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਲਿਬਰਲੀਅਰੀਅਟਿਵ ਡਿਜ਼ਾਈਨ

Human body ਵਿੱਚ microgravity effects, life-support reliability, deep-space readiness / ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਟਰੇਜਰ, ਅਤੇ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਅਤੇ ਟਰੇਜਰ, ਮਹਾਂਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਲਿਬਰਲੀਅਰਲੀ

NASA astronaut; ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ (father's side) widely noted; ISS ਵਿੱਚ missions ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ NASA astronaut; ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ; ISS ਅਤੇ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ

ਵਿੱਚ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਵਿੱਚ **spacewalks (EVAs)** ਅਤੇ ਟਰੇਜਰ 50+ hours total historical record-zone) / ਵਿੱਚ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਵਿੱਚ **ਭਾਰਤੀ** ਅਤੇ ਟਰੇਜਰ 50+ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਟਰੇਜਰ

India-origin/global Indian in STEM, space cooperation narratives / ਟਰੇਜਰ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਟਰੇਜਰ, STEM ਟਰੇਜਰ, ਟਰੇਜਰ ਟਰੇਜਰ ਟਰੇਜਰ

- આ રૂંડે ઇન્ટરનેશનલ સ્પેસ સ્ટેશન ઇન્ડિયા ઇન-
લો-ઈર્થ-ઓર્બિટ ૧ સ્ટેશન પર ઇન્ડિયાનું પ્રથમ મુલાકાત
- Artemis programme ઇવર રક્ષણ ચંદ્ર ઇન્ડિયાનું
Mars landing ના Moon લેન્ડિંગ ઇવર ઇન્ડિયાનું પ્રથમ મુલાકાત
- આઈસ્ટેશન ઇન્ડિયા ISS સ્ટેશન પર રક્ષણ ટ્રેકિંગ સ્ટેશન
રક્ષણ-સ્ટેશન ઇન્ડિયા ઇન્ડિયાનું પ્રથમ મુલાકાત ઇન્ડિયાનું પ્રથમ મુલાકાત
life-support systems ઇન્ડિયાનું પ્રથમ મુલાકાત
- ટૂંક સમયમાં આ રૂંડે:
A) ઇન્ડિયા 1 ઇન્ડિયા 3
B) ઇન્ડિયા 1 ઇન્ડિયા 2
C) ઇન્ડિયા 2 ઇન્ડિયા 3
D) 1, 2 ઇન્ડિયા 3

GI-ब्लॉक
“इ चक्रह/इ चक्रह
(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.

ब्रँड

GI Tag इत्र रक्लच

GI श् ढ्श्रचलत्र ण

GI इत्र णग्रल

“Scientific upscaling” (food context)

Shelf-life ण प्रड्ड लघड्डज (generic)

ODOP linkage

लह् English + श्रमह ढ्रल रल

श् ढ्रल ढ्रल इह कलडलड् ढ्रल र श्रम H ण् ड्रुणलK
इत्र इत्र ढ्रल ढ्रल Legal recognition of **origin-linked uniqueness**

कलडलड् ढ्रल ढ्रल ढ्रल ढ्रल ढ्रल ढ्रल ढ्रल ढ्रल ढ्रल
ण Agricultural, food, handicrafts & manufactured goods
tied to a region

इ चल Imitations ह् ढ्रल , म् ढ्रल ढ्रल ढ्रल इहल, श्रगल
१ ड्रल ढ्रल Prevents misuse, boosts branding, pricing &
exports

Standardisation, quality control, hygiene, shelf-life extension, cold-chain / रल इहड् , ढ्रल ड्रुणल, सल, shelf-life ण प्रल, ड्रल

Cold chain, moisture control, MAP/vacuum packaging, microbial safety testing / ड्रल, ढ्रल, MAP/ड्रल ह् , रल ढ्रल ढ्रल

श् चलड्ड ढ्रल इत्र value-addition, branding, market access / श्रचलड्ड ढ्रल इत्र ड्रल, म्, ढ्रल ह्

- શ્રેષ્ઠ ગુણવત્તાવાળા પદાર્થોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો:
- GI બ્રાન્ડ ડરેક્ટરીમાં દર્શાવેલ ગુણવત્તાવાળા પદાર્થોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો. GI બ્રાન્ડ ડરેક્ટરીમાં દર્શાવેલ પદાર્થોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- શ્રેષ્ઠ ગુણવત્તાવાળા પદાર્થોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો. “scientific upscaling” ડરેક્ટરીમાં **shelf-life enhancement** ડરેક્ટરીમાં validated processing, packaging અને storage ડરેક્ટરીમાં નોંધાયેલ પદાર્થોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- GI બ્રાન્ડ શ્રેષ્ઠ ગુણવત્તાવાળા પદાર્થોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો. quality/standardisation ડરેક્ટરીમાં નોંધાયેલ પદાર્થોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- ડરેક્ટરીમાં નોંધાયેલ પદાર્થોનો ઉપયોગ કરવો:
 - A) ડરેક્ટરીમાં 1 અને 2
 - B) ડરેક્ટરીમાં 2 અને 3
 - C) ડરેક્ટરીમાં 1 અને 3
 - D) 1, 2 અને 3



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**.

इसका

“Scientific processing” इन्हें

SWM Rules 2016 (segregation)

प्रति 100% processing न

Resource recovery

Health angle

एक गलत धारणा English + अप्रति

Source segregation → MRF/Sorting → Compost/Bio-methanation → RDF/WtE → Scientific landfill (rejects/inerts) / यह है १ चरण → यह → इ इकाई → RDF/WtE → इकाई → इकाई

इ प्रकार के इकाई के लिए **Biodegradable (wet), Non-biodegradable (dry), Domestic hazardous** का चरण इकाई का [India Code](#)

Mixed waste = इस recycling, का landfill, का methane/leachate / अप्रति इ प्रकार के इस इकाई का, का का, का का

Compost, recyclables, RDF/energy = landfill load इस का इ इकाई, इकाई का, RDF/इ का का का का का

Open dumping का **vector-borne diseases, fires, air pollution** / इकाई का, इकाई का, इकाई का

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 जरूरत 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).

English

English + Hindi

AMI 2026

India **6th / 11 economies**; competitiveness
benchmarking / 11 economies

Publisher

Dezan Shira & Associates; HQ: Hong Kong / Dezan Shira & Associates; Hong Kong

Framework

8 pillars, 43 sub-parameters / 8 pillars, 43 sub-parameters

Key pillars (examples)

Infrastructure, labour, market access, regulatory environment, supply chain resilience / Infrastructure, labour, market access, regulatory environment, supply chain resilience

Exam angle

“Index-based competitiveness”, “Make in India/PLI”, “logistics + regulations + supply chain” linkage / “Index-based competitiveness”, “Make in India/PLI”, “logistics + regulations + supply chain” linkage

- [illegible]

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: /ˈkwɪdɪti/

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: /ænədaɪn/



Thank you 😊

