

Daily Current Affairs

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RAJASTHAN



Rajasthan's First Semiconductor Plant: Silarpur



Why in News?

- Recently, the Union Minister for Electronics and Information Technology, Ashwini Vaishnaw, virtually inaugurated Rajasthan's first semiconductor plant at Silarpur, located in Khushkhera (Bhiwadi).

राजस्थान को मिला पहला सेमीकंडक्टर प्लांट



सिलारपुर

राजस्थान की नई पहचान
तकनीक की नई उड़ान



राजस्थान का पहला
सेमीकंडक्टर प्लांट



औद्योगिक विकास को
मिलेगी नई गति



हजारों लोगों को मिलेगा
रोजगार के अवसर



आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में
राजस्थान का बड़ा कदम



हाई-टेक मैनुफैक्चरिंग
की नई शुरुआत



निवेश, नवाचार और
विकास का नया केंद्र



मेक इन इंडिया को
मिलेगी मजबूती

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Key Points:

- **Parent Company:** M/s Sahasra Semiconductors Private Limited.
- **Development:** This is an Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) developed by ELCINA.
- This plant marks India's first Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) to commence the commercial production of semiconductor chips.
- With this, a total of 12 semiconductor plants have now been established in India under the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM).
- **Scale:** This cluster in Silarpur (Bhiwadi) has been developed across 50.3 acres of land at a project cost of ₹46.09 crore.
- **Assistance Provided by the Government of India:** Direct assistance of ₹20.24 crore under the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) scheme.
- Developed under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)'s SPECS (Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors) scheme, this plant has been established with an investment exceeding ₹150 crore.
- **Manufacturing Focus:** This plant will undertake the packaging of memory chips for products such as Micro SD cards and flash storage, as well as LED driver ICs, SIM cards, and RFID products.

Facts for Prelims:

Rajasthan Semiconductor Policy – 2025 (Rajasthan's First Semiconductor Policy)

- **Approval:** By the Rajasthan Cabinet on January 21, 2026.
- **Launch:** By Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma on March 18, 2026, from Jaipur.
- **Objective:** To position the state as a leading destination in the country for semiconductor manufacturing, design, packaging, and allied electronics sectors.

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- Additionally, attracting anchor investments in the fields of semiconductors and sensors, developing world-class semiconductor parks, and strengthening the fabless design ecosystem.
- Through this policy, technology and skill enhancement, research and development, and technology transfer within the semiconductor sector will be promoted.
- Under this policy, special emphasis will be placed on encouraging green manufacturing within semiconductor parks through renewable energy, water efficiency, recycling, and circular economy initiatives.
- The policy includes a 100% exemption from electricity duty for a period of seven years, a 75% exemption on stamp duty and land conversion charges, and a 25% reimbursement.
- A capital grant equivalent to 60% of the capital subsidy approved under the 'India Semiconductor Mission' will be provided by the State Government.
- To boost capital investment, an interest subsidy of 5% will be provided by the State Government on term loans availed from banks or financial institutions.
- Reimbursement of up to 50% of the project cost for environmental projects.
- A 100% exemption from electricity duty for a period of 7 years for captive power plants.

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5th Meeting of Raj-UNNATI

Why in News?

- On May 15, 2026, the '5th Meeting of Raj-UNNATI' was held in Jaipur, presided over by the Chief Minister.



Key Points:

- Full name of Raj-UNNATI:** Rajasthan Unified Network for New Action (Raj-UNNATI).
- Raj-UNNATI is an administrative governance and project monitoring initiative launched by the Government of Rajasthan, based on Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

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- Through this platform, the Chief Minister engages in direct dialogue with senior officials via video conferencing to review key projects, thereby facilitating the resolution of issues in a substantive manner.
 - Rajasthan is the first state in the country to adopt this model. This initiative by the State Government has received recognition at the national level as a "Best Innovation."
 - **First Meeting:** The first meeting of 'Raj-UNNATI' was held in Jaipur on January 17, 2026, under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.
- Other Important Points:**
- PM-PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation) was launched by the Central Government in 2015 to ensure the implementation of projects, schemes, and public grievances through technology-based monitoring and time-bound resolution.
 - **Three-Tier System:** Under this system, the 'Seva Teerth' (PMO), Secretaries to the Central Government, and the Chief Secretaries of the States connect simultaneously on a single platform.

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Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) in Bhiwadi

Why in News?

- Recently, the State-Level Approval Committee, chaired by Chief Secretary V. Srinivas, approved a grant of ₹75 crore for the establishment of a 'Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)' in Bhiwadi.

COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT (CETP)



PHYSICAL - CHEMICAL - BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PROCESS

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Key Points:

- It is noteworthy that a CETP with a capacity of 6 Mega Liters per Day (MLD) will be established by the 'Kahrani Green Treaters Association'.
- **Support:** Provided by the Department of Industries and Commerce.
- The Department of Industries and Commerce (Rajasthan) has implemented a 'Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Integrated CETPs and Upgradation of Existing CETPs' to strengthen industrial waste management within the state.
- Under this scheme, the State Government provides a grant of up to ₹75 crore for establishing a new CETP or upgrading an existing one.

Other Important Points:

Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)

- A Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) is a centralized facility designed to collect, treat, and safely discharge or recycle wastewater from multiple industries located within a specific industrial cluster.

Treatment Process:

- **Preliminary Treatment:** This stage filters out and separates large solid debris and grit, and regulates the pH (Potential of Hydrogen) and temperature of the incoming wastewater.
- **Primary Treatment:** This involves separating solid matter and reducing oil and grease content using physical and chemical processes such as sedimentation and coagulation.
- **Secondary (Biological) Treatment:** This utilizes specialized bacteria and biological processes to break down organic contaminants and reduce the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).
- **Tertiary Treatment:** This employs advanced filtration, carbon adsorption, and disinfection to purify the water, ensuring it meets the standards for safe discharge or reuse.

3rd Edition of the 'Rajasthan Energy Conclave'

Why in News?

- On May 15, 2026, the 'Rajasthan Energy Conclave – 2026' was inaugurated by Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma.



Key Points:

- Theme:** 'Shaping India's New Energy Economy'
- Organizer:** ETGovernment, in collaboration with the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL).
- Venue:** Hotel Marriott, Jaipur.
- Objective:** To accelerate the state's energy landscape, promote the development of green energy (renewable energy), and attract investment into renewable energy (solar and wind energy) infrastructure within the state.

Other Important Points:

- Renewable Energy Potential in Rajasthan:** 828 Gigawatts (GW) of solar energy and 284 Gigawatts (GW) of wind energy.
- Note:** To date, a renewable energy capacity of over 47 GW has been installed in the state.

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- **Target:** The Government of Rajasthan has set a target to establish 115 GW of renewable energy capacity and 10 GW of energy storage projects by the year 2030; this target is to be further increased to 290 GW by the year 2047.
- **Prime Minister E-Drive Scheme:** Under this scheme, 250 locations have been identified in Rajasthan where electric charging stations will be established.

Facts for Prelims:

Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024:

- The notification for this policy was issued by the State Government on December 04, 2024.
- **Policy Duration:** This policy is effective from the date of its notification and shall remain in force until March 29, 2029, or until it is superseded by another policy.

Target:

- The objective of the policy is to achieve a target of 125,000 Megawatts (125 GW) of renewable energy projects in the state by the year 2029-30.

Breakdown of the 125 GW Target:

S. No.	Type of Generation	Target Capacity
1	Solar	90,000 MW
2	Wind & Hybrid	25,000 MW
3	Hydro, Pumped Storage Plant (PSP), Battery Energy Storage System	10,000 MW

- **Note:** Rajasthan has set a target to achieve an electricity generation capacity of over 54,000 MW derived from both conventional and renewable energy sources by the year 2031–32.

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NEWS IN SHORTS

S. No.	News
1.	<p>High-Dose Rate Brachytherapy Facility: Bikaner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recently, Union Law Minister Arjun Ram Meghwal inaugurated a state-of-the-art High-Dose Rate Brachytherapy facility at the Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Centre, located within the PBM Hospital in Bikaner.This cutting-edge machine has been installed under the ‘Tertiary Cancer Care Centre Scheme’.High-Dose Rate (HDR) Brachytherapy is an advanced form of internal radiation therapy that delivers a high dose of radiation (exceeding 12 Gy/hour) directly inside a tumor over a short duration, used for treating prostate, breast, gynecological (cervical), and skin cancers.It utilizes a radioactive source such as Iridium-192.The new HDR Brachytherapy unit will be primarily utilized for gynecological cancers, for which this treatment is considered the "Gold Standard" particularly in the management of cervical cancer.
2.	<p>Rajasthan’s Performance at the ‘Junior Asian Boxing Championship’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Yash Kumar (Bharatpur), Gold Medal: Won the gold medal in the 33 kg weight category by defeating a boxer from Kazakhstan.Angel Bagrana (Jodhpur), Gold Medal: Won the gold medal in the final bout by defeating an opponent from Uzbekistan with a score of 4-1.

3.

All India Inter-University Wushu (Men & Women) Championship

- **Event:** Held from May 3 to May 9, 2026, at the University of Kashmir (Srinagar).
- **Rajasthan's Performance:** The team from the University of Rajasthan won a total of 8 medals (5 Silver and 3 Bronze) in this championship.
- **Silver Medalists:** Bhanu Pratap Pareek (Qianshu), Tanisha Mahawar (Shuangjian), Mahima Chaudhary (Traditional Nan Type), Gaurang Saini (Wing Chun), and Vaidehi Pareek (Flexible Weapon).
- **Bronze Medals:** Vaidehi Parikh (Traditional Nanquan Type), Piyush Mehra (Taiji Type Event), and Pooja (Sanda Competition).

4.

Abhimanyu Nirban Receives 'National Excellence Award – AI & Marketing'

- Abhimanyu Nirban, founder of 'Bharat Innovations', has been honored with the 'National Excellence Award – AI & Marketing' at a ceremony organized by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in New Delhi.
- **Associated District:** Sikar.
- 'Bharat Innovations' is recognized as India's first dedicated AI marketing agency.

5.

Jaipur and Sikar Lead in Self-Enumeration

- In the digital Self-Enumeration drive conducted in Rajasthan under Census-2027, Jaipur district secured the first position, while Sikar district ranked second.
- **Duration of Self-Enumeration:** May 1 to May 15, 2026.
- **Objective of the Self-Enumeration Facility:** To provide an opportunity via digital means for families who are working, busy, or simply wish to provide their details at their own convenience, to fill in their information themselves.

6.

Justice Madan Lal Bhati

- Recently, the Government of Rajasthan appointed retired Justice Madan Lal Bhati as the Chairman of the Rajasthan State Other Backward Classes (Political Representation) Commission.
- **Appointing Authority:** The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of Rajasthan.
- **Objective of the Commission:** This Commission will work to formulate mechanisms and recommendations for ensuring equitable political reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in the elections for the state's Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.

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Wholesale Price Index (WPI)



Why in News?

- Due to the conflict in West Asia, wholesale inflation surged to a 3.5-year high of 8.3% in April 2026.



Key Points:

Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

- **Definition:** It is an index that measures the average change in the prices of a fixed basket of commodities at the first point of wholesale transaction within the domestic market over a specific period.

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- **Issuer:** It is released by the Office of the Economic Adviser, under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- **Base Year:** 2022-23
- **Basket Composition:** It is classified into three major groups:
 - I. **Primary Articles (Weightage: 22.62%):** This comprises 4 sub-groups: Food Articles, Non-Food Articles, Minerals, and Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas.
 - II. **Fuel and Power (Weightage: 13.15%):** This comprises 3 sub-groups: Coal, Mineral Oils, and Electricity.
 - III. **Manufactured Products (Weightage: 64.23%):** This comprises 22 sub-groups.

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Geography and Geology

Thunderstorm

Why in News?

- Several people lost their lives in Uttar Pradesh due to unseasonal storms (thunderstorms). Thunderstorms are short-duration, extremely intense local storms that originate within a small area but prove to be highly destructive, causing severe damage to human life and infrastructure.



Key Points:

Thunderstorms

- A thunderstorm is a fully developed cumulonimbus cloud that generates thunder and lightning. Thunderstorms are triggered by strong convection during warm, humid days.
- These fall under the category of Meso-gamma weather systems, which have a spatial extent of approximately 2 to 20 kilometers and remain active for a duration of a few hours.

- **Types:** Based on their strength or intensity, thunderstorms in India are classified into the following categories:
 - **Ordinary Thunderstorm:** Characterized by loud thunder accompanied by lightning flashes, moderate to heavy rainfall, and a maximum wind speed ranging from 29 to 74 kilometers per hour.
 - **Severe Thunderstorm:** Characterized by continuous thunder, occasional hailstorms, and a maximum wind speed exceeding 74 kilometers per hour.
- **Occurrence:** The frequency and intensity of thunderstorms are highest during the summer months (March to June), as the atmosphere at the surface level becomes extremely heated during this period.

Life Cycle of a Thunderstorm

- **Developing Stage:** A thunderstorm is characterized by a strong updraft of warm air, which causes the cumulus clouds to grow in size and reach greater altitudes. They soon begin to resemble towering structures.
- During this stage, rainfall is minimal or entirely absent, although lightning flashes may occasionally occur.
- **Mature Stage:** The updraft of air continues to fuel the storm with energy, while simultaneously, a downdraft of air brings cool air and rainfall down to the Earth's surface. During severe thunderstorms, air occasionally descends in a violent, spiral motion resembling an elephant's trunk. This phenomenon is characterized by extremely low atmospheric pressure at its center and is widely known for its ferocious destructiveness.
- Common features associated with this include hailstorms, heavy rainfall, frequent lightning strikes, strong winds, and the formation of tornadoes.
- **Dissipation Stage:** Eventually, heavy precipitation ensues, and the downdraft the downward flow of air overpowers the updraft, thereby initiating the dissipation stage.



Economic Developments



Minimum Support Price (MSP)



Why in News?

- The Central Government has approved an increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 14 Kharif crops for the marketing season 2026-27.



Key Points:

Minimum Support Price

- **Definition:** It is a mechanism through which the government provides price protection to farmers by purchasing their crops at a pre-determined price.
- **Recommendations:** These are recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), under the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

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- **Final Approval:** By the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), chaired by the Prime Minister.
- **Statutory Status:** MSP has not been accorded any statutory status.
- **Crops Covered:** 22 crops. Additionally, the MSP for Toria is determined based on Rapeseed and Mustard, and the MSP for De-husked Coconut is determined based on the MSP for Copra.
- 14 Kharif Crops (e.g., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Arhar, Moong, Urad, Groundnut, Soybean, Sunflower, Sesamum, Nigerseed, Cotton)
- 6 Rabi Crops (e.g., Wheat, Barley, Gram, Masur, Rapeseed/Mustard, Safflower)
- 2 Commercial Crops (Raw Jute, Copra)

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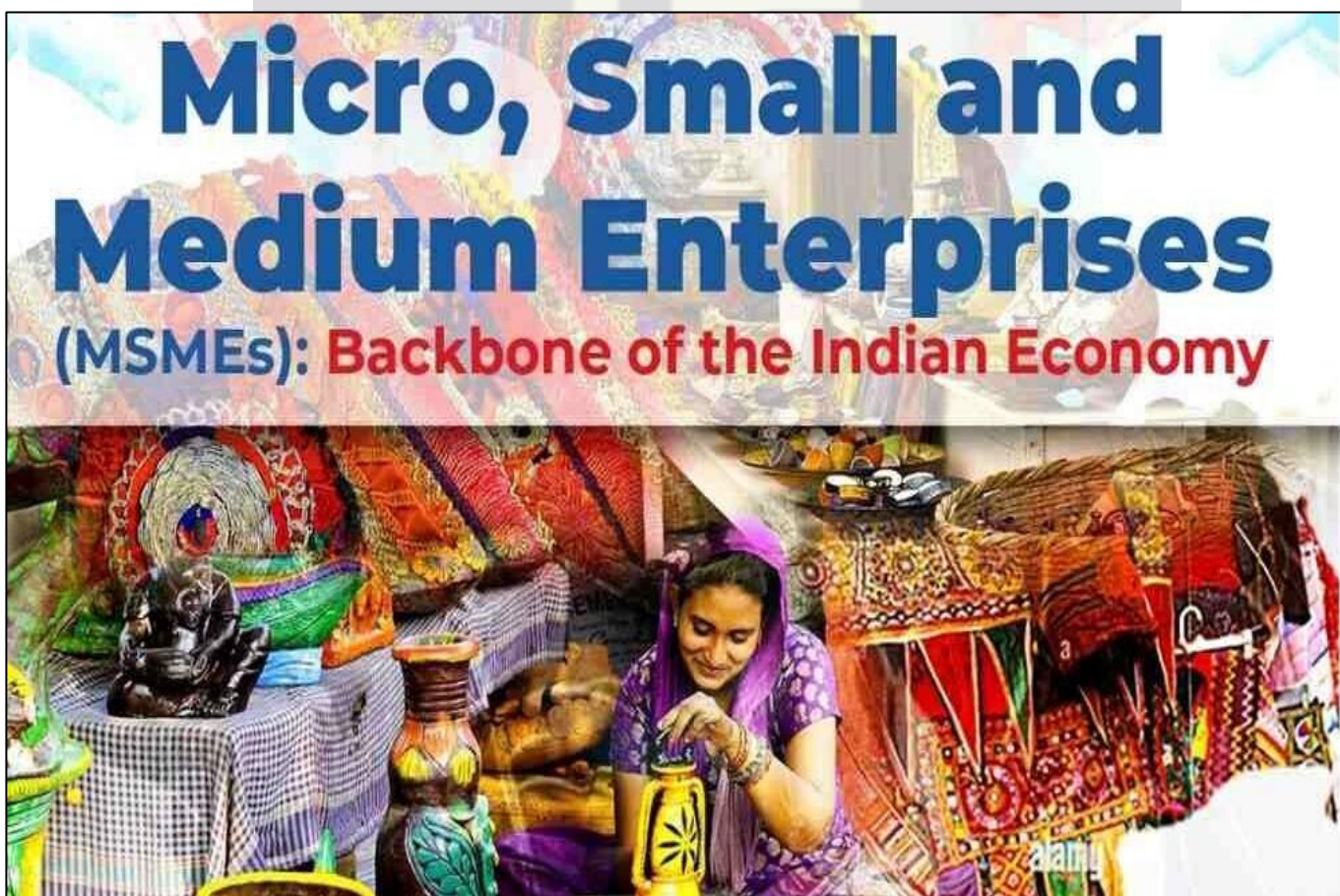
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Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs): The Backbone of India's Inclusive Growth

Why in News?

- India's Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector has emerged as a key driver of economic growth, job creation, exports, and grassroots-level entrepreneurship.



Key Points:

MSMEs

- Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises are entities classified based on their investment in plant and machinery or equipment, as well as their annual turnover.

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- In the Union Budget 2025-26, the MSME classification criteria were revised to expand their scope and to encourage enterprises to grow without forfeiting their benefits.

Category	Investment not exceeding (₹ in Crore)	(Revised) Investment not exceeding (₹ in Crore)	Turnover not exceeding (₹ in Crore)	(Revised) Turnover not exceeding (₹ in Crore)
Micro	1	2.5	5	10
Small	10	25	50	100
Medium	50	125	250	500

Why are Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Important?

- MSMEs contribute approximately 31.1% to India's GDP, account for a 48.58% share of total exports, and generate about 35.4% of the manufacturing output.
- This sector comprises over 74.7 million enterprises engaged in manufacturing, services, and trading activities.
- It provides livelihoods to approximately 328 million people, making it the second-largest source of employment after agriculture.
- The majority of these enterprises operate in rural and semi-urban areas. They support local value chains, boost non-agricultural employment, and contribute to regional economic development.

Key Challenges

- **Access to Finance:** MSMEs particularly micro-enterprises in rural areas face a significant credit gap due to collateral requirements, limited credit history, and a risk-averse attitude among lenders.

- **Rising Competition:** Globalization and e-commerce have exposed MSMEs to competition from large domestic players and cheaper imports, particularly in the textiles, handicrafts, and electronics sectors.
- **Lack of Technical Know-how:** A large segment of MSMEs especially those in rural areas struggles with a lack of awareness and capacity regarding the adoption of digital tools, automation, and modern production techniques.
- **Marketing and Networking Opportunities:** Limited market access and poor brand visibility hinder Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) from effectively reaching national and global markets.
- **Regulatory Burden:** Complex compliance requirements regarding labor, taxation, and environmental regulations disproportionately affect small enterprises with limited administrative capacity.
- **Shortage of Skilled Workers:** SMEs struggle to attract and retain skilled workers, particularly as urban migration draws labor away from rural manufacturing clusters.
- **Vulnerability to External Shocks:** As demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic, SMEs especially micro-enterprises possess limited financial buffers to withstand sudden shifts in demand, supply chain disruptions, or volatility in raw material prices.

Government Initiatives

- **PM Vishwakarma:** Launched in 2023, this scheme is a Central Sector Scheme covering the period from 2023-24 to 2027-28.
- Its objective is to uplift traditional artisans and craftspeople by enhancing product quality and connecting them to wider markets.
- **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises:** Provides credit guarantees for loan facilities to Micro and Small Enterprises without requiring any collateral security or third-party guarantees.

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- **Udyam Registration Portal:** Launched in 2020, it offers a free, paperless, and self-declaration-based registration process for MSMEs.
- **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** A credit-linked subsidy scheme that promotes self-employment by assisting in the establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-agricultural sector.
- **MSME Hackathon 4.0 (2024):** Supports 500 young entrepreneurs by providing funding of up to ₹15 lakh for innovation and incubation.
- **MSME-TEAM Scheme (2024):** A business-enabling initiative that supports 500,000 MSEs in digital onboarding, cataloging, logistics, and packaging.
- **Khadi and Village Industries:** The government is promoting the Khadi and Village Industries sector through the Khadi and Village Industries Development Scheme a Central Sector Scheme that has no State component.
- **International Cooperation Scheme:** This scheme assists Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in accessing global markets by facilitating their participation in international fairs, exhibitions, and knowledge-sharing programs.

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India's Strategic Autonomy in the New Global Disorder



Why in News?

- Strategic autonomy refers to a nation's capacity to make decisions regarding foreign policy and defense independently free from external pressures or alliance-related constraints.



Key Points:

- It is not synonymous with isolationism or neutrality; rather, it signifies flexibility, independence, and the ability to forge relationships with diverse global powers on one's own terms.

Challenges to India's Strategic Autonomy:

- **A Fractured Global Order:** The world today is divided into multiple camps due to U.S. hegemony, Chinese assertiveness, and Russian revisionism.
- **Russian Revisionism:** This is, in essence, a core strategy of the Russian President's foreign policy. Its objective is to reshape the post-Cold War international order, undermine Western influence, and re-establish Russia's sphere of influence.
- **Pressure from Western Nations:** Challenges have arisen particularly due to sanctions imposed and diplomatic opposition voiced by the United States regarding India's strategic ties with Russia in the energy and defense sectors.
- **The Challenge from China:** China views India's deepening strategic partnership with the United States with opposition.

■ Other Challenges:

- o Weakening international institutions.
- o A preference for the use of force over the rule of law in recent military conflicts.
- o Divides among nations across technological, digital, and financial domains.
- o A growing inclination toward protectionism, etc.

India's Measures to Maintain Strategic Autonomy:

- **Rebalancing Relations with Major Powers:** India is strengthening its ties with the United States while simultaneously maintaining a balance amidst economic relations strained by tariffs and sanctions.
- **A Balancing Policy vis-à-vis China:** Despite tensions at both the border and diplomatic levels, India continues to participate in multilateral forums such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).
- **Strong Ties with Russia:** Despite Russia's growing proximity to China and its global isolation following the Ukraine war, India has maintained its defense and diplomatic relations with Russia.
- **Diversifying Defense Imports:** Examples of this include the joint development of the BrahMos missile with Russia, French-manufactured Mirage 2000 fighter jets, as well as Israeli-made weaponry such as the SCALP-2000 bomb.
- **Diversifying Trade:** India is actively pursuing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) in alignment with the prevailing geopolitical landscape.
- Furthermore, measures such as digital sovereignty, energy security, robust supply chains, and inclusive growth guided by the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) will play a pivotal role in sustaining India's strategic autonomy.

Thucydides Trap

Why in News?

- During talks with the U.S. President in Beijing, the President of China raised the issue of the "Thucydides Trap" and the Peloponnesian War.



Key Points:

The Thucydides Trap:

- **Origin:** This term was coined by Harvard political scientist Graham Allison.
- He named it after the ancient Greek historian Thucydides, who chronicled the Peloponnesian War.
- The Peloponnesian War was a prolonged conflict between Athens and Sparta that began in 431 BC.
- **Meaning:** It describes the danger that arises when a rising power threatens to displace an established (dominant) power, thereby creating a situation of conflict.
- **Current Relevance:** It is used to analyze complex and tense geopolitical relationships, such as those between the United States (the established power) and China (the rising global power).

'Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement' (CCRA)

Why in News?

- During the first quarterly meeting of the 'Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement' (CCRA) held in Japan, India was designated as the Chair of the CCDB for the period spanning from April 2026 to April 2028.



COMMON CRITERIA RECOGNITION ARRANGEMENT

Key Points:

CCDB:

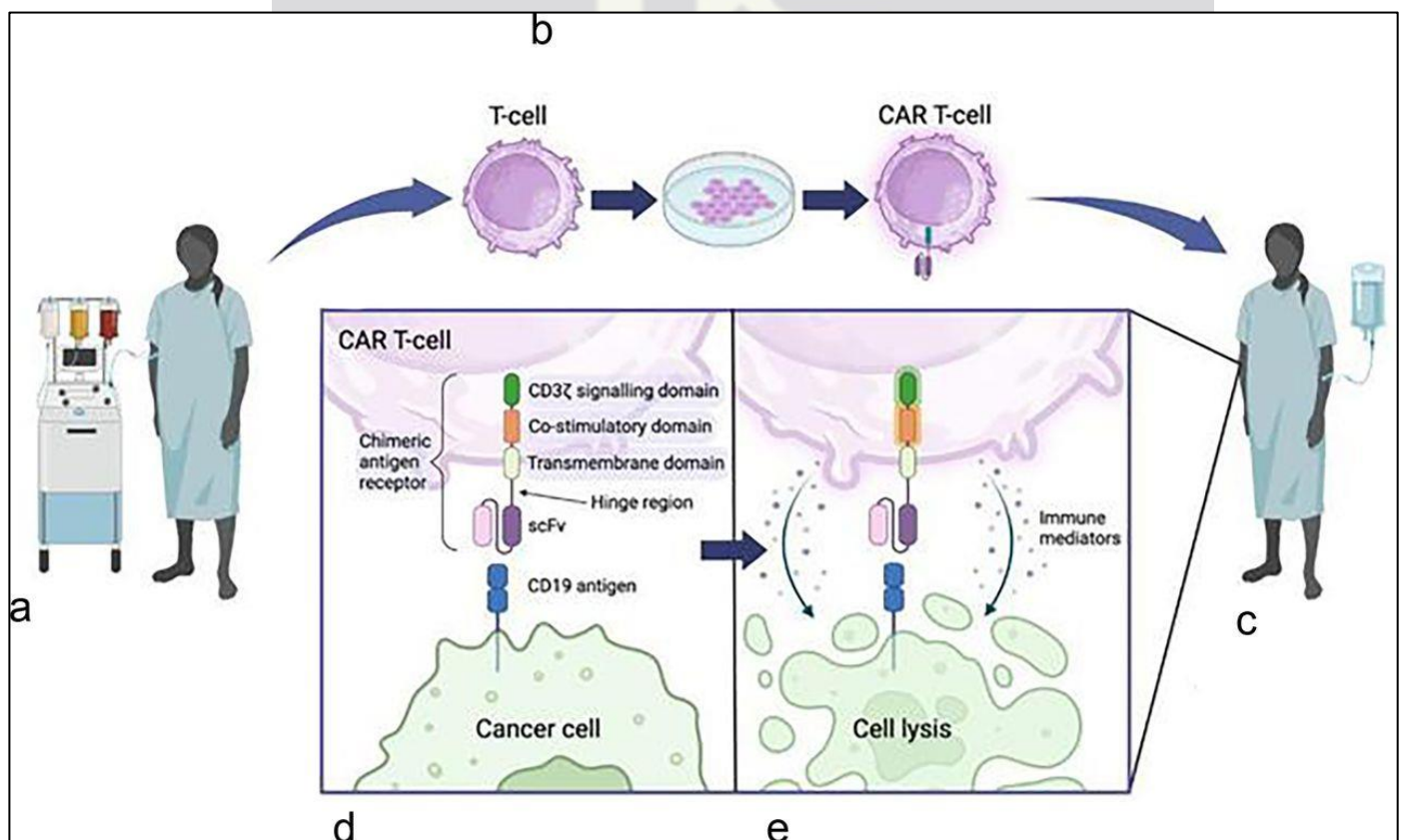
- It functions as the technical hub of the CCRA and manages the international work program for the 'Common Criteria' (CC) and the Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation (CEM).
- The CCRA is a significant international treaty that ensures the mutual recognition of IT security certificates among various nations. It comprises 20 certificate-authorizing nations and 18 certificate-consuming nations.
- **India and the CCDB:** India has been an active member of the CCRA since 2013, participating as a certificate-authorizing nation.
- In India, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the STQC Directorate serve as the official certification bodies for Information Technology Security Evaluation.

🕒 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY 🕒

Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-cell (CAR-T Cell) Therapy

📣 Why in News?

- The Technology Development Board has entered into an agreement, under the India-Singapore cooperation framework, to develop CAR-T cell therapy for the treatment of Multiple Myeloma (an incurable blood cancer).



📌 Key Points:

CAR-T Cell Therapy

- CAR-T cell therapy is referred to as a "living drug" because it utilizes the patient's own living immune cells (T-cells).
- It is a type of immunotherapy that modifies immune cells specifically T-cells transforming them into potent CAR-T cells capable of fighting cancer.

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- T-cells are specialized cells (a type of white blood cell) whose primary function is cytotoxic (cell-killing) in nature. This means their role is to destroy other cells.
- T-cells are extracted from the patient's blood and genetically modified in a laboratory by introducing a gene for an artificial receptor (known as a CAR); they are then infused back into the patient's body.
- CARs are proteins that enable T-cells to recognize and bind to specific proteins present on cancer cells.

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