

27/05/2026 Daily Current News

1. *Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) scheme:*

Context: In a major step towards strengthening India's digital public infrastructure and improving ease of internet access for citizens, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has introduced a series of user-friendly reforms under the PM-WANI (Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface) framework.

About PM-WANI scheme:

- ❖ It aims to bring large scale deployment of Wi-Fi hotspots through the country to drive up connectivity options and improve digital access.
- ❖ The scheme envisages setting up of public Wi-Fi networks and access points by local Kirana without any licence, fee or registration.
- ❖ A person, who wants to use public Wi-Fi, can do so via an app and will make payments as per usage.
- ❖ A central registry will be maintained by the Centre for Development of Telematics.
- ❖ Department of Telecom (DoT), Ministry of Communications is the nodal agency to proliferate Broadband through Public Wi-Fi networks.

The new measures include:

- QR-based authentication for laptops and secondary devices
- Introduction of flexible short-duration Wi-Fi plans of 15, 30 and 60 minutes
- Standardisation of PM-WANI hotspot names (SSIDs) for easier identification and enhanced reliability.

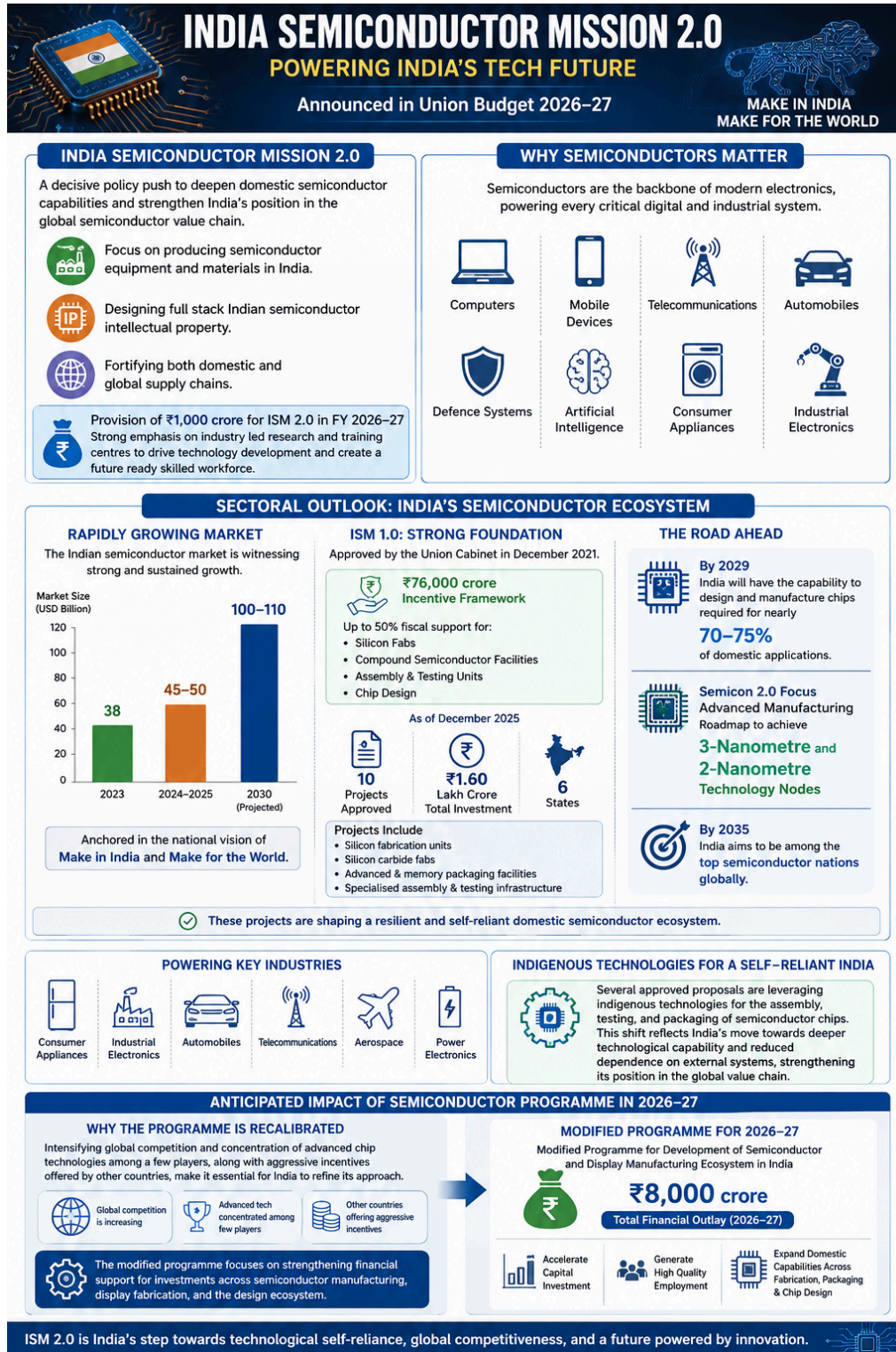
2. *India Semiconductor Mission (ISM):*

Context: India Semiconductor Mission (ISM), MeitY Launches "Investors Support" Portal to extend support towards ecosystem players and Investors. Under the Semicon India Programme, so far, 12 Fab/Packaging projects have been approved along with 24 semiconductors design projects.

About India Semiconductor Mission (ISM):

- ❖ Launch: Approved in 2021 to strengthen India's position in the global electronics value chain.
- ❖ Nodal Ministry: Operates under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- ❖ Objective: Promote chip design startups, indigenous IP, R&D, and reduce semiconductor import dependence.
- ❖ Focus Areas: Establish chip fabs, packaging/testing units (ATMP/OSAT), support startups, and train skilled talent.
- ❖ Investment Goal: Attract global semiconductor manufacturers and investors to India.
- ❖ Semiconductor Fabs Scheme: Offers up to 50% fiscal support for semiconductor wafer fabrication units.
- ❖ Display Fabs Scheme: Provides up to 50% assistance for AMOLED and LCD display fabrication.
- ❖ Compound Semiconductors & ATMP/OSAT Scheme: Grants up to 50% support for compound semiconductors, MEMS, sensors, and packaging units.

- ❖ Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme: Supports chip design startups/MSMEs with funding up to ₹15 crore per company.



3. Justice Prakash Prabhakar Navlekar committee:

Context: The Government of India has constituted a High-Level Committee to study the demographic changes arising from illegal immigration and other abnormal reasons, and to suggest measures to deal with these demographic changes.

About Justice Prakash Prabhakar Navlekar committee:



- ❖ The Government of India has constituted a High-Level Committee on Demographic Change.
- ❖ The Committee is chaired by Justice Prakash Prabhakar Navlekar (Retired).
- ❖ Members include the Census Commissioner, Shri Durga Shankar Mishra (Retd. IAS), Shri Balaji Srivastava (Retd. IPS), and Dr. Shamika Ravi.
- ❖ The Joint Secretary (Foreigners-I), Ministry of Home Affairs, will serve as the Member Secretary.
- ❖ The Committee was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 August 2025.
- ❖ Union Home Minister Amit Shah stated that illegal infiltration and unnatural demographic change pose challenges to sovereignty, national security, and social stability.
- ❖ The Committee will scientifically assess demographic changes caused by illegal immigration and other abnormal reasons.
- ❖ It will analyse demographic shifts among religious and social communities, especially where trends significantly differ from national patterns.
- ❖ The Committee will study causes such as cross-border activities, illegal immigration, economic opportunities, and socio-environmental factors.
- ❖ It will identify factors behind abnormal settlement patterns and orchestrated migration.
- ❖ The Committee will recommend legal, fair, and time-bound mechanisms for identification, detention, and deportation of illegal immigrants.

- ❖ It will suggest institutional mechanisms for stronger border management, population stabilization, and monitoring systems.
- ❖ The Committee will propose a policy framework to improve coordination between the Central and State Governments on issues related to illegal immigration and demographic imbalance.
- ❖ The Committee may recommend additional measures necessary to address demographic challenges in the country.
- ❖ The Committee has been asked to submit its report within one year, with a possible extension of up to six months by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

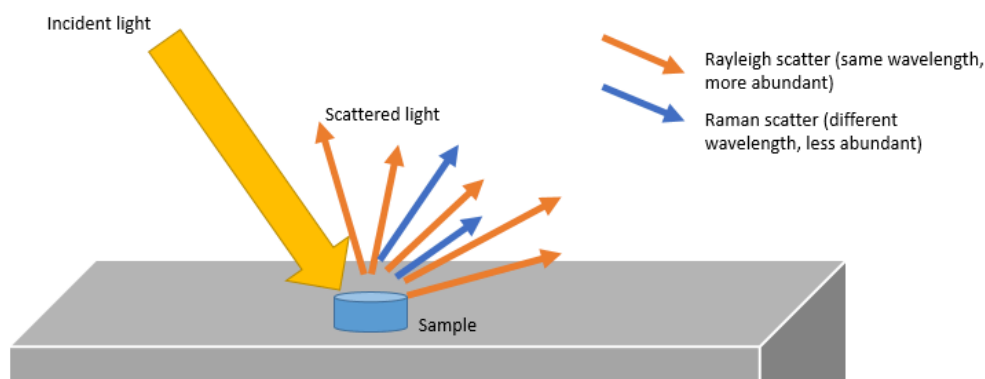
4. *Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science:*

Context: Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science & Technology, Dr. Jitendra Singh visited the "Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science" (IACS), Kolkata, the institution where Sir C.V. Raman carried out the work leading to India's first Nobel Prize in Science through the discovery of the Raman Effect, and joined the celebrations marking 150 years of one of India's most iconic scientific institutions spanning the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.

About Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science:

- ❖ Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science is a public deemed research university under the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.
- ❖ It was established on 29 July 1876 by Mahendralal Sarkar.
- ❖ It is India's oldest research institute dedicated to basic sciences.
- ❖ The institute is located at Jadavpur in South Kolkata near Jadavpur University.
- ❖ It functions under the Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India.
- ❖ IACS is developing an advanced SMART campus at Baruipur, West Bengal.
- ❖ The institution focuses mainly on fundamental research in basic sciences.
- ❖ Research areas include physical sciences, chemical sciences, biological sciences, and materials sciences.
- ❖ It also conducts research in mathematical, computational, applied, and interdisciplinary sciences.

About Raman Effect:



- ❖ C. V. Raman discovered the Raman Effect in 1928.

- ❖ In simple terms, the Raman Effect is a phenomenon where light changes its colour slightly after interacting with a substance.
- ❖ Raman became curious about the deep blue colour of the Mediterranean Sea during a voyage from London to Bombay.
- ❖ He rejected the common explanation that the sea appears blue only because it reflects the sky.
- ❖ Raman later proved that the blue colour of water is caused by scattering of sunlight by water molecules.
- ❖ His studies led to the discovery of the phenomenon of light scattering known as the Raman Effect.
- ❖ The Raman Effect occurs when light passing through a substance changes its energy after interacting with molecules.
- ❖ This interaction changes the wavelength and colour of the scattered light.
- ❖ The change in light energy is caused by molecular vibrations or rotations within the material.
- ❖ The Raman Effect is extremely weak because most light passes through matter without interaction.
- ❖ Only a very small fraction of light waves — a few in a billion — undergo Raman scattering.
- ❖ When light interacts with matter, it may be reflected, refracted, transmitted, or scattered.
- ❖ Raman scattering helps scientists study the structure and properties of molecules and materials.

5. *Cleavable Light-Erased Antibody Reporter (CLEAR):*

Context: “CLEAR” technology can revolutionize protein imaging & facilitate detection of Cancer and Neurobiological Diseases.

About Cleavable Light-Erased Antibody Reporter (CLEAR):

- ❖ Researchers at Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research developed a novel imaging platform called CLEAR (Cleavable Light-Erased Antibody Reporter).
- ❖ CLEAR enables visualization of a very large number of proteins within the same biological sample.
- ❖ The technology uses only a single fluorescent marker (fluorophore) for imaging multiple proteins.
- ❖ It is designed to achieve high-resolution and multiplexed imaging across cells and tissues.
- ❖ Proteins are important because they control biological functions and serve as key disease markers and therapeutic targets.
- ❖ Mapping proteins in their natural spatial arrangement within tissues has been a major scientific challenge.
- ❖ CLEAR helps create a comprehensive proteomic map showing the identity and exact spatial organization of proteins.
- ❖ The platform can improve understanding of complex diseases by studying protein distribution in tissues.
- ❖ It has major applications in cancer biology, immunology, and neurological disorder research.
- ❖ The technology could assist pathologists in more accurate disease diagnosis, especially cancer diagnosis.
- ❖ CLEAR was developed at JNCASR, an autonomous institute under the Department of Science and Technology (DST).

- ❖ The innovation has the potential to transform biological research and precision diagnostics.

6. *National Sports Governance Act, 2025:*

Context: The Union Government has notified the National Sports Governance (National Sports Board) Rules, 2026 and the National Sports Governance (National Sports Tribunal) Rules, 2026 under the provisions of the National Sports Governance Act, 2025.

Major highlights of the rules:

- ❖ The National Sports Governance (National Sports Board) Rules, 2026 define the structure, powers, and service conditions of the National Sports Board.
- ❖ The Board will consist of one Chairperson and two Members appointed by the Central Government.
- ❖ Appointments will be made from a panel recommended by a Search-cum-Selection Committee.
- ❖ The Board will regulate recognition of National Sports Bodies in India.
- ❖ It will ensure compliance with governance, financial, and ethical standards in sports organizations.
- ❖ The National Sports Tribunal Rules, 2026 define the structure and functioning of the Tribunal.
- ❖ The Tribunal will handle sports-related disputes as a dedicated adjudicatory body.
- ❖ It aims to reduce dependence on civil courts for sports governance issues.
- ❖ The Tribunal will provide fast, effective, and cost-efficient dispute resolution.
- ❖ It will help reduce multiple litigations by acting as a single-window mechanism.
- ❖ The rules include provisions for appointment, re-appointment, salary, and service conditions of Tribunal members.
- ❖ The system introduces digital/techno-legal mechanisms for dispute handling.
- ❖ A dedicated online portal will be used for filing disputes, notices, responses, and documents.
- ❖ Virtual hearings, online communication, and digital record-keeping will be enabled.
- ❖ Overall, the framework aims to improve transparency, efficiency, and professionalism in sports governance.

7. *Third India-Nordic Summit:*

Context: India and the Nordic countries launched a multidimensional partnership during the First India-Nordic Summit in 2018. The partnership focuses on innovation, green technologies, clean energy, and sustainable development. It aims to support India's economic growth, promote sustainable development pathways, strengthen skilling and talent development, and foster a vibrant innovation ecosystem. India can also leverage Nordic expertise and technology transfers through cooperation in renewable energy and climate action initiatives. The Third India-Nordic Summit, held in Oslo, on 19 May 2026, further advanced this strategic partnership.



8. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI):

Context: The Union Finance Minister recently launched key SIDBI initiatives on its 37th Foundation Day to strengthen the MSME ecosystem.

Major initiatives launched:

- ❖ **MachFin Mart** is a digital platform that helps MSMEs easily discover and purchase modern machinery.
- ❖ It integrates machinery selection with faster, digitized loan processing for easier financing.
- ❖ **Modernization of Rural Enterprises (MoRE)** is an initiative providing targeted financial support to grassroots rural businesses.
- ❖ It aims to modernize around 10,000 rural and handicraft enterprises over the next three years.

About Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI):

- ❖ Small Industries Development Bank of India is the apex financial institution for promotion, financing, and development of the MSME sector in India.
- ❖ It operates under the Ministry of Finance and is headquartered in Lucknow with offices across the country.
- ❖ SIDBI was established on 2 April 1990 under an Act of Parliament as a wholly owned subsidiary of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Bank.
- ❖ It was delinked from IDBI Bank on 27 March 2000 to function as an independent institution.

- ❖ SIDBI provides refinance support to banks and financial institutions to boost MSME lending.
- ❖ It offers term loans and working capital finance directly to industries.
- ❖ It promotes rural enterprises and entrepreneurship development.
- ❖ It provides financial assistance to banks, Small Finance Banks, and NBFCs.
- ❖ SIDBI also directly lends to MSMEs in addition to its refinance operations.

9. *Wi-Fi 7:*

Context: India enters Wi-Fi 7 Era as TP-Link has started local manufacturing of Wi-Fi 7 devices.

About Wi-Fi 7:

- ❖ Wi-Fi 7 (IEEE 802.11be) is the next-generation wireless networking standard.
- ❖ It aims to significantly improve speed, efficiency, and overall performance over Wi-Fi 6 and Wi-Fi 6E.
- ❖ It can deliver speeds up to about 46 Gbps, nearly 4.8× faster than Wi-Fi 6.
- ❖ It introduces Multi-Link Operation (MLO), allowing devices to use 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz bands simultaneously.
- ❖ It provides up to 4× lower latency compared to previous Wi-Fi standards.
- ❖ It supports wider channel bandwidths for higher data transmission capacity.
- ❖ It improves power efficiency through enhanced Target Wake Time (TWT), extending battery life.
- ❖ It uses advanced interference handling through “Preamble Puncturing” to maintain connectivity even in noisy channels.

10. *Heat Dome:*

Context: Heat dome over Europe scorches many countries like UK, France, Spain.

About Heat Dome:

- ❖ A heat dome is a high-pressure atmospheric system that traps warm air near the Earth’s surface for a long period.
- ❖ It creates extreme heat conditions by preventing hot air from escaping.
- ❖ It occurs when sinking (descending) air gets compressed and further heated.
- ❖ The high-pressure system suppresses cloud formation and rainfall.
- ❖ Hot air expands and forms a “dome-like” structure over a region.
- ❖ This trapped heat leads to prolonged heatwaves.
- ❖ It can also trigger drought conditions due to lack of precipitation.
- ❖ Heat domes increase the risk of wildfires in affected regions.
- ❖ They can cause severe health impacts such as heatstroke and dehydration.
- ❖ Overall, heat domes intensify and prolong extreme summer weather events.

11. *11th Quad Foreign Ministers’ Meeting (FMM):*

Context: Responding to the challenges emanating from the conflict-hit Persian Gulf and the tensions in the South China Sea, the Quad grouping pledged to enhance cooperation in the maritime and energy domains.

Major agreements signed:

- ❖ A separate framework on critical minerals was also signed among the four Quad nations — Australia, India, Japan and the United States — which aims at mobilising around \$20 billion in government and private-sector support to establish stable supply chains for critical minerals.
- ❖ Indo-Pacific Maritime Surveillance Collaboration initiative, which is going to leverage each of our country's maritime surveillance capabilities in the Indo-Pacific to enhance information sharing.
- ❖ Expansion of the Indo-Pacific Maritime Domain Awareness initiative which can provide near real-time commercial maritime domain awareness data to countries throughout the Indo-Pacific region.
- ❖ The Quad Critical Minerals Initiative Framework will help in nurturing projects on critical minerals that are located in 'Quad partner countries' and are 'operated by companies headquartered in Quad partner countries', thereby blocking supply chain gaps in critical minerals.

12. Mekedatu project:

Context: The Supreme Court has dismissed a petition filed by Tamil Nadu to review a November 2025 decision that termed the State's challenge to Karnataka's proposed Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water project as "premature". On November 13, 2025 the court had said the Detailed Project Report (DPR) on the reservoir, submitted by Karnataka, was only being considered by the experts in the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC). The court had said that in case of approval of DPR, the affected parties, including Tamil Nadu, would be free to take measures in accordance with the law.

About Mekedatu project:

- ❖ It multi-purpose project involves building a balancing reservoir near Kanakapura in Ramanagara district of Karnataka.
- ❖ The reservoir will have a capacity of 284,000 million cubic feet (TMC).
- ❖ Its primary objective is to supply drinking water to Bengaluru and recharge the groundwater table in the region.

- ❖ It is named after the village where the project is expected to be constructed.
- ❖ The project is proposed at the confluence of Cauvery with its tributary Arkavathi.

13. Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017:

Context: The Supreme Court on Tuesday agreed to examine a challenge to the constitutional validity of the definition of ‘wetlands’ in the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 for arbitrarily excluding most human-made, artificial, and historically developed wetlands from environmental protection and diluting accountability through decentralised oversight. Definition of ‘wetlands’ in Rule 2(g) of the 2017 law was inconsistent with India’s binding international obligations under the Ramsar Convention, 1971.

About Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2010:

- ❖ The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 were India’s first comprehensive legal framework for wetland protection under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.
- ❖ The rules aimed to conserve wetlands and regulate harmful human activities.
- ❖ Wetlands were broadly defined to include marshes, lakes, reservoirs, lagoons, estuaries, tanks, backwaters, peatlands, and certain man-made wetlands up to 6 metres depth.
- ❖ The definition also covered associated catchment areas of wetlands.
- ❖ Prohibited activities included wetland reclamation, industrialization, dumping of hazardous waste, and other ecologically harmful actions.
- ❖ Activities such as water withdrawal, dredging, and resource harvesting were regulated and required prior approval.
- ❖ The Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority (CWRA) was established for monitoring and regulation.
- ❖ CWRA was responsible for identifying wetlands and evaluating proposals submitted by States.
- ❖ State governments were required to prepare and submit wetland documentation for protection consideration.
- ❖ Approved wetlands could be officially notified as “Protected Wetlands.”
- ❖ An appeal mechanism was provided through the National Green Tribunal for disputes related to decisions under the rules.

About Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017:

- ❖ The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 were notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to address gaps in the 2010 Wetland Rules.
- ❖ Wetlands are defined as transitional ecosystems between terrestrial and aquatic environments with shallow water or high water tables.
- ❖ Wetlands provide important ecosystem services such as water purification, flood control, erosion prevention, and groundwater recharge.
- ❖ The Rules mandate the establishment of a State Wetlands Authority in every State and Union Territory.
- ❖ The State Wetlands Authority is headed by the State Environment Minister.
- ❖ Experts in wetland ecology, hydrology, fisheries, landscape planning, and socioeconomics are included in the authority.

- ❖ The authority prepares lists of activities permitted and regulated in notified wetlands and their influence zones.
- ❖ It can also recommend additional prohibited activities for specific wetlands.
- ❖ The earlier Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority (CWRA) was replaced by a National Wetlands Committee.
- ❖ The national committee advises the Central Government on wetland conservation policies and Ramsar site recommendations.
- ❖ The committee also promotes international cooperation on wetland-related issues.
- ❖ The Rules emphasize awareness generation among stakeholders and local communities regarding wetland conservation.
- ❖ A digital inventory of all wetlands must be prepared within one year and updated every ten years.
- ❖ Prohibited activities include wetland conversion, encroachment, industrial expansion, hazardous waste handling, and dumping of untreated waste.
- ❖ The Rules decentralize powers by giving State Governments greater responsibility for wetland protection and management.
- ❖ The Central Government mainly retains monitoring and policy oversight functions.

Quick Bites:

- ☐ Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) (located in Delhi), under the Ministry of Ayush, will organise “Yoga Mahotsav – 25-Day Countdown to International Day of Yoga (IDY) 2026” tomorrow at the Western Group of Temples in Khajuraho, Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh.
- ☐ As preparations for the International Day of Yoga (IDY) 2026 gather momentum across the country and around the world, the Ministry of Ayush presents the IDY Handbook 2026 as a comprehensive resource for all stakeholders associated with the celebration. Designed to support organizers, institutions, yoga practitioners, government agencies, educational establishments and community groups, the multilingual handbook brings together essential information on IDY, the Common Yoga Protocol (CYP), Ministry initiatives and public participation opportunities in one accessible reference document.
- ☐ The Semiconductor Training Program for Tribal Students, led by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru, in collaboration with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and supported by MY Bharat under the Department of Youth Affairs, has achieved a significant milestone in youth outreach and participation during its 2026 Phase-II implementation.
- ☐ Amdavad, Gujarat will host the 1st World Yogasana Championship from June 4th to 8th, marking the first time that the global event is being organised. More than 500 participants from 75 countries are expected to take part across 12 events during the championship.
- ☐ PAIMANA (Project Assessment Infrastructure Monitoring and Analytics for Nation-Building) Portal is a centralized web-based system launched by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to monitor Central Sector infrastructure projects worth ₹150 crore and above. It replaces the earlier OCMS-2006 system and strengthens real-time tracking, transparency, and efficiency in project execution. As of April 2026, it monitors around 1,981 infrastructure projects with an estimated investment of nearly ₹43 lakh crore, helping improve coordination and timely completion of national infrastructure projects.

- ☐ Nautapa is a traditional nine-day period in the Hindu calendar that marks the peak of the summer heat in North India, derived from “Nau” (nine) and “Tapa” (heat), beginning when the Sun enters the Rohini Nakshatra in late May and is usually considered the hottest phase of the season.
- ☐ The World Health Assembly has recognized stroke as a global public health priority for the first time. A stroke is a medical emergency caused by sudden interruption of blood flow to the brain due to a blockage or bleeding, leading to brain cell damage or death. It includes three main types: ischemic stroke (caused by blood clot), hemorrhagic stroke (caused by bleeding in the brain), and transient ischemic attack (a temporary blockage of blood flow).
- ☐ India’s first National AI and Digital Water Summit, titled the National AI Summit on Water 2026, will be hosted by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) in Bengaluru on 27 May 2026. The summit is jointly organised by BWSSB and Elets Technomedia Pvt. Ltd.
- ☐ India will field its first official freediving team at the World Apnea Pool Championship in Budapest, Hungary, from 2 June 2026. The team has three athletes: Archana Thiagarajan, Akshay Thatte, and Vachan H U. Freediving is a breath-hold underwater sport that includes pool disciplines and depth disciplines.
- ☐ The Indian Army developed two Artificial Intelligence-based digital systems, Kautilya and Q-FORCE, in 2026 for command intelligence and logistics management. Kautilya is an AI-powered command intelligence platform, while Q-FORCE is an integrated digital application for supply chain and sustainment operations.
- ☐ Taiwan became the world’s fifth-largest stock market on 25 May 2026, when its market capitalisation reached US\$4.95 trillion and India’s market value stood at US\$4.92 trillion. Taiwan’s rise followed a sharp rally in Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., the world’s largest chipmaker.
- ☐ India’s First Private Medical Museum Opens in Thiruvananthapuram. The Museum of Medical Archives opened in Ulloor, Thiruvananthapuram, on 25 May 2026. It is Kerala’s first private medical museum and India’s first private medical museum.
- ☐ The Centre for HR Information Systems, Research and Analytics in Governance (CHIRAG) is a Centre of Excellence of Indian Railways. It was inaugurated on 25 May 2026 at the SCR Grounds near the Zonal Railway Training Institute in Moula-Ali, Hyderabad.
- ☐ A Manipuri astrophysicist, Ronaldo Laishram, led an international team that discovered a galaxy protocluster dated to 12.6 billion years ago. The structure was named the Loktak Protocluster after Loktak Lake in Manipur, and it existed when the Universe was about 1.2 billion years old.
- ☐ On the sidelines of the 11th Quad Foreign Ministers’ Meeting (FMM), India and the United States firmed up an important framework for cooperation in ensuring steady supplies of critical minerals, in a move that follows growing concerns over China’s export controls of rare earth minerals and strategic metals vital for technology supply chains “Framework” titled “Securing of supply in the mining and processing of critical minerals and rare earths”.