

29/05/2026 Daily Current News

1. 2026 U23 Asian Championships:

Context: Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi congratulated Indian wrestlers for their outstanding performance at the 2026 U23 Asian Championships held in Da Nang, Vietnam.

About 2026 U23 Asian Championships:

- ❖ Men's Freestyle Wrestling team secured 9 medals, including 4 Gold medals, registering India's highest-ever overall medal haul in the history of the U23 Asian Championships.
- ❖ The women wrestling contingent won 10 medals, including 6 Gold medals.
- ❖ The Prime Minister also highlighted that the Greco-Roman team recorded its highest-ever overall medal count with 8 medals.
- ❖ Also, India's Men's Freestyle and Women's Wrestling teams won the Team Titles at the 2026 U23 Asian Championships in Da Nang, Vietnam.
- ❖ Freestyle wrestling is an international style of amateur wrestling and an official Olympic Sport. It allows competitors to use their entire bodies—including the legs and hips—for both offensive and defensive maneuvers, such as takedowns, throws, and turns, with the ultimate goal of pinning the opponent's shoulders to the mat.
- ❖ A Greco-Roman wrestling team represents a nation or club in the sport of Greco-Roman wrestling. This style emphasizes upper-body holds, where wrestlers use only their arms and upper torso to throw and pin opponents, and all attacks on the legs are strictly prohibited.

2. Veer Savarkar:

Context: The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi today remembered Veer Savarkar on his Jayanti and paid tribute to his courage, patriotism and contribution to social reform.

About Veer Savarkar:

- ❖ Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was born on 28 May 1883 at Bhagur village near Nashik in Maharashtra and was popularly known as "Veer Savarkar."
- ❖ He was educated at Shivaji High School, completed graduation from Fergusson College, and later went to England to study law at Gray's Inn Law College.
- ❖ Influenced by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, he developed revolutionary nationalist ideas at a young age.
- ❖ In 1899, at the age of 16, he founded "Mitra Mela," which was later renamed Abhinav Bharat Society in 1904 as a secret revolutionary organization.
- ❖ Abhinav Bharat was inspired by Young Italy of Giuseppe Mazzini and Russian revolutionary societies.
- ❖ In 1906, Savarkar founded the Free India Society in London to promote Indian independence among students.
- ❖ He was also associated with India House founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma.
- ❖ Savarkar organized the 50th anniversary celebration of the Revolt of 1857 in London in 1907 and declared it the "First War of Indian Independence."

- ❖ He wrote the book *The History of the War of Indian Independence*, which highlighted guerrilla warfare during the 1857 revolt and was banned by the British government.
- ❖ He advocated armed revolution, promoted Swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods, national education, and revolutionary nationalism to free India from British rule.
- ❖ Savarkar was arrested in 1909 for plotting armed revolt against the Morley–Minto Reforms and again in 1910 for his links with revolutionary activities and India House.
- ❖ He was charged with abetment in the murder of Nashik Collector Jackson and conspiracy against the British Crown under IPC Section 121-A.
- ❖ In 1911, he was sentenced to two life imprisonments totaling 50 years and transported to the Cellular Jail, popularly known as “Kala Pani.”
- ❖ During imprisonment and later internment at Ratnagiri, he wrote *Hindutva: Who Is a Hindu?* and popularized the concept of Hindutva.
- ❖ Savarkar became president of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1943 and strongly criticized both Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.
- ❖ He opposed the Quit India Movement of 1942 and supported the idea that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.
- ❖ Along with revolutionary nationalism, he also campaigned against casteism and untouchability, supported inter-caste marriages, reconversion, rationalism, atheism, and opposed superstitions like cow worship.
- ❖ Savarkar was accused in the assassination case of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948 but was acquitted due to lack of evidence; he died on 26 February 1966 after undertaking voluntary fasting unto death.

3. *India's Insolvency Framework:*

Context: The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) which came into force in 2016 has completed 10 years of its existence today.

Background:

- ❖ Before the enactment of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016, insolvency resolution in India operated through multiple overlapping legal frameworks.
- ❖ Companies facing financial distress were dealt with under different laws such as the Companies Act, the Sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA), debt recovery mechanisms and secured creditor frameworks including SARFAESI.
- ❖ These processes functioned through separate institutions and forums, often resulting in fragmented proceedings and overlapping jurisdiction.

Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016:

- ❖ The Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 established a unified framework for resolving insolvency across companies, partnership firms and individuals.
- ❖ It consolidated multiple insolvency laws into a single structure, creating a more coordinated and predictable resolution process.
- ❖ A key objective introduced by the Code was the transition from a debtor-controlled system towards a creditor-driven resolution framework.

- ❖ The emphasis moved beyond mere recovery proceedings towards value maximisation, continuation of viable businesses and balanced treatment of stakeholders.
- ❖ At the centre of the framework is the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP), which provides a structured mechanism for resolving corporate insolvency.
- ❖ The Committee of Creditors (CoC), comprising financial creditors, evaluates resolution plans.
- ❖ They then make important commercial decisions regarding the future of the stressed entity.
- ❖ The Code also introduced a time-bound structure for resolution. The CIRP was designed to be completed within 180 days, extendable up to 330 days in specified circumstances. This timeline-based approach aimed to prevent indefinite delays and preserve the economic value of distressed businesses.
- ❖ If resolution is not achieved within the prescribed framework, the entity moves into liquidation in accordance with the provisions of the Code.
- ❖ The effectiveness of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) depends on a regulated institutional ecosystem created under the Code.
- ❖ The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) is the regulatory authority overseeing insolvency processes, Insolvency Professionals (IPs), and related institutions.
- ❖ The IBBI frames regulations, rules, and standards for the proper functioning of the insolvency ecosystem in India.
- ❖ Insolvency Professionals (IPs) manage the affairs of distressed companies, protect their assets, and conduct meetings of creditors during the resolution process.
- ❖ IPs supervise and ensure that the insolvency resolution process is carried out according to the provisions of the IBC and related regulations.
- ❖ The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) acts as the adjudicating authority for corporate insolvency cases under the IBC framework.
- ❖ Appeals against NCLT decisions are heard by the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT), creating a structured, supervised, and legally enforceable insolvency resolution system in India.

4. *Nirbhaya Fund:*

Context: Ministry of Panchayati Raj conducts Training of Trainers Program under ‘Nirbhay Raho’ Initiative to strengthen Women’s Safety in Rural Areas under Nirbhaya Fund. The programme aimed to strengthen the capacities of Elected Women Representatives and Panchayat representatives on issues relating to women’s safety, legal awareness, gender sensitivity, institutional response mechanisms and community-level support systems.

About Nirbhaya Fund:

- ❖ The Government of India established the Nirbhaya Fund in response to the Nirbhaya Case in 2013.
- ❖ It is aimed specifically at projects for improving women’s safety and security and is managed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).
- ❖ The Empowered Committee (EC), which is composed of officials from several ministries and is chaired by the Secretary of the MWCD, recommends programmes/schemes for funding under Nirbhaya Fund.

- ❖ Some of the major projects under the fund are Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), One Stop Centers (OSCs), Universalization of Women Helpline (WHL), Mahila Police Volunteer (MPV), etc.

5. *Forest Advisory Committee (FAC):*

Context: FAC has granted in-principle approval for the diversion of over 3,000 hectares of forest land across several states for key infrastructure projects.

About Forest Advisory Committee (FAC):

- ❖ The Advisory Committee is a statutory body constituted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- ❖ The Director General of Forests serves as the Chairman of the committee.
- ❖ It evaluates proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes such as mining, dam construction, and road projects.

6. *Namdapha National Park:*

Context: Long-Tailed Duskhawker (*Gynacantha khasiaca*), a dragonfly, was recorded from the Namdapha National Park. Dragonflies belong to the order Odonata, rank among the world's fastest flying insects and have a nearly 360-degree field of view. They are crucial components of freshwater ecosystems and are instrumental in controlling mosquito population.

About Namdapha National Park:

- ❖ Namdapha National Park is located in the Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh in Northeast India.
- ❖ The national park was established in 1983 and covers an area of about 1,985 sq km.
- ❖ It lies at the tri-junction of India, Myanmar, and China, giving it strategic as well as ecological importance.
- ❖ The park forms part of the catchment area of the Noa-Dihing River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra River.
- ❖ The highest peak in the park is Dapha Bum.
- ❖ Namdapha is bordered by the Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary, the Patkai Hill ranges, and the international border with Myanmar.
- ❖ It is a major biodiversity hotspot of the Eastern Himalayas with more than 1,000 floral species and around 1,400 faunal species.
- ❖ The park contains the world's northernmost lowland evergreen rainforests at around 27° North latitude.
- ❖ It also has extensive dipterocarp forests, forming part of the Mizoram–Manipur–Kachin rainforest ecoregion.
- ❖ Namdapha is famous for hosting all four big cat species in one protected area — Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, and Snow Leopard.
- ❖ The critically endangered Namdapha flying squirrel is endemic to the park and was last recorded in 1981.

- ❖ The park is highly rich in Lepidoptera species, including both butterflies and moths in large numbers.
- ❖ Rare butterfly species found here include Koh-i-noor, Naga treebrown, Red caliph, Cruiser, Wizard, Fluffy tit, and East Himalayan purple emperor.

7. ***Yamuna River:***

Context: Supreme Court constituted a committee under Union Home Secretary to prepare a comprehensive plan to clean up the river Yamuna.

About Yamuna River:

- ❖ Yamuna River is the longest tributary of the Ganga River and is considered one of the most sacred rivers of India.
- ❖ It is believed to have once been a tributary of the Ghaggar River, which is often associated with the Vedic Saraswati River.
- ❖ The Yamuna originates from the Yamunotri Glacier on the slopes of the Bandarpunch Massif in the Great Himalayas of Uttarakhand.
- ❖ The river flows through Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, and Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ It joins the Ganga River at Prayagraj at the famous Triveni Sangam.
- ❖ The Yamuna is the longest river in India that does not directly flow into the sea.
- ❖ Its major tributaries include the Tons (largest tributary), Chambal (longest tributary), Sindh, Betwa, and Ken rivers.

8. ***ULLAS - Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram or New India Literacy Programme (NILP):***

Context: Sikkim was declared a fully literate state on 27 May 2026 under the ULLAS – Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram. The state recorded a literacy rate of 99.82 per cent, which is above the Ministry of Education benchmark of 95 per cent for full literacy.

About ULLAS programme:

- ❖ Definition of Literates: Literates are those with reading, writing, basic math, digital, and financial literacy skills.
- ❖ Scheme Type: It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aligned with NEP 2020.
- ❖ Overall Target: Aims to educate 5 crore adults (1 crore/year) using the Online Teaching, Learning and Assessment System (OTLAS) system.
- ❖ Technology Backbone: OTLAS is a digital platform developed by NIC for online teaching, learning, and assessment.
- ❖ Duration: The scheme runs from FY 2022–23 to 2026–27.
- ❖ Nodal Ministry: Implemented by the Ministry of Education.
- ❖ Target Group: Adults aged 15 and above who missed out on formal education.
- ❖ Programme Components: Includes literacy, numeracy, life skills, vocational skills, and continuing education. Implementation Mode: Driven by volunteerism to instil social responsibility (Kartavya Bodh).

- ❖ Sikkim joined Mizoram, Goa, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, and Ladakh among the states and Union Territories recognised as fully literate under the ULLAS programme.
- ❖ Infrastructure: Samajik Chetna Kendras are set up using existing community spaces with schools as base units.
- ❖ Regional Access: Content is accessible in regional languages via DIKSHA and ULLAS apps/portals.
- ❖ Assessment: (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) is held twice a year or on-demand in local schools for evaluation and certification.

9. *Dag Hammarskjöld Medal:*

Context: Two Indian peacekeepers, Lance Havildar Harbhajan Singh and Naib Subedar Sujit Kumar Pradhan, will receive the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal posthumously from the United Nations.

About Dag Hammarskjöld Medal:

- ❖ The Dag Hammarskjöld Medal is a posthumous award presented by the United Nations to military, police, and civilian personnel who die while serving in UN peacekeeping missions.
- ❖ The medal is named after Dag Hammarskjöld, who died in a plane crash in present-day Zambia in 1961.
- ❖ Lance Havildar Harbhajan Singh served in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).
- ❖ Naib Subedar Sujit Kumar Pradhan served in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).
- ❖ Major Abhilasha Barak serves with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

10. *Chandrayaan-2:*

Context: Nearly six years after it was launched, India's second moon mission Chandrayaan-2 continues to provide valuable data on the satellite. In a new finding, scientists have found the possible presence of sub-surface ice in the Lunar South Polar Region. These were the findings of scientists from the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) who used observations from the Chandrayaan-2's Dual Frequency Synthetic Aperture Radar (DFSAR) payload. Due to continuous shielding from sunlight and thermal radiation, these regions remain extremely cold (temperatures -25K) and are considered favourable locations for preserving water-ice over long geological timescales.

About Chandrayaan-2:

- ❖ Chandrayaan-2 was launched on 22 July 2019 by the GSLV Mk III-M1 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre.
- ❖ After several Earth-bound maneuvers, the spacecraft entered the Lunar Transfer Trajectory (LTT) on 14 August 2019.
- ❖ The Lunar Orbit Insertion (LOI) maneuver was successfully carried out on 20 August 2019, placing the spacecraft into an elliptical orbit around the Moon.
- ❖ Subsequent lunar orbit maneuvers reduced the orbit into a circular polar orbit of about 100 km × 100 km around the Moon.

- ❖ On 2 September 2019, the Vikram Lander separated from the orbiter and performed de-orbiting maneuvers to lower its orbit to 35 km × 101 km.
- ❖ The landing attempt was made on 7 September 2019, but communication with the lander was lost when it reached around 2 km above the lunar surface.
- ❖ Despite the landing setback, the lander's systems and sensors functioned successfully during descent and demonstrated technologies such as variable thrust propulsion.
- ❖ The Chandrayaan-2 Orbiter remained healthy and operational with all payloads functioning normally.
- ❖ Chandrayaan-2 carried eight scientific payloads to study the Moon's surface geology, mineral composition, and exosphere, enhancing knowledge from earlier lunar missions.

11. Shangri-La Dialogue:

Context: China said on Thursday it will send a delegation of scholars from its Army's study institutions to attend Asia's premier security forum in Singapore. The Shangri-La Dialogue, Asia's top international defence summit, kicks off in the city-state on Friday.

About Shangri-La Dialogue:

- ❖ The Shangri-La Dialogue is Asia's premier defence and security summit.
- ❖ It brings together defence ministers, military chiefs, policymakers, and strategic experts from across the world.
- ❖ The dialogue was launched in 2002.
- ❖ It has evolved into the most influential multilateral security forum in the Asia-Pacific region.
- ❖ It is held annually in June in Singapore's Shangri-La Hotel.
- ❖ The summit is organized by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), London.
- ❖ It is co-organized by Singapore's Ministry of Defence.
- ❖ The agenda focuses on security developments in the Indo-Pacific/Asia-Pacific region.
- ❖ It discusses both traditional and non-traditional security challenges.
- ❖ Traditional security issues include territorial disputes and military cooperation.
- ❖ Non-traditional security issues include terrorism, cybersecurity, and climate change.
- ❖ The dialogue reflects the security concerns and cooperation needs of the Asia-Pacific region.
- ❖ It consists of open plenary discussions and closed-door breakout meetings.
- ❖ Open sessions promote transparency, mutual understanding, and strategic trust.
- ❖ Closed-door meetings enable detailed negotiations and confidential discussions on sensitive issues.

12. German-Dutch command centre known as "IGNC":

Context: Germany and the Netherlands will set up a joint tactical headquarters in the Baltics this year to command forces on NATO's eastern flank and help deter Russia.

More details:

- ❖ The joint German-Dutch command centre known as IGNC will "assume a command role on NATO's eastern flank, specifically in the region Estonia and Latvia" in coming months, the German Defence Ministry said in a statement.

- ❖ “The deployment of an additional tactical headquarters to the region strengthens the cohesion of NATO and supports the deterrence of Russia,” .
- ❖ 1GNC is a command centre that can control up to 50,000 troops if needed.
- ❖ Its tasks include planning and running military exercises, planning for possible conflict and leading forces if a war breaks out.
- ❖ The unit, the German-Netherlands Corps, is headquartered in Muenster, Germany, and deploys from there for NATO missions when required.
- ❖ Currently, NATO forces in the Baltic region come under the command of a single headquarters in the Polish city of Szczecin.

About NATO:

Alphabetical list of NATO member countries



- ❖ NATO stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- ❖ It is an intergovernmental military alliance formed for collective security and defence.
- ❖ NATO was established on 4 April 1949 through the North Atlantic Treaty (Washington Treaty).
- ❖ NATO follows the principle of collective defence under Article 5 of the treaty.
- ❖ Article 5 states that an attack on one member is considered an attack on all members.
- ❖ NATO’s headquarters is located in Brussels, Belgium.
- ❖ The alliance aims to maintain peace, security, and stability among member countries.
- ❖ NATO protects members against external military threats.
- ❖ It focuses on crisis management using diplomatic and military measures.
- ❖ NATO strengthens partnerships with non-member countries for global stability.
- ❖ The alliance promotes military modernization and strategic preparedness.
- ❖ NATO originally had 12 founding member countries in 1949.
- ❖ Founding members included the United States, United Kingdom, France, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal.
- ❖ As of 2026, NATO has 32 member countries.
- ❖ Finland became the 31st member on 4 April 2023.
- ❖ Sweden became the 32nd and newest member on 7 March 2024.

Quick Bites:

- ☐ The President of India, Smt Droupadi Murmu presented the 'President of India's Police Colour' to the Sikkim Police. The President of India's Police Colour (also known as Rashtrapati ka Nishan) is the highest ceremonial honour the President can bestow upon a state, union territory, or central police force in India. It recognizes exceptional long-term service, courage, discipline, and professionalism.
- ☐ Indian Navy's Sail Training Ship (STS) INS Sudarshini arrived at Antigua on 27 May 2026 after successfully completing a historic trans-Atlantic passage as part of the ongoing Lokayan 26 expedition. The voyage marks the first Atlantic crossing by INS Sudarshini, while the last such crossing was undertaken by INS Tarangini in 2007. Lokayan 26 is a 10-month, 22,000-nautical-mile global expedition by the Indian Navy's sail training ship, INS Sudarshini.
- ☐ The iconic Indian Air Force formation aerobatic team, the Suryakiran Aerobatic Team, marked its 30th Anniversary at Air Force Station Bidar on 26 May 2026. The occasion commemorated three glorious decades of inspiring the nation through precision aerobatics and exceptional airmanship.
- ☐ Kazipet rail manufacturing unit in Telangana of Indian Railways is on the verge of completion. This is a versatile railway rolling stock manufacturing unit. To begin with, Kazipet will manufacture 200 intercity trains in the next 5 years.
- ☐ The Supreme Court of India declared access to trauma care an integral part of the Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
- ☐ India's first solar power projects operated by women's self-help groups were launched in Telangana on 27 May 2026. A 1 MW solar power plant was inaugurated at Venkatapuram village in Errupalem mandal of Khammam district under the Indira Mahila Shakti scheme.
- ☐ Russia and Kazakhstan signed an agreement on 28 May 2026 for the construction of Kazakhstan's first nuclear power plant.
- ☐ The 35th meeting of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs (WMCC) was held in Beijing, where India and China held constructive and forward-looking discussions on border delimitation and boundary management issues.

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