

## CCI APPROVAL: ACQUISITION OF GVK ENERGY LTD BY ADANI POWER LTD

**Context:**

The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has cleared the **100% share capital acquisition** of GVK Energy Limited (Target) by Adani Power Limited (Acquirer).

**KEY EXAM FACTS:**

- **Legal Framework:** This acquisition was conducted under the **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016**, as part of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP).
- **The Acquirer (Adani Power Ltd):**
  - India's largest private thermal power producer.
  - Operates thermal plants across multiple states (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, etc.) and a 40 MW solar plant in Gujarat.
- **The Target (GVK Energy Ltd):**
  - A subsidiary of GVK Power and Infrastructure Ltd.
  - Significant Asset: Operates a **330 MW Hydroelectric Power Project** located in **Srinagar, Uttarakhand** (via its subsidiary AHPL).

**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS FOR ASPIRANTS:**

Entity/Term	Relevance
<b>CCI (Competition Commission of India)</b>	A <b>statutory body</b> established under the <b>Competition Act, 2002</b> . It ensures fair market competition and prevents activities that have an adverse effect on competition (AAEC) in India.
<b>IBC (2016)</b>	A dedicated law to resolve insolvency for corporates, individuals, and partnership firms in a time-bound manner to maximize value of assets.
<b>Strategic Shift</b>	This acquisition highlights Adani Power's expansion into the <b>Hydroelectric power sector</b> , diversifying its portfolio beyond thermal and solar energy.

## QUICK RECAP FOR MCQS:

1. **Which body approved the deal?** Competition Commission of India (CCI).
2. **What percentage of GVK Energy was acquired?** 100%.
3. **Where is the specific GVK hydroelectric project located?** Srinagar, Uttarakhand.
4. **Capacity of the hydro project?** 330 MW.

## NSIC TECHNOLOGY CUM COMMON FACILITY CENTRE (TCFC) - BENGALURU

## Context:

'NSIC Technology cum Common Facility Centre' (TCFC) at the **Peenya Industrial Area**, Bengaluru.

## KEY EXAM FACTS:

- **Implementing Agency:** National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME.
- **Location:** Peenya Industrial Area, Bengaluru. (Known as one of the largest industrial clusters in Asia).
- **Estimated Cost:** Approximately **₹46 Crore**.
- **Core Facilities:**
  - Advanced Material Testing Laboratories.
  - **Industry 4.0** solutions and Advanced Drone Technology.
  - Industrial automation infrastructure and incubation support.
  - Skill development and training centers for youth.

## IMPORTANT CONCEPTS FOR ASPIRANTS:

Entity/Term	Relevance
NSIC	<b>National Small Industries Corporation.</b> Established in 1955, it is a Mini Ratna PSU. Its primary mandate is to promote, aid, and foster the growth of MSMEs in India.
TCFC	<b>Technology cum Common Facility Centre.</b> Since small units cannot afford expensive high-tech machinery individually, TCFCs provide shared access to advanced technology and testing tools.

Entity/Term	Relevance
<b>Industry 4.0</b>	Refers to the <b>Fourth Industrial Revolution</b> , focusing on interconnectivity, automation, machine learning (AI), and real-time data (IoT) in manufacturing.
<b>Peenya (Bengaluru)</b>	A critical manufacturing hub. Strengthening this cluster directly impacts India's manufacturing GDP and export quality.

#### STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- Bridging the Tech Gap:** It helps MSMEs adopt expensive modern technologies without high capital investment.
- Aatmanirbhar Bharat:** By enhancing local testing and quality control, it reduces dependency on foreign components and services.
- Future-Ready Workforce:** Training in drones and automation ensures that the labor force is skilled for modern industrial demands.

#### QUICK RECAP FOR MCQS:

- Where was the new NSIC TCFC foundation stone laid?** Peenya, Bengaluru.
- Which PSU is establishing the center?** National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC).
- What is the project's estimated budget?** ₹46 Crore.
- Which modern technologies are highlighted?** Industry 4.0 and Drone Technology.

#### NATIONAL FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AWARDS - 2026

##### Context:

On the occasion of **International Nurses Day (May 12)**, the President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, presented the National Florence Nightingale Awards for the year 2026 to nursing personnel at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

#### KEY EXAM FACTS:

- Objective:** To recognize and honor the meritorious and selfless services rendered by nursing professionals to society.

- **Institution Year:** The awards were instituted in **1973**.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
- **Eligibility:** The awards are given to Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), and Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) working in Central, State/UTs, and Voluntary Organizations.

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS FOR ASPIRANTS:

Entity/Term	Relevance
<b>Florence Nightingale</b>	Known as " <b>The Lady with the Lamp</b> ", she is considered the founder of modern nursing. Her birthday (May 12) is celebrated as International Nurses Day.
<b>Role of Nursing</b>	Nursing personnel are often the primary point of contact in healthcare, playing a crucial role in patient care, community health, and achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC).
<b>Significance</b>	This award is the <b>highest national honor</b> for nurses in India, emphasizing the government's commitment to strengthening the nursing workforce.

QUICK RECAP FOR MCQS:

1. **Which Ministry confers the National Florence Nightingale Awards?** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2. **In which year were these awards instituted?** 1973.
3. **When is International Nurses Day observed?** May 12.
4. **Who is known as the pioneer of modern nursing?** Florence Nightingale.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE:

- **Health Infrastructure:** These awards boost the morale of frontline healthcare workers who are essential for the delivery of quality healthcare, especially in challenging and rural areas.
- **Recognition of Dedication:** It highlights the "service with compassion" aspect of the nursing profession, which is a pillar of the Indian healthcare system.

INDIA - IFAD: COUNTRY STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAMME (COSOP 2026-2033)

**Context:**

The Government of India and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) launched a new eight-year **Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP)** for the period **2026–2033** to bolster the rural economy.

**KEY EXAM FACTS:**

- **Duration:** 2026 to 2033 (8 years).
- **Strategic Alignment:** Aligned with the **Viksit Bharat@2047** vision.
- **Core Objectives:**
  - Enhancing rural incomes and socio-economic resilience.
  - Scaling sustainable livelihood opportunities.
  - Strengthening climate-resilient value chains.
- **Major Agreement:** A strategic partnership agreement was signed between **IFAD and NABARD** on the sidelines of the launch to strengthen rural finance and agricultural innovation.

**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS FOR ASPIRANTS:**

Entity/Term	Relevance
IFAD	<b>International Fund for Agricultural Development.</b> A specialized agency of the <b>United Nations</b> dedicated to eradicating poverty and hunger in rural areas. HQ: <b>Rome, Italy.</b>
COSOP Strategy	Focuses on two pillars: (1) Climate and economic resilience of rural communities; (2) Knowledge sharing of Indian development models with the <b>Global South.</b>
Global South Cooperation	India aims to share its successful models (Digital Agriculture, Inclusive Finance, FPOs) with partner countries in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America.
Institutional Platforms	Uses Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), and cooperatives as primary vehicles for delivery.

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### STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE:

1. **Climate Resilience:** Equips the agricultural sector to withstand economic shocks and climate change through better technology and institutional support.
  2. **Women's Empowerment:** Prioritizes large-scale financial inclusion of women and supports women-led enterprises via e-commerce and value addition.
  3. **Knowledge Leadership:** Positions India as a global mentor in rural development, facilitating "South-South Cooperation."
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### QUICK RECAP FOR MCQS:

1. **What is the duration of the new India-IFAD COSOP? 2026–2033 (8 years).**
2. **Where is the headquarters of IFAD located? Rome, Italy.**
3. **With which Indian institution did IFAD sign a partnership during this event? NABARD.**
4. **Which vision is this programme integrated with? Viksit Bharat@2047.**

### IPC MOUS WITH STATE PHARMACY COUNCILS (2026)

#### Context:

The **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)**, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, signed three Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the State Pharmacy Councils of **Bihar, Maharashtra, and Mizoram** to strengthen medicine safety and rational drug use.

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### KEY EXAM FACTS:

- **Partnering States:** Bihar, Maharashtra, and Mizoram.
  - **Primary Objective:** To promote the **Rational Use of Medicines**, enhance **Pharmacovigilance**, and advance patient safety initiatives.
  - **National Formulary of India (NFI):** The collaboration aims for the wider adoption of NFI among pharmacists and making it a mandatory reference document in hospital pharmacies.
  - **Pharmacovigilance (PvPI):** Strengthening the reporting of **Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs)** and establishing ADR Monitoring Centres (AMCs).
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### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS FOR ASPIRANTS:

Entity/Term	Relevance
IPC	<b>Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission.</b> Sets standards for all drugs manufactured, sold, and consumed in India. HQ: <b>Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.</b>
PvPI	<b>Pharmacovigilance Programme of India.</b> A national program focused on monitoring the safety of medicines and identifying ADRs.
ADR Reporting	Mechanism to report unexpected or harmful effects of drugs. Pharmacists are encouraged to be active participants in this surveillance.
Rational Use	Ensuring patients receive medications appropriate to their clinical needs, in doses that meet their requirements, for an adequate period, and at the lowest cost.

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#### STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE:

1. **Healthcare Systems:** Reinforces medicine safety surveillance systems across the country by decentralizing monitoring through state councils.
2. **Professional Competency:** Jointly organizing workshops and continuing education for pharmacists to keep them updated on pharmacopoeial standards.
3. **Public Awareness:** Focused outreach programs to educate both professionals and the public on medicine safety and regulatory standards.

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#### QUICK RECAP FOR MCQS:

1. **Which states signed MoUs with IPC in May 2026?** Bihar, Maharashtra, and Mizoram.
2. **Where is the headquarters of the IPC?** Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
3. **What is the primary role of the NFI?** To act as an official manual for the safe and evidence-based use of medicines.
4. **Which program is responsible for monitoring Adverse Drug Reactions in India?** PvPI (Pharmacovigilance Programme of India).