UPSC Daily Current Affairs| One Liners 11-11-2026

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Government Policies & Interventions

Continuation of Stand-Up India Scheme

• **Approved by –** Union Cabinet
• **Extended period –** 5 years (up to 31 March 2031)
• **Aim –** To promote entrepreneurship among women, SCs and STs.

Stand-Up India Scheme

• **Launched in –** April 2016.
• **Nodal Ministry –** Ministry of Finance.
• **Objective –** To promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion among Women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).
• **Target –** Minimum **2.5 lakh additional beneficiaries** over 5 years.
• **Achievement –** Facilitated loans to over **2.75 lakh entrepreneurs** since launch.
• **Eligible Borrowers –** Women and SC/ST entrepreneurs setting up *Greenfield enterprises (first-time ventures).*
• **Eligible Sectors –** Manufacturing, Services, Trading and Agriculture-allied activities.
• **Loan Amount –** Above Rs.10 lakh and up to Rs.1 crore.
• **Nature of Loan –** Composite loan (Term Loan + Working Capital) or Term Loan.
• **Loan Coverage –** Up to 85% of project cost.
• **Credit Guarantee –** 85% of loan amount; standard guarantee fee of 0.50%.
• **Recent Approval –** Credit Guarantee Corpus of Rs.4,111 crore.

International Relations and Issues

UAE Launches Digital ATA Carnet System – 2026

• The UAE launched the electronic ATA Carnet (eATA Carnet) system, becoming the *1st country outside Europe to adopt the paperless customs facility.*

• **Supported by –** Dubai Chambers, in coordination with customs authorities and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

• **Key Features**

- Enables electronic issuance and processing of ATA Carnets using digital declarations and QR codes.
- Provides digital notifications and transaction histories for improved transparency and tracking.
- Simplifies temporary imports and exports by reducing paperwork, clearance time and business costs.
- Facilitates the movement of goods and equipment for exhibitions, trade fairs, conferences and professional activities.
- Dubai Chamber of Commerce is implementing the system as the UAE's National Guaranteeing and Issuing Association.

ATA Carnet – Passport for Goods

• An **international customs document** that permits temporary import of eligible goods into participating countries without payment of customs duties and taxes.

• Goods must be **re-exported** within the prescribed period.

• **Validity –** *Up to 1 year*, with repeated use across multiple participating countries.

• Eliminates the need for separate customs guarantees in each participating country.

• **Goods coverage**

- Commercial samples.
- Professional equipment.
- Broadcasting and filming equipment.
- Goods intended for exhibitions and trade fairs.

Not covered - *Consumable and perishable goods.*

International Context

• In June 2026, eATA Carnet was rolled out across 30 countries, including:

- All 27 European Union member states.
- Norway.
- Switzerland.
- United Kingdom.

• The ICC expects the global transition to digital ATA Carnet procedures to be completed by 1 January 2028.

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting 2026

• **Held in –** St. John’s, Antigua and Barbuda, from 1 to 4 November 2026.

• **Hosted by –** Antigua and Barbuda (making it the smallest nation ever to host a CHOGM).

• **Chaired by –** Prime Minister Gaston Browne of Antigua and Barbuda.

• **Theme –** "Accelerating Partnerships and Investment for a Prosperous Commonwealth".

• **Participants –** More than 4,000 delegates representing the 56 member states of the Commonwealth.

• **Core Focus Areas** – Trade and investment, climate resilience, sustainable development, equality, and reparatory justice.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR) – United Nations Human Rights Council

• The United States is set to become *the 1st country to completely refuse participation in its UPR* under the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC).
• **UPR –** A mechanism to periodically examine the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States.
• **Review Frequency –** Generally once every 4–5 years.
• **Conducted through –** UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland.
• **Review Process –** Countries present their human rights records and respond to questions and recommendations from other member states.
• **Aim –** To improve human rights protection through constructive dialogue and recommendations.
• **Key Highlights**
• **Reason for Boycott –** The Trump administration withdrew from the UNHRC, alleging anti-US and anti-Israel bias and failure to address serious human rights violations.
• **Scheduled Review –** Originally scheduled for November 2025 but postponed to November 2026.
• **Impact of US Boycott –** May undermine the credibility of the UPR mechanism and encourage other countries to avoid international human rights scrutiny.

UN Human Rights Council

• **Established in –** 2006.
• **Headquarters –** Geneva, Switzerland.
• **Membership –** 47 Member States, elected by the UN General Assembly.
• **UPR Coverage –** Applies to all 193 UN Member States, irrespective of their membership in the Human Rights Council.
• **Nature –** State-driven, cooperative and universal human rights review mechanism.

Economy

Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Auditor's Report) Order (MSCARO), 2026

• **Notified by** – Ministry of Cooperation.
• **Legal Basis –** Section 73(6) of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002, empowered by the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023.
• **Objectives**
- To strengthen transparency, financial discipline, accountability and good governance in Multi-State Co-operative Societies (MSCS).
- To introduce a uniform, structured and risk-based statutory audit reporting framework.
• **Modelled on –** Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) applicable to companies.
• **Formulation –** Based on inputs from RBI, ICAI, CAG and Multi-State Cooperative Societies.
• **Standardised Reporting –** Auditors must provide structured Yes/No responses with remarks on financial, administrative, governance and statutory compliance.
• **Financial Monitoring -** Covers NPAs, overdue loans, liquidity, deposits, advances, repayment defaults and borrowings.
• **Governance Oversight –** Examines Board composition, directors' eligibility, AGM/Board meetings, statutory committees and related-party transactions.
• **Member Protection –** Verification of investments, utilisation of funds, share capital and membership records.
• **Regulatory Supervision –** Enables the *Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS)* to identify high-risk societies and undertake targeted inspections and corrective action.
• **Technology Integration** – CRCS Portal facilitates automated scrutiny, risk scoring, dashboards and AI-based monitoring.
• **Additional Compliance –** Cybersecurity and anti-money laundering (PMLA) requirements, wherever applicable.



China's Trade Surplus Crosses $1 Trillion (2026)

• China's trade surplus crossed $1 trillion during January–October 2026, reaching the milestone earlier than in 2025, according to the General Administration of Customs (GAC).



• **Major Concerns**

- **Global Trade Imbalance –** Rising Chinese exports may widen trade deficits of trading partners.
- **Protectionism** – Concerns over cheaper Chinese goods crowding out domestic industries.
- **Domestic Weakness –** Sluggish domestic consumption and prolonged property-sector crisis increase dependence on exports.
- **Trade Tensions –** Growing trade friction with the US and EU.

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Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report 2026

• It offers a *comprehensive assessment of global progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4).*

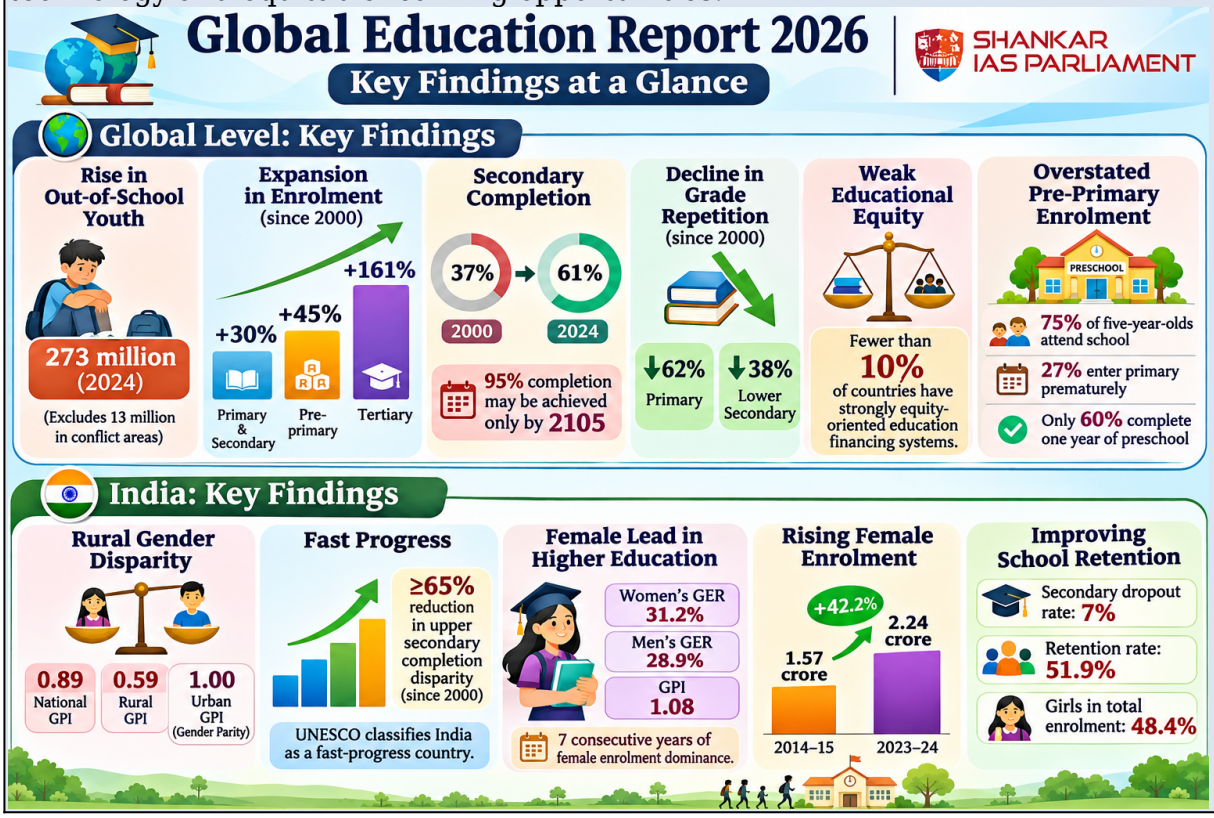
• **Annually published by –** UNESCO

• **Objective –** To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all by 2030.

• **2026 Focus –** Access and equity in education, especially for marginalised and vulnerable learners.

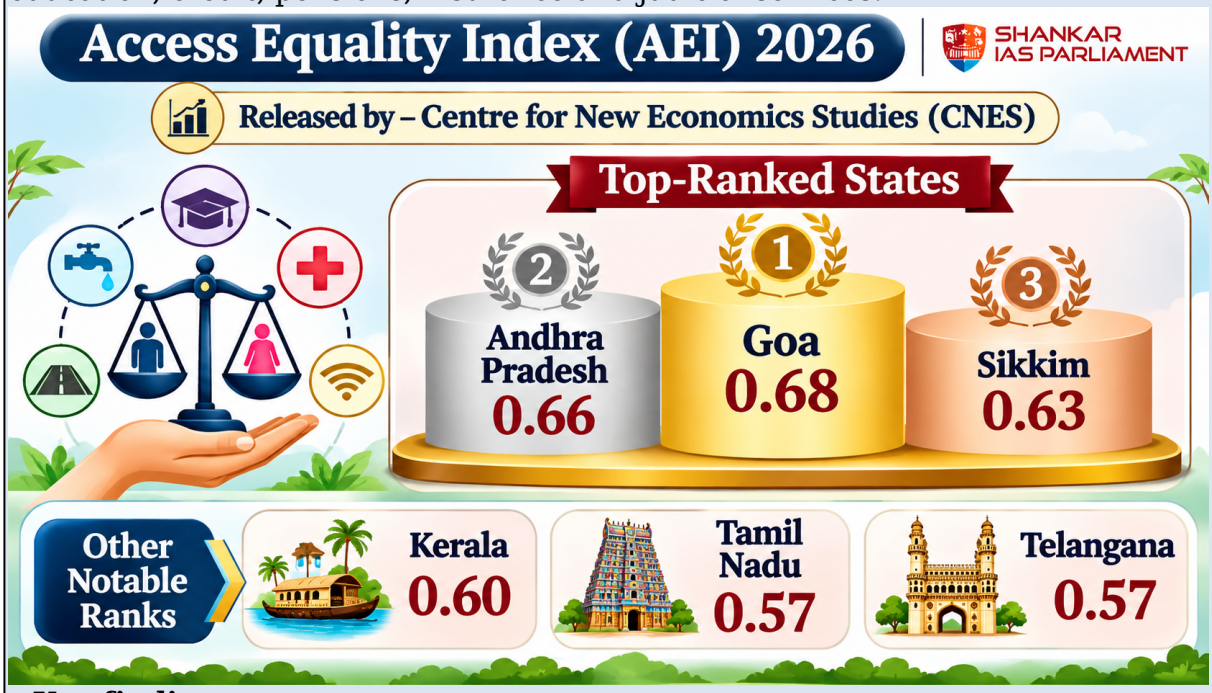
• **Coverage –** Early childhood, primary, secondary and post-secondary education.

• **Key Assessment Areas –** Education financing, teacher quality, infrastructure, technology and equitable learning opportunities.



Access Equality Index 2026

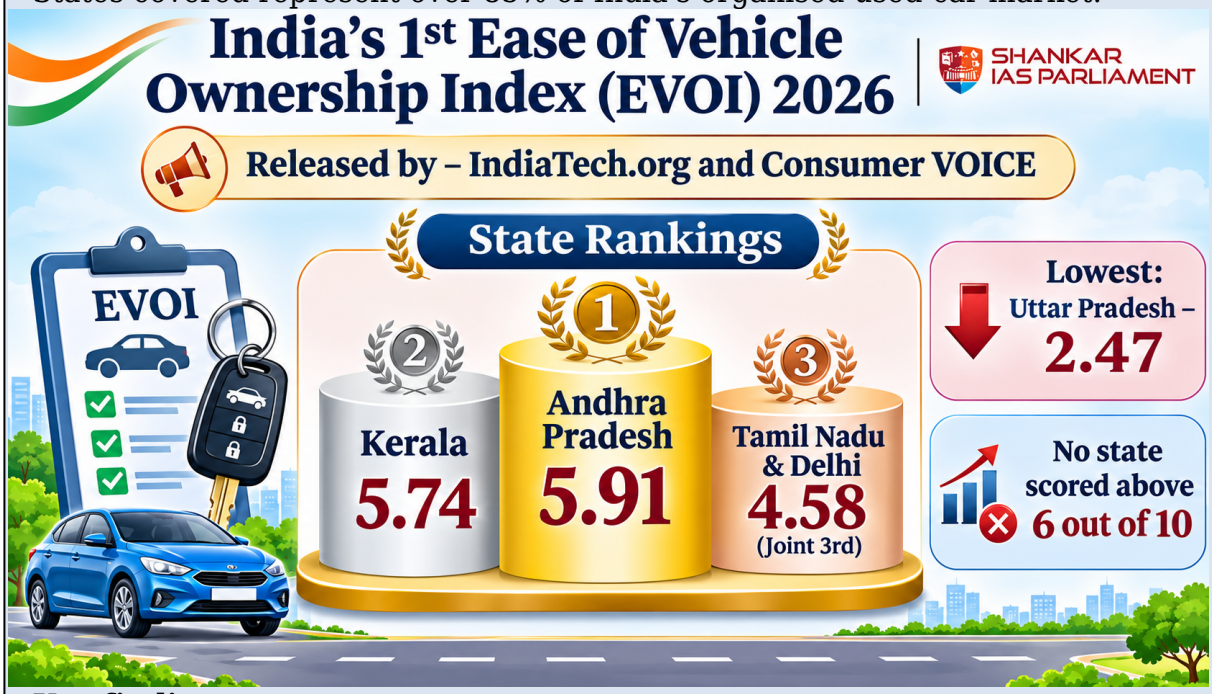
• **Released by –** Centre for New Economics Studies (CNES), O.P. Jindal Global University.
• It evaluates 28 Indian states on their effectiveness in providing equitable access to opportunities and public goods.
• It evaluates states across **5 pillars**, with equal weightage:
  - Basic infrastructure
  - Healthcare
  - Education
  - Socio-economic security
  - Legal services
• **Based on –** 23 domains and 60 indicators.
• Measures access to drinking water, sanitation, housing, clean energy, healthcare, education, credit, pensions, insurance and judicial services.



• **Key findings**
  - Andhra Pradesh ranks 13th in per capita income, but 2nd in access equality.
  - Its actual access score (0.66) exceeded its income-based expected score (0.51), recording the highest positive differential (+0.15) among states.
  - Ranked 1st in socio-economic security, with a score of 0.69.
• **Significance –** It highlights that equitable access to public services depends not only on income but also on effective governance and resource distribution.

India’s 1st Ease of Vehicle Ownership Index (EVOI) 2026

• It assesses the ease of buying, selling and transferring pre-owned vehicles.
• **Released by –** IndiaTech.org and Consumer VOICE.
• **6 parameters –** Policy and regulation, digital infrastructure, process efficiency, transparency, dealer support, cost and affordability.
• **Based on** – Surveys of 1,000+ buyers and sellers, stakeholder interviews and review of motor vehicle rules.
• States covered represent over 85% of India's organised used-car market.



• **Key findings**
  - Cost was the weakest parameter; 12 of 15 states scored below 3.5.
  - Informal payments can increase ownership transfer costs to nearly 10 times the official fee.
  - 39% of sellers had pending RC transfers; only 9.6% completed transfers within two weeks.
  - 28.1% received challans or legal notices even after selling their vehicles.
  - RC transfer timelines range from 7–10 days in Andhra Pradesh to over 30 days in Uttar Pradesh.
• **Recommendations**
  - Time-bound digital RC transfers and road-tax refunds.
  - Accept DigiLocker and mParivahan documents across RTOs.
  - Integrate banks with VAHAN for automatic hypothecation removal.
  - Promote a national framework of ‘One Bharat, One Road Tax’.

Adolescent Physical Inactivity – WHO Report (2026)

• WHO released estimates (4 November 2026) highlighting widespread physical inactivity among adolescents worldwide
• **Published in –** The Lancet Global Health.
• **Key Findings**
• **Global Inactivity –** Nearly 240 million adolescents (11–17 years), or one in four, reported zero active days in a week.
Definition of Active Day – *At least 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA).*
• **Daily Activity** – Only 14% of adolescents were physically active for at least 60 minutes on all 7 days.
• **Global Average –** 2.7 active days per week.
• **Gender Gap (2025) –** 28% of girls reported zero active days, compared to 22% of boys.
• **Study Coverage –** 389 population-based surveys covering over 3.2 million adolescents across 140 countries and territories.
• **Progress –** Little improvement in adolescent physical activity over the past 15 years.
• **Highest Activity –** Serbia, Canada, Ireland, Kazakhstan and Finland (4.5–4.8 active days/week).
• **Lowest Activity –** Cambodia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Nepal, Gabon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania and Jordan (1.7–1.9 days/week).
• **2030 Target –** No country is on track to achieve the global target of reducing physical inactivity by 15%.
• **WHO Recommendations**
- Promote safe schools, public spaces and community sports programmes.
- Improve access to walking and cycling infrastructure.
- Address gender-based barriers to physical activity, particularly among girls.

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