



Daily PIB Summary

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1. INDIAHANDMADE: A DIGITAL PLATFORM FOR INDIA'S CRAFT HERITAGE



- Indiahandmade is a digital marketplace that showcases authentic Indian handicrafts and handloom products.
- The platform provides artisans with direct market access, reducing dependence on intermediaries and improving income opportunities.
- It promotes traditional craftsmanship while preserving India's diverse cultural heritage.
- Digital integration enhances visibility of artisans and expands domestic as well as international market reach.
- The initiative supports rural livelihoods, women artisans, and micro-enterprises engaged in traditional crafts.
- It complements the Government's efforts to promote self-reliance, digital commerce, and inclusive economic growth.
- The platform also contributes to the development of the creative economy through technology-enabled marketing.
- It strengthens India's global image as a hub of traditional arts and crafts.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Indiahandmade

- Digital platform for promoting:

- Handicrafts.
 - Handloom products.
 - Artisan enterprises.
- Facilitates:
 - Digital marketing.
 - Market access.
 - Promotion of traditional crafts.
 - Consumer awareness.

Handicrafts Sector

- Labour-intensive sector providing employment to millions of artisans.
- Characterized by:
 - Traditional skills.
 - Cultural diversity.
 - Rural and household-based production.
 - Export potential.

Handloom Sector

- One of the largest sources of rural employment after agriculture.
- Produces eco-friendly and sustainable textile products.
- Preserves traditional weaving techniques and regional identities.

Role of Digital Platforms

- Improve market accessibility.
- Enhance transparency.
- Promote e-commerce.
- Expand export opportunities.
- Enable direct producer-to-consumer interaction.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Platform:** Indiahandmade.
- **Objective:** Promote Indian handicrafts and handloom products through digital technology.
- **Beneficiaries:** Artisans, weavers, self-help groups, and rural enterprises.
- **Economic Significance:** Enhances income generation and employment in the craft sector.



- **Cultural Significance:** Preserves traditional craftsmanship and India's intangible cultural heritage.
- **Digital Impact:** Expands market access and strengthens e-commerce participation.
- **Challenges:** Digital literacy, logistics, product standardization, and global competition.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen digital capacity building, improve branding, expand export promotion, and integrate artisans with digital payment and logistics ecosystems.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Indiahandmade:** Digital platform promoting Indian handicrafts and handloom products.
- **Handloom:** Fabric produced using manually operated looms.
- **Handicrafts:** Products primarily made by hand using traditional skills.
- **Creative Economy:** Economic activities based on creativity, culture, and intellectual capital.
- **GI Tag (Geographical Indication):** Protects products originating from a specific geographical region possessing unique characteristics.
- **One District One Product (ODOP):** Initiative promoting district-specific products.
- **Self-Help Group (SHG):** Community-based group promoting savings, credit, and livelihood activities.
- **E-commerce:** Buying and selling goods and services through digital platforms.
- **Value Addition:** Increasing the economic value of products through design, branding, or processing.
- **Cultural Heritage:** Tangible and intangible traditions passed from one generation to another.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Handloom products are manufactured using manually operated looms.

2. A Geographical Indication (GI) tag identifies products possessing qualities linked to a specific geographical region.
3. The handicrafts sector is a labour-intensive sector contributing to rural employment and preservation of traditional skills.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

2. ENVOYS OF SIX NATIONS PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA





- Presentation of credentials is a formal diplomatic procedure through which foreign envoys are officially recognized by the receiving State.
- It enables ambassadors and high commissioners to formally assume their diplomatic responsibilities in India.
- Such ceremonies reinforce bilateral relations and facilitate political, economic, cultural, and strategic cooperation.
- Diplomatic engagements contribute to strengthening India's foreign policy objectives and international partnerships.
- Accredited envoys play a key role in promoting trade, investment, cultural exchanges, and multilateral cooperation.
- The ceremony reflects India's commitment to maintaining strong diplomatic ties with partner countries.
- It also strengthens institutional channels for dialogue and international collaboration.
- Regular diplomatic exchanges contribute to regional stability and global cooperation.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Presentation of Credentials

- Formal diplomatic ceremony in which an ambassador or high commissioner presents **Letters of Credence** to the Head of State.
- Marks the official recognition of the envoy by the receiving country.
- Enables the envoy to discharge official diplomatic functions.

Letters of Credence

- Formal document issued by the Head of State of the sending country.
- Introduces and authorizes the ambassador or high commissioner to represent the sending State.

Ambassador and High Commissioner

- **Ambassador:** Diplomatic representative between countries that are not members of the Commonwealth.
- **High Commissioner:** Diplomatic representative exchanged between Commonwealth countries.

President of India

- Head of the Indian State.
- Receives foreign ambassadors and high commissioners under established diplomatic protocol.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Presentation of credentials by envoys of six nations.
- **Venue:** Rashtrapati Bhavan.
- **Purpose:** Formal commencement of diplomatic assignments in India.
- **Diplomatic Significance:** Strengthens bilateral relations and international cooperation.
- **Governance Impact:** Supports India's foreign policy and diplomatic engagement.
- **Strategic Importance:** Facilitates cooperation in trade, investment, security, and cultural exchanges.
- **Challenges:** Addressing evolving geopolitical and global economic challenges through sustained diplomacy.
- **Way Forward:** Deepen bilateral partnerships, expand people-to-people exchanges, and strengthen cooperation across strategic sectors.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Letters of Credence:** Official document through which a Head of State accredits an ambassador to another State.
- **Ambassador:** Diplomatic representative between non-Commonwealth countries.
- **High Commissioner:** Diplomatic representative exchanged between Commonwealth countries.



- **Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations: 1961.**
- **Diplomatic Immunity:** Protection granted to diplomats for effective performance of official functions.
- **Agrément:** Prior consent of the receiving State before appointment of an ambassador.
- **Ministry of External Affairs (MEA):** Nodal ministry for India's foreign relations.
- **Rashtrapati Bhavan:** Official residence of the President of India.
- **Head of State:** President of India.
- **Diplomatic Mission:** Official representation of one State in another.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Letters of Credence are presented by an ambassador to the Head of State of the receiving country.
2. High Commissioners are exchanged between Commonwealth countries.
3. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted in 1961.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

3. HIGH-RESOLUTION RADIO STUDY REVEALS WIDESPREAD FAINT BLACK HOLE ACTIVITY IN NEARBY GALAXIES



- The study detected weak radio emissions from numerous nearby galaxies, indicating previously unnoticed black hole activity.
- These emissions originate from **supermassive black holes** located at the centres of galaxies.
- The findings suggest that low-level black hole activity is a common phase in galaxy evolution rather than an exception.
- Understanding such activity improves knowledge of galaxy formation, star formation, and the interaction between black holes and their host galaxies.
- High-resolution radio astronomy enables scientists to observe celestial phenomena obscured in visible wavelengths.
- The discovery contributes to advancing observational astrophysics and deep-space research.
- It also demonstrates the importance of next-generation radio telescopes in studying the Universe.
- The findings enrich scientific understanding of cosmic evolution and black hole physics.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Black Hole

- A region in space where gravity is so strong that not even light can escape.
- Formed after the gravitational collapse of massive stars or through the growth of supermassive black holes at galactic centres.

Supermassive Black Hole (SMBH)

- Present at the centre of most large galaxies.
- Mass ranges from **millions to billions of times** the mass of the Sun.
- Influences the evolution and dynamics of its host galaxy.

Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN)

- Extremely luminous central region of a galaxy powered by matter falling into a supermassive black hole.
- Emits radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum, including radio waves.

Radio Astronomy

- Studies celestial objects by detecting **radio waves** emitted from space.
- Enables observation of objects hidden by dust and gas in visible light.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Discovery:** Widespread faint black hole activity detected in nearby galaxies.
- **Technique:** High-resolution radio astronomy observations.
- **Scientific Significance:** Reveals that low-level black hole activity is common in galaxies.
- **Astronomical Impact:** Improves understanding of galaxy evolution and supermassive black holes.
- **Technology Significance:** Demonstrates the capability of advanced radio telescopes in deep-space observations.
- **Research Importance:** Enhances knowledge of black hole growth and galaxy dynamics.

- **Challenges:** Detecting extremely weak radio emissions and interpreting complex astronomical data.
- **Way Forward:** Expand high-resolution radio surveys, develop next-generation telescopes, and integrate multi-wavelength observations for comprehensive galaxy studies.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Black Hole:** Region where escape velocity exceeds the speed of light.
- **Supermassive Black Hole (SMBH):** Black hole with millions to billions of solar masses found at galactic centres.
- **Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN):** Bright central region powered by accretion onto a supermassive black hole.
- **Accretion Disk:** Rotating disk of matter spiralling into a black hole.
- **Event Horizon:** Boundary beyond which nothing can escape a black hole.
- **Radio Waves:** Longest wavelength and lowest frequency region of the electromagnetic spectrum.
- **Radio Telescope:** Instrument used to detect radio emissions from celestial objects.
- **Galaxy:** Massive system of stars, gas, dust, dark matter, and a central black hole.
- **Light-Year:** Distance travelled by light in one year (≈ 9.46 trillion km).
- **Electromagnetic Spectrum:** Includes radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays, and gamma rays.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Supermassive black holes are commonly found at the centres of large galaxies.
2. Radio astronomy studies celestial objects by detecting radio waves emitted from space.
3. The event horizon is the boundary beyond which nothing, including light, can escape a black hole.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

4. REPORT OF THE EXPERT

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY STATISTICS RELEASED



- The Expert Committee has proposed a comprehensive framework for compiling reliable, consistent, and internationally comparable energy statistics.
- The report recommends harmonizing energy data across sectors such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, electricity, and renewable energy.
- Improved energy statistics will enhance policy formulation, energy planning, and monitoring of the energy transition.
- The recommendations support better assessment of energy security, efficiency, and sustainability.
- A robust statistical framework will facilitate national and international reporting obligations.
- The report aligns India's energy accounting practices with globally accepted statistical standards.

- Reliable energy data is essential for informed decision-making in climate policy, infrastructure planning, and economic development.
- The initiative strengthens data-driven governance in the energy sector.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Energy Statistics

- I. Systematic collection, compilation, and dissemination of data on:
 - A. Energy production.
 - B. Consumption.
 - C. Transformation.
 - D. Trade.
 - E. Stocks.
 - F. Energy efficiency.

Purpose of Energy Statistics

- Support evidence-based policymaking.
- Monitor energy security.
- Assess energy demand and supply.
- Track clean energy transition.
- Facilitate international reporting.

Energy Balance

- I. Comprehensive accounting framework showing:
 - A. Energy production.
 - B. Imports.
 - C. Exports.
 - D. Transformation.
 - E. Final consumption.
 - F. Losses.

International Standards

- **International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES).**
- **System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).**
- **United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Report:** Expert Committee on Energy Statistics.
- **Objective:** Strengthen India's energy statistics framework.
- **Coverage:** Coal, petroleum, natural gas, electricity, renewable energy, and other energy sources.
- **Policy Significance:** Improves evidence-based energy planning and governance.
- **Strategic Importance:** Supports energy security and clean energy transition.
- **Economic Impact:** Enables efficient infrastructure planning and investment decisions.
- **Challenges:** Data standardization, inter-agency coordination, and timely reporting.
- **Way Forward:** Adopt international statistical standards, strengthen institutional coordination, leverage digital technologies, and improve data quality and accessibility.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Energy Balance:** Accounting framework showing energy supply and use within an economy.
- **Primary Energy:** Energy obtained directly from natural resources before conversion.
- **Secondary Energy:** Energy produced after transforming primary energy (e.g., electricity).
- **Energy Intensity:** Amount of energy consumed per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- **Energy Efficiency:** Delivering the same output using less energy.
- **IRES:** International Recommendations for Energy Statistics.
- **SEEA:** System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.
- **ISIC:** International Standard Industrial Classification.

- **Renewable Energy:** Energy derived from naturally replenishing sources such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, and geothermal.
- **Energy Security:** Uninterrupted availability of energy at affordable prices.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. An energy balance presents a comprehensive account of energy production, transformation, trade, and final consumption.
2. Primary energy refers to energy obtained directly from natural resources before any conversion process.
3. Energy intensity measures the amount of energy consumed per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

5. DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AMENDS LEGAL METROLOGY RULES FOR VERIFICATION OF HIGH-CAPACITY WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS



सत्यमेव जयते

उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSUMER AFFAIRS



- The amendment revises the procedure for verification of high-capacity weighing instruments such as weighbridges and industrial weighing systems.
- It seeks to ensure greater accuracy and reliability in commercial transactions involving large quantities of goods.
- Simplified verification procedures are expected to reduce compliance costs for industries while maintaining measurement standards.
- Accurate weighing systems enhance transparency in trade and protect the interests of consumers and businesses alike.
- The reform supports efficient logistics, manufacturing, mining, and agricultural marketing operations.
- It strengthens the legal metrology framework through improved regulatory efficiency and standardized measurement practices.
- The amendment aligns with the Government's objective of improving ease of doing business without compromising consumer welfare.
- It promotes confidence in commercial transactions through uniform and precise measurement standards.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Legal Metrology

- Science of measurement applied to:
 - Trade and commerce.
 - Health.
 - Safety.
 - Consumer protection.
 - Law enforcement.

Legal Metrology Act, 2009

- Regulates:
 - Standards of weights and measures.
 - Measuring instruments.
 - Verification and calibration.
 - Fair trade practices.

Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011

- Prescribe procedures for:
 - Verification.
 - Re-verification.
 - Inspection.
 - Use of weighing and measuring instruments.

High-Capacity Weighing Instruments

- Used for measuring heavy loads in:
 - Industries.
 - Warehouses.
 - Ports.
 - Logistics.
 - Mining.
 - Agriculture.
- Examples:
 - Weighbridges.
 - Rail weighbridges.
 - Large industrial weighing systems.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Amendment:** Legal Metrology (General) Rules.
- **Implementing Department:** Department of Consumer Affairs.
- **Objective:** Streamline verification of high-capacity weighing instruments.
- **Consumer Significance:** Ensures accurate measurement and fair commercial transactions.
- **Economic Impact:** Reduces compliance burden and improves ease of doing business.
- **Governance Impact:** Strengthens regulatory efficiency and standardization.
- **Challenges:** Uniform implementation, calibration infrastructure, and regular inspections.
- **Way Forward:** Enhance digital verification systems, strengthen calibration facilities, improve enforcement, and promote awareness among stakeholders.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Legal Metrology Act: 2009.**
- **Legal Metrology (General) Rules: 2011.**
- **Administrative Ministry:** Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- **Department:** Department of Consumer Affairs.
- **Legal Metrology:** Application of legal requirements to measurements and measuring instruments.
- **Verification:** Examination of a measuring instrument to ensure compliance with prescribed standards.
- **Calibration:** Comparison of a measuring instrument against a recognized standard to determine accuracy.
- **Weighbridge:** High-capacity weighing instrument used to measure the weight of loaded vehicles.
- **Standard Weights and Measures:** Uniform measurement standards prescribed by law.
- **Consumer Protection:** Ensuring fairness, transparency, and accuracy in commercial transactions.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 regulates standards of weights and measures used in trade and commerce.
2. Calibration is the process of comparing a measuring instrument with a recognized standard to determine its accuracy.
3. High-capacity weighing instruments are commonly used in sectors such as logistics, mining, and warehousing.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)