



Daily PIB Summary

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1. WEAVING SUSTAINABILITY INTO INDIA'S TEXTILE FUTURE



- The textile sector is adopting sustainable manufacturing practices such as water conservation, energy efficiency, renewable energy use, and waste reduction.
- Circular economy principles—including textile recycling, reuse, and sustainable fibre production—are being promoted to reduce environmental impacts.
- The Government is encouraging the production of **technical textiles**, **organic fibres**, and environmentally friendly manufacturing technologies.
- Sustainable practices help reduce carbon emissions, water consumption, and textile waste while improving export competitiveness.
- Initiatives also focus on supporting artisans, MSMEs, and traditional handloom sectors through green production methods.
- The adoption of internationally accepted sustainability standards can improve India's access to global textile markets.
- The transition contributes to employment generation, innovation, and long-term industrial resilience.
- Sustainable textiles support India's vision of becoming a global hub for environmentally responsible manufacturing.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Indian Textile Sector

- I. One of India's largest employment-generating sectors after agriculture.
- II. Contributes significantly to:
 - A. Manufacturing output.
 - B. Exports.
 - C. Employment.
 - D. Rural livelihoods.
- III. Covers:
 - A. Cotton.
 - B. Silk.
 - C. Wool.
 - D. Jute.
 - E. Man-made fibres.
 - F. Technical textiles.

Major Government Initiatives

PM MITRA Scheme

- **PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks.**
- Aims to develop world-class integrated textile infrastructure.

National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)

- **Launched: 2020.**
- Promotes research, innovation, and domestic manufacturing of technical textiles.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles

- Encourages investment in **Man-Made Fibre (MMF)** apparel and **technical textiles**.

Sustainability Measures

- Water-efficient dyeing technologies.
- Renewable energy adoption.
- Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems.
- Organic and recycled fibres.
- Circular economy practices.
- Sustainable certification and traceability.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Focus:** Sustainable transformation of India's textile sector.
- **Objectives:** Green manufacturing, circular economy, resource efficiency, and export competitiveness.
- **Economic Significance:** Enhances exports, attracts investments, and creates employment.
- **Environmental Significance:** Reduces pollution, conserves water, lowers carbon emissions, and minimizes waste.
- **Social Significance:** Supports artisans, MSMEs, and sustainable livelihoods.
- **Challenges:** High compliance costs, technology adoption, financing constraints, and global sustainability standards.
- **Way Forward:** Expand green technologies, strengthen textile recycling infrastructure, promote sustainable fibre production, encourage ESG compliance, and improve skill development for green manufacturing.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **PM MITRA: PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks Scheme** to develop integrated textile manufacturing ecosystems.
- **National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM):** Launched in **2020** to promote technical textiles.
- **PLI Scheme (Textiles):** Supports production of **Man-Made Fibre (MMF)** apparel and technical textiles.
- **Technical Textiles:** Textiles designed primarily for functional and industrial applications rather than aesthetics.
- **Circular Economy:** Economic model based on reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering materials.
- **Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD):** Wastewater treatment process ensuring no liquid waste is discharged into the environment.
- **Organic Cotton:** Cotton cultivated without synthetic pesticides or chemical fertilizers.

- **ESG:** Environmental, Social, and Governance standards used to assess sustainable business practices.
- **Man-Made Fibre (MMF):** Synthetic or regenerated fibres such as polyester, viscose, and nylon.
- **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12:** Responsible Consumption and Production.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)** was launched in **2020** to promote research and manufacturing in technical textiles.
2. The **PM MITRA Scheme** aims to develop integrated textile manufacturing parks.
3. A **circular economy** in the textile sector promotes recycling, reuse, and efficient utilization of resources.

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)

2. EPFO INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR AMNESTY SCHEME FROM PROVIDENT FUND TRUSTS



- I. The Amnesty Scheme offers a one-time opportunity to establishments operating **Income Tax-recognised PF Trusts** that lack a



formal exemption under the **Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952** to regularize their status.

- II. The scheme follows changes introduced through the **Finance Act, 2026**, which aligned the Income Tax framework governing recognised provident funds with the EPF legal framework.
- III. Applications are open for **six months** from **29 June 2026**.
- IV. The scheme classifies eligible establishments into two categories:
 - A. Those opting to become un-exempted establishments after retrospective regularization.
 - B. Those seeking retrospective regularization while continuing as exempted establishments under the **Code on Social Security, 2020**.
- V. Major benefits include:
 - A. Retrospective regularization of exemption status.
 - B. Relaxation of specified eligibility conditions.
 - C. Abatement of certain legal proceedings relating to dues, damages, and interest, subject to prescribed conditions.
- VI. Establishments must ensure audited financial accounts and comply with any special audit directed by EPFO authorities.
- VII. The initiative seeks to reduce long-pending litigation while safeguarding employees' provident fund benefits.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)

- I. A statutory body under the **Ministry of Labour & Employment**.
- II. Administrators:
 - A. Employees' Provident Fund (EPF).

- B. Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS).
- C. Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI).

Exempted Provident Fund Trusts

- Certain establishments may maintain their own PF Trusts instead of contributing directly to EPFO.
- Such trusts require exemption under the **EPF & MP Act, 1952** (and corresponding provisions under the **Code on Social Security, 2020**) while providing benefits that are at least equivalent to statutory EPF benefits.

Amnesty Scheme, 2026

- **Notified: 29 June 2026.**
- **Validity:** Six months from the date of notification.
- **Objective:** Resolve historical compliance gaps and facilitate voluntary regularization of eligible PF Trusts.

Legal Framework

- **Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.**
- **Code on Social Security, 2020.**
- **Finance Act, 2026**, aligning Income Tax recognition with EPF exemption requirements.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Scheme:** Amnesty Scheme, 2026.
- **Implementing Agency:** Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).
- **Administrative Ministry:** Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- **Objective:** Regularize eligible exempted PF Trusts and improve statutory compliance.
- **Validity:** Six months from **29 June 2026**.
- **Governance Significance:** Simplifies compliance, reduces litigation, and strengthens regulatory oversight.
- **Social Significance:** Protects employees' retirement savings and ensures continuity of provident fund benefits.



- **Challenges:** Timely applications, completion of audits, and adherence to statutory conditions.
- **Way Forward:** Encourage voluntary compliance, strengthen digital governance, simplify exemption procedures, and improve awareness among eligible establishments.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **EPFO:** Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.
- **Administrative Ministry:** Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- **EPF & MP Act, 1952:** Principal legislation governing provident funds in India.
- **Code on Social Security, 2020:** Consolidates and rationalizes multiple labour laws relating to social security.
- **Exempted Establishment:** An establishment permitted to maintain its own PF Trust while providing benefits not less favourable than those under the statutory EPF scheme.
- **Recognised Provident Fund:** A provident fund recognized under the **Income Tax Act, 1961**.
- **Finance Act, 2026:** Aligned the Income Tax framework for recognised PFs with the EPF statutory framework.
- **Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS):** Pension scheme administered by EPFO for eligible employees.
- **Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI):** Insurance benefit linked to EPF membership.
- **Social Security:** Measures providing income security and protection against contingencies such as retirement, disability, and death.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)** functions under the **Ministry of Labour & Employment**.
2. The **Amnesty Scheme, 2026** provides a one-time opportunity for eligible provident fund trusts to regularize their status.

3. The **Code on Social Security, 2020** consolidates several labour laws relating to social security.

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)

3. SANKALP: A Citizen-Centric Governance Framework



WHAT IS SANKALP?

SANKALP stands for:

Letter	Principle	Meaning
S	Speed	Timely decision-making and faster delivery of public services.
A	Accessibility	Ensuring government services are easily available to every citizen, including those in remote and underserved areas.
N	Nekneeyat	Good intentions, integrity, honesty, and ethical conduct in governance.

K	Kartavyanishtha	Dedication to duty, accountability, and commitment to public service.
A	Adoption of Technology	Leveraging digital technologies, AI, data analytics, and Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) to improve governance.
L	Lokhit	Prioritizing public welfare and inclusive development in policymaking.
P	Pardarshita	Transparency, openness, and accountability in government functioning.

- **SANKALP** provides a framework for improving governance through speed, transparency, technology adoption, and citizen-centric administration.
- It encourages efficient public service delivery while ensuring accountability and ethical governance.
- The framework aligns with India's digital governance initiatives such as **Digital India**, **e-Governance**, and **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)**.
- It emphasizes reducing bureaucratic delays and improving accessibility of government services.
- Technology-driven governance is expected to enhance transparency, reduce corruption, and improve efficiency.
- The principles reinforce the vision of **Minimum Government, Maximum Governance**.
- SANKALP supports inclusive and responsive governance focused on public welfare.
- The framework complements broader governance reforms aimed at achieving **Viksit Bharat**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Citizen-Centric Governance

Citizen-centric governance focuses on:

- Efficient service delivery.
- Transparency and accountability.
- Ease of living.
- Digital governance.
- Inclusive development.
- Participatory decision-making.

Related Government Initiatives

- **Digital India Mission**
- **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)**
- **CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System)**
- **JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile)**
- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**
- **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Framework:** SANKALP.
- **Objective:** Promote transparent, accountable, technology-enabled, and citizen-centric governance.
- **Core Pillars:** Speed, Accessibility, Nekneeyat, Kartavyanishtha, Adoption of Technology, Lokhit, and Pardarshita.
- **Governance Significance:** Improves service delivery, strengthens public trust, and enhances institutional efficiency.
- **Technological Significance:** Encourages AI, digital platforms, and data-driven decision-making.
- **Social Significance:** Promotes inclusive and accessible governance.
- **Challenges:** Digital divide, capacity building, cybersecurity, and ensuring data privacy.
- **Way Forward:** Expand digital inclusion, strengthen grievance redressal systems, improve institutional capacity, enhance



transparency, and promote ethical governance.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Digital India:** Flagship programme launched in **2015** to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
- **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI):** Foundational digital systems such as **Aadhaar**, **UPI**, and **DigiLocker** that enable efficient public and private service delivery.
- **DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer):** Transfers government benefits directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts to reduce leakages.
- **JAM Trinity: Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile**, enabling financial inclusion and targeted welfare delivery.
- **CPGRAMS:** Online platform for citizens to lodge grievances related to government services.
- **Good Governance:** Governance characterized by transparency, accountability, responsiveness, participation, effectiveness, and the rule of law.
- **Minimum Government, Maximum Governance:** Governance philosophy emphasizing streamlined administration and efficient public service delivery.
- **Viksit Bharat:** Vision of transforming India into a developed nation through inclusive, sustainable, and technology-driven growth.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. In the **SANKALP** governance framework, '**P**' stands for **Pardarshita (Transparency)**.
2. The principle of '**Adoption of Technology**' under SANKALP aims to improve governance through digital technologies and data-driven service delivery.
3. **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** is an initiative designed to transfer government benefits directly to beneficiaries' bank accounts.

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. INDIA'S GOLDEN SWEEP AT THE 56th INTERNATIONAL PHYSICS OLYMPIAD (IPhO) 2026



- The Indian team secured **5 Gold Medals**, with every participant winning gold.
- The achievement underscores India's strong foundation in physics education and the effectiveness of its Olympiad training ecosystem.
- The International Physics Olympiad is one of the world's most prestigious competitions for pre-university students, testing advanced theoretical and experimental physics skills.
- India's performance strengthens its reputation in international STEM education.



- The success is a result of rigorous national selection, intensive mentoring, and specialized training.
- The achievement is expected to inspire more students to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).
- It aligns with India's vision of promoting scientific temper, innovation, and research.
- The accomplishment also enhances India's standing in global academic competitions.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

International Physics Olympiad (IPhO)

- I. Established in **1967**.
- II. Annual international competition for **secondary/high school students**.
- III. Participants compete in:
 - A. **Theoretical Physics**
 - B. **Experimental Physics**
- IV. One of the **International Science Olympiads**.

India's Participation

- India has participated regularly in IPhO and has consistently improved its performance over the years.
- Students are selected through a multi-stage national Olympiad process and undergo intensive training before representing India internationally.

Olympiad Selection Process (India)

- Conducted through a series of national-level examinations and training camps coordinated by the **Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE)**, a constituent institution of the **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)**.
- HBCSE serves as the nodal centre for India's participation in International Science Olympiads.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** 56th International Physics Olympiad (IPhO) 2026.
- **Venue:** Bucaramanga, Colombia.
- **India's Achievement: 5 Gold Medals (Golden Sweep).**
- **Significance:** One of India's finest performances at the International Physics Olympiad.
- **Educational Significance:** Promotes excellence in physics and STEM education.
- **Scientific Significance:** Encourages scientific temper, research, and innovation among students.
- **Global Significance:** Enhances India's reputation in international academic competitions.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen STEM education, expand Olympiad outreach, invest in research infrastructure, encourage inquiry-based learning, and support gifted students through advanced mentoring programmes.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **IPhO:** International Physics Olympiad.
- **Established:** 1967.
- **Participants:** Pre-university (secondary/high school) students.
- **Competition Format:** Theoretical and experimental physics examinations.
- **HBCSE:** Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, Mumbai.
- **Parent Institution:** Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR).
- **Role of HBCSE:** National coordinator for India's participation in International Science Olympiads.
- **Scientific Temper:** Promoted under **Article 51A(h)** of the Constitution as a **Fundamental Duty**, which calls upon every citizen "to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform."

- **STEM:** Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics.
- **International Science Olympiads:** Global competitions in Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, Informatics, Astronomy & Astrophysics, among others.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **International Physics Olympiad (IPhO)** was established in **1967**.
2. In India, participation in the International Physics Olympiad is coordinated by the **Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE)**, a constituent institution of **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)**.
3. **Article 51A(h)** of the Constitution includes the duty to develop **scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform**.

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)

5. VRIKSH MITRA: A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR A GREENER INDIA



- **Vriksh Mitra** encourages citizens, institutions, youth, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and civil society

organizations to actively participate in tree plantation and their long-term care.

- The campaign emphasizes that planting trees should be accompanied by their protection and survival to maximize ecological benefits.
- It seeks to increase India's forest and tree cover while restoring degraded landscapes.
- The initiative supports biodiversity conservation, groundwater recharge, soil conservation, and carbon sequestration.
- Community participation is central to transforming afforestation into a sustainable people's movement.
- The campaign aligns with India's climate commitments under the **Paris Agreement** and its goal of creating an additional carbon sink through forests and tree cover.
- It complements ongoing national programmes on afforestation, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable land management.
- Vriksh Mitra reinforces the principle that environmental protection is a shared societal responsibility.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Importance of Afforestation

Afforestation contributes to:

- Carbon sequestration.
- Climate change mitigation.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Prevention of soil erosion.
- Groundwater recharge.
- Improvement of air quality.
- Sustainable livelihoods.

Major Government Initiatives

National Mission for a Green India (Green India Mission)

- I. One of the **eight missions** under the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
- II. Focuses on:



- A. Increasing forest and tree cover.
- B. Restoring degraded ecosystems.
- C. Enhancing ecosystem services.

National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

- Supports afforestation and ecological restoration through community participation.

Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam

- Nationwide tree plantation campaign encouraging citizens to plant a tree in the name of their mother.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initiative:** Vriksh Mitra.
- **Approach:** Jan Bhagidari (People's Participation).
- **Objective:** Promote tree plantation, environmental conservation, and sustainable ecological restoration.
- **Environmental Significance:** Enhances forest cover, biodiversity, and climate resilience.
- **Climate Significance:** Contributes to carbon sequestration and India's climate goals.
- **Social Significance:** Encourages community ownership of environmental conservation.
- **Challenges:** Ensuring survival of planted saplings, preventing deforestation, and maintaining ecological balance.
- **Way Forward:** Promote native species, strengthen community-based forest management, improve monitoring of plantation survival, integrate technology for tracking plantations, and enhance public awareness.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Green India Mission** is one of the **eight missions** under the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
2. **Carbon sequestration** refers to the process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide.

3. **Afforestation** means planting trees on land that was not previously under forest cover.

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)