



# Daily PIB Summary

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## 1. NITI AAYOG HOLDS INTERACTION WITH CHIEF MINISTERS OF NORTH-EASTERN STATES



### Key Highlights

- I. NITI Aayog interacted with Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States.
- II. Discussions focused on:
  - A. Infrastructure development.
  - B. Multi-modal connectivity.
  - C. Tourism promotion.
  - D. Skill development.
  - E. Agriculture and allied sectors.
  - F. Investment and industrial growth.
  - G. Digital governance.
- III. Reaffirmed the Government's commitment to the holistic development of the North-East.

### ABOUT NITI AAYOG

#### NITI Aayog

#### Established

- 1 January 2015

#### Replaced

- Planning Commission

#### Full Form

- National Institution for Transforming India.

#### Chairperson

- Prime Minister of India.

#### Vice-Chairperson

- Appointed by the Prime Minister.

#### Headquarters

- New Delhi.

### OBJECTIVES OF NITI AAYOG

- Foster cooperative and competitive federalism.
- Promote sustainable and inclusive development.
- Serve as the Government's premier public policy think tank.
- Encourage innovation and evidence-based policymaking.
- Facilitate Centre-State collaboration.

### NORTH-EASTERN REGION (NER)

#### Constituent States

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram

- Nagaland
- Sikkim
- Tripura

## Importance

- Gateway to Southeast Asia under the **Act East Policy**.
- Rich biodiversity and natural resources.
- Significant hydropower potential.
- Strategic international borders with several neighbouring countries.

## SIGNIFICANCE

### Cooperative Federalism

- Strengthens collaboration between the Centre and States.

### Regional Development

- Addresses the unique developmental needs of the North-East.

### Connectivity

- Promotes road, rail, air, and digital connectivity.

### Economic Growth

- Encourages investment, tourism, entrepreneurship, and job creation.

### National Integration

- Enhances socio-economic integration of the North-Eastern Region with the rest of India.

## CHALLENGES

- Difficult terrain affecting connectivity.
- Infrastructure gaps.
- Disaster vulnerability.
- Limited industrialization.
- Logistics and market access constraints.

## WAY FORWARD

- Accelerate infrastructure and multimodal connectivity projects.
- Promote sustainable tourism and eco-tourism.
- Strengthen digital infrastructure and governance.
- Encourage private investment and startup ecosystems.
- Improve skill development and livelihood opportunities.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organization:** NITI Aayog.
- **Focus:** Development of North-Eastern States.
- **Major Themes:** Connectivity, infrastructure, investment, tourism, digital governance, and skill development.
- **Approach:** Cooperative federalism and region-specific policy planning.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **NITI Aayog**
  - A. Established: **1 January 2015**.
  - B. Replaced the **Planning Commission**.

- C. Functions as India's premier public policy think tank.
- D. Chairperson: **Prime Minister of India.**
- II. **Planning Commission**
- A. Established in **1950.**
- B. Replaced by NITI Aayog in **2015.**
- III. **Act East Policy**
- A. Launched in **2014** as an upgrade to the Look East Policy.
- B. Aims to strengthen economic, strategic, and cultural ties with Southeast Asia.
- C. The North-East serves as India's gateway to this policy.
- IV. **North Eastern Council (NEC)**
- A. Established under the **North Eastern Council Act, 1971.**
- B. Statutory advisory body for the economic and social development of the North-Eastern Region.
- C. Functions under the **Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.**

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

**Answer: (d)**

## 2.AAIB ISSUES INTERIM STATEMENT ON THE PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE ACCIDENT INVOLVING AIR INDIA FLIGHT AI-171



### Key Highlights

- Investigation is progressing and has reached the **final analysis stage.**
- Examination of flight data, engine components, maintenance records, and other technical evidence is continuing.
- The final report will be released only after completion of all technical analyses and international review processes.
- AAIB emphasized that accident investigations are conducted to enhance **aviation safety**, not to assign civil or criminal responsibility.

## PaadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

**Consider the following statements:**

1. NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015.
2. The Prime Minister of India is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog.
3. The North Eastern Council is a statutory body established under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

# ABOUT THE AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION BUREAU (AAIB)

Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau

## Ministry

- Ministry of Civil Aviation.

## Established

- 2012

## Legal Framework

- Functions under the **Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2017**, framed under the **Aircraft Act, 1934**.

## Mandate

- Investigate civil aviation accidents and serious incidents.
- Identify causes and contributing factors.
- Recommend measures to prevent recurrence.
- Improve aviation safety in accordance with international standards.

## INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### International Civil Aviation Organization

- The AAIB conducts investigations in accordance with **Annex 13** to the **Convention on International Civil Aviation**.

## Key Principle

- I. The **sole objective** of an accident investigation is:
  - A. **Prevention of future accidents and incidents.**
  - B. **Not the apportionment of blame or liability.**

## INVESTIGATION PROCESS

Major components examined include:

- Flight Data Recorder (FDR) and Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR).
- Aircraft systems and engines.
- Maintenance history.
- Air traffic control records.
- Meteorological conditions.
- Human factors and operational procedures.

## SIGNIFICANCE

### Aviation Safety

- Helps identify safety deficiencies and prevent similar accidents.

### Regulatory Improvements

- Leads to safety recommendations for airlines, manufacturers, and regulators.

### International Cooperation

- Investigations often involve aircraft manufacturers, engine manufacturers, and foreign accident investigation agencies.

## Public Confidence

- Transparent investigations strengthen trust in civil aviation safety.

## CHALLENGES

- Highly complex technical investigations.
- Coordination among multiple national and international agencies.
- Extensive forensic examination of aircraft components.
- Managing misinformation and premature conclusions during ongoing investigations.

## WAY FORWARD

- Complete technical analysis based on evidence.
- Publish the final investigation report with safety recommendations.
- Strengthen implementation of safety recommendations by stakeholders.
- Continue improving India's aviation safety oversight and accident investigation capabilities.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Investigating Agency:** Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB).
- **Accident:** Air India Flight AI-171.
- **Status:** Final analysis stage.
- **Objective:** Improve aviation safety and prevent future accidents.
- **International Standard:** ICAO Annex 13.
- **AAIB Appeal:** Avoid speculation until the final report is released.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB)**
  - A. Established in **2012**.
  - B. Functions under the **Ministry of Civil Aviation**.
  - C. Investigates civil aircraft accidents and serious incidents.
- II. **ICAO Annex 13**
  - A. Prescribes international standards for aircraft accident and incident investigations.
  - B. States that investigations are conducted **to prevent future accidents, not to assign blame or liability**.
- III. **Flight Data Recorder (FDR)**
  - A. Records aircraft performance and flight parameters.
- IV. **Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR)**
  - A. Records cockpit audio, crew communications, and warning sounds.
- V. **Final Investigation Report**
  - A. Includes factual findings, analysis, conclusions, probable causes, contributing factors, and safety recommendations.

## PaadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

**Consider the following statements regarding aircraft accident investigations:**

1. The Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) functions under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
2. Under ICAO Annex 13, the primary objective of an aircraft accident

investigation is to prevent future accidents rather than assign blame.

3. The Flight Data Recorder (FDR) records cockpit conversations between the pilots.

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: (a)**

### 3.QCI AND FDDI SIGN MoU TO STRENGTHEN QUALITY AND SKILLING ECOSYSTEM IN LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR SECTOR



#### Key Highlights

- I. MoU signed between QCI and FDDI.
- II. Focus areas include:
  - A. Quality assurance.
  - B. Standardization.
  - C. Certification.
  - D. Skill development.
  - E. Capacity building.
  - F. Research and innovation.
- III. Seeks to improve the international competitiveness of India's leather and footwear sector.

## ABOUT QUALITY COUNCIL OF INDIA (QCI)

### Quality Council of India

#### Established

- 1997

#### Nature

- Autonomous organization.

#### Set Up By

- Government of India and Indian industry.

#### Nodal Ministry

- **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### Objectives

- Promote quality standards.
- Encourage accreditation and certification.
- Improve quality across products and services.
- Enhance global competitiveness of Indian industry.

## ABOUT FOOTWEAR DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (FDDI)

### Footwear Design and Development Institute

#### Established

- 1986

## Ministry

- Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

## Status

- Declared an **Institution of National Importance** under the **Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017**.

## Functions

- Education in footwear, fashion, leather goods, and retail.
- Skill development.
- Product design and innovation.
- Testing and certification.
- Industry consultancy.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MoU

### Quality Enhancement

- Promotes adoption of internationally accepted quality standards.

### Skill Development

- Strengthens workforce capabilities for the leather and footwear industry.

### Export Competitiveness

- Supports production of globally competitive products.

### Industry–Academia Collaboration

- Encourages research, innovation, and technology adoption.

## Employment Generation

- Enhances employability and creates opportunities in labour-intensive sectors.

## CHALLENGES IN THE LEATHER & FOOTWEAR SECTOR

- Need for higher quality standards.
- Skill gaps in manufacturing.
- Global competition.
- Sustainability and environmental compliance.
- Technology upgradation.

## WAY FORWARD

- Promote industry-oriented skill development.
- Strengthen testing and certification infrastructure.
- Encourage innovation and sustainable manufacturing.
- Expand international market access through quality compliance.
- Foster collaboration among industry, academia, and government.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organizations:** QCI and FDDI.
- **Objective:** Strengthen quality and skilling ecosystem.
- **Focus Areas:** Quality assurance, certification, standardization, and capacity building.
- **Sector:** Leather and footwear.

- **Expected Outcome:** Enhanced global competitiveness and employment generation.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Quality Council of India (QCI)**
  - A. Established: **1997**.
  - B. Autonomous body jointly set up by the Government of India and Indian industry.
  - C. Promotes quality through accreditation and certification.
- II. **Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI)**
  - A. Established: **1986**.
  - B. Declared an **Institution of National Importance** under the **FDDI Act, 2017**.
- III. **Leather and Footwear Industry**
  - A. One of India's major labour-intensive manufacturing sectors.
  - B. Significant contributor to exports and employment.
- IV. **Institution of National Importance (INI)**
  - A. Status granted by an Act of Parliament to institutions that play a pivotal role in developing highly skilled professionals and advancing strategic sectors.

2. The Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) was declared an Institution of National Importance through the FDDI Act, 2017.
3. The primary objective of the MoU between QCI and FDDI is to strengthen quality assurance and skill development in the leather and footwear sector.

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. GLOBAL COALITION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE COORDINATION GROUP MEETING HELD ON THE SIDELINES OF THE 114TH INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, GENEVA



## PaadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Quality Council of India (QCI) was established in 1997 as an autonomous organization.

### Key Highlights

- I. Coordination Group meeting held during the **114th International Labour Conference (ILC)**.
- II. Discussions focused on:
  - A. Advancing social justice.
  - B. Promoting decent work.
  - C. Strengthening social protection systems.
  - D. Enhancing international partnerships.
  - E. Accelerating implementation of the Coalition's objectives.
- III. Reaffirmed the importance of multilateral cooperation in addressing labour market challenges.

## ABOUT THE GLOBAL COALITION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

### Global Coalition for Social Justice

#### Launched By

- **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

#### Launched

- **2023**

#### Objective

- Promote social justice as a foundation for sustainable development.
- Foster inclusive economic growth.
- Expand decent work opportunities.
- Strengthen social protection.
- Reduce inequalities through global partnerships.

## Members

- Governments.
- Employers' organizations.
- Workers' organizations.
- International organizations.
- Development partners.
- Academic institutions and civil society.

## ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE (ILC)

### International Labour Conference

#### Organized By

- International Labour Organization (ILO).

#### Frequency

- Held **annually**.

#### Significance

- Known as the "**World Parliament of Labour.**"
- Brings together representatives of governments, employers, and workers from ILO member States.
- Adopts international labour standards and discusses global labour issues.

## ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

### International Labour Organization

#### Established

- **1919**

## Became a UN Specialized Agency

- 1946

## Headquarters

- Geneva

## Unique Feature

- I. **Tripartite structure** comprising:
  - A. Governments.
  - B. Employers.
  - C. Workers.

## Objectives

- Promote decent work.
- Protect labour rights.
- Enhance social protection.
- Encourage social dialogue.

## SIGNIFICANCE

### Promotes Social Justice

- Supports equitable and inclusive economic development.

### Decent Work Agenda

- Encourages productive employment with dignity, rights, and fair wages.

### Global Cooperation

- Strengthens partnerships among governments, employers, workers, and international organizations.

### Supports Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- I. Contributes particularly to:
  - A. **SDG 1** – No Poverty.
  - B. **SDG 8** – Decent Work and Economic Growth.
  - C. **SDG 10** – Reduced Inequalities.

## CHALLENGES

- Persistent unemployment and underemployment.
- Informal employment.
- Social protection gaps.
- Rising inequalities.
- Impact of technological change and climate transition on labour markets.

## WAY FORWARD

- Expand universal social protection systems.
- Promote quality employment and skill development.
- Strengthen labour rights and workplace safety.
- Enhance international cooperation for inclusive growth.
- Foster evidence-based labour policies.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Coordination Group Meeting of the Global Coalition for Social Justice.
- **Venue:** Geneva, Switzerland.
- **Occasion:** 114th International Labour Conference.
- **Lead Organization:** International Labour Organization (ILO).
- **Focus:** Social justice, decent work, social protection, and inclusive growth.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

### I. International Labour Organization (ILO)

- A. Established in **1919** under the **Treaty of Versailles**.
- B. Became the **first specialized agency of the United Nations** in **1946**.
- C. Headquarters: **Geneva, Switzerland**.
- D. Unique for its **tripartite structure** involving governments, employers, and workers.

### II. International Labour Conference (ILC)

- A. Annual conference of the ILO.
- B. Known as the **"World Parliament of Labour."**
- C. Adopts international labour standards and discusses global labour issues.

### III. Global Coalition for Social Justice

- A. Launched by the ILO in **2023**.
- B. Promotes social justice, decent work, social protection, and inclusive development through voluntary global partnerships.

### IV. Decent Work Agenda

- A. Core ILO framework based on:
  - 1. Employment creation.
  - 2. Rights at work.
  - 3. Social protection.
  - 4. Social dialogue.

1. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has a tripartite structure comprising governments, employers, and workers.
2. The International Labour Conference is held annually and is often referred to as the "World Parliament of Labour."
3. The Global Coalition for Social Justice was launched by the ILO to promote social justice, decent work, and social protection.

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. GOVERNMENT NOTIFIES CONTROL ORDER TO CURB BLACK MARKETING AND HOARDING OF DIESEL BY UNSCRUPULOUS ELEMENTS



## PaadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

### Key Highlights

- I. Control Order notified to:
  - A. Prevent black marketing of diesel.
  - B. Curb hoarding and unauthorized storage.
  - C. Ensure uninterrupted supply for legitimate consumers.
  - D. Strengthen monitoring of diesel distribution.
- II. Empowers authorities to regulate storage, transportation, distribution, and sale of diesel.

- Discourage profiteering.
- Protect consumers.
- Ensure smooth supply chains.

## IMPORTANCE OF DIESEL

- I. Diesel is a critical fuel for:
  - A. Agriculture (tractors, irrigation pumps, harvesters).
  - B. Freight transportation.
  - C. Public transport.
  - D. Mining and construction.
  - E. Industrial operations.
  - F. Backup power generation.

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### Essential Commodities Act, 1955

#### Essential Commodities Act, 1955

The Act empowers the Central Government to:

- Regulate production, supply, and distribution of essential commodities.
- Prevent hoarding and black marketing.
- Ensure equitable availability of essential goods.
- Stabilize prices in the public interest.

## WHAT IS A CONTROL ORDER?

- A **Control Order** is a legal instrument issued by the Government under enabling legislation (such as the Essential Commodities Act) to regulate the production, storage, transport, distribution, or sale of specified commodities.

### Objectives

- Prevent artificial shortages.

## SIGNIFICANCE

### Energy Security

- Ensures uninterrupted availability of diesel across sectors.

### Consumer Protection

- Prevents artificial shortages and price manipulation.

### Agricultural Support

- Ensures timely fuel availability during sowing and harvesting seasons.

### Supply Chain Stability

- Strengthens monitoring and accountability in fuel distribution.

## CHALLENGES

- Illegal diversion of subsidized or regulated fuel.

- Hoarding during periods of supply uncertainty.
- Monitoring storage and transportation across regions.
- Enforcement against organized black-market networks.

## WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen digital tracking of fuel movement.
- Enhance coordination among enforcement agencies.
- Increase inspections of storage facilities and distribution channels.
- Promote transparency through technology-enabled monitoring systems.
- Create public awareness to report illegal fuel trading.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Objective:** Prevent black marketing and hoarding of diesel.
- **Legal Basis:** Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- **Focus:** Regulated storage, transport, and distribution.
- **Benefit:** Ensures adequate diesel availability for genuine users.
- **Outcome:** Improved energy security and supply chain integrity.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Essential Commodities Act, 1955**
  - A. Enables the Government to regulate production, supply, distribution, and trade of essential commodities.

- II. **Control Order**
  - A. Issued under powers conferred by an enabling law.
  - B. Can regulate storage, movement, distribution, pricing, or sale of specified commodities.
- III. **Diesel**
  - A. A major petroleum fuel used in agriculture, transport, industry, and power generation.
  - B. Plays a critical role in India's logistics and food supply chains.
- IV. **Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)**
  - A. Major public sector OMCs include:
    1. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
    2. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
    3. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

### Consider the following statements:

1. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 empowers the Government to regulate the production, supply, and distribution of essential commodities.
2. A Control Order may be issued to regulate the storage and distribution of specified commodities.
3. Diesel is widely used in agriculture, transportation, and industrial activities.

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)**