



Daily PIB Summary

15 July, 2026

Welcome to PadhAI

Your Partner in Smart UPSC Preparation

You're holding a resource designed to cut through the noise and bring you *only what truly matters* for the exam. At PadhAI, we believe preparation should be clear, focused, and time-efficient — never overwhelming.

At PadhAI, we build everything around one philosophy:

"Learn only what matters.

Learn it the right way.

Learn it at the right time."

With a rapidly growing community of **2lakh+ aspirants**, PadhAI has become a trusted space for disciplined learning and daily practice.

We bring you:

- Concise Monthly Magazines
- Daily PIB Summaries @ 9 PM
- Daily MCQs + Mains Practice
- High-yield, exam-ready content
- APP features - duel competition, fast mains answer review, daily news article summary, PYQs, MCQs PRACTICE, AI tutor (based on highly yield content From UPSC topper insight, and various trusted websites). Many more feature which will improve your preparation and save your time automatically.

Join our Telegram community and download the PadhAI App to experience structured guidance, supportive peers, and consistent motivation — everything a serious aspirant needs

Welcome to a smarter way of preparing.

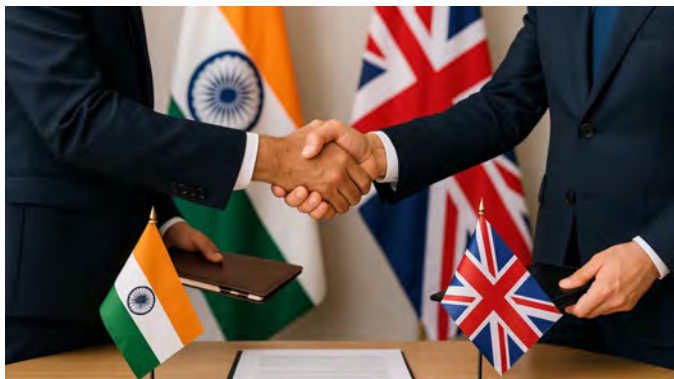
Welcome to PadhAI.



[Click here](#) to join to telegram channel

Scan the QR code or just click on it
to download the app

1. INDIA-UK COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT (CETA) COMES INTO EFFECT



- The India-UK CETA provides preferential market access for goods and services, facilitating greater bilateral trade and investment.
- It aims to reduce or eliminate tariffs on a wide range of products, making exports more competitive.
- The agreement promotes cooperation in sectors such as information technology, financial services, professional services, pharmaceuticals, textiles, automobiles, education, and clean energy.
- It enhances opportunities for Indian professionals and businesses through improved mobility and easier access to the UK market, subject to the agreed provisions.
- The agreement seeks to strengthen resilient supply chains, encourage innovation, and support MSMEs in accessing international markets.
- It includes provisions to promote transparent trade practices, regulatory cooperation, and sustainable economic growth.
- CETA is expected to generate employment, boost exports, attract investment, and deepen economic integration between India and the UK.

- The agreement reinforces India's strategy of expanding high-quality trade partnerships with major global economies.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)

- I. A comprehensive bilateral trade agreement covering:
 - A. Trade in goods.
 - B. Trade in services.
 - C. Investment.
 - D. Digital trade.
 - E. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
 - F. Government procurement.
 - G. Customs cooperation.
 - H. MSME cooperation.
- II. Seeks to enhance bilateral economic integration and facilitate easier movement of trade and investment.

India-UK Economic Relations

- I. The UK is one of India's major trading and investment partners.
- II. Cooperation extends to:
 - A. Trade and investment.
 - B. Defence and security.
 - C. Education and research.
 - D. Science and technology.
 - E. Climate action.
 - F. Innovation and critical technologies.

Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (CSP)

- Established in **2021**.
- Provides the framework for deeper cooperation across trade, defence, technology, climate, and people-to-people ties.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Agreement:** India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).



- **Partner Countries:** India and the United Kingdom.
- **Primary Objective:** Expand bilateral trade, investment, and economic cooperation.
- **Economic Significance:** Enhances exports, investment flows, employment generation, and supply chain resilience.
- **Strategic Significance:** Strengthens the India–UK Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.
- **Business Significance:** Improves market access and creates opportunities for MSMEs and service providers.
- **Challenges:** Effective implementation, regulatory harmonization, addressing non-tariff barriers, and ensuring benefits for sensitive sectors.
- **Way Forward:** Maximize utilization of tariff concessions, strengthen export competitiveness, support MSMEs, deepen innovation partnerships, and monitor effective implementation of the agreement.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **CETA:** Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement.
- **Free Trade Agreement (FTA):** An agreement between countries to reduce or eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers while facilitating trade and investment.
- **Tariff:** A tax imposed on imported goods.
- **Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs):** Trade restrictions other than tariffs, such as technical standards, quotas, and licensing requirements.
- **Rules of Origin (RoO):** Criteria used to determine the national source of a product for preferential tariff treatment.
- **MSMEs:** Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, which play a vital role in employment generation and exports.
- **Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (CSP):** Framework launched in 2021 to deepen India–UK cooperation across multiple sectors.

- **Balance of Trade:** Difference between the value of a country's exports and imports.
- **Trade in Services:** Cross-border exchange of services such as IT, finance, education, tourism, and healthcare.
- **WTO (World Trade Organization):** International organization that regulates global trade rules and promotes free and fair trade.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. A **Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)** may cover trade in goods, services, investment, and other areas of economic cooperation.
2. **Rules of Origin** determine whether a product qualifies for preferential tariff treatment under a trade agreement.
3. **Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs)** include quotas, technical standards, and licensing requirements.

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. ATAL INNOVATION MISSION SPEARHEADS INDIA'S FRONTIER INNOVATION PUSH AT REGIONAL AIM SUMVAAD – NORTH EAST CHAPTER 2026



- **AIM SUMVAAD – North East Chapter 2026** served as a platform for dialogue among startups, incubators, educational institutions, investors, and government agencies.
- The event focused on promoting **frontier technologies** such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Internet of Things (IoT), Biotechnology, Space Technology, and Deep Tech.
- It highlighted the importance of innovation-led economic growth and entrepreneurship in the Northeastern States.
- Discussions emphasized strengthening startup incubation, mentoring, access to finance, and industry-academia collaboration.
- The programme showcased successful innovations emerging from the region and encouraged youth participation in entrepreneurship.
- The initiative supports capacity building through **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs)** and **Atal Incubation Centres (AICs)**.

- It aligns with the Government's vision of **Viksit Bharat, Startup India, Digital India**, and **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.
- The event reinforced the role of innovation in generating employment, solving local challenges, and driving sustainable regional development.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- **Launched: 2016.**
- **Implemented by: NITI Aayog.**
- Flagship initiative to promote a culture of **innovation and entrepreneurship** across India.

Objectives

- Foster innovation in schools, universities, and startups.
- Build a vibrant startup ecosystem.
- Support incubation and entrepreneurship.
- Promote problem-solving using emerging technologies.
- Encourage collaboration between academia, industry, and government.

Major Components

- **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs):** Innovation workspaces in schools to promote STEM education and design thinking.
- **Atal Incubation Centres (AICs):** Support startups through incubation, mentoring, and infrastructure.
- **Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACICs):** Promote innovation in underserved and rural regions.
- **Mentor India Programme:** Connects industry experts with students and innovators.
- **AIM SUMVAAD:** A dialogue platform for knowledge sharing and collaboration among innovation ecosystem stakeholders.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Programme:** AIM SUMVAAD – North East Chapter 2026.



- **Organiser:** Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog.
- **Focus:** Frontier technologies, startups, and innovation ecosystem development.
- **Regional Significance:** Strengthens entrepreneurship and innovation capacity in Northeast India.
- **Economic Significance:** Promotes startups, job creation, and technology-driven economic growth.
- **Educational Significance:** Encourages STEM education, innovation, and entrepreneurship among students.
- **Challenges:** Limited access to venture capital, infrastructure gaps, technology commercialization, and industry linkages.
- **Way Forward:** Expand incubation infrastructure, strengthen industry-academia partnerships, improve access to funding, promote deep-tech startups, and enhance innovation capacity in Tier-II, Tier-III, and Northeastern regions.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):** Flagship innovation initiative launched in **2016** under **NITI Aayog**.
- **NITI Aayog:** Established on **1 January 2015**, replacing the Planning Commission as India's premier public policy think tank.
- **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs):** Innovation labs in schools promoting STEM learning, design thinking, and problem-solving.
- **Atal Incubation Centres (AICs):** Incubation centres supporting startups through mentoring, infrastructure, and business development.
- **Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACICs):** Promote innovation and entrepreneurship in underserved, rural, and aspirational regions.
- **Startup India:** Launched in **2016** to promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and startup growth.

- **Deep Tech:** Technology based on substantial scientific or engineering advances, including AI, quantum computing, biotechnology, advanced materials, and space technology.
- **STEM:** Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics.
- **Innovation Ecosystem:** Network of institutions, startups, investors, academia, industry, and government that fosters innovation and entrepreneurship.
- **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** Vision of building a self-reliant India through innovation, manufacturing, and technological advancement.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)** is implemented by **NITI Aayog**.
2. **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs)** are established to promote innovation, STEM education, and design thinking among school students.
3. **Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACICs)** aim to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in underserved regions.

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. LOK SABHA SPEAKER DEFINES LEGISLATURES AS 'SCHOOLS OF DEMOCRACY' WHERE LAWMAKERS LEARN VALUES OF DIALOGUE, CONSENSUS, AND SERVICE



- Legislatures are the cornerstone of representative democracy, providing a platform for debate, deliberation, and law-making.
- The Speaker emphasized that democratic institutions nurture values such as dialogue, consensus-building, respect for diverse opinions, and service to citizens.
- Effective legislative functioning strengthens accountability of the Executive through discussions, questions, debates, and committee oversight.
- Parliamentary proceedings provide a mechanism for resolving differences through constitutional means rather than confrontation.
- Legislatures also perform key functions of law-making, financial control, and representation of public interests.
- The statement underscores the importance of maintaining parliamentary decorum, constructive debate, and informed decision-making.
- Strong legislatures are essential for protecting constitutional values, fundamental rights, and democratic accountability.

- The remarks reinforce India's commitment to parliamentary democracy and participatory governance.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Parliamentary Democracy in India

- I. India follows the **Parliamentary System of Government** based on the **Westminster model**.
- II. Parliament consists of:
 - A. **The President**
 - B. **Lok Sabha (House of the People)**
 - C. **Rajya Sabha (Council of States)**

Functions of the Legislature

- Enacts laws.
- Exercises financial control through the Budget process.
- Holds the Executive accountable.
- Represents citizens and diverse interests.
- Debates matters of national importance.
- Amends the Constitution under **Article 368**.

Role of the Lok Sabha Speaker

- Presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
- Maintains order and decorum in the House.
- Interprets and enforces the Rules of Procedure.
- Decides on the admissibility of motions and questions.
- Acts as the final authority in matters relating to the **Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law)**, subject to judicial review.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Theme:** Legislatures as "Schools of Democracy."
- **Core Values:** Dialogue, consensus, constitutionalism, accountability, and public service.
- **Institutional Significance:** Strengthens representative democracy and rule of law.
- **Governance Significance:** Ensures executive accountability and citizen representation.



- **Constitutional Significance:** Upholds constitutional values and democratic institutions.
- **Democratic Significance:** Encourages informed debate, peaceful resolution of differences, and participatory governance.
- **Challenges:** Frequent disruptions, declining quality of debates, reduced sitting days, and limited scrutiny of legislation.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen parliamentary committees, improve legislative research support, encourage constructive debate, increase sitting days, and promote greater public engagement with legislative processes.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Article 79:** Parliament consists of the **President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha.**
- **Article 93:** Provides for the election of the **Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.**
- **Article 105:** Defines the powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament and its members.
- **Article 107:** Deals with the introduction and passage of **ordinary Bills.**
- **Article 110:** Defines a **Money Bill.**
- **Article 111:** Assent of the President to Bills passed by Parliament.
- **Article 118:** Parliament may make rules for regulating its procedure and conduct of business.
- **Article 368:** Procedure for amendment of the Constitution.
- **Tenth Schedule:** Contains provisions relating to **disqualification on the ground of defection (Anti-Defection Law).**
- **Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees (DRSCs):** Examine Bills, scrutinize Demands for Grants, and oversee the functioning of Ministries, thereby strengthening legislative oversight.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

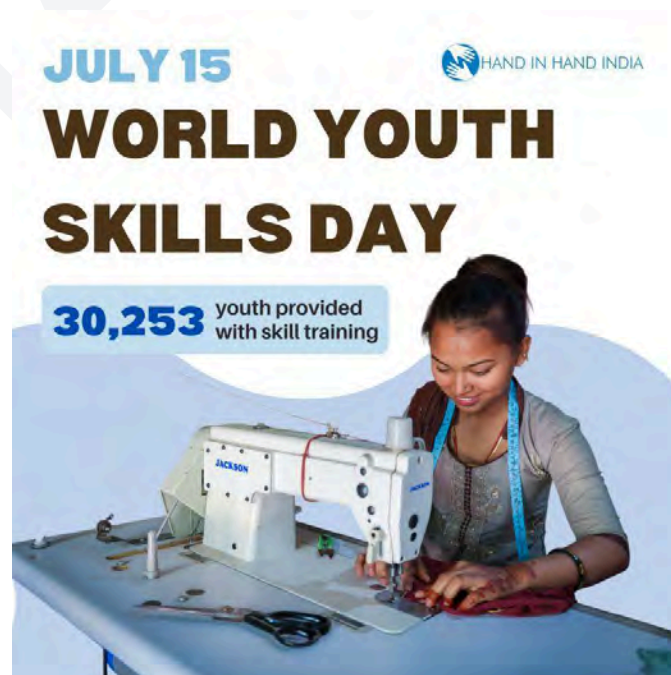
1. **Article 79** provides that the Parliament of India consists of the **President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha.**
2. **Article 93** provides for the election of the **Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.**
3. The **Tenth Schedule** of the Constitution deals with **disqualification of legislators on the ground of defection.**

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. WORLD YOUTH SKILLS DAY 2026: "THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO LEARN, ADAPT AND INNOVATE"



- World Youth Skills Day underscores the importance of equipping young people with skills for employment, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development.



- The Government highlighted the need to develop **future-ready skills** in areas such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), digital technologies, green jobs, advanced manufacturing, and emerging technologies.
- Emphasis was laid on **lifelong learning**, adaptability, and innovation to meet changing labour market demands.
- Skill development initiatives aim to improve employability, productivity, and economic growth while supporting the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**.
- The event also stressed stronger industry-academia collaboration, apprenticeship opportunities, and vocational education.
- Entrepreneurship and innovation were identified as key drivers of job creation and economic resilience.
- The initiative aligns with India's demographic dividend by empowering youth with market-relevant skills.
- It also contributes to achieving the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, particularly quality education and decent work.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

World Youth Skills Day (WYSD)

- **Observed:** 15 July every year.
- **Declared by:** United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 2014.
- **First Observed:** 2015.
- **Objective:** Raise awareness about the importance of equipping youth with skills for employment, decent work, entrepreneurship, and lifelong learning.

Major Skill Development Initiatives in India

Skill India Mission

- **Launched:** 2015.
- Seeks to create a skilled workforce aligned with industry requirements.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

- Flagship skill certification scheme.
- Focuses on industry-relevant skill training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

- A **not-for-profit company** established in **2008**.
- Promotes private sector participation in skill development.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- Encourages vocational education, multidisciplinary learning, and skill integration at all levels.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Occasion:** World Youth Skills Day 2026.
- **Date:** 15 July.
- **Theme:** Empowering youth through learning, adaptability, and innovation.
- **Primary Focus:** Future-ready skills, lifelong learning, digital competencies, and entrepreneurship.
- **Economic Significance:** Enhances employability, productivity, innovation, and economic competitiveness.
- **Social Significance:** Harnesses India's demographic dividend and promotes inclusive development.
- **Educational Significance:** Strengthens vocational education, apprenticeships, and industry-oriented training.
- **Challenges:** Skill mismatch, digital divide, unequal access to quality training, and rapidly evolving technology.
- **Way Forward:** Expand industry partnerships, strengthen apprenticeship programmes, integrate AI and digital skills into curricula, promote lifelong learning, and improve access to quality skilling in rural and underserved areas.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **World Youth Skills Day (WYSD):** Observed annually on **15 July**.
- **Declared By: United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** in **2014**.
- **First Observed: 2015**.
- **Skill India Mission:** Launched in **2015** to create an industry-ready skilled workforce.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** Flagship scheme for short-term skill training and certification.
- **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC):** Established in **2008** as a public-private partnership to promote skill development.
- **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:** Promotes vocational education, experiential learning, and multidisciplinary education.
- **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):** Framework for assessing and certifying skills acquired through informal or non-formal learning.
- **Demographic Dividend:** Economic growth potential arising from a large working-age population.
- **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 4: Quality Education.**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. **World Youth Skills Day** is observed every year on **15 July**.
2. The **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)** was established in **2008** to promote skill development through public-private partnership.
3. **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)** is a mechanism for assessing and certifying skills acquired through informal or non-formal learning.

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. INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA COMMISSION SIGNS MoU WITH UTTAR PRADESH PHARMA COUNCIL (UPPPC) TO STRENGTHEN QUALITY, INNOVATION, AND REGULATORY EXCELLENCE IN HEALTHCARE



- The MoU seeks to promote collaboration in **drug quality assurance, pharmaceutical research, innovation, and capacity building**.
- It focuses on strengthening regulatory standards and promoting the adoption of **Indian Pharmacopoeia** standards across the pharmaceutical sector.
- The partnership will facilitate training programmes, technical cooperation, and knowledge sharing among industry, academia, and regulatory institutions.
- It aims to improve laboratory capabilities and support quality testing of medicines.
- The collaboration encourages research and innovation in pharmaceutical sciences and regulatory practices.



- The initiative will help improve compliance with national and international quality standards.
- It is expected to enhance the global competitiveness of India's pharmaceutical industry.
- The partnership aligns with India's objective of ensuring **safe, effective, and quality medicines** for all.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)

- **Established:** 2009.
- **Headquarters:** Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Administrative Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- An autonomous institution responsible for setting standards for drugs marketed in India.

Functions of IPC

- Publishes the **Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)**.
- Develops standards for the identity, purity, strength, and quality of medicines.
- Acts as the **National Coordination Centre (NCC)** for the **Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI)**.
- Supports drug quality testing and regulatory science.

Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)

- Official book of drug standards in India.
- Specifies quality standards for pharmaceutical substances, dosage forms, and medical products.
- Used by manufacturers, regulators, and testing laboratories to ensure medicine quality.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **MoU Partners:** Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) and Uttar Pradesh Pharma Council (UPPPC).
- **Primary Objective:** Strengthen pharmaceutical quality, innovation, and regulatory excellence.

- **Focus Areas:** Drug quality assurance, research, laboratory strengthening, skill development, and regulatory cooperation.
- **Healthcare Significance:** Improves the safety, efficacy, and quality of medicines.
- **Economic Significance:** Enhances the competitiveness of India's pharmaceutical industry and supports pharmaceutical exports.
- **Scientific Significance:** Promotes regulatory science, pharmaceutical innovation, and quality assurance.
- **Challenges:** Harmonization with global standards, capacity building, quality compliance among MSMEs, and rapid technological changes.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen quality infrastructure, expand regulatory training, promote industry-academia collaboration, adopt advanced analytical technologies, and align with international best practices.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC):** Autonomous institution under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**, established in 2009.
- **Headquarters:** Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP):** Official compendium prescribing standards for the identity, purity, strength, and quality of medicines in India.
- **Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI):** National programme for monitoring the safety of medicines, coordinated by the **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission**.
- **Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO):** India's national drug regulatory authority headed by the **Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI)**.
- **Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI):** Heads CDSCO and is responsible for the approval of new drugs, clinical trials, and regulation of pharmaceuticals in India.



- **Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP):** Standards that ensure medicines are consistently produced and controlled according to quality standards.
- **Regulatory Science:** Application of scientific methods to evaluate the safety, quality, and efficacy of medical products.
- **Pharmacopoeia:** An official publication containing standards and specifications for medicines and pharmaceutical substances.
- **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** Government initiative aimed at promoting self-reliance in key sectors, including pharmaceuticals and healthcare.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)** functions under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
2. The **Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)** prescribes official standards for the quality of medicines in India.
3. The **Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI)** is coordinated by the **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission**.

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)