



Daily PIB Summary

15 June, 2026

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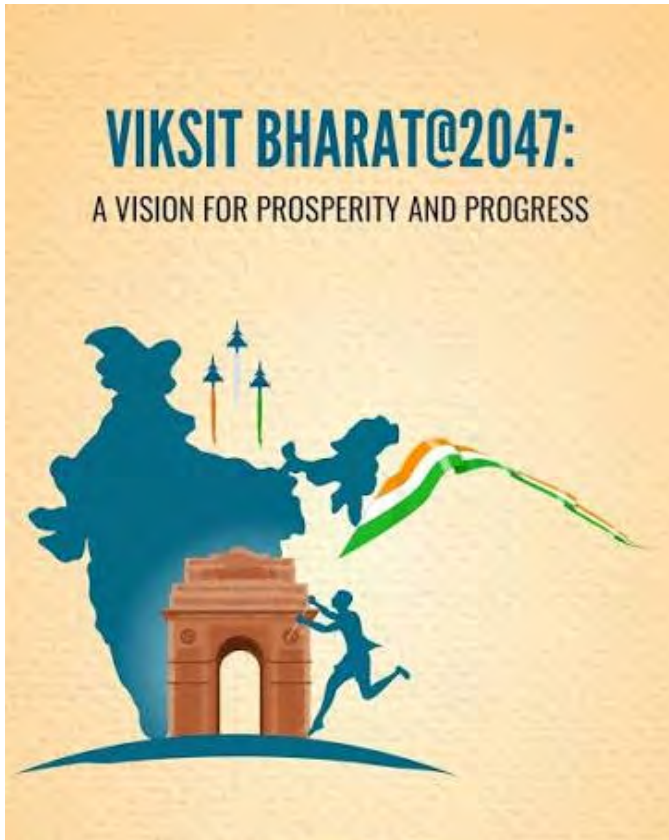
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1. EASE OF LIVING: INDIA'S JOURNEY OF INCLUSIVE PROGRESS



Key Highlights

- I. Focus on improving the quality of life through citizen-centric governance.
- II. Emphasis on:
 - A. Affordable housing.
 - B. Universal healthcare.
 - C. Safe drinking water.
 - D. Sanitation.
 - E. Digital governance.
 - F. Financial inclusion.
 - G. Social security.
- III. Promotes inclusive and sustainable development.

WHAT IS EASE OF LIVING?

Objective

- I. Improve citizens' quality of life by ensuring:
 - A. Access to basic services.
 - B. Efficient public service delivery.
 - C. Better urban and rural infrastructure.
 - D. Inclusive economic opportunities.
 - E. Digital empowerment.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

- Provides affordable housing for eligible urban and rural households.

Ayushman Bharat

- Expands access to affordable healthcare through health insurance and Health & Wellness Centres.

Jal Jeevan Mission

- Aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to rural households.

Swachh Bharat Mission

- Promotes sanitation, cleanliness, and elimination of open defecation.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

- Enhances financial inclusion through universal access to banking services.

Digital India

- Expands digital infrastructure, e-governance, and digital public services.

PM SVANidhi

- Provides collateral-free working capital loans to street vendors.

SIGNIFICANCE

Improved Quality of Life

- Expands access to essential public services.

Inclusive Development

- Reduces socio-economic disparities.

Digital Governance

- Enhances transparency, efficiency, and accessibility of government services.

Human Development

- Improves health, education, sanitation, and living standards.

Economic Empowerment

- Strengthens livelihoods through financial inclusion and social protection.

CHALLENGES

- Regional disparities in infrastructure.
- Digital divide.
- Urbanization pressures.
- Implementation gaps.
- Need for continuous improvement in public service delivery.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen last-mile service delivery.
- Expand digital connectivity.
- Improve urban planning and sustainable infrastructure.
- Enhance convergence among welfare schemes.
- Promote citizen participation in governance.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Focus:** Ease of Living through inclusive development.
- **Priority Areas:** Housing, healthcare, sanitation, drinking water, digital governance, and financial inclusion.
- **Vision:** Viksit Bharat @ 2047.
- **Approach:** Citizen-centric governance and improved quality of life.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Ease of Living**
 - A. Refers to improving citizens' quality of life through better governance, infrastructure, and access to public services.
- II. **Jal Jeevan Mission**
 - A. Launched in **2019**.

- B. Objective: Provide **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs)** to every rural household.
- III. **Ayushman Bharat**
 - A. Launched in **2018**.
 - B. Comprises:
 1. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)**.
 2. **Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)**.
- IV. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**
 - A. Launched in **2014**.
 - B. National Mission for Financial Inclusion providing universal access to banking services.
- V. **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)**
 - A. Refers to interoperable digital systems that enable delivery of public and private services.
 - B. India's DPI ecosystem includes:
 1. Aadhaar
 2. Unified Payments Interface (UPI)
 3. DigiLocker

- 3. Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in India includes Aadhaar, UPI, and DigiLocker.

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. UNION GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTES SEARCH-CUM-SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SPORTS BOARD UNDER NSG ACT, 2025



PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to rural households.
2. Ayushman Bharat comprises Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) and Health & Wellness Centres.

Key Highlights

- I. Constitution of a **Search-cum-Selection Committee** under the NSG Act, 2025.
- II. The Committee will recommend appointments to the **National Sports Board (NSB)**.
- III. Objective:
 - A. Ensure merit-based selection.
 - B. Strengthen transparency and accountability.
 - C. Promote good governance in sports administration.
- IV. Supports institutional reforms in India's sports ecosystem.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL SPORTS GOVERNANCE ACT, 2025

National Sports Governance Act, 2025

Objectives

- Improve governance of sports bodies.
- Enhance transparency and accountability.
- Professionalize sports administration.
- Strengthen athlete welfare.
- Ensure ethical functioning of National Sports Federations (NSFs).

Key Features

- Establishment of the **National Sports Board (NSB)**.
- Governance reforms for National Sports Federations.
- Merit-based appointments.
- Greater institutional oversight.

- Promotion of athlete-centric decision-making.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL SPORTS BOARD (NSB)

National Sports Board

Role

- Promote good governance in sports administration.
- Oversee compliance with governance standards.
- Strengthen institutional accountability.
- Encourage transparency in the functioning of sports bodies.
- Support athlete welfare and fair sporting practices.

SEARCH-CUM-SELECTION COMMITTEE

Functions

- Identify suitable candidates for the National Sports Board.
- Evaluate candidates based on merit, integrity, and experience.
- Recommend appointments to the Central Government.
- Ensure an independent and transparent selection process.

SIGNIFICANCE

Governance Reforms

- Introduces greater transparency and professionalism in sports administration.

Athlete-Centric Approach

- Ensures governance structures prioritize athletes' interests.

Institutional Accountability

- Improves oversight of sports organizations.

Global Best Practices

- Aligns India's sports governance framework with international standards.

Sports Development

- Strengthens the institutional ecosystem supporting elite sports and grassroots development.

CHALLENGES

- Ensuring effective implementation of governance reforms.
- Capacity building within sports federations.
- Balancing autonomy of sports bodies with regulatory oversight.
- Maintaining transparency and independence in appointments.

WAY FORWARD

- Ensure timely operationalization of the National Sports Board.
- Build institutional capacity in sports governance.
- Promote ethics, transparency, and accountability across sports federations.
- Strengthen athlete representation in decision-making processes.
- Periodically review governance standards to align with evolving international practices.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Act:** National Sports Governance Act, 2025.
- **Development:** Constitution of Search-cum-Selection Committee.
- **Purpose:** Appointment of the National Sports Board.
- **Focus:** Transparent, merit-based, and accountable sports governance.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **National Sports Governance Act, 2025**
 - A. Provides a statutory framework for governance reforms in India's sports sector.
 - B. Focuses on transparency, accountability, athlete welfare, and institutional professionalism.
- II. **National Sports Board (NSB)**
 - A. Established under the NSG Act, 2025.

- B. Intended to promote good governance and oversee compliance by sports bodies.
- III. **National Sports Federations (NSFs)**
 - A. Recognized bodies responsible for regulating and promoting specific sports disciplines at the national level.
 - B. Represent India in the respective international federations.
- IV. **Sports Authority of India (SAI)**
 - A. Established in **1984**.
 - B. Functions under the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**.
 - C. Responsible for sports infrastructure development, athlete training, talent identification, and implementation of sports promotion schemes.

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

Answer: (d)

3.ASI AND NATIONAL MUSEUM OF DENMARK SIGN MoU FOR UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF HISTORIC DANISH SHIP ORESUND



Key Highlights

- I. ASI and the National Museum of Denmark signed an MoU.
- II. Objective:
 - A. Investigate the historic Danish ship *Oresund*.
 - B. Promote underwater archaeological research.
 - C. Conserve underwater cultural heritage.
 - D. Facilitate exchange of expertise and technology.
- III. Strengthens bilateral cooperation in archaeology and heritage conservation.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

- 1. The National Sports Board is established under the National Sports Governance Act, 2025.
- 2. The Search-cum-Selection Committee has been constituted to recommend appointments to the National Sports Board.
- 3. The Sports Authority of India functions under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only

ABOUT THE MoU

Objectives

- Conduct scientific underwater archaeological investigations.
- Document and preserve submerged cultural heritage.
- Promote joint research and knowledge exchange.
- Build capacity in underwater archaeology through collaboration.

Areas of Cooperation

- Underwater archaeological surveys.
- Excavation and documentation.
- Conservation of underwater artefacts.
- Training and capacity building.
- Research collaboration.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

What is Underwater Archaeology?

- I. A branch of archaeology that studies **submerged archaeological sites**, including:
 - A. Shipwrecks.
 - B. Sunken ports.
 - C. Ancient settlements.
 - D. Maritime trade routes.
 - E. Underwater artefacts.

Importance

- Reconstructs maritime history.
- Preserves underwater cultural heritage.

- Enhances understanding of ancient trade and navigation.
- Supports heritage tourism and academic research.

ABOUT THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (ASI)

Archaeological Survey of India

Established

- 1861

Ministry

- **Ministry of Culture**

Functions

- Archaeological exploration and excavation.
- Conservation of protected monuments.
- Preservation of antiquities.
- Underwater archaeological research.
- Heritage management.

SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage Conservation

- Protects submerged archaeological and cultural assets.

Maritime History

- Enhances understanding of historical maritime trade and navigation.

International Collaboration

- Strengthens India–Denmark cooperation in archaeology and museum studies.

Scientific Research

- Encourages the use of advanced underwater exploration technologies.

Capacity Building

- Facilitates training and exchange of expertise in underwater archaeology.

CHALLENGES

- High cost of underwater archaeological investigations.
- Technical complexity of deep-sea exploration.
- Conservation of recovered artefacts.
- Environmental and weather-related constraints.
- Risk of illegal salvage and looting.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand international cooperation in maritime archaeology.
- Strengthen underwater heritage conservation infrastructure.
- Adopt advanced marine survey technologies.
- Develop skilled human resources in underwater archaeology.
- Promote public awareness of underwater cultural heritage.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Indian Partner:** Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
- **International Partner:** National Museum of Denmark.
- **Purpose:** Investigation of the historic Danish ship *Oresund*.
- **Focus:** Underwater archaeology, heritage conservation, and research collaboration.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**
 - A. Established in **1861** by **Alexander Cunningham**.
 - B. Functions under the **Ministry of Culture**.
 - C. Responsible for archaeological research, excavation, and conservation of protected monuments.
- II. **Underwater Archaeology**
 - A. Studies archaeological remains located beneath water bodies.
 - B. Includes shipwrecks, submerged ports, settlements, and maritime artefacts.
- III. **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)**
 - A. Aims to protect and preserve underwater cultural heritage from exploitation and destruction.
 - B. Promotes international cooperation and scientific research.
- IV. **Maritime Archaeology**

- A. Focuses on the study of human interaction with seas, rivers, and oceans through archaeological evidence such as ships, ports, cargo, and navigation systems.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) functions under the Ministry of Culture.
2. Underwater archaeology includes the study of shipwrecks, submerged settlements, and maritime artefacts.
3. The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage was adopted in 2001.

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. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE ESTABLISHES TWO NEW NCC STATE DIRECTORATES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND JHARKHAND, EXPANDING ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH



Key Highlights

- I. Two new NCC State Directorates established:
 - A. Andhra Pradesh.
 - B. Jharkhand.
- II. Objective:
 - A. Expand NCC reach.
 - B. Improve administration and coordination.
 - C. Increase youth participation.
 - D. Strengthen leadership and character-building initiatives.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC)

National Cadet Corps

Established

- 1948

Legal Basis

- National Cadet Corps Act, 1948

Administrative Ministry

- Ministry of Defence

Motto

- "Unity and Discipline"

Headquarters

- New Delhi

Eligibility

- School and college students can voluntarily enroll as NCC cadets.

OBJECTIVES OF NCC

- Develop character, discipline, and leadership.
- Foster patriotism and national integration.
- Promote adventure, community service, and social responsibility.
- Motivate youth to pursue careers in the Armed Forces.
- Build responsible and disciplined citizens.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Wings

- Senior Division/Senior Wing (College level).

- Junior Division/Junior Wing (School level).

Training Activities

- Drill and ceremonial training.
- Adventure activities.
- Community development programmes.
- Disaster management.
- Environmental awareness.
- National Integration Camps.
- Youth exchange programmes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW DIRECTORATES

Greater Accessibility

- Enables more schools and colleges to join NCC.

Administrative Efficiency

- Improves coordination and management of NCC activities at the state level.

Youth Empowerment

- Expands opportunities for leadership, personality development, and skill-building.

National Integration

- Encourages unity, discipline, and civic responsibility among young citizens.

Defence Awareness

- Inspires youth to contribute to national security and consider careers in the Armed Forces.

CHALLENGES

- Expanding infrastructure and training facilities.
- Availability of trained instructors.
- Ensuring uniform standards across NCC units.
- Increasing participation in remote and rural areas.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen NCC infrastructure in educational institutions.
- Increase enrollment, particularly among girls and rural youth.
- Integrate emerging skills such as cybersecurity, disaster preparedness, and environmental stewardship into training.
- Enhance collaboration with educational institutions and state governments.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organization:** National Cadet Corps (NCC).
- **Administrative Ministry:** Ministry of Defence.
- **New Directorates:** Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand.
- **Motto:** *Unity and Discipline.*
- **Objective:** Expand youth participation, leadership development, and nation-building.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **National Cadet Corps (NCC)**
 - A. Established under the **National Cadet Corps Act, 1948.**
 - B. Functions under the **Ministry of Defence.**
 - C. Motto: "**Unity and Discipline.**"
- II. **NCC Flag**
 - A. Consists of **three vertical colours:**
 1. **Red** – Army.
 2. **Dark Blue** – Navy.
 3. **Light Blue** – Air Force.
- III. **NCC Certificate Examination**
 - A. **'A' Certificate** – Junior Division/Junior Wing.
 - B. **'B' Certificate** – Senior Division/Senior Wing (intermediate level).
 - C. **'C' Certificate** – Highest NCC certification; provides advantages in recruitment to the Armed Forces and certain public sector opportunities.
- IV. **Youth Exchange Programme (YEP)**
 - A. An NCC initiative that enables cadets to interact with youth from other countries, promoting cultural exchange and international understanding.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The National Cadet Corps (NCC) was established under the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948.

2. The NCC functions under the Ministry of Defence.
3. The motto of the NCC is "**Unity and Discipline.**"

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. BHARAT INNOVATES 2026 BEGINS IN NICE, FORGING NEW INDIA-EUROPE DEEP-TECH PARTNERSHIPS



Key Highlights

- I. Bharat Innovates 2026 inaugurated in Nice, France.
- II. Focus on strengthening India-Europe cooperation in:
 - A. Deep-tech innovation.

- B. Startup collaboration.
 - C. Research and development.
 - D. Venture capital and investments.
 - E. Technology commercialization.
- III. Brings together startups, academia, government, investors, and industry.

WHAT IS BHARAT INNOVATES 2026?

Objective

- Promote India's innovation ecosystem globally.
- Foster partnerships between Indian and European innovators.
- Facilitate technology transfer and commercialization.
- Encourage investments in emerging technologies.

Major Focus Areas

- Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- Quantum technologies.
- Semiconductors.
- Biotechnology.
- Space technologies.
- Clean energy.
- Climate technologies.
- Advanced manufacturing.

WHAT IS DEEP-TECH?

Deep Technology

Definition

- **Deep-tech** refers to technologies based on **advanced scientific**

discoveries and engineering innovations that address complex real-world challenges.

Characteristics

- High research intensity.
- Strong intellectual property (IP) component.
- Long development cycles.
- High potential for transformative impact.

Examples

- Artificial Intelligence.
- Quantum Computing.
- Biotechnology.
- Robotics.
- Advanced Materials.
- Space Technologies.

INDIA'S DEEP-TECH ECOSYSTEM

Key Drivers

- Expanding startup ecosystem.
- Strong digital public infrastructure.
- Government support for innovation.
- Increasing R&D investments.
- Growing venture capital participation.

Major Institutions

- NITI Aayog
- Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
- Atal Innovation Mission
- Startup India

SIGNIFICANCE

Innovation Leadership

- Strengthens India's position as a global innovation hub.

Technology Partnerships

- Deepens India-Europe cooperation in frontier technologies.

Startup Growth

- Expands opportunities for Indian startups to access global markets and investors.

Economic Development

- Supports high-value industries and knowledge-based employment.

Strategic Cooperation

- Enhances collaboration in critical and emerging technologies.

CHALLENGES

- Limited availability of risk capital for deep-tech startups.
- Long commercialization timelines.
- Need for stronger industry-academia collaboration.
- Global competition for advanced technologies and talent.
- Regulatory and intellectual property challenges.

WAY FORWARD

- Increase investment in R&D and deep-tech innovation.
- Strengthen India–Europe research partnerships.
- Improve access to venture capital for startups.
- Promote commercialization of research outcomes.
- Develop skilled talent in frontier technologies.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Bharat Innovates 2026.
- **Venue:** Nice, France.
- **Focus:** India–Europe deep-tech partnerships.
- **Priority Areas:** AI, quantum technologies, semiconductors, biotechnology, space, and clean energy.
- **Objective:** Strengthen innovation, investment, and technology collaboration.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Deep-Tech**
 - A. Refers to innovation based on advanced scientific research and engineering.
 - B. Common sectors include **AI, quantum computing, biotechnology, semiconductors, robotics, and space technologies.**
- II. **Startup India**
 - A. Launched in **2016**.

- B. Flagship initiative to promote entrepreneurship, innovation, and startup growth.
- III. **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)**
 - A. Established under **NITI Aayog** in **2016**.
 - B. Promotes innovation through initiatives such as **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs)** and **Atal Incubation Centres (AICs)**.
- IV. **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**
 - A. Functions under the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**.
 - B. Responsible for recognition of startups and formulation of startup-related policies.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Deep-tech innovations are typically based on advanced scientific research and engineering.
2. Startup India was launched in 2016 to promote entrepreneurship and innovation.
3. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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)

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