



Daily PIB Summary

21 June, 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'S SPACE ODYSSEY



Key Highlights

- I. India has evolved from a developing space programme to a major space-faring nation.
- II. Achievements span:
 - A. Satellite communication.
 - B. Earth observation.
 - C. Navigation systems.
 - D. Planetary exploration.
 - E. Human spaceflight preparation.
- III. The space sector is increasingly driven by:
 - A. Innovation.
 - B. Startups.
 - C. Private participation.
 - D. International collaboration.

EVOLUTION OF INDIA'S SPACE PROGRAMME

1962: INCOSPAR

Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR)

- Established under the leadership of **Vikram Sarabhai**.

1969: Formation of ISRO

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

- Established to develop and utilize space technology for national development.

1975: Aryabhata

Aryabhata

- India's first satellite launched into space.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Launch Vehicle Programme

PSLV

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)

- Known as ISRO's "workhorse launcher."
- Highly reliable for satellite launches.

GSLV

Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)

- Designed for heavier payloads and geostationary missions.

Lunar Exploration

Chandrayaan-1

- Confirmed the presence of water molecules on the Moon.

Chandrayaan-3

- Achieved the first successful soft landing near the Moon's south polar region in 2023.

Mars Exploration

Mars Orbiter Mission

- Made India the first country to reach Mars orbit in its maiden attempt.

Solar Mission

Aditya-L1

- Studies the Sun from the Lagrange Point L1.

Navigation System

NavIC

- India's regional satellite navigation system.
- Provides positioning and timing services.

Human Spaceflight

Gaganyaan Mission

- India's first human spaceflight programme.
- Aims to send Indian astronauts (Gagannauts) into Low Earth Orbit.

SPACE REFORMS AND PRIVATE PARTICIPATION

IN-SPACE

Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Center (IN-SPACE)

- Established to promote and regulate private participation in the space sector.

NSIL

NewSpace India Limited

- Commercial arm of ISRO.
- Facilitates commercialization of space technologies.

Space Startups

- I. India now hosts **hundreds of space startups** working in:
 - A. Launch vehicles.
 - B. Satellites.
 - C. Earth observation.
 - D. Space applications.

SIGNIFICANCE

National Development

- Supports communication, weather forecasting, agriculture, disaster management, and navigation.

Strategic Security

- Enhances surveillance, navigation, and defence capabilities.

Economic Growth

- Expands the space economy and creates high-skilled jobs.

Scientific Advancement

- Strengthens India's capabilities in advanced research and innovation.

Global Leadership

- Positions India as a reliable and cost-effective space partner.

CHALLENGES

- Increasing global competition.
- Need for advanced launch capabilities.
- Space debris management.
- High R&D investments.
- Commercial scaling of indigenous technologies.

WAY FORWARD

- Accelerate private sector participation.
- Expand international collaborations.
- Strengthen deep-space exploration capabilities.
- Invest in reusable launch technologies.
- Enhance India's share in the global space economy.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Nodal Agency:** ISRO.
- **Major Missions:** Chandrayaan, Mangalyaan, Aditya-L1, Gaganyaan.
- **Navigation System:** NavIC.
- **Space Reforms:** IN-SPACE and increased private sector participation.
- **Vision:** Becoming a leading global space power and expanding India's space economy.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Vikram Sarabhai**
 - A. Widely regarded as the **Father of the Indian Space Programme**.
 - B. Played a key role in establishing India's space research framework.
- II. **Chandrayaan-3**
 - A. Achieved a successful soft landing near the Moon's south polar region in **August 2023**.
 - B. Made India the **fourth country** to achieve a soft lunar landing.
- III. **Aditya-L1**
 - A. India's first dedicated solar observatory mission.
 - B. Positioned around the **Lagrange Point L1**, enabling uninterrupted observation of the Sun.
- IV. **NavIC**
 - A. India's indigenous regional navigation satellite system.
 - B. Provides accurate positioning services over India and surrounding regions.
- V. **IN-SPACE**
 - A. An autonomous agency under the **Department of Space**.
 - B. Facilitates and authorizes participation of private entities in India's space activities.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Chandrayaan-1 provided evidence of water molecules on the Moon.

2. NavIC is India's indigenous regional satellite navigation system.
3. IN-SPACE has been established to facilitate and regulate private sector participation in the space 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)

2. PRESIDENT OF INDIA PARTICIPATES IN A MASS YOGA DEMONSTRATION ON INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY AT JABALPUR, MADHYA PRADESH



Key Highlights

- I. President joined citizens in a large-scale yoga demonstration.
- II. Event celebrated the global appeal and benefits of yoga.
- III. Emphasis on:
 - A. Healthy lifestyle.

- B. Preventive healthcare.
 - C. Mental well-being.
 - D. Holistic development.
- IV. Reinforced India's role as the birthplace of yoga.

ABOUT INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA (IDY)

Observed On

- **21 June** every year.

United Nations Recognition

- Declared by the **United Nations General Assembly** in **2014**.
- Resolution proposed by India and supported by a record number of countries.

Why 21 June?

- Marks the **Summer Solstice** in the Northern Hemisphere, considered significant in yogic traditions.

ABOUT YOGA

Definition

- I. Yoga is an ancient Indian discipline that integrates:
 - A. Physical postures (Asanas).
 - B. Breathing techniques (Pranayama).
 - C. Meditation (Dhyana).
 - D. Ethical and spiritual practices.

Historical Roots

- Originated in ancient India and is deeply associated with Indian philosophical traditions.
- Systematically compiled in the **Yoga Sutras of Patanjali**.

BENEFITS OF YOGA

Physical Health

- Improves flexibility, strength, and balance.
- Enhances cardiovascular and respiratory health.

Mental Well-being

- Reduces stress and anxiety.
- Improves concentration and emotional resilience.

Preventive Healthcare

- Encourages healthy lifestyles and disease prevention.

Healthy Ageing

- Supports mobility, mental health, and overall quality of life among older adults.

GLOBAL RECOGNITION OF YOGA

UNESCO Recognition

UNESCO

- Yoga was inscribed on UNESCO's **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity** in **2016**.

Cultural Diplomacy

- Yoga serves as a powerful instrument of India's soft power and cultural outreach.

SIGNIFICANCE

Public Health

- Encourages preventive healthcare and wellness.

Cultural Heritage

- Promotes India's ancient knowledge traditions globally.

Social Harmony

- Encourages collective participation and community well-being.

Global Outreach

- Strengthens India's cultural and diplomatic engagement worldwide.

CHALLENGES

- Commercialization leading to dilution of traditional practices.
- Need for scientifically informed awareness.
- Ensuring accessibility in rural and underserved areas.
- Standardization of training and certification.

WAY FORWARD

- Integrate yoga into preventive healthcare programmes.
- Promote evidence-based research on yoga's health benefits.
- Expand community-level yoga awareness initiatives.
- Strengthen international cooperation through yoga diplomacy.
- Encourage regular practice across all age groups.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** International Day of Yoga.
- **Date:** 21 June.
- **Location:** Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
- **Participant:** President Droupadi Murmu.
- **Focus:** Health, wellness, preventive healthcare, and India's cultural heritage.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **International Day of Yoga**
 - A. Celebrated annually on **21 June**.
 - B. Proclaimed by the **UN General Assembly in 2014**.
- II. **Yoga Sutras of Patanjali**
 - A. Foundational text of classical yoga philosophy.
 - B. Describes the **Ashtanga (Eight-fold) Path of Yoga**.
- III. **UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage**
 - A. Yoga was inscribed in **2016** on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
- IV. **Ministry of Ayush**

- A. Established in **2014**.
- B. Responsible for promotion and development of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa, and Homoeopathy.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. International Day of Yoga is observed annually on 21 June.
2. Yoga was included in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2016.
3. The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali are considered a foundational text of classical yoga philosophy.

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)

3.15 SKILLED YOUTH TO REPRESENT TEAM INDIA AT THE GLOBAL SKILLS CHALLENGE 2026 IN AUSTRALIA AHEAD OF WORLDSKILLS SHANGHAI 2026; MSDE EXTENDS BEST WISHES



Key Highlights

- I. 15 Indian competitors will participate in the Global Skills Challenge 2026.
- II. The competition will help participants:
 - A. Gain international exposure.
 - B. Benchmark skills against global standards.
 - C. Prepare for WorldSkills Shanghai 2026.
- III. Reflects India's growing focus on:
 - A. Skill development.
 - B. Vocational education.
 - C. Industry-ready workforce.

ABOUT THE GLOBAL SKILLS CHALLENGE

Purpose

- I. An international skill competition that provides:

- A. High-quality competitive exposure.
- B. Assessment against global benchmarks.
- C. Opportunities to improve performance before WorldSkills.

Importance

- Helps contestants refine technical and professional skills.
- Simulates the environment of international skill competitions.
- Strengthens preparedness for WorldSkills.

ABOUT WORLDSKILLS

WorldSkills International

What is it?

- A global movement promoting excellence in vocational education and skills.
- Organizes the **WorldSkills Competition**, the world's largest skill competition.

Features

- I. Participants are generally under the age of 23.
- II. Competitions are held across diverse skill categories such as:
 - A. Manufacturing.
 - B. Construction.
 - C. Information technology.
 - D. Engineering.
 - E. Creative arts.
 - F. Hospitality services.

Significance

- Encourages global standards in vocational training.
- Promotes industry-relevant competencies.
- Facilitates international exchange of best practices.

INDIA'S SKILL DEVELOPMENT ECOSYSTEM

Skill India Mission

Skill India Mission

- Launched in **2015**.
- Aims to create a skilled and employable workforce.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

- Flagship skill certification programme.
- Focuses on industry-relevant skill training.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

National Skill Development Corporation

- Public-private partnership organization promoting skill development initiatives.

SIGNIFICANCE

Human Capital Development

- Enhances employability and workforce productivity.

Global Competitiveness

- Enables Indian youth to compete at international standards.

Economic Growth

- Supports industry demand for skilled manpower.

Demographic Dividend

- Converts India's young population into a productive workforce.

International Recognition

- Strengthens India's standing in global skill competitions.

CHALLENGES

- Skill gaps across sectors.
- Need for stronger industry-academia linkages.
- Uneven access to quality vocational training.
- Rapid technological changes requiring continuous upskilling.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen industry-aligned training programmes.
- Expand advanced skill centres and Centres of Excellence.
- Promote vocational education from school level.
- Increase international collaboration in skill development.
- Enhance participation in global skill competitions.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Global Skills Challenge 2026.
- **Venue:** Australia.
- **Participants:** 15 members of Team India.
- **Objective:** Preparation for WorldSkills Shanghai 2026.
- **Focus:** Excellence in vocational skills and workforce readiness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **WorldSkills Competition**
 - A. Conducted by **WorldSkills International**.
 - B. Often called the "**Olympics of Skills**."
 - C. Showcases excellence in vocational and technical skills.
- II. **Skill India Mission**
 - A. Launched on **15 July 2015**.
 - B. Seeks to train millions of youth in market-relevant skills.
- III. **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)**
 - A. Established in **2008**.

B. Functions under the **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**.

C. Promotes private-sector participation in skill development.

IV. **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)**

A. Flagship skill certification scheme of the Government of India.

B. Focuses on short-term training, recognition of prior learning, and industry-relevant skills.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. WorldSkills International organizes the WorldSkills Competition, often referred to as the "Olympics of Skills."
2. The Skill India Mission was launched in 2015 to promote employability through skill development.
3. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) promotes private-sector participation in skill development initiatives.

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. CCPA IMPOSES ₹1 LAKH PENALTY EACH ON STORIA FOODS AND MRS. BECTORS FOR MISLEADING "100%" CLAIMS



Consumer Protection Act 2019

(c) Arogya Legal

Key Highlights

- I. CCPA found certain "100%" claims to be misleading to consumers.
- II. Penalty imposed:
 - A. ₹1 lakh on Storia Foods.
 - B. ₹1 lakh on Mrs. Bectors Food Specialities.
- III. Action taken under provisions of consumer protection law.
- IV. Reinforces the principle that advertisements must be:
 - A. Truthful.
 - B. Transparent.
 - C. Non-deceptive.

ABOUT THE CENTRAL CONSUMER PROTECTION AUTHORITY (CCPA)

Central Consumer Protection Authority

Established Under

- Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Nodal Ministry

- Department of Consumer Affairs

Functions

- Protect consumer rights.
- Prevent unfair trade practices.
- Regulate misleading advertisements.
- Initiate investigations and enforcement actions.
- Order recall of unsafe goods and services.

MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS

Definition

A misleading advertisement may:

- Falsely describe a product or service.
- Exaggerate benefits without adequate evidence.
- Conceal important information.
- Create a false impression among consumers.

Why "100%" Claims Matter

- Such claims suggest absolute purity, completeness, or superiority.
- Consumers may make purchasing decisions based on these representations.
- Unsupported claims can amount to unfair trade practices.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Key Features

- Establishment of CCPA.
- Consumer rights protection.
- Product liability provisions.
- E-commerce consumer protection.
- Regulation of misleading advertisements.

Powers of CCPA

- Investigate violations.
- Impose penalties.
- Direct discontinuation or modification of advertisements.
- Issue consumer protection guidelines.

SIGNIFICANCE

Consumer Rights Protection

- Safeguards consumers from deceptive marketing practices.

Market Transparency

- Encourages truthful disclosure and ethical advertising.

Corporate Accountability

- Holds companies responsible for marketing claims.

Informed Consumer Choice

- Enables consumers to make decisions based on accurate information.

CHALLENGES

- Proliferation of digital and influencer advertising.
- Difficulty in verifying certain marketing claims.
- Consumer awareness gaps.
- Monitoring large volumes of advertisements across platforms.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen scrutiny of advertising claims.
- Increase consumer awareness regarding misleading advertisements.
- Encourage self-regulation by industry bodies.
- Improve coordination among regulatory authorities.
- Promote scientific substantiation of product claims before advertising.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Regulator:** Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA).
- **Penalty:** ₹1 lakh each on Storia Foods and Mrs. Bectors Food Specialities.
- **Issue:** Misleading "100%" claims.
- **Legal Basis:** Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
- **Objective:** Protect consumer interests and ensure truthful advertising.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
 - A. Replaced the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
 - B. Provides for:
 1. Consumer rights.
 2. Product liability.
 3. E-commerce regulation.
 4. Establishment of the CCPA.
- II. **Consumer Rights in India**
 - A. Right to Safety.
 - B. Right to Information.
 - C. Right to Choose.
 - D. Right to be Heard.
 - E. Right to Seek Redressal.
 - F. Right to Consumer Education.
- III. **Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA)**
 - A. Established in **2020** under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
 - B. Can act against misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices.
- IV. **Misleading Advertisement**
 - A. Any advertisement that falsely describes a product or service, gives false guarantees, conceals material facts, or is likely to mislead consumers.

2. The CCPA has the power to take action against misleading advertisements.
3. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 introduced provisions relating to product liability.

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.PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI COMMISSIONS INDIAN NAVY'S FRONTLINE PLATFORMS – INS DUNAGIRI, INS SANSHODHAK & INS AGRAY – IN KOLKATA



Key Highlights

- I. Three indigenous naval platforms inducted into the Indian Navy.
- II. Built by Indian shipyards under the government's defence indigenisation drive.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) was established under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

- III. Enhance:
 - A. Maritime surveillance.
 - B. Anti-submarine warfare capabilities.
 - C. Hydrographic and survey operations.
 - D. Blue-water naval operations.
- IV. Reflect India's growing shipbuilding and defence manufacturing capabilities.

THE THREE NAVAL PLATFORMS

INS Dunagiri

Project 17A Stealth Frigate

- I. Advanced guided missile stealth frigate.
- II. Successor to the Project 17 (Shivalik-class) programme.
- III. Equipped for:
 - A. Air defence.
 - B. Surface warfare.
 - C. Anti-submarine warfare.
- IV. Features:
 - A. Reduced radar signature.
 - B. Advanced sensors and weapons.
 - C. Network-centric combat capability.

Significance

- Strengthens India's blue-water naval capability.
- Enhances operational readiness in the Indian Ocean Region.

INS Sanshodhak

Survey Vessel Large (SVL)

- I. Designed for:
 - A. Hydrographic surveys.
 - B. Coastal and deep-sea mapping.
 - C. Navigation support.
- II. Generates critical nautical charts for maritime operations.

Significance

- Supports safe navigation.
- Assists maritime infrastructure planning.
- Enhances oceanographic and hydrographic capabilities.

INS Agray

Anti-Submarine Warfare Shallow Water Craft (ASW-SWC)

- I. Designed specifically for:
 - A. Detecting and neutralizing enemy submarines in coastal waters.
 - B. Coastal surveillance.
 - C. Maritime security operations.

Features

- Advanced sonar systems.
- Lightweight torpedoes.
- Indigenous combat systems.

Significance

- Strengthens coastal defence.
- Enhances anti-submarine warfare capability in littoral zones.

DEFENCE INDIGENISATION

Aatmanirbhar Bharat in Defence

- Promotes domestic design, development, and manufacturing of defence equipment.
- Reduces dependence on imports.
- Strengthens strategic autonomy.

Key Benefits

- Technology development.
- Employment generation.
- Export potential.
- Growth of India's defence industrial ecosystem.

SIGNIFICANCE

Maritime Security

- Enhances India's ability to secure maritime interests and sea lanes.

Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

- Strengthens India's role as a net security provider in the region.

Blue Economy

- Supports safe maritime trade and resource management.

Strategic Preparedness

- Improves naval readiness against conventional and emerging threats.

Self-Reliance

- Demonstrates progress in indigenous warship design and construction.

CHALLENGES

- Rapid technological changes in naval warfare.
- Need for indigenous propulsion and advanced electronics.
- Expanding maritime competition in the Indo-Pacific.
- Sustained investment requirements for naval modernization.

WAY FORWARD

- Accelerate indigenous warship and submarine programmes.
- Promote collaboration between Navy, industry, academia, and DRDO.
- Strengthen maritime domain awareness.
- Expand exports of Indian-built naval platforms.
- Invest in AI, autonomous systems, and next-generation naval technologies.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Commissioning of INS Dunagiri, INS Sanshodhak, and INS Agray.
- **Location:** Kolkata.
- **Focus:** Maritime security, anti-submarine warfare, hydrographic capability, and defence indigenisation.
- **Vision:** Aatmanirbhar Bharat and enhanced naval power.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

I. **Project 17A**

- A. Follow-on class of stealth frigates to the **Shivalik-class Frigate**.
- B. Incorporates advanced stealth features, modern sensors, and improved combat systems.

II. **Hydrographic Survey**

- A. Measurement and mapping of oceans, seas, and coastal areas.
- B. Essential for navigation safety, maritime infrastructure, and naval operations.

III. **Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)**

- A. Military operations aimed at detecting, tracking, and neutralizing hostile submarines.
- B. Uses sonar systems, torpedoes, maritime patrol aircraft, and ASW warships.

IV. **Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)**

- A. Effective understanding of activities in the maritime domain that may impact security, economy, safety, or the environment.

V. **Blue Water Navy**

- A. A naval force capable of sustained operations across the open oceans far from national shores.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC

MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. INS Dunagiri is a Project 17A stealth-guided missile frigate.
2. INS Sanshodhak is a Survey Vessel Large designed for hydrographic and oceanographic surveys.
3. INS Agray is an Anti-Submarine Warfare Shallow Water Craft intended for operations in coastal waters.

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)