



Daily PIB Summary

25 June, 2026

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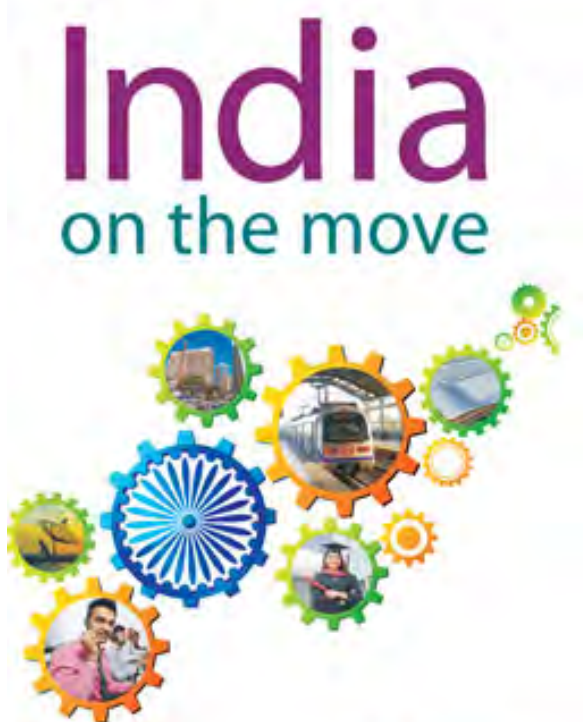
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1. INDIA ON THE MOVE



- The PIB backgrounder highlights India's rapid progress in physical and digital connectivity over the past decade.
- Investments in roads, railways, airports, ports, and logistics networks have enhanced mobility and reduced transaction costs.
- Modern infrastructure is strengthening economic competitiveness and supporting regional development.
- Improved connectivity is facilitating trade, tourism, employment generation, and market integration.
- Digital public infrastructure has complemented physical infrastructure by improving service delivery and governance efficiency.
- The initiative reflects a shift toward integrated multimodal transport systems and logistics-led growth.

- Infrastructure development is being positioned as a key driver of inclusive growth and national productivity.
- The broader objective is to create a seamless, efficient, and future-ready mobility ecosystem for citizens and businesses.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Infrastructure-Led Development Strategy

- Infrastructure is considered a key multiplier for economic growth.
- Investments in transport and logistics reduce costs and improve competitiveness.
- Better connectivity enhances regional balance and market access.

PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan

- Launched in 2021.
- Integrates infrastructure planning across ministries through a GIS-based platform.
- Promotes multimodal connectivity and coordinated project implementation.

National Logistics Policy (NLP), 2022

- Aims to reduce logistics costs and improve supply-chain efficiency.
- Supports seamless movement of goods through multimodal transport systems.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

India has developed globally recognized digital infrastructure including:

- Aadhaar
- UPI
- DigiLocker
- CoWIN

These platforms have improved governance, financial inclusion, and service delivery.

Multimodal Connectivity

- Integration of road, rail, air, inland waterways, and ports.
- Enhances efficiency and reduces transportation bottlenecks.
- Supports the vision of a unified national market.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Road Infrastructure:** Expansion of national highways and expressway networks improving regional connectivity.
- **Railway Modernization:** Introduction of semi-high-speed trains, station redevelopment, and network electrification.
- **Airport Expansion:** Growth of aviation infrastructure under the regional connectivity framework.
- **Port Development:** Strengthening maritime infrastructure and logistics efficiency.
- **Digital Connectivity:** Expansion of digital public infrastructure and e-governance platforms.
- **Economic Significance:** Lower logistics costs and improved ease of doing business.
- **Social Impact:** Better access to education, healthcare, markets, and public services.

- **Challenges:** Land acquisition, financing requirements, environmental concerns, and project execution delays.
- **Way Forward:** Accelerate multimodal integration, sustainable infrastructure financing, and technology-enabled project management.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **PM Gati Shakti:** National Master Plan for multimodal connectivity launched in 2021.
- **National Logistics Policy:** Launched in 2022.
- **DPI:** Digital Public Infrastructure.
- **UPI:** Unified Payments Interface developed by National Payments Corporation of India.
- **Aadhaar:** World's largest biometric identity programme.
- **Bharatmala Pariyojana:** Highway development programme.
- **Sagarmala Programme:** Port-led development initiative.
- **UDAN:** Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik scheme for regional air connectivity.
- **Multimodal Transport:** Integration of two or more modes of transport.
- **Logistics Cost:** Estimated as a percentage of GDP; lower logistics costs improve export competitiveness.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. PM Gati Shakti aims to integrate infrastructure planning across different ministries through a digital platform.
2. The National Logistics Policy seeks to improve logistics efficiency and reduce logistics costs.
3. Sagarmala Programme focuses primarily on railway electrification.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

2.MINISTRY OF CULTURE COMMEMORATES 'SAMVIDHAN HATYA DIWAS'



- The Ministry of Culture observed 'Samvidhan Hatya Diwas' to remember the events associated with the declaration of Emergency in 1975.

- The commemoration aims to create awareness about the significance of constitutional governance and democratic institutions.
- It highlights the importance of safeguarding fundamental rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law.
- The Emergency period remains a critical chapter in India's constitutional and political history due to restrictions imposed on democratic freedoms.
- The observance encourages reflection on the need for institutional checks and balances in a democracy.
- It reinforces public understanding of constitutional values and citizen participation in democratic processes.
- The event also underscores the role of constitutional safeguards in protecting democratic governance.
- The broader message is to strengthen commitment to democracy, accountability, and constitutional morality.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is 'Samvidhan Hatya Diwas'?

- The Government of India decided to observe **25 June** as 'Samvidhan Hatya Diwas'.
- The day commemorates the proclamation of the Internal Emergency in India on 25 June 1975.
- It serves as a reminder of the importance of preserving democratic institutions and constitutional freedoms.

The Emergency (1975–1977)

- Emergency was declared under **Article 352** on the grounds of internal disturbance (term later replaced by "armed rebellion" through the 44th Constitutional Amendment).
- It remained in force from **25 June 1975 to 21 March 1977**.
- During this period, civil liberties were curtailed and political opposition faced significant restrictions.

Constitutional Provisions Related to Emergency

Article 352

- National Emergency due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.

Article 356

- President's Rule in States due to failure of constitutional machinery.

Article 360

- Financial Emergency.

44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978

- Introduced safeguards against misuse of Emergency provisions.
- Replaced the term "**internal disturbance**" with "**armed rebellion**".
- Strengthened protection of Fundamental Rights during emergencies.

- Made Emergency proclamation subject to stricter parliamentary approval.

Constitutional Morality

- Refers to adherence to constitutional principles, values, and procedures.
- Ensures that governmental power remains subject to constitutional limitations.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Historical Significance:** Marks the anniversary of the Emergency proclaimed on 25 June 1975.
- **Constitutional Focus:** Reinforces the importance of democracy, rule of law, and constitutional governance.
- **Fundamental Rights:** Highlights the need to protect civil liberties and democratic freedoms.
- **Institutional Relevance:** Emphasizes checks and balances within constitutional institutions.
- **Public Awareness:** Promotes understanding of constitutional history among citizens.
- **Democratic Values:** Encourages vigilance against concentration of power and erosion of freedoms.
- **Challenges:** Ensuring continuous public awareness regarding constitutional safeguards and democratic accountability.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen constitutional literacy, civic education, and commitment to democratic institutions.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Article 352:** National Emergency.
- **Article 356:** President's Rule.
- **Article 360:** Financial Emergency.
- **Emergency Period:** 25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977.
- **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978:** Introduced safeguards against misuse of Emergency powers.
- **Internal Disturbance:** Replaced by "Armed Rebellion" through the 44th Amendment.
- **Constitutional Morality:** Adherence to constitutional values and procedures.
- **Rule of Law:** No individual or authority is above the law.
- **Fundamental Rights:** Part III of the Constitution.
- **Basic Structure Doctrine:** Established by the Kesavananda Bharati Case.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act replaced the term "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" in Article 352.
2. Article 356 deals with Financial Emergency.
3. The Emergency declared in 1975 was proclaimed under Article 352.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only

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

Answer: (b)

3.IAF GETS FINAL OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE OF INDIGENOUS AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL SYSTEM 'NETRA'



- Netra is an indigenous Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) system designed to provide airborne surveillance, threat detection, tracking, and command-and-control functions.
- The grant of Final Operational Clearance signifies successful completion of operational evaluation and readiness for full-scale deployment.
- The system enhances India's capability to detect aircraft, drones, missiles, and other aerial threats at long ranges.
- AEW&C platforms act as force multipliers by improving situational awareness and enabling network-centric warfare.
- Indigenous development reduces dependence on foreign surveillance systems and strengthens strategic autonomy.

- The programme contributes to the objectives of Aatmanirbhar Bharat in the defence sector.
- Enhanced airborne surveillance improves air defence preparedness, border security, and operational effectiveness of the armed forces.
- The achievement reflects India's growing technological capabilities in advanced defence electronics and radar systems.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Netra AEW&C?

- Netra is an indigenous airborne surveillance and command platform developed by DRDO.
- It is mounted on an Embraer aircraft platform.
- The system integrates advanced radar, communication, identification, and electronic support measures.

Functions of AEW&C Systems

- Detection of enemy aircraft and missiles.
- Airspace monitoring and surveillance.
- Battle management and command functions.
- Identification of friendly and hostile targets.
- Coordination of air operations.

How Does It Work?

- The radar mounted on the aircraft scans large areas of airspace.
- Data collected is transmitted to command centres and operational units.
- Provides real-time situational awareness for military decision-making.

Difference Between AEW&C and AWACS

AEW&C	AWACS
Smaller platform	Larger platform
Tactical surveillance role	Strategic surveillance role
Lower operational cost	Higher operational capability and coverage
Suitable for regional operations	Suitable for extensive theatre operations

Defence Indigenization

- Supports Aatmanirbhar Bharat in defence manufacturing.
- Reduces import dependence for critical military technologies.
- Strengthens domestic defence research and development ecosystem.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Developing Agency:** DRDO in collaboration with the Indian Air Force.
- **Platform:** Indigenous Airborne Early Warning & Control (AEW&C) System 'Netra'.
- **Operational Status:** Granted Final Operational Clearance (FOC).
- **Primary Role:** Airborne surveillance, threat detection, tracking, and command-and-control.
- **Strategic Significance:** Enhances India's air defence and situational awareness capabilities.
- **Force Multiplier:** Improves effectiveness of fighter aircraft, air defence systems, and military operations.
- **Indigenization Impact:** Reduces reliance on imported airborne surveillance systems.
- **Challenges:** Need for larger coverage, advanced networking, and integration with future combat systems.
- **Way Forward:** Expansion of indigenous AEW&C fleet and development of next-generation airborne surveillance platforms.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **AEW&C:** Airborne Early Warning and Control.
- **AWACS:** Airborne Warning and Control System.
- **Developed By:** DRDO.
- **User:** Indian Air Force.
- **Force Multiplier:** Capability that significantly enhances combat

effectiveness without proportionately increasing force size.

- **Network-Centric Warfare:** Military operations enabled through integrated information and communication networks.
- **Radar:** Radio Detection and Ranging.
- **Aatmanirbhar Bharat:** Initiative to promote self-reliance across sectors, including defence.
- **Integrated Air Command and Control System (IACCS):** IAF's automated command and control network.
- **Electronic Support Measures (ESM):** Systems used to detect and identify electromagnetic emissions.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Netra is an indigenous Airborne Early Warning & Control (AEW&C) system developed by DRDO.
2. AEW&C systems provide airborne surveillance and command-and-control capabilities.
3. AWACS platforms generally provide wider surveillance coverage than AEW&C platforms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

4. CALENDAR FOR AUCTION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS (FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 2026)



- The auction calendar provides advance information regarding the issuance of Government of India Treasury Bills during the July–September 2026 quarter.
- Treasury Bills are short-term debt instruments issued by the Government to meet temporary financing requirements.
- The auctions are conducted by the RBI on behalf of the Government of India.
- Advance publication of the calendar improves transparency and predictability in financial markets.
- T-Bills play a crucial role in liquidity management and public debt management.
- The schedule assists banks, financial institutions, mutual funds, and investors in planning their investments.
- The Government and RBI retain flexibility to modify notified amounts depending on fiscal requirements and market conditions.

- Efficient debt management contributes to macroeconomic stability and smooth functioning of money markets.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What are Treasury Bills (T-Bills)?

- Treasury Bills are short-term debt instruments issued by the Government of India.
- They are issued at a discount to face value and redeemed at par upon maturity.
- T-Bills do not carry periodic interest payments (zero-coupon securities).

Types of Treasury Bills

91-Day Treasury Bills

- Maturity period of 91 days.
- Primarily used for short-term liquidity management.

182-Day Treasury Bills

- Maturity period of 182 days.
- Popular among institutional investors.

364-Day Treasury Bills

- Maturity period of 364 days.
- Provides relatively higher returns among T-Bills.

Role of RBI

- RBI acts as the debt manager of the Central Government.
- Conducts auctions through electronic bidding platforms.

- Ensures orderly borrowing and market stability.

Government Securities (G-Secs)

- Treasury Bills are part of Government Securities.
- Unlike T-Bills, dated Government Securities have maturities extending beyond one year.

Auction Mechanism

- Conducted through competitive and non-competitive bidding.
- Retail investors can participate through the non-competitive bidding route.
- Auctions help determine market-based yields.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Issuing Authority:** Government of India in consultation with RBI.
- **Instrument Type:** Short-term Government Securities (Treasury Bills).
- **Maturity Categories:** 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day T-Bills.
- **Debt Management Role:** Helps finance short-term government funding requirements.
- **Market Significance:** Provides benchmark risk-free rates for financial markets.
- **Liquidity Management:** Assists RBI and Government in managing liquidity conditions.
- **Investor Base:** Banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, pension funds, and retail investors.

- **Challenges:** Interest rate volatility, liquidity fluctuations, and changing borrowing requirements.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen debt market participation, improve retail access, and maintain transparent borrowing practices.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Treasury Bills:** Short-term debt instruments issued by the Government of India.
- **Issuer:** Government of India.
- **Auction Conducted By:** Reserve Bank of India.
- **Nature:** Zero-coupon securities.
- **Maturity Periods:** 91 days, 182 days, and 364 days.
- **Issued At:** Discount to face value.
- **Redeemed At:** Face value (Par).
- **Government Securities (G-Secs):** Include both Treasury Bills and Dated Securities.
- **Non-Competitive Bidding:** Route through which retail investors can participate in auctions.
- **Risk Profile:** Considered sovereign-backed and virtually risk-free in terms of default risk.
- **Money Market Instrument:** T-Bills are important instruments of the money market.
- **Debt Management:** Managed by RBI on behalf of the Central Government.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Treasury Bills are issued at a discount and redeemed at face value on maturity.
2. Treasury Bills carry periodic coupon payments to investors.
3. The Reserve Bank of India conducts Treasury Bill auctions on behalf of the Government of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

5. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION & DIAL LAUNCH AIR SUVIDHA 2.0 PORTAL FOR EBOLA HEALTH SCREENING AT POEs IN INDIA



Ministry of Civil Aviation
Government of India

- Air Suvidha 2.0 is a digital health declaration and screening platform designed to support Ebola surveillance at international Points of Entry.
- The portal enables travellers to submit health information electronically before arrival, improving efficiency and reducing manual processing.
- It strengthens India's preparedness against cross-border transmission of infectious diseases.
- The platform facilitates real-time coordination among aviation authorities, airport operators, and public health agencies.
- Digital screening mechanisms enhance early detection, monitoring, and response to potential public health threats.
- The initiative reflects India's growing emphasis on technology-driven public health surveillance systems.
- Strengthened border health measures contribute to national health security and pandemic preparedness.
- The launch aligns with international obligations for disease surveillance under global health frameworks.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Air Suvidha?

- Air Suvidha is a digital platform for health screening and traveller health declarations.
- It was initially developed to facilitate health monitoring of international passengers.

- The upgraded **Air Suvidha 2.0** incorporates enhanced screening and surveillance features.

What are Points of Entry (PoEs)?

- I. Points of Entry are designated locations where international travellers enter a country.
- II. These include:
 - A. International Airports
 - B. Seaports
 - C. Land Border Crossings
- III. Health screening measures are often implemented at PoEs during disease outbreaks.

Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

- Ebola Virus Disease is a severe viral illness affecting humans and non-human primates.
- It is caused by viruses belonging to the genus **Ebolavirus**.
- The disease is characterized by fever, weakness, and multi-organ complications.
- Human-to-human transmission occurs through direct contact with infected bodily fluids.

International Health Regulations (IHR), 2005

- Legally binding framework developed by the World Health Organization.
- Aims to prevent and respond to international spread of diseases.
- Requires member countries to strengthen surveillance and response capacities at Points of Entry.

Digital Health Surveillance

- Utilizes digital platforms for disease monitoring and risk assessment.
- Enables rapid data collection and evidence-based public health responses.
- Enhances coordination among multiple stakeholders during health emergencies.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Launching Agencies:** Ministry of Civil Aviation and Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL).
- **Platform:** Air Suvidha 2.0.
- **Primary Objective:** Ebola-related health screening and traveller surveillance.
- **Coverage:** International passengers arriving through designated Points of Entry.
- **Public Health Significance:** Strengthens early detection and monitoring of infectious diseases.
- **Digital Governance:** Promotes paperless and technology-driven health screening systems.
- **National Health Security:** Enhances preparedness against cross-border disease transmission.
- **Challenges:** Data integration, real-time monitoring, passenger compliance, and evolving disease risks.
- **Way Forward:** Expand digital surveillance capabilities, strengthen inter-agency coordination, and integrate advanced public health monitoring systems.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **EVD:** Ebola Virus Disease.
- **Causative Agent:** Virus of the genus *Ebolavirus*.
- **Reservoir Host:** Fruit bats are considered natural reservoirs.
- **Transmission:** Direct contact with infected bodily fluids.
- **Incubation Period:** Typically 2–21 days.
- **PoE:** Point of Entry (Airport, Seaport, or Land Border).
- **IHR (2005):** International Health Regulations administered by WHO.
- **WHO:** Specialized agency of the United Nations for international public health.
- **Surveillance:** Continuous collection, analysis, and interpretation of health data.
- **Health Declaration Form:** Traveller-provided information used for disease screening and risk assessment.
- **One Health Approach:** Integrates human, animal, and environmental health for disease prevention.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Ebola Virus Disease is caused by viruses belonging to the genus *Ebolavirus*.
2. International Health Regulations (2005) are administered by the World Health Organization.
3. Points of Entry include international airports, seaports, and designated land border crossings.