



Daily PIB Summary

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Forces as a cornerstone of national security.

1. HONOURING THE BRAVEHEARTS



- India has established a comprehensive framework to recognize the bravery and supreme sacrifice of its Armed Forces through gallantry awards, war memorials, and commemorative initiatives.
- National memorials and museums preserve the legacy of military personnel while promoting patriotism and public awareness.
- Gallantry awards recognize exceptional courage displayed during war and peacetime operations.
- The Government has undertaken several initiatives to document, preserve, and disseminate the stories of India's bravehearts.
- These efforts strengthen civil-military relations and foster national unity and respect for the Armed Forces.
- Honouring military personnel reinforces the values of duty, courage, sacrifice, and service to the nation.
- The initiatives also contribute to preserving India's military history for future generations.
- The backgrounder reflects the importance of recognizing the Armed

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Gallantry Awards in India

India's gallantry awards are divided into **wartime** and **peacetime** categories.

Wartime Gallantry Awards

- **Param Vir Chakra** – Highest wartime gallantry award.
- **Maha Vir Chakra**
- **Vir Chakra**

Peacetime Gallantry Awards

- **Ashoka Chakra**
- **Kirti Chakra**
- **Shaurya Chakra**

National War Memorial

- Located near India Gate in **New Delhi**.
- Inaugurated on **25 February 2019**.
- Honors members of the Armed Forces who made the supreme sacrifice in service of the nation.
- It features the **Amar Chakra, Veerta Chakra, Tyag Chakra**, and **Rakshak Chakra**.

National War Museum

- Planned to preserve and showcase India's military heritage, campaigns, and sacrifices.
- Intended to complement the National War Memorial.

Importance of Military Commemoration

- Preserves national memory.
- Recognizes sacrifices made by defence personnel.
- Promotes patriotism and civic responsibility.
- Inspires future generations to serve the nation.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **National Recognition:** India honours military personnel through gallantry awards and national memorials.
- **War Memorial:** National War Memorial commemorates the supreme sacrifice of Armed Forces personnel.
- **Gallantry Awards:** Recognize extraordinary courage during war and peace.
- **National Security:** Reinforces public appreciation for the role of the Armed Forces.
- **Military Heritage:** Preserves historical records and stories of military operations and heroes.
- **Civic Significance:** Promotes patriotism, national integration, and respect for defence services.
- **Challenges:** Documentation, preservation of military history, and increasing public awareness.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen military museums, digital archives, educational outreach, and initiatives to preserve India's military legacy.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Highest Wartime Gallantry Award:** Param Vir Chakra.
- **Second Highest Wartime Award:** Maha Vir Chakra.
- **Third Highest Wartime Award:** Vir Chakra.
- **Highest Peacetime Gallantry Award:** Ashoka Chakra.
- **National War Memorial:** Inaugurated on **25 February 2019** in New Delhi.
- **War Memorial Circles:** Amar Chakra, Veerta Chakra, Tyag Chakra, Rakshak Chakra.
- **Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces:** President of India.
- **Armed Forces Flag Day:** 7 December.
- **Kargil Vijay Diwas:** 26 July.
- **Armed Forces Veterans Day:** 14 January.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Param Vir Chakra is India's highest wartime gallantry award.
2. Ashoka Chakra is awarded for the highest degree of gallantry during peacetime.
3. The National War Memorial is located in New Delhi.

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)

2.PRIME MINISTER SHARES AN ARTICLE ON INDIA SEEKING TO PLACE THE GLOBAL SOUTH AT THE CENTRE OF GLOBAL ENERGY FUTURE



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- India advocates an inclusive global energy transition that addresses the developmental needs of the Global South while advancing climate goals.
- The country is promoting renewable energy, green hydrogen, and sustainable technologies through international partnerships.
- India's approach emphasizes **energy access, affordability, energy security, and sustainability** as interconnected priorities.
- Platforms such as the International Solar Alliance and Global Biofuels

Alliance reflect India's commitment to South-South cooperation.

- The initiative seeks to bridge financing and technology gaps faced by developing countries in their clean energy transition.
- India's leadership reinforces the principle of **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)** in addressing climate change.
- The strategy strengthens India's position as a leading voice of the Global South in global climate and energy governance.
- It contributes to sustainable development, energy security, and inclusive economic growth.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is the Global South?

- Refers to developing and emerging economies primarily located in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.
- These countries often share common developmental challenges such as energy access, climate vulnerability, poverty, and infrastructure deficits.
- The term is socio-economic rather than purely geographical.

India's Energy Transition

India is pursuing a diversified clean energy strategy through:

- Renewable Energy Expansion
- National Green Hydrogen Mission
- Biofuels Promotion
- Electric Mobility

- Energy Efficiency Programmes

Major International Initiatives

- **International Solar Alliance (ISA)**
- **Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA)**
- **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)**
- **One Sun, One World, One Grid (OSOWOG)**

Energy Trilemma

The energy transition seeks to balance:

- **Energy Security**
- **Energy Affordability**
- **Environmental Sustainability**

CBDR-RC Principle

- Enshrined under the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**.
- Recognizes that all countries share responsibility for addressing climate change, but developed countries have greater historical responsibility and capabilities.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Global Leadership:** India advocates an equitable energy transition for the Global South.
- **Clean Energy:** Focus on renewable energy, green hydrogen, biofuels, and clean technologies.
- **International Cooperation:** Strengthening South-South collaboration through global partnerships.

- **Climate Justice:** Promotes equity, affordability, and differentiated responsibilities.
- **Energy Security:** Supports diversified and resilient energy systems.
- **Developmental Impact:** Enhances sustainable growth, energy access, and economic resilience in developing countries.
- **Challenges:** Climate finance gaps, technology access, infrastructure deficits, and energy inequality.
- **Way Forward:** Expand climate finance, strengthen technology transfer, deepen international partnerships, and accelerate renewable energy deployment.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Global South:** Collective term for developing and emerging economies.
- **International Solar Alliance (ISA):** Launched by India and France during **COP21 (2015)**.
- **ISA Headquarters:** Gurugram.
- **Global Biofuels Alliance:** Launched during the **G20 Summit 2023** under India's Presidency.
- **National Green Hydrogen Mission:** Approved in **2023**.
- **UNFCCC:** Adopted in **1992** at the Rio Earth Summit.
- **CBDR-RC:** Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities.
- **Energy Trilemma:** Balancing energy security, affordability, and sustainability.

- **OSOWOG:** One Sun, One World, One Grid—initiative for global solar energy connectivity.
- **CDRI:** Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, launched in **2019**.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The International Solar Alliance was jointly launched by India and France.
2. The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) is associated with the UNFCCC.
3. The term "Global South" refers exclusively to countries located in the Southern Hemisphere.

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)

3. UNION COMMERCE MINISTER PIYUSH GOYAL URGES COMPANIES TO BUILD ON INDIA-UK CETA MOMENTUM THROUGH SUSTAINED BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT



- The Commerce Minister called upon businesses to actively utilize the opportunities created by the India-UK CETA to deepen bilateral economic relations.
- The agreement is expected to enhance trade in goods and services, promote investment flows, and improve market access for businesses in both countries.
- CETA aims to reduce trade barriers, strengthen supply chains, and foster collaboration in emerging sectors such as technology, innovation, and green industries.
- Greater business-to-business engagement will support employment generation, export growth, and industrial competitiveness.
- The agreement reflects India's strategy of expanding high-quality trade partnerships with major global economies.

- Enhanced economic cooperation is expected to contribute to resilient global value chains and diversified trade networks.
- The partnership also reinforces India's vision of becoming a global manufacturing and investment hub.
- Successful implementation will depend on industry participation, regulatory cooperation, and continuous stakeholder engagement.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)?

- A Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement is a broad-based trade agreement covering:
 - Trade in goods
 - Trade in services
 - Investment
 - Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
 - Digital Trade
 - Government Procurement
 - Rules of Origin
 - Customs Cooperation
 - Sustainable Development

India–UK Economic Relations

- The United Kingdom is an important trading and investment partner of India.
- Bilateral cooperation spans trade, education, technology, defence, clean energy, financial services, healthcare, and innovation.

- Both countries are working to strengthen economic integration through CETA.

Benefits of CETA

- Improved market access.
- Reduction or elimination of tariffs.
- Increased foreign investment.
- Enhanced services trade.
- Stronger global value chain integration.
- Greater regulatory cooperation.
- Improved ease of doing business.

India's Trade Strategy

- Expansion of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Comprehensive Economic Partnerships.
- Diversification of export markets.
- Promotion of manufacturing under **Make in India**.
- Integration into global supply chains.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Agreement:** India–UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).
- **Objective:** Expand bilateral trade, investment, and economic cooperation.
- **Business Focus:** Encourage sustained industry engagement to maximize benefits.
- **Trade Impact:** Improved market access and reduced trade barriers.
- **Investment:** Greater opportunities for cross-border investments and business partnerships.

- **Strategic Importance:** Strengthens India's trade diversification and global competitiveness.
- **Challenges:** Regulatory harmonization, implementation, MSME awareness, and utilization of agreement provisions.
- **Way Forward:** Promote industry outreach, strengthen trade facilitation, support MSMEs, and enhance innovation-driven bilateral collaboration.

- **Trade Facilitation:** Simplification and modernization of customs and border procedures.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. A Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) generally covers trade in goods, services, investment, and other economic cooperation areas.
2. Rules of Origin determine whether a product qualifies for preferential treatment under a trade agreement.
3. Non-Tariff Barriers refer exclusively to customs duties imposed on imported goods.

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)

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **CETA:** Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement.
- **FTA:** Free Trade Agreement.
- **Rules of Origin:** Criteria used to determine the national source of a product for preferential tariff treatment.
- **Tariff:** Tax imposed on imported goods.
- **Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs):** Regulations or standards that restrict international trade without imposing tariffs.
- **Global Value Chains (GVCs):** International production networks where different stages of production occur across countries.
- **Make in India:** Initiative launched in **2014** to promote manufacturing and investment.
- **Ease of Doing Business:** Measures the regulatory environment affecting business operations.
- **Services Trade:** Includes sectors such as IT, finance, education, healthcare, and professional services.

4.ON THE EVE OF DOCTOR'S DAY, DR. JITENDRA SINGH ILLUMINATES THE PRACTICE OF PRECISION MEDICINE IN THE FUTURE



- Precision Medicine is an emerging healthcare approach that tailors prevention, diagnosis, and treatment based on an individual's genetic, environmental, and lifestyle characteristics.
- The approach moves beyond the conventional "one-size-fits-all" model of treatment, enabling more accurate and effective medical interventions.
- Advances in genomics, artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and biotechnology are accelerating the adoption of precision medicine.
- Personalized therapies can improve treatment outcomes while minimizing adverse drug reactions.
- Precision medicine has significant applications in cancer treatment, rare diseases, cardiovascular disorders, and infectious diseases.
- India's expanding biotechnology ecosystem and genomic research initiatives are strengthening its capabilities in this field.

- The approach is expected to improve healthcare quality, innovation, and long-term disease management.
- Precision medicine represents a major step toward technology-driven, evidence-based, and patient-centric healthcare.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Precision Medicine?

- I. Precision Medicine is a medical approach that customizes healthcare based on an individual's:
 - A. Genetic profile
 - B. Environment
 - C. Lifestyle
- II. It aims to provide the right treatment to the right patient at the right time.

Key Technologies

- **Genomics**
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**
- **Machine Learning**
- **Bioinformatics**
- **Big Data Analytics**
- **Biotechnology**

Applications

- Cancer treatment
- Rare genetic disorders
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Diabetes management
- Infectious disease surveillance
- Pharmacogenomics

Genome India Project

- National initiative to create a comprehensive database of India's genetic diversity.
- Supports biomedical research and development of personalized healthcare solutions.

Benefits of Precision Medicine

- Early disease detection.
- Improved diagnostic accuracy.
- Personalized drug therapies.
- Reduced adverse drug reactions.
- Better preventive healthcare.
- Improved clinical outcomes.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Core Concept:** Personalized healthcare based on genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors.
- **Technology Drivers:** Genomics, AI, biotechnology, and data analytics.
- **Healthcare Impact:** Improves diagnosis, treatment precision, and disease prevention.
- **Research Significance:** Strengthens biomedical innovation and translational research.
- **Economic Potential:** Promotes biotechnology, pharmaceutical innovation, and digital health industries.
- **Public Health Relevance:** Supports evidence-based and patient-centric healthcare delivery.
- **Challenges:** High costs, genomic data privacy, ethical concerns, skilled manpower, and infrastructure gaps.

- **Way Forward:** Expand genomic research, strengthen digital health infrastructure, promote ethical governance, and improve accessibility of precision medicine.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Precision Medicine:** Personalized healthcare based on genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors.
- **Genomics:** Study of an organism's complete set of genes (genome).
- **Genome India Project:** National initiative to map India's genetic diversity.
- **Pharmacogenomics:** Study of how genes influence an individual's response to medicines.
- **Bioinformatics:** Application of computational tools to biological data.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Enables predictive analytics and clinical decision support.
- **National Doctor's Day:** Observed annually on **1 July** in India in honour of Bidhan Chandra Roy.
- **Biotechnology:** Use of biological systems and organisms to develop useful products and technologies.
- **Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS):** Technique used to determine the complete DNA sequence of an organism.
- **Personalized Medicine:** Another term commonly used for precision medicine.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Precision Medicine customizes treatment based on an individual's genetic, environmental, and lifestyle characteristics.
2. Pharmacogenomics studies how genetic variations influence an individual's response to drugs.
3. The Genome India Project aims to create a database of India's genetic diversity.

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)

5.DIGITAL INDIA NEARS 11 YEARS, DRIVING INDIA'S NEXT PHASE OF TECHNOLOGY-LED GROWTH THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING, DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND AFFORDABLE DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY



- Since its launch in **2015**, the Digital India Programme has transformed governance, public service delivery, and digital inclusion across the country.
- The next phase focuses on frontier technologies such as AI, semiconductor manufacturing, and Digital Public Infrastructure to enhance economic competitiveness.
- Expansion of affordable broadband, digital payments, and e-governance has strengthened financial inclusion and citizen-centric governance.
- India is developing a robust semiconductor ecosystem to reduce import dependence and strengthen technological self-reliance.
- AI is being promoted to improve productivity, innovation, healthcare,

agriculture, education, and public administration.

- Digital Public Infrastructure has emerged as a global model for secure, scalable, and interoperable digital governance.
- The initiative supports the vision of **Aatmanirbhar Bharat** and **Viksit Bharat 2047** by promoting innovation-led growth.
- Continued investments in digital infrastructure and emerging technologies are expected to enhance India's global competitiveness.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Digital India Programme

- I. Launched on **1 July 2015**.
- II. Implemented by the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)**.
- III. Vision:
 - A. Digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen.
 - B. Governance and services on demand.
 - C. Digital empowerment of citizens.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

India's DPI ecosystem includes:

- Aadhaar
- UPI
- DigiLocker
- CoWIN
- FASTag
- ONDC
- Government e-Marketplace (GeM)

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- AI enables machines to perform tasks requiring human intelligence.
- Applications include healthcare, education, agriculture, manufacturing, governance, finance, and defence.
- India is promoting AI through the **IndiaAI Mission**.

Semiconductor Mission

- The **India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)** was launched in **2021**.
- Aims to establish a comprehensive semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem.
- Supports chip fabrication, design, packaging, and research.

Affordable Digital Connectivity

- Expansion of **BharatNet**.
- Growth of 4G and 5G networks.
- Promotion of public Wi-Fi through **PM-WANI**.
- Improved internet accessibility in rural and remote areas.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Digital India:** Completing 11 years of technology-driven governance and digital transformation.
- **AI Ecosystem:** Promoting innovation, productivity, and responsible adoption of Artificial Intelligence.
- **Semiconductor Manufacturing:** Building indigenous chip manufacturing capabilities under the India Semiconductor Mission.

- **Digital Public Infrastructure:** Strengthening platforms such as Aadhaar, UPI, DigiLocker, and ONDC.
- **Digital Connectivity:** Expanding broadband access and affordable internet services.
- **Economic Impact:** Enhances innovation, employment, entrepreneurship, and global competitiveness.
- **Challenges:** Digital divide, cybersecurity, data privacy, semiconductor supply chains, and skilled workforce requirements.
- **Way Forward:** Increase investments in frontier technologies, strengthen cybersecurity, promote digital literacy, and expand indigenous manufacturing capabilities.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Digital India Launch: 1 July 2015.**
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- **IndiaAI Mission:** National initiative for AI innovation and computing infrastructure.
- **India Semiconductor Mission (ISM):** Launched in **2021**.
- **DPI:** Digital Public Infrastructure.
- **UPI:** Developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).
- **BharatNet:** Rural broadband connectivity programme.
- **PM-WANI:** Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface.
- **ONDC:** Open Network for Digital Commerce.
- **Semiconductor:** Material with electrical conductivity between a

conductor and an insulator; used in integrated circuits and electronic devices.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The India Semiconductor Mission aims to develop a domestic semiconductor manufacturing ecosystem.
2. Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) includes platforms such as Aadhaar, UPI, and DigiLocker.
3. BharatNet is a programme to expand broadband connectivity in rural areas.

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)