



Daily PIB Summary

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1. INDIASKILLS NATIONAL COMPETITION 2025–26 KICKS OFF IN GREATER NOIDA, SHOWCASING INDIA'S FINEST SKILLED TALENT



- The competition is India's largest **skill showcase platform**, identifying top talent across multiple trades.
- Participants compete in sectors like **construction, manufacturing, IT, hospitality, and creative arts**.
- Winners get opportunities to represent India at **international platforms like WorldSkills**.
- The event promotes **vocational training, industry-relevant skills, and employability**.
- It strengthens the **Skill India Mission** and aligns with workforce development goals.
- Encourages **youth participation and industry-academia collaboration**.
- Reflects governance focus on **human capital development and demographic dividend utilisation**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

IndiaSkills Competition

- Conducted periodically as part of India's **skill development ecosystem**.
- Acts as a gateway to global competitions like **WorldSkills International**.

Institutional Framework

- Organised by National Skill Development Corporation under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Skill India Mission

- Launched to enhance **employability through skill training and certification**.
- Focus on bridging the gap between **industry demand and workforce skills**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **National Platform:** IndiaSkills Competition 2025–26 in Greater Noida.
- **Skill Showcase:** Covers multiple sectors including IT, manufacturing, and services.
- **Global Linkage:** Pathway to WorldSkills competitions.
- **Youth Empowerment:** Promotes vocational excellence among youth.
- **Industry Alignment:** Focus on job-ready and future skills.
- **Policy Support:** Strengthens Skill India Mission.
- **Way Forward:** Expand outreach, improve training quality, and strengthen industry partnerships.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **IndiaSkills:** National-level skill competition.
- **Organiser:** National Skill Development Corporation.
- **Ministry:** Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- **Global Link:** WorldSkills International competition.
- **Objective:** Promote vocational skills and employability.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. IndiaSkills National Competition is organised by the National Skill Development Corporation.
2. Winners of IndiaSkills may represent India in international skill competitions.
3. The competition focuses only on academic and theoretical knowledge.

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.VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON TELE-LAW INITIATIVE IN NEW DELHI



विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

SUMMARY

- The Tele-Law Initiative leverages **digital platforms to provide legal advice and services** to citizens, especially in rural and remote areas.
- The Vice President emphasised the importance of **accessible, affordable, and timely justice delivery**.
- Tele-Law connects beneficiaries with **panel lawyers through Common Service Centres (CSCs)**.
- It supports **legal awareness, dispute resolution, and empowerment of marginalized communities**.
- Aligns with the broader goal of **Digital India and e-governance**.
- Strengthens **inclusive governance and legal empowerment**.
- Highlights integration of **technology with judicial and legal services**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Tele-Law Initiative

- Launched by the Department of Justice.
- Provides **legal advice via video conferencing and telecommunication tools**.

- Operates through **Common Service Centres (CSCs)** across India.

- **Objective:** Access to justice for all.
- **Focus:** Rural and underserved communities.

Access to Justice

- A key component of **rule of law and good governance**.
- Focus on bridging the gap between **legal institutions and citizens**, especially in rural areas.

Digital Governance

- Tele-Law is part of India's **e-governance ecosystem**, enhancing service delivery through technology.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Leadership Address:** C. P. Radhakrishnan at national consultation.
- **Digital Justice:** Use of ICT for legal service delivery.
- **Target Group:** Rural and marginalized populations.
- **Platform:** Common Service Centres (CSCs).
- **Governance Impact:** Enhances access, transparency, and efficiency.
- **Legal Awareness:** Promotes understanding of rights and remedies.
- **Way Forward:** Expand outreach, strengthen infrastructure, and improve legal literacy.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Tele-Law Initiative:** Digital legal service platform.
- **Launched by:** Department of Justice.
- **Medium:** CSCs with video/tele consultation.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Tele-Law Initiative provides legal advice through digital platforms.
2. It operates through Common Service Centres across India.
3. The initiative is implemented by the Ministry of Electronics and IT.

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.OVERFISHING DRIVEN BY SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL FLEETS, NOT SMALL-SCALE FISHERS: INDIA'S STAND



- India has reiterated its stance in global forums that **industrial-scale fishing with heavy subsidies** is the main cause of overfishing.
- Small-scale and artisanal fishers in India and other developing countries have **limited ecological impact**.
- Developed nations' subsidies lead to **overcapacity, depletion of fish stocks, and unfair competition**.
- India advocates for **equitable and differentiated treatment** in global fisheries agreements.
- The issue is central to negotiations at the World Trade Organization on fisheries subsidies.
- It links to concerns of **livelihood security, food security, and sustainable marine ecosystems**.
- Reflects governance focus on **protecting vulnerable communities while ensuring environmental sustainability**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Fisheries Subsidies Issue

- Subsidies include **fuel support, vessel construction, and operational costs**.
- Large subsidies in developed countries enable **deep-sea industrial fishing**.

WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

- Aims to curb **harmful subsidies contributing to overfishing and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing**.
- Includes **special and differential treatment (S&DT)** provisions for developing countries.

Indian Fisheries Sector

- Dominated by **small-scale, artisanal fishers**.
- Critical for **livelihoods, nutrition, and coastal economy**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Core Argument:** Industrial fleets, not small fishers, drive overfishing.
- **Equity Concern:** Need for fair treatment of developing nations.
- **WTO Negotiations:** Focus on fisheries subsidy discipline.
- **Livelihood Protection:** Safeguarding artisanal fishers.
- **Environmental Impact:** Addressing depletion of marine resources.
- **Global Trade Dimension:** Balancing sustainability and development.
- **Way Forward:** Ensure equitable rules, strengthen monitoring, and promote sustainable fishing practices.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement:** Targets harmful subsidies.
- **IUU Fishing:** Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing.
- **S&DT:** Special and Differential Treatment for developing countries.
- **Indian Fisheries:** Predominantly small-scale and artisanal.
- **Key Issue:** Overcapacity due to industrial fleets.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Overfishing is primarily driven by heavily subsidised industrial fishing fleets.
2. Small-scale fishers in developing countries are the main contributors to global overfishing.
3. WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies include provisions for special and differential treatment.

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)

4. IONS MARITIME EXERCISE (IMEX) TTX 2026 HELD AT SOUTHERN NAVAL COMMAND, KOCHI



- The IMEX (TTX) 2026 focused on **maritime security cooperation and coordination among Indian Ocean Region (IOR) navies**.
- Table Top Exercise (TTX) involved **scenario-based discussions on maritime contingencies** like piracy, HADR (Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief), and search & rescue.
- Strengthens **interoperability and mutual understanding among participating navies**.
- Enhances preparedness for **non-traditional security threats in the maritime domain**.
- Reinforces India's role as a **net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region**.
- Supports broader vision of **SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region)**.
- Reflects emphasis on **regional cooperation and maritime diplomacy**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

- Indian Ocean Naval Symposium is a **voluntary initiative of navies of the Indian Ocean Region**.
- Aims to enhance **maritime cooperation, security, and dialogue**.

IMEX (IONS Maritime Exercise)

- Conducted periodically to improve **operational coordination among member navies**.
- Includes both **Table Top Exercises (TTX)** and **field exercises**.

Southern Naval Command

- Southern Naval Command is the **training command of the Indian Navy**, headquartered in Kochi.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exercise Type:** Table Top Exercise (TTX) under IMEX 2026.
- **Location:** Kochi.
- **Participants:** Navies of Indian Ocean Region.
- **Focus Areas:** Maritime security, piracy, HADR, search & rescue.
- **Interoperability:** Enhances coordination among navies.
- **Strategic Role:** Strengthens India's maritime leadership in IOR.
- **Way Forward:** Expand participation, conduct joint field exercises, and deepen cooperation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **IONS:** Forum of Indian Ocean navies for cooperation.
- **IMEX:** Maritime exercise under IONS.
- **TTX:** Table Top Exercise (discussion-based simulation).
- **SAGAR:** India's maritime vision – Security and Growth for All in the Region.
- **Southern Naval Command:** Training command of Indian Navy in Kochi.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) is a forum for cooperation among navies of the Indian Ocean Region.
2. Table Top Exercise (TTX) involves real-time deployment of naval ships in sea operations.
3. SAGAR is India's vision for maritime security and cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

5.ABDOMINAL (CENTRAL) OBESITY POSES HIGHER HEALTH RISKS THAN GENERAL OBESITY: FOCUS ON INDIAN CONTEXT



- Central obesity refers to **fat accumulation around the abdomen**, particularly **visceral fat surrounding internal organs**.
- It is strongly linked to **metabolic disorders** like diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and hypertension.
- In the Indian context, many individuals exhibit the **“thin-fat phenotype”**—normal BMI but high abdominal fat.
- This increases risk despite **apparently healthy body weight**.
- The issue highlights limitations of **BMI as a sole indicator of health risk**.
- Emphasises need for **lifestyle interventions, early screening, and awareness**.
- Reflects policy relevance in **public health, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and preventive healthcare**.

- Indians are more prone to **insulin resistance and fat deposition in the abdominal region**.
- Leads to higher prevalence of **Type 2 Diabetes and cardiovascular diseases** at lower BMI levels.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Higher Risk Factor:** Central obesity is more dangerous than overall obesity.
- **Thin-Fat Phenotype:** Common in Indian population.
- **Health Impact:** Linked to diabetes, hypertension, and heart diseases.
- **Measurement Tools:** Waist circumference and waist-hip ratio more relevant than BMI alone.
- **Preventive Approach:** Focus on lifestyle changes—diet, exercise, and early screening.
- **Public Health Concern:** Rising NCD burden in India.
- **Way Forward:** Promote awareness, revise screening norms, and integrate into national health programmes.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Types of Obesity

- **General Obesity:** Measured using Body Mass Index (BMI).
- **Central (Abdominal) Obesity:** Measured using **waist circumference or waist-hip ratio**.

Visceral Fat

- Fat stored around internal organs in the abdominal cavity.
- More metabolically active and harmful than subcutaneous fat.

Indian Phenotype

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **BMI:** Body Mass Index (weight/height²).
- **Central Obesity Indicator:** Waist circumference, waist-hip ratio.
- **Visceral Fat:** Fat around internal organs—highly risky.
- **NCDs:** Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, heart disease).
- **Indian Risk:** Higher metabolic risk at lower BMI levels.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Central obesity refers to fat accumulation around the abdomen and internal organs.
2. Body Mass Index (BMI) alone is always sufficient to assess health risks related to obesity.
3. Indians may have higher metabolic risks even at lower BMI levels.

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)