



Daily PIB Summary

09 Aug, 2026

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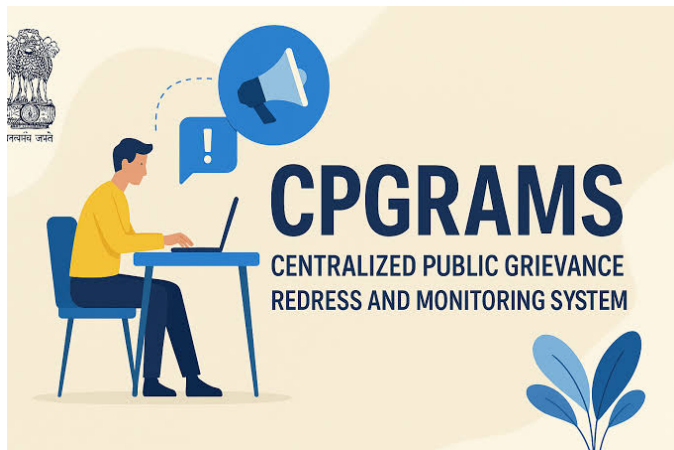
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1. CENTRALISED PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESS AND MONITORING SYSTEM (CPGRAMS)



- CPGRAMS provides a **single-window, 24x7 platform** for citizens to submit grievances.
- It enables grievance **registration, tracking, monitoring and feedback**.
- It promotes **citizen-centric and accountable governance**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

CPGRAMS

- Developed as part of the Government's efforts to strengthen **public grievance redressal**.
- Nodal authority: **Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)**.
- Integrated with Central Government Ministries/Departments and States/UTs.

KEY FEATURES

- Online grievance registration.
- Unique registration number for tracking.
- Time-bound grievance disposal.
- Appeal mechanism for dissatisfied citizens.
- Feedback and satisfaction monitoring.
- Dashboard-based monitoring of grievance performance.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Improves **accountability and transparency**.
- Provides citizens easier access to government grievance mechanisms.

- Helps identify systemic problems in public service delivery.
- Strengthens **Good Governance** and citizen participation.

CHALLENGES

- Delays in grievance disposal in some departments.
- Digital divide and limited digital literacy.
- Quality of resolution may vary across departments.
- Need for stronger monitoring of repeated grievances.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen time-bound and quality-based disposal.
- Improve accessibility for digitally disadvantaged citizens.
- Use **AI and data analytics** to identify recurring grievances.
- Strengthen feedback-based performance assessment.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Platform:** CPGRAMS.
- **Nodal Department:** DARPG.
- **Purpose:** Online public grievance redressal.
- **Features:** Registration, tracking, monitoring, feedback and appeal.
- **Objective:** Transparent, accountable and citizen-centric governance.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

DARPG

- **Full Form:** Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
- Responsible for administrative reforms and public grievance redressal.

CPGRAMS

- Provides a common platform for citizens to lodge grievances against government organisations.
- Citizens can **track grievances online** using the registration number.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding CPGRAMS:

1. CPGRAMS is an online platform for citizens to lodge and track public grievances.
2. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) is the nodal department for CPGRAMS.
3. CPGRAMS provides a mechanism for citizens to give feedback on grievance disposal.

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. INDIA ACHIEVES LANDMARK 300 GW NON-FOSSIL FUEL POWER CAPACITY



- Non-fossil sources now constitute a significant share of India's total installed power capacity.
- The milestone reflects rapid expansion of **solar, wind, hydro and nuclear power**.
- It strengthens India's progress towards its **2030 climate and energy commitments**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India's Non-Fossil Energy Transition

- I. Non-fossil sources include:
 - A. Solar
 - B. Wind

- C. Hydropower
- D. Nuclear power
- E. Other renewable sources

- II. India has committed to achieving **500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based installed electricity capacity by 2030**.

Paris Agreement Commitment

- India aims to achieve **50% cumulative installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030**.
- India has also committed to reducing the **emissions intensity of GDP by 45% from 2005 levels by 2030**.

KEY FEATURES

Major Contributors

- **Solar energy:** Rapidly growing renewable source.
- **Wind energy:** Major contributor, particularly in western and southern India.
- **Hydropower:** Provides renewable electricity along with grid-balancing capability.
- **Nuclear power:** Provides reliable low-carbon baseload electricity.

Energy Transition Measures

- Expansion of renewable-energy capacity.
- Green Energy Corridors.
- Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs).
- Battery storage and pumped-storage projects.
- National Green Hydrogen Mission.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Reduces dependence on fossil fuels.
- Supports India's **energy security**.
- Helps meet climate commitments.
- Promotes clean-energy investment and employment.
- Strengthens India's position in the global renewable-energy transition.

CHALLENGES

- Intermittency of solar and wind power.
- Grid integration and transmission constraints.
- Need for large-scale energy storage.
- Land acquisition and environmental concerns.
- Continued dependence on coal for reliable power supply.

WAY FORWARD

- Accelerate renewable-energy deployment.
- Expand transmission and storage infrastructure.
- Promote pumped hydro and battery storage.
- Strengthen domestic clean-energy manufacturing.
- Ensure a **just and affordable energy transition**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Milestone:** 300 GW non-fossil fuel power capacity.
- **Target:** 500 GW non-fossil capacity by 2030.
- **Major sources:** Solar, wind, hydro and nuclear.
- **Climate commitment:** 50% cumulative installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030.
- **Goal:** Cleaner, secure and sustainable energy system.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Non-Fossil Fuel Sources

- **Renewable:** Solar, wind, hydro, biomass etc.
- **Non-renewable but non-fossil:** Nuclear energy.

India's 2030 Climate Targets

- **500 GW** non-fossil electricity capacity.
- **50%** cumulative installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources.
- **45% reduction** in GDP emissions intensity from 2005 level.

Green Energy Corridor

- Transmission infrastructure designed to evacuate and integrate renewable electricity into the national grid.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding India's non-fossil fuel energy transition:

1. India has set a target of achieving **500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based installed electricity capacity by 2030**.
2. India's non-fossil fuel sources include both renewable energy and nuclear power.
3. India has committed to achieving **50% cumulative installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030**.

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. INDIAN NAVY-US NAVY EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EXERCISE 2026



- The exercise brings together specialised EOD teams of the **Indian Navy and US Navy**.
- It aims to enhance **interoperability, operational expertise and information exchange** between the two navies.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

- I. EOD involves the **detection, identification, neutralisation and disposal** of explosive threats.
- II. It is important for:
 - A. Harbour and naval-base security.
 - B. Counter-IED operations.
 - C. Maritime security.
 - D. Protection of personnel and critical infrastructure.

India-US Defence Cooperation

- I. Defence cooperation has expanded through:
 - A. Bilateral military exercises.
 - B. Defence technology cooperation.
 - C. Maritime-domain awareness.
 - D. Information sharing.
 - E. Interoperability between armed forces.

KEY FEATURES

- Joint training by Indian and US EOD specialists.
- Sharing of **EOD procedures, techniques and best practices**.
- Practical training and scenario-based exercises.
- Focus on improving interoperability and operational preparedness.
- Conducted at **Southern Naval Command, Kochi**.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Enhances maritime security cooperation.
- Builds specialised EOD capabilities.
- Improves interoperability between Indian and US forces.
- Strengthens the broader **India-US Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership**.
- Supports preparedness against asymmetric and explosive threats.

CHALLENGES

- Evolving explosive and improvised-device technologies.
- Requirement for specialised training and equipment.
- Complex maritime environments.
- Need for continuous information sharing.

WAY FORWARD

- Conduct regular specialised joint exercises.
- Expand cooperation in advanced EOD technologies.
- Strengthen information and intelligence sharing.
- Develop common operational procedures and interoperability.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exercise:** Indian Navy-US Navy EOD Exercise 2026.
- **Location:** Southern Naval Command, Kochi.
- **Participants:** Indian Navy and US Navy.
- **Focus:** Explosive Ordnance Disposal, counter-IED operations and maritime security.
- **Objective:** Interoperability, joint training and operational preparedness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Southern Naval Command

- **Headquarters:** Kochi, Kerala.
- Primarily responsible for **training** of personnel of the Indian Navy.

India-US Naval Exercises

- **Malabar:** Multilateral naval exercise involving India, US, Japan and Australia.
- **RIMPAC:** Multinational maritime exercise led by the US Navy.
- Bilateral India-US exercises also strengthen maritime interoperability.

EOD

- **Explosive Ordnance Disposal** involves locating, identifying and safely neutralising explosive devices and unexploded ordnance.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Navy-US Navy EOD Exercise 2026:

1. The exercise is being conducted at the Southern Naval Command in Kochi.
2. It focuses on enhancing cooperation in Explosive Ordnance Disposal.
3. The exercise contributes to greater interoperability between the Indian Navy and US Navy.

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. SUDDEN LOSS OF ALTITUDE ON AIR INDIA FLIGHT AI2379



- Aircraft: **Airbus A320**
- Flight: **AI2379**
- Route: **Phuket → Delhi**
- Date: **4 August 2026**
- Incident: Sudden loss of altitude during cruise.
- Injuries were reported on board.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Sudden Loss of Altitude

- A rapid change in aircraft altitude during cruise can cause passengers and crew to be thrown upward or downward.
- Such events may occur due to **turbulence, atmospheric conditions or aircraft/operational factors**.
- Investigation is required to establish the exact cause.

Aircraft Safety Regulation in India

- Aviation safety is overseen by the **Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)**.
- Aircraft accident/incident investigation is handled under the applicable aviation safety framework.

KEY FEATURES

- The aircraft involved was an **Airbus A320**.
- The flight was operating internationally between **Thailand and India**.
- The incident occurred while the aircraft was in the **cruise phase**.
- Injured persons received medical attention as required.

- Safety authorities examine such incidents to identify causes and prevent recurrence.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Highlights the importance of **aviation safety and incident reporting**.
- Reinforces the need for effective turbulence detection and passenger safety measures.
- Investigation findings can help improve operational procedures and safety standards.

CHALLENGES

- Predicting and avoiding **clear-air turbulence**.
- Ensuring passengers remain properly secured during cruise.
- Rapid medical response following in-flight injuries.
- Establishing the precise cause when no obvious mechanical failure is initially identified.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen turbulence forecasting and real-time weather information.
- Improve crew training and passenger safety awareness.
- Ensure timely investigation of serious aviation incidents.
- Incorporate safety lessons into airline operating procedures.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Airline:** Air India.
- **Aircraft:** Airbus A320, VT-EXO.
- **Flight:** AI2379.
- **Route:** Phuket–Delhi.
- **Date:** 4 August 2026.
- **Incident:** Sudden loss of altitude during cruise.
- **Outcome:** Injuries reported on board.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

DGCA

- **Full Form:** Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- India's principal civil aviation safety regulator.

Airbus A320

- Narrow-body, twin-engine commercial aircraft.
- Widely used for short- and medium-haul passenger operations.

Clear-Air Turbulence (CAT)

- Turbulence occurring without visible clouds or obvious weather disturbances.
- Difficult to detect visually and can cause sudden aircraft movements.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding civil aviation safety in India:

1. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) functions under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
2. Clear-air turbulence can occur without visible clouds.
3. Sudden changes in aircraft altitude during cruise can cause injuries to unsecured passengers and crew.

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. INDIA TO BE AN ESSENTIAL PLAYER IN THE NEXT INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: BIOTECHNOLOGY & AI



- India is building capabilities at the intersection of **Biotechnology, AI and advanced technologies**.
- Government initiatives aim to promote **innovation, startups, research and industry-academia collaboration**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Biotechnology + AI

- I. AI can accelerate:
 - A. Drug discovery.
 - B. Genomic analysis.
 - C. Precision medicine.
 - D. Agricultural biotechnology.
 - E. Bio-manufacturing.
- II. Biotechnology can provide biological data and applications for AI-driven innovation.

India's Emerging Bioeconomy

- India aims to expand its **bioeconomy** through biotechnology research, startups and industrial applications.
- The **BioE3 Policy** promotes high-performance biomanufacturing and a sustainable bioeconomy.

KEY FEATURES

BioE3 Policy

- I. **BioE3**: Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment.
- II. Promotes **high-performance biomanufacturing**.
- III. Focus areas include:
 - A. Bio-based chemicals and enzymes.
 - B. Smart proteins and functional foods.
 - C. Precision biotherapeutics.
 - D. Climate-resilient agriculture.
 - E. Carbon capture and utilisation.
 - F. Marine and space biotechnology.

AI in Biotechnology

- AI-based tools can reduce time and cost in scientific discovery.
- Applications include **protein structure prediction, drug development and personalised healthcare**.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Positions India in emerging **frontier technologies**.
- Supports high-value manufacturing and innovation.
- Creates skilled employment.
- Strengthens healthcare and agricultural capabilities.
- Can accelerate India's transition towards a **knowledge-based economy**.

CHALLENGES

- Need for greater R&D investment.
- Shortage of specialised talent.
- Ethical and regulatory concerns surrounding AI and biotechnology.
- Data privacy and cybersecurity issues.
- Translating research into commercially scalable products.

WAY FORWARD

- Increase public and private R&D investment.
- Strengthen AI-biotech research institutions.
- Promote industry-academia collaboration.
- Develop appropriate ethical and regulatory frameworks.
- Support deep-tech and biotech startups.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Next industrial revolution:** Expected to be driven by **Biotechnology + AI**.
- **Key policy:** BioE3 Policy.
- **Focus:** Biomanufacturing, innovation, sustainability and employment.
- **Applications:** Healthcare, agriculture, industry and environment.
- **Goal:** Position India as a global biotechnology and technology leader.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

BioE3 Policy

- **Full form:** Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment.
- Approved by the **Union Cabinet in 2024**.
- Focuses on **high-performance biomanufacturing** and a sustainable bioeconomy.

Bioeconomy

- Economic activity based on **biological resources, biotechnology and biological processes**.
- Applications include pharmaceuticals, agriculture, biofuels, food and industrial biotechnology.

AI + Biotechnology

- AI can assist in **drug discovery, genomics, protein design and precision medicine**.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding India's biotechnology ecosystem:

1. The BioE3 Policy focuses on high-performance biomanufacturing.
2. AI can be applied to drug discovery and genomic analysis.
3. The BioE3 Policy seeks to integrate biotechnology with economic growth, environmental sustainability and employment generation.

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)