



# Daily PIB Summary

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## I. INDIA AND OMAN ENERGIZE A NEW TRADE GATEWAY THROUGH A LANDMARK COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (CEPA)



### What is CEPA?

#### Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)

- I. A CEPA is a broad-based trade agreement covering:
  - A. Trade in goods
  - B. Trade in services
  - C. Investment cooperation
  - D. Economic and technological collaboration
  - E. Regulatory facilitation
- II. It goes beyond a traditional Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

#### Objectives of the India–Oman CEPA

- Increase bilateral trade.
- Promote investment flows.
- Improve market access.
- Strengthen supply-chain integration.
- Enhance economic cooperation in emerging sectors.

## KEY AREAS OF COOPERATION

### Trade in Goods

- Reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers.
- Improved access to each other's markets.

### Trade in Services

- I. Opportunities in:
  - A. Information Technology
  - B. Healthcare
  - C. Education
  - D. Financial services

### Investment

- I. Encourages:
  - A. Cross-border investments
  - B. Industrial partnerships
  - C. Infrastructure development

### Energy Cooperation

- I. Strengthens ties in:
  - A. Oil and gas
  - B. Petrochemicals
  - C. Renewable energy

### Logistics and Connectivity

- I. Enhances:
  - A. Maritime trade routes
  - B. Port connectivity
  - C. Regional supply chains

# BACKGROUND: INDIA–OMAN RELATIONS

## Oman

- I. Located at the strategic entrance to the:
  - A. Arabian Sea
  - B. Gulf of Oman
- II. Important partner in:
  - A. Energy security
  - B. Maritime cooperation
  - C. Trade and investment

## Strategic Importance

- I. Oman occupies a crucial location near:
  - A. The Strait of Hormuz

## Strait of Hormuz

- A significant share of global energy trade passes through this chokepoint.

## Port Cooperation

### Port of Duqm

- Emerging as an important logistics and industrial hub.
- Holds strategic significance for India's maritime and economic interests.

# SIGNIFICANCE FOR INDIA

## Economic Benefits

- Expands export opportunities.
- Diversifies trade destinations.
- Attracts foreign investment.

## Strategic Benefits

- Strengthens India's engagement with the Gulf region.
- Supports maritime and energy security objectives.

## Employment and Services

- I. Creates opportunities for:
  - A. Indian professionals
  - B. Service providers
  - C. Skilled workers

## Supply Chain Resilience

- I. Promotes:
  - A. Diversified and reliable trade networks
  - B. Reduced dependence on limited markets

# KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Partner Countries:** India and Oman.
- **Agreement:** Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).
- **Focus:** Trade, investment, services, and connectivity.
- **Strategic Sector:** Energy and logistics.
- **Important Location:** Strait of Hormuz.
- **Key Port:** Port of Duqm.
- **Goal:** Stronger economic integration and regional cooperation.

# PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **CEPA:** Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- **Partner Country:** Oman
- **Strategic Waterway:** Strait of Hormuz
- **Important Port:** Port of Duqm

- **Focus Areas:** Trade, services, investment
- **Significance:** Gulf connectivity and energy security
- **Goal:** Stronger economic integration and regional cooperation

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

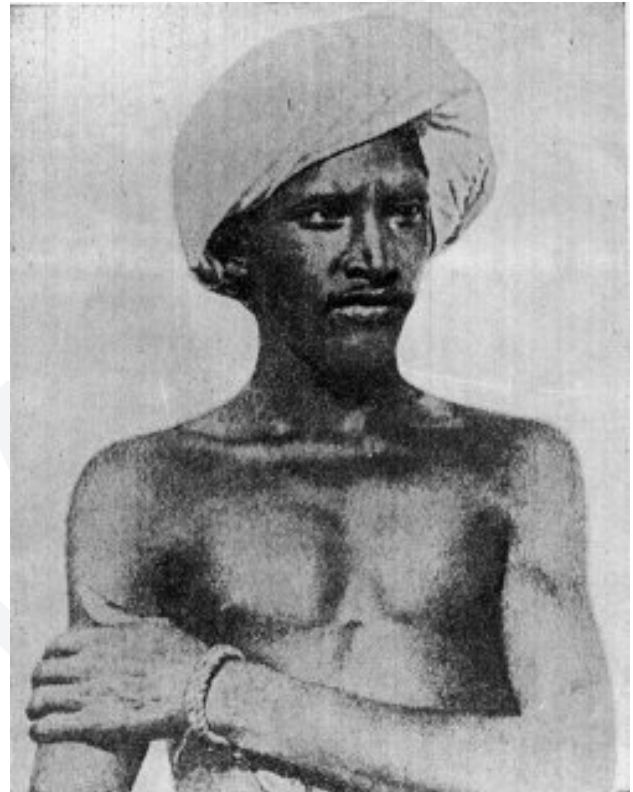
1. A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) generally covers trade in goods, services, and investment cooperation.
2. Oman is strategically located near the Strait of Hormuz.
3. The Port of Duqm has emerged as an important logistics hub in Oman.

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.SPECIAL INTERACTIVE MEETING OF HON'BLE PRESIDENT OF INDIA WITH TRIBAL SCHOLARSHIP BENEFICIARIES TO BE HELD UNDER "BIRSA LIVES IN NEW BHARAT WEEK"



### Key Highlights

- Direct interaction between the President of India and tribal students benefiting from scholarship schemes.
- Focus on educational empowerment and inclusive development.
- Recognition of achievements of tribal youth across the country.

### Objectives

- I. Promote:
  - A. Educational opportunities for Scheduled Tribes (STs).

- II. Encourage:
  - A. Higher education and skill development.
- III. Raise awareness about:
  - A. Government welfare and scholarship schemes.
- IV. Strengthen:
  - A. Social inclusion and tribal empowerment.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Who was Birsa Munda?

#### Birsa Munda

- I. Born in:
  - A. 1875 in present-day Jharkhand.
- II. Revered tribal leader and freedom fighter.
- III. Led the:
  - A. **Ulgulan (The Great Tumult)** movement against British rule and exploitative systems.
- IV. Advocated:
  - A. Tribal rights
  - B. Social reform
  - C. Protection of indigenous identity

#### Janjatiya Gaurav

- I. Birsa Munda is regarded as a symbol of:
  - A. Tribal pride
  - B. Resistance against colonial oppression
  - C. Indigenous empowerment

### Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Tribes

Key initiatives include:

### Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students

- Supports higher education of ST students.

### National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students

- Promotes advanced education and research.

### Eklavya Model Residential Schools

- Provides quality education to tribal students.

## SIGNIFICANCE

### Educational Empowerment

- I. Encourages:
  - A. Academic excellence among tribal youth.

### Social Inclusion

- I. Strengthens:
  - A. Participation of tribal communities in national development.

### Recognition of Tribal Contributions

- I. Highlights:
  - A. Tribal heritage and leadership.

### Nation Building

- I. Supports:
  - A. Inclusive and equitable development.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Special Interactive Meeting with Tribal Scholarship Beneficiaries.
- **Occasion:** Birsa Lives in New Bharat Week.
- **Focus:** Tribal education and empowerment.
- **Inspirational Figure:** Birsa Munda.
- **Target Group:** Scheduled Tribe students.
- **Objective:** Promote educational inclusion and awareness.
- **Importance:** Strengthening tribal participation in nation-building.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Birsa Munda:** Tribal freedom fighter and social reformer.
- **Associated Movement:** Ulgulan (The Great Tumult).
- **State Associated:** Jharkhand.
- **Community Focus:** Scheduled Tribes (STs).
- **Key Schemes:** Post-Matric Scholarship, National Fellowship for ST Students.
- **Educational Initiative:** Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS).
- **Theme:** Tribal empowerment through education.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding Birsa Munda:

1. Birsa Munda was a tribal freedom fighter who led the Ulgulan movement.

2. He is associated with the tribal regions of present-day Jharkhand.
3. Birsa Munda is remembered for advocating tribal rights and social reform.

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.AIR MARSHAL TARUN CHAUDHRY ASSUMES THE APPOINTMENT OF AIR OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, CENTRAL AIR COMMAND



## Key Appointment

1. Air Marshal Tarun Chaudhry has taken over as:

- A. Air Officer  
Commanding-in-Chief  
(AOC-in-C)
- B. Central Air Command (CAC)

## Role of AOC-in-C

- I. Responsible for:
  - A. Operational preparedness
  - B. Air defence operations
  - C. Strategic planning
  - D. Administration of the Command
- II. Oversees:
  - A. Air Force stations and operational units under Central Air Command

## Importance

- I. Ensures:
  - A. High operational readiness of the Indian Air Force
- II. Strengthens:
  - A. National air defence and strategic capabilities

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Central Air Command (CAC)

#### Central Air Command

- I. One of the operational commands of the Indian Air Force.
- II. Headquarters:
  - A. Prayagraj
- III. Responsible for:
  - A. Air operations across central India and adjoining strategic sectors.

### Indian Air Force (IAF)

### Indian Air Force

- I. Established on:
  - A. 8 October 1932
- II. Functions:
  - A. Air defence of India
  - B. Protection of airspace
  - C. Strategic and tactical air operations
  - D. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)

### Command Structure of the IAF

- I. The Indian Air Force has multiple operational and functional commands, including:
  - A. Western Air Command
  - B. Eastern Air Command
  - C. Central Air Command
  - D. Southern Air Command
  - E. South Western Air Command
  - F. Training Command
  - G. Maintenance Command

## SIGNIFICANCE OF CENTRAL AIR COMMAND

### Air Defence

- Maintains surveillance and readiness against aerial threats.

### Strategic Operations

- Supports deployment of air assets across multiple sectors.

### Force Projection

- Facilitates rapid response during emergencies and contingencies.

## Disaster Relief

- Plays a major role in humanitarian and relief operations.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Officer:** Air Marshal Tarun Chaudhry.
- **Appointment:** Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief.
- **Command:** Central Air Command.
- **Headquarters:** Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Service:** Indian Air Force.
- **Role:** Air defence and operational preparedness.
- **Importance:** Strengthening national security and air power.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **AOC-in-C:** Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief
- **Command:** Central Air Command (CAC)
- **Headquarters:** Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh
- **Service:** Indian Air Force
- **IAF Established:** 8 October 1932
- **Role of CAC:** Air defence and operational readiness
- **Importance:** Strategic air operations and national security

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Central Air Command is headquartered at Prayagraj.
2. The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief (AOC-in-C) is responsible for operational and administrative control of an Air Force Command.
3. The Indian Air Force was established in 1932.

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.ESIC LAUNCHES CENTRALIZED ONLINE PATIENT FEEDBACK SYSTEM ACROSS HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES TO ENSURE PATIENT-CENTRIC HEALTHCARE



## Key Highlights

- Introduction of a unified digital platform for collecting patient feedback.

- Coverage of ESIC hospitals and dispensaries across the country.
- Focus on improving healthcare services through continuous monitoring and evaluation.

- Medical care
- Sickness benefit
- Maternity benefit
- Disability benefit
- Dependant benefit

## Objectives

- I. Capture:
  - A. Patient experiences and satisfaction levels.
- II. Improve:
  - A. Quality of healthcare services.
- III. Enable:
  - A. Timely grievance redressal and corrective action.
- IV. Strengthen:
  - A. Accountability of healthcare institutions.

## Patient-Centric Healthcare

- I. Focuses on:
  - A. Patients' needs, preferences, and experiences.
- II. Encourages:
  - A. Better healthcare outcomes.
  - B. Improved service delivery.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FEEDBACK SYSTEM

### Improved Healthcare Quality

- I. Enables identification of:
  - A. Service gaps and operational issues.

### Real-Time Monitoring

- I. Helps administrators:
  - A. Track patient satisfaction and institutional performance.

### Transparency and Accountability

- I. Encourages:
  - A. Responsive governance in healthcare institutions.

### Digital Governance

- I. Supports:
  - A. Technology-driven public service delivery.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

#### Employees' State Insurance Corporation

- I. A statutory body under the: **Ministry of Labour and Employment**
- II. Administers the: **Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948**
- III. Provides:
  - A. Social security and health insurance benefits to workers and their dependents.

### ESI Scheme

#### Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Provides benefits such as:

## CHALLENGES

- I. Ensuring:
  - A. High participation by patients.
- II. Addressing:
  - A. Digital literacy barriers.
- III. Need for:
  - A. Timely action on feedback received.

- **Objective:** Improve healthcare quality and patient satisfaction.
- **Theme:** Patient-centric and technology-enabled healthcare governance.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organisation:** Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).
- **Initiative:** Centralized Online Patient Feedback System.
- **Coverage:** ESIC hospitals and dispensaries nationwide.
- **Objective:** Patient-centric healthcare delivery.
- **Focus:** Service quality, transparency, and accountability.
- **Legal Basis:** Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
- **Importance:** Strengthening healthcare governance through digital feedback.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding ESIC:

1. ESIC is a statutory body under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
2. It administers the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
3. The ESI Scheme provides medical and social security benefits to eligible workers and their dependents.

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)**

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **ESIC:** Employees' State Insurance Corporation.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- **Governing Law:** Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
- **ESI Scheme Benefits:** Medical, sickness, maternity, disability, and dependent benefits.
- **New Initiative:** Centralized Online Patient Feedback System.

## 5.SUPREME COURT GETS FIVE NEW JUDGES AS PRESIDENT APPROVES APPOINTMENTS



### Key Highlights

- I. Five judges have been elevated to the Supreme Court.
- II. The appointments increase the Court's working strength.
- III. The move is expected to:
  - A. Reduce pendency of cases.
  - B. Improve judicial efficiency.
  - C. Strengthen access to justice.

### Objectives

- Fill existing vacancies in the Supreme Court.
- Enhance judicial capacity.
- Ensure timely delivery of justice.
- Strengthen the functioning of the constitutional court.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Supreme Court of India

#### Supreme Court of India

- I. Established under:
  - A. **Part V, Chapter IV** of the Constitution.
- II. It is the:
  - A. Highest judicial authority in India.
  - B. Final court of appeal.
- III. Functions include:
  - A. Constitutional interpretation.
  - B. Protection of Fundamental Rights.
  - C. Adjudication of disputes between the Centre and States.

### Appointment of Supreme Court Judges

#### Constitutional Provision

- I. **Article 124** of the Constitution provides for:
  - A. Establishment and composition of the Supreme Court.
  - B. Appointment of judges by the President.

### Collegium System

#### Supreme Court Collegium

- I. Consists of:
  - A. Chief Justice of India (CJI)
  - B. Four senior-most Supreme Court judges
- II. Recommends:
  - A. Appointments and transfers of judges to higher judiciary.

## Judges Strength

- I. The sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court is:
  - A. **34 judges** (including the Chief Justice of India).

## SIGNIFICANCE

### Reduction in Pendency

- I. Additional judges help:
  - A. Dispose of cases faster.

### Access to Justice

- I. Improves:
  - A. Efficiency of judicial administration.

### Strengthening Rule of Law

- I. Enhances:
  - A. Public confidence in the judiciary.

### Constitutional Governance

- I. Supports:
  - A. Effective functioning of the apex constitutional court.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Institution:** Supreme Court of India.
- **Development:** Appointment of five new judges.
- **Appointing Authority:** President of India.
- **Relevant Article:** Article 124.
- **Recommendation Body:** Supreme Court Collegium.

- **Purpose:** Fill vacancies and improve judicial functioning.
- **Importance:** Strengthening justice delivery.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Apex Court:** Supreme Court of India.
- **Relevant Article:** Article 124.
- **Appointment Authority:** President of India.
- **Recommendation Mechanism:** Supreme Court Collegium.
- **Collegium Composition:** CJI + four senior-most SC judges.
- **Sanctioned Strength:** 34 judges (including CJI).
- **Function:** Constitutional interpretation and final appellate jurisdiction.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Supreme Court of India:

1. Article 124 of the Constitution deals with the establishment and composition of the Supreme Court.
2. The Supreme Court Collegium consists of the Chief Justice of India and four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
3. The President appoints Supreme Court judges.

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)**

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