



Daily PIB Summary

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1. INDIA BOLSTERS FERTILIZER STOCKS AHEAD OF KHARIF SEASON



- I. Adequate fertilizer stocks have been positioned before:
 - A. Peak Kharif sowing season
- II. Key fertilizers include:
 - A. Urea
 - B. DAP (Di-Ammonium Phosphate)
 - C. NPK fertilizers
- III. Objectives:
 - A. Ensure uninterrupted supply to farmers
 - B. Prevent shortages during sowing season
- IV. Government focus:
 - A. Efficient distribution and logistics
 - B. Monitoring availability across states
- V. Significance:
 - A. Supports agricultural productivity
 - B. Enhances crop yield and food security
- VI. Overall, strengthens India's preparedness for the monsoon-driven agricultural cycle.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Kharif Season

- I. Crops sown during:
 - A. Southwest monsoon season
- II. Major Kharif crops:
 - A. Rice
 - B. Maize
 - C. Cotton
 - D. Soybean

Importance of Fertilizers

- I. Supply essential nutrients:
 - A. Nitrogen (N)
 - B. Phosphorus (P)
 - C. Potassium (K)
- II. Improve:
 - A. Soil fertility and crop productivity

Government Measures

- Subsidy support for fertilizers
- Real-time monitoring of stocks and movement
- Promotion of balanced nutrient usage

Challenges

- Dependence on imports for some fertilizers
- Global supply disruptions and price volatility

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Season:** Kharif.
- **Preparedness:** 51% fertilizer requirement met.
- **Key fertilizers:** Urea, DAP, NPK.
- **Focus:** Timely supply to farmers.
- **Impact:** Improved crop production.
- **Challenge:** Global fertilizer volatility.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen domestic production and efficient distribution.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Kharif crops:** Monsoon crops
- **Major fertilizer:** Urea
- **NPK:** Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium
- **Goal:** Food security
- **Issue:** Import dependence
- **Approach:** Fertilizer subsidies
- **Benefit:** Higher productivity

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Kharif crops are generally sown during the monsoon season.
2. Urea is a nitrogenous fertilizer.
3. Fertilizers have no role in improving crop productivity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

2.DIRECT RECRUITMENT TO VARIOUS POSTS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



- I. Recruitment will be conducted for:
 - A. Multiple categories of government posts
- II. Objectives:
 - A. Fill vacant positions
 - B. Improve governance and service delivery
- III. Recruitment process may include:
 - A. Written examinations
 - B. Skill tests
 - C. Interviews depending on the post
- IV. Benefits:
 - A. Employment opportunities for youth
 - B. Improved functioning of government institutions
- V. Recruitment generally follows:
 - A. Reservation policies and eligibility criteria prescribed by the government

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Direct Recruitment

- I. Method of appointing candidates:
 - A. Through open competitive selection
- II. Conducted by:
 - A. Agencies such as:
 1. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
 2. Staff Selection Commission (SSC)
 3. Other recruitment bodies

Importance

- I. Ensures:
 - A. Merit-based selection
 - B. Administrative efficiency
- II. Provides:
 - A. Equal employment opportunity

Constitutional Linkages

- I. Recruitment and public employment linked to:
 - A. Equality of opportunity under Article 16 of the Constitution

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Process:** Direct recruitment.
- **Sector:** Government employment.
- **Agencies:** UPSC, SSC, others.
- **Goal:** Fill vacancies efficiently.
- **Benefit:** Employment generation.
- **Principle:** Merit-based selection.
- **Way Forward:** Transparent and technology-driven recruitment.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **UPSC:** Constitutional recruitment body

- **SSC:** Recruitment agency
- **Article 16:** Equality in public employment
- **Method:** Competitive examination
- **Goal:** Administrative efficiency
- **Benefit:** Employment opportunities
- **Concept:** Meritocracy

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. UPSC is a constitutional body responsible for recruitment to civil services.
2. Article 16 of the Constitution deals with equality of opportunity in public employment.
3. Direct recruitment discourages merit-based selection.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

3.NATIONAL JUTE BOARD & THE JUTE CROP INFORMATION SYSTEM

(JCIS)



National Jute Board (NJB)

- I. National Jute Board:
 - A. Functions under the Ministry of Textiles
- II. Promotes:
 - A. Jute cultivation, trade, and industry development

Jute in India

- I. Known as:
 - A. "Golden Fibre"
- II. Major producing states:
 - A. West Bengal
 - B. Assam
 - C. Bihar

Importance of Jute

- I. Eco-friendly and biodegradable fibre
- II. Used in:
 - A. Packaging
 - B. Textiles
 - C. Handicrafts

Need for Digital Systems

- I. Helps:
 - A. Improve productivity and supply-chain management
- II. Supports:
 - A. Evidence-based policymaking

- I. **JCIS** is a digital platform designed for:
 - A. Monitoring jute cultivation and production trends
- II. Objectives:
 - A. Improve transparency and efficiency in the jute supply chain
 - B. Support farmers with better information and planning
- III. Key features:
 - A. Crop mapping
 - B. Real-time data collection
 - C. Production estimation
- IV. Benefits:
 - A. Better policy planning
 - B. Improved market intelligence
 - C. Support for sustainable jute production
- V. Overall, it strengthens India's efforts toward **digital agriculture and modernization of the jute industry**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organization:** National Jute Board.
- **System:** JCIS.
- **Focus:** Digital crop monitoring.
- **Sector:** Jute industry.
- **Benefit:** Better planning and transparency.
- **Concept:** Digital agriculture.
- **Way Forward:** Expand technology use in agri-value chains.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NJB:** Jute promotion body
- **JCIS:** Jute Crop Information System
- **Fibre:** Jute (“Golden Fibre”)
- **Major state:** West Bengal
- **Nature:** Biodegradable fibre
- **Goal:** Modernize jute sector
- **Approach:** Digital monitoring

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC

MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Jute is known as the “Golden Fibre.”
2. The National Jute Board functions under the Ministry of Textiles.
3. Jute is a non-biodegradable synthetic fibre.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

4.DR. A.K. PANDA TAKES CHARGE AS CMD OF SAIL



- I. Dr. A.K. Panda assumes leadership of:
 - A. One of India’s largest steel-producing public sector enterprises
- II. Responsibilities include:
 - A. Strengthening steel production capacity
 - B. Improving operational efficiency
 - C. Supporting infrastructure and industrial growth
- III. SAIL plays a key role in:
 - A. Supplying steel for construction, railways, defence, and manufacturing sectors
- IV. The leadership transition is expected to:
 - A. Support modernization and competitiveness of the steel sector

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

- **Way Forward:** Modernization and higher production efficiency.

SAIL

- I. Steel Authority of India Limited:
 - A. Maharatna Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)
- II. Under:
 - A. Ministry of Steel
- III. Major integrated steel plants located at:
 - A. Bhilai
 - B. Bokaro
 - C. Rourkela
 - D. Durgapur
 - E. Burnpur

Importance of Steel Sector

- I. Core industry for:
 - A. Infrastructure development
 - B. Manufacturing growth
 - C. Urbanization
- II. Steel demand linked with:
 - A. Economic growth and industrialization

Public Sector Enterprises

- I. PSUs contribute to:
 - A. Strategic industries and employment generation

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Person:** Dr. A.K. Panda.
- **Organization:** SAIL.
- **Position:** CMD.
- **Sector:** Steel industry.
- **Type:** Maharatna PSU.
- **Importance:** Infrastructure and industrial growth.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **SAIL:** Steel PSU
- **Status:** Maharatna
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Steel
- **Sector:** Core industry
- **Major plant:** Bhilai
- **Role:** Infrastructure support
- **Goal:** Industrial growth

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. SAIL is a Maharatna Public Sector Undertaking.
2. SAIL functions under the Ministry of Steel.
3. Steel has no role in infrastructure development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

5. KEY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN INDIA: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES, RURAL NON-FARM JOBS RISE



1. Declining Urban Unemployment Rate

- I. Urban unemployment has shown:
 - A. A downward trend
- II. Indicates:
 - A. Improved employment opportunities in urban areas

2. Rise in Rural Secondary & Tertiary Sector Jobs

- I. Rural employment is diversifying beyond agriculture
- II. Growth seen in:
 - A. Manufacturing
 - B. Construction
 - C. Services sectors

3. Increase in Rural Regular Wage/Salaried Employment

- I. More workers moving toward:
 - A. Stable and formal employment arrangements
- II. Suggests:

- A. Better income security and economic transition

Overall Significance

- I. Reflects:
 - A. Economic recovery and labour market transformation
- II. Indicates gradual shift from:
 - A. Agrarian dependence to diversified livelihoods

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Urban Unemployment Rate (UR)

- I. Measures:
 - A. Percentage of unemployed persons in urban labour force
- II. Decline indicates:
 - A. Better labour absorption capacity

Secondary & Tertiary Sectors

Secondary Sector

- Manufacturing and industrial activities

Tertiary Sector

- I. Services such as:
 - A. Trade
 - B. Transport
 - C. IT
 - D. Healthcare

Rural Employment Transition

- I. Traditionally dominated by:
 - A. Agriculture (Primary sector)
- II. Structural transformation leads to:
 - A. Diversification into non-farm employment

Importance of Regular Wage Employment

- I. Provides:
 - A. Stable income
 - B. Social security benefits
- II. Indicator of:
 - A. Formalization of economy

3. Regular wage employment generally provides greater income stability than casual labour.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Trend:** Decline in urban unemployment.
- **Rural shift:** Rise in non-farm jobs.
- **Sector growth:** Secondary and tertiary sectors.
- **Employment type:** Regular salaried jobs increasing.
- **Impact:** Economic diversification.
- **Indicator:** Labour market improvement.
- **Way Forward:** Promote quality employment and skill development.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **UR:** Unemployment Rate
- **Primary sector:** Agriculture
- **Secondary sector:** Manufacturing
- **Tertiary sector:** Services
- **Trend:** Rural diversification
- **Goal:** Formal employment
- **Concept:** Structural transformation

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The secondary sector includes manufacturing activities.
2. Tertiary sector employment refers to services-based jobs.