



Daily PIB Summary

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1. EMPOWERED YOUTH, STRONGER NATION: INDIA'S VISION FOR VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047



Skill India

कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत

Key Highlights

- I. Youth are central to achieving the vision of **Viksit Bharat @ 2047**.
- II. Focus on:
 - A. Quality education.
 - B. Skill development.
 - C. Innovation and research.
 - D. Entrepreneurship and startups.
 - E. Digital empowerment.
 - F. Employment generation.
 - G. Leadership and nation-building.
- III. Emphasizes demographic dividend as India's greatest strength.

WHAT IS VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047?

Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Objective

- Transform India into a **developed nation by 2047**, the centenary year of Independence.

Key Pillars

- Inclusive economic growth.
- Human capital development.
- World-class infrastructure.
- Technological innovation.
- Good governance.
- Sustainability.
- Social empowerment.

KEY AREAS OF YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Education

- Strengthening foundational learning.
- Promoting multidisciplinary and digital education.

Skill Development

- Industry-oriented vocational training.
- Future-ready skills in emerging technologies.

Innovation & Research

- Encouraging scientific research and startup culture.

Entrepreneurship

- Supporting startups and self-employment opportunities.

Digital Inclusion

- Expanding digital literacy and access to technology.

Employment

- Enhancing employability through market-driven skills.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Skill India Mission

- Enhances employability through vocational skill training.

PM Internship Scheme

- Provides internship opportunities to improve industry exposure and employability.

Startup India

- Promotes innovation and entrepreneurship.

Digital India

- Expands digital infrastructure and digital literacy.

National Education Policy 2020

- Promotes holistic, multidisciplinary, and flexible education.

MY Bharat

- Encourages youth participation in nation-building and community development.

SIGNIFICANCE

Demographic Dividend

- India has one of the world's largest youth populations, offering immense growth potential.

Economic Growth

- Skilled youth contribute to productivity, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Innovation Ecosystem

- Young innovators drive technological advancement and startup growth.

Social Development

- Educated and empowered youth strengthen democratic participation and social cohesion.

Global Competitiveness

- A skilled workforce enhances India's position in the global economy.

CHALLENGES

- Skill mismatch with industry requirements.
- Youth unemployment and underemployment.
- Unequal access to quality education.
- Digital divide between regions.
- Need for stronger industry-academia collaboration.

WAY FORWARD

- Improve quality of education and vocational training.
- Strengthen links between academia and industry.
- Promote entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystems.
- Expand digital infrastructure and digital literacy.
- Encourage greater youth participation in governance and public policy.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Vision:** Viksit Bharat @ 2047.
- **Core Focus:** Youth empowerment.
- **Priority Areas:** Education, skills, innovation, entrepreneurship, employment, and digital inclusion.
- **Goal:** Build a developed, inclusive, and globally competitive India by 2047.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Viksit Bharat @ 2047**
 - A. National vision to transform India into a developed country by **2047**.
- II. **Skill India Mission**
 - A. Launched in **2015**.
 - B. Aims to provide market-relevant skills and improve employability.
- III. **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**
 - A. Replaces the **National Policy on Education, 1986**.
 - B. Promotes multidisciplinary education, flexibility, and experiential learning.
- IV. **Startup India**
 - A. Launched in **2016**.

- B. Supports startups through funding, regulatory simplification, and innovation.
- V. **MY Bharat (Mera Yuva Bharat)**
 - A. Launched in **2023**.
 - B. Serves as a platform for youth engagement, volunteerism, leadership, and nation-building.
- VI. **Demographic Dividend**
 - A. Refers to the economic growth potential arising from a **large working-age population** relative to dependents.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Viksit Bharat @ 2047 aims to transform India into a developed nation by the centenary of its Independence.
2. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 replaced the National Policy on Education, 1986.
3. Demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential arising from a large working-age population.

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. BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO: ADVANCING DIGNITY AT BIRTH AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE



Key Highlights

- I. Focus on ensuring dignity and equal opportunities for the girl child from birth.
- II. Promotes:
 - A. Prevention of gender-biased sex selection.
 - B. Survival and protection of the girl child.
 - C. Education and empowerment of girls.
 - D. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).
- III. Emphasizes convergence among multiple ministries and community participation.

ABOUT BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP)

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Launched

- 22 January 2015

Launched At

- Panipat

Implemented By

- Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Ministry of Education

Objectives

- Prevent gender-biased sex selection.
- Ensure survival and protection of the girl child.
- Promote education and participation of girls.
- Change societal attitudes towards the girl child.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE)

Early Childhood Care and Education

Age Group

- 0–6 years

Focus Areas

- Nutrition.
- Health.
- Early learning.
- Cognitive development.
- Emotional and social development.

Delivery Platform

- **Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0** through Anganwadi Centres.

RELATED INITIATIVES

Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0

- Strengthens nutrition and early childhood care.

Mission Shakti

- Umbrella scheme for women's safety, security, and empowerment.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

- Provides maternity benefits to eligible pregnant and lactating women.

National Education Policy 2020

- Integrates ECCE into the formal education framework and recommends the **5+3+3+4** curricular structure.

SIGNIFICANCE

Gender Equality

- Promotes equal rights and opportunities for girls.

Improved Child Sex Ratio

- Helps address gender imbalance caused by sex-selective practices.

Human Capital Development

- Early childhood care improves lifelong learning and productivity.

Women's Empowerment

- Encourages girls' education and greater participation in society and the economy.

Achievement of SDGs

- Contributes to:
 - SDG 3** – Good Health and Well-being.
 - SDG 4** – Quality Education.
 - SDG 5** – Gender Equality.

CHALLENGES

- Persistent gender stereotypes.
- Child malnutrition and anaemia.
- Unequal access to quality early childhood education.
- Regional disparities in child sex ratio.
- Need for greater community awareness.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen awareness campaigns on gender equality.
- Improve quality of Anganwadi services.
- Enhance nutrition and healthcare for mothers and children.
- Promote universal access to ECCE.
- Encourage greater community participation in protecting and educating the girl child.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Scheme:** Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- **Launched:** 22 January 2015.
- **Launch Venue:** Panipat, Haryana.
- **Focus:** Girl child survival, protection, education, and empowerment.
- **ECCE Age Group:** 0–6 years.
- **Delivery Platform:** Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)**
 - A. Launched on **22 January 2015**.
 - B. A tri-ministerial initiative of the:
 1. Ministry of Women and Child Development.
 2. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 3. Ministry of Education.
- II. **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**
 - A. Covers children in the **0–6 years** age group.
 - B. Included as a foundational component under the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**.
- III. **Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0**
 - A. Integrated nutrition scheme launched in **2021**.
 - B. Focuses on maternal nutrition, child nutrition, and strengthening Anganwadi services.
- IV. **Child Sex Ratio (CSR)**
 - A. Defined as the **number of girls per 1,000 boys in the 0–6 years age group**.

- V. **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994**

- A. Prohibits **sex selection** before or after conception.
- B. Regulates the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques to prevent sex-selective abortions.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was launched in 2015 as a tri-ministerial initiative.
2. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) under the National Education Policy 2020 covers children in the 0–6 years age group.
3. The PCPNDT Act, 1994 prohibits sex selection before and after conception.

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. INDORE DECLARATION MARKS NEW CHAPTER IN GLOBAL AGRICULTURE, PLACES FARMERS AT THE HEART OF BRICS AGENDA



Key Highlights

- I. Adoption of the **Indore Declaration** by BRICS member countries.
- II. Emphasis on:
 - A. Farmer-centric agricultural development.
 - B. Food and nutrition security.
 - C. Sustainable agriculture.
 - D. Climate-resilient farming.
 - E. Agricultural research and innovation.
 - F. Digital agriculture and precision farming.
 - G. Cooperation in trade and value chains.
- III. Reinforces South-South cooperation in agriculture.

ABOUT BRICS

BRICS

Members (2026)

- Brazil

- Russia
- India
- China
- South Africa
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Iran
- United Arab Emirates
- Indonesia

Objective

- I. Promote cooperation in:
 - A. Economic development.
 - B. Trade and investment.
 - C. Agriculture.
 - D. Finance.
 - E. Science and technology.
 - F. Sustainable development.

MAJOR THEMES OF THE INDORE DECLARATION

Farmer-Centric Development

- Improve farmers' incomes and livelihoods.
- Promote inclusive agricultural growth.

Food Security

- Strengthen resilient food systems.
- Ensure availability, accessibility, and affordability of food.

Climate-Resilient Agriculture

- Promote sustainable farming practices.
- Encourage efficient water and natural resource management.

Agricultural Innovation

- Enhance research collaboration.
- Promote digital agriculture and precision farming.

International Cooperation

- Strengthen agricultural trade, technology transfer, and knowledge sharing among BRICS countries.

SIGNIFICANCE

Global Food Security

- Enhances cooperation to tackle food insecurity and supply chain disruptions.

Farmer Welfare

- Places farmers at the centre of agricultural policymaking.

Climate Action

- Supports adaptation to climate change through resilient agriculture.

Technology Adoption

- Encourages digital agriculture, AI, and smart farming solutions.

South-South Cooperation

- Promotes collaboration among emerging economies in agriculture.

CHALLENGES

- Climate change affecting agricultural productivity.
- Land degradation and water scarcity.
- Rising food demand.
- Supply chain disruptions.
- Technology gaps among developing countries.

WAY FORWARD

- Increase investment in agricultural research and innovation.
- Promote climate-smart agriculture.
- Expand digital and precision farming.
- Strengthen farmer producer organizations (FPOs).
- Deepen BRICS cooperation on food systems and agricultural trade.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Declaration:** Indore Declaration.
- **Forum:** BRICS Agriculture Ministers' Meeting.
- **Venue:** Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
- **Core Focus:** Farmers, food security, sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, and innovation.
- **Approach:** Collaborative and farmer-centric agricultural development.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

I. BRICS

- A. Originally formed by **Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa**.
- B. Expanded membership now includes **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia**.
- C. Promotes cooperation among emerging economies.

II. Food Security

- A. Defined by the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** as a condition where **all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food**.

III. Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

- A. An approach that aims to:
 1. Sustainably increase agricultural productivity.
 2. Enhance resilience to climate change.
 3. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions where possible.

IV. Farmer Producer Organization (FPO)

- A. Collective of farmers formed to improve bargaining power, market access, value addition, and incomes.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Indore Declaration was adopted at the BRICS Agriculture Ministers' Meeting.
2. Climate-resilient agriculture and farmer-centric development are among the major themes of the Indore Declaration.
3. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations.

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.DRDO DEMONSTRATES THE NATION'S NEXT-GEN DEFENCE CAPABILITIES



Key Highlights

- I. DRDO demonstrated cutting-edge indigenous defence technologies.
- II. Focus areas included:
 - A. Advanced missile systems.
 - B. Unmanned aerial and ground platforms.
 - C. Artificial Intelligence (AI).
 - D. Electronic Warfare (EW).
 - E. Radar and surveillance systems.
 - F. Cyber and communication technologies.
- III. Reinforces India's capability to develop advanced defence systems domestically.

ABOUT DRDO

Defence Research and Development Organisation

Established

- 1958

Ministry

- Ministry of Defence

Headquarters

- New Delhi

Mandate

- Develop indigenous defence technologies.
- Strengthen self-reliance in defence production.
- Support the Armed Forces with advanced military systems.
- Promote defence research and innovation.

KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS

Missile Systems

- Surface-to-air missiles.
- Air-to-surface missiles.
- Ballistic and cruise missile technologies.

Unmanned Systems

- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).
- Unmanned Ground Vehicles (UGVs).
- Autonomous defence platforms.

Artificial Intelligence

- Decision-support systems.
- Autonomous surveillance.
- Target recognition and battlefield analytics.

Electronic Warfare

- Electronic intelligence.

- Electronic support and countermeasures.
- Protection against hostile electronic attacks.

Radar & Sensors

- Air surveillance radars.
- Battlefield surveillance systems.
- Advanced sensor technologies.

SIGNIFICANCE

Aatmanirbhar Bharat

- Reduces dependence on imported defence equipment.

National Security

- Strengthens India's defence preparedness and technological edge.

Defence Exports

- Enhances opportunities for indigenous defence exports.

Innovation Ecosystem

- Encourages collaboration among DRDO, industry, startups, and academia.

Strategic Capability

- Supports future warfare requirements through advanced technologies.

CHALLENGES

- Rapid technological advancements globally.
- Need for faster technology induction into the armed forces.
- High research and development costs.
- Integration of emerging technologies into operational platforms.

WAY FORWARD

- Increase investment in defence R&D.
- Strengthen public-private partnerships.
- Promote defence startups through the innovation ecosystem.
- Accelerate indigenous production under defence modernization initiatives.
- Expand defence exports to friendly countries.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organization:** DRDO.
- **Established:** 1958.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Defence.
- **Focus:** Indigenous next-generation defence technologies.
- **Major Areas:** Missiles, AI, unmanned systems, electronic warfare, radar, and cyber technologies.
- **Objective:** Strengthen self-reliance and national security.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)**
 - A. Established in **1958**.
 - B. Functions under the **Ministry of Defence**.
 - C. India's premier defence research organization.
- II. **Electronic Warfare (EW)**
 - A. Involves the use of the electromagnetic spectrum to detect, disrupt, deceive, or protect military systems.
- III. **Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Defence**
 - A. Applications include autonomous systems, surveillance, logistics, target recognition, and decision support.
- IV. **Aatmanirbhar Bharat in Defence**
 - A. Focuses on indigenous design, development, manufacturing, and export of defence equipment.
- V. **Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX)**
 - A. Launched in **2018**.
 - B. Encourages startups, MSMEs, and innovators to develop advanced defence technologies for the Armed Forces.

- was established in 1958 under the Ministry of Defence.
2. Electronic Warfare involves the use of the electromagnetic spectrum for military operations.
 3. Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) aims to promote innovation by startups and MSMEs in the defence sector.

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.CSIR-NIScPR ORGANIZED SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMME ON BASICS OF KOHA SOFTWARE



PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)

Key Highlights

- I. CSIR-NIScPR conducted a training programme on **Koha Software**.
- II. Target participants included:

- A. Librarians.
 - B. Information professionals.
 - C. Researchers.
 - D. Students in Library and Information Science.
- III. Focus areas:
- A. Library automation.
 - B. Cataloguing.
 - C. Circulation management.
 - D. Patron management.
 - E. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC).
 - F. Digital library services.

ABOUT CSIR–NIScPR

CSIR–National Institute of Science Communication and Policy Research

Parent Organization

- **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)**

Headquarters

- New Delhi

Formation

- I. Established in **2021** through the merger of:
- A. **CSIR–National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR).**
 - B. **CSIR–National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS).**

Functions

- Science communication.
- Science policy research.
- Scholarly publishing.
- Research information services.
- Capacity building and training.

WHAT IS KOHA SOFTWARE?

Koha

Overview

- **Koha** is an **open-source Integrated Library Management System (ILMS)** used worldwide for automating library operations.

Major Features

- Cataloguing.
- Circulation management.
- Acquisition management.
- Serials management.
- Patron management.
- OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue).
- Report generation.

Advantages

- Free and open-source.
- Web-based.
- Customizable.
- Supports international library standards.
- Facilitates efficient library management.

SIGNIFICANCE

Digital Library Management

- Improves efficiency in library operations through automation.

Capacity Building

- Enhances technical skills of library professionals.

Knowledge Access

- Facilitates better organization and retrieval of information resources.

Open-Source Adoption

- Encourages cost-effective and interoperable library management solutions.

CHALLENGES

- Limited digital skills among library personnel.
- Infrastructure constraints in smaller institutions.
- Data migration from legacy systems.
- Need for continuous technical support and training.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand training programmes on library automation.
- Promote adoption of open-source digital library platforms.
- Strengthen ICT infrastructure in educational institutions.

- Encourage integration of digital repositories with library systems.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organizer:** CSIR–NIScPR.
- **Programme:** Skill Training on Basics of Koha Software.
- **Focus:** Library automation and digital information management.
- **Software:** Koha (Open-source ILMs).
- **Beneficiaries:** Librarians, researchers, and information professionals.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research)**
 - A. Established in **1942**.
 - B. Autonomous body under the **Ministry of Science and Technology**.
 - C. One of the world's largest publicly funded R&D organizations.
- II. **CSIR-NIScPR**
 - A. Formed in **2021** through the merger of **NISCAIR** and **NISTADS**.
 - B. Focuses on science communication, policy research, and research information services.
- III. **Koha**
 - A. Open-source **Integrated Library Management System (ILMS)**.
 - B. First released in **2000**.
 - C. Used globally for automating library functions.
- IV. **OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue)**

- A. An online searchable catalogue that enables users to locate library resources electronically

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Koha is an open-source Integrated Library Management System (ILMS).
2. CSIR-NIScPR was formed through the merger of NISCAIR and NISTADS.
3. OPAC enables users to search and access library catalogues electronically.

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)