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Daily PIB Summary

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1.GLOBAL WIND DAY 2026

Key Highlights

I. Observed every year on **15 June**.
II. Promotes awareness about:
   A. Wind energy.
   B. Renewable energy transition.
   C. Climate action.
   D. Sustainable development.
III. Encourages governments, industry, and citizens to support clean energy adoption.

ABOUT GLOBAL WIND DAY

Global Wind Day

Observed On

- **15 June**

Organized By

- **Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)**
- **WindEurope**

Objectives

- Promote awareness about wind energy.
- Encourage investment in renewable energy.
- Support the global transition to low-carbon energy systems.
- Highlight the environmental and economic benefits of wind power.

WIND ENERGY

What is Wind Energy?

- Wind energy is the **conversion of the kinetic energy of moving air into electricity** using wind turbines.

Types

- **Onshore Wind Energy** – Wind farms located on land.
- **Offshore Wind Energy** – Wind farms installed in seas or oceans.

Advantages

- Renewable and inexhaustible.
- No direct greenhouse gas emissions during electricity generation.
- Low operating costs after installation.
- Reduces dependence on fossil fuels.

INDIA'S WIND ENERGY SECTOR

Nodal Ministry

- **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)**

Major Wind Power States

- Tamil Nadu
- Gujarat
- Karnataka

- Maharashtra
- Rajasthan

Key Initiatives

- National Offshore Wind Energy Policy, 2015.
- Wind–Solar Hybrid Policy, 2018.
- Competitive bidding for wind energy projects.
- Promotion of offshore wind development.

SIGNIFICANCE

Climate Change Mitigation

- Helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Energy Security

- Diversifies India's energy mix and reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels.

Economic Growth

- Generates employment in manufacturing, installation, and maintenance.

Sustainable Development

- Supports clean energy targets and environmental protection.

CHALLENGES

- Intermittent nature of wind energy.
- Grid integration issues.
- Land acquisition challenges.
- High initial capital costs.
- Need for improved energy storage technologies.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand offshore wind projects.
- Strengthen transmission infrastructure.
- Promote hybrid renewable energy systems.
- Invest in energy storage and smart grids.
- Encourage domestic manufacturing under clean energy initiatives.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Observance:** Global Wind Day.
- **Date:** 15 June.
- **Objective:** Promote awareness of wind energy and renewable power.
- **Organizers:** GWEC and WindEurope.
- **India's Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

I. **Global Wind Day**
   A. Observed annually on **15 June**.
   B. Organized by the **Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)** and **WindEurope**.

II. **Wind Energy**
   A. Converts the kinetic energy of wind into electricity using wind turbines.
   B. Classified as a renewable and non-conventional source of energy.

III. **National Offshore Wind Energy Policy, 2015**

A. Promotes the development of offshore wind energy along India's coastline.
B. **MNRE** is the nodal ministry for implementation.

IV. **Wind–Solar Hybrid Policy, 2018**
A. Encourages integration of wind and solar power to improve grid stability and optimize land use.

V. **National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE)**
A. Autonomous R&D institution under the **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy**.
B. Headquarters: **Chennai**.
C. Functions as the national agency for wind resource assessment and wind energy research.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Global Wind Day is observed annually on 15 June.
2. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal ministry for wind energy development in India.
3. The National Offshore Wind Energy Policy was launched in 2015 to promote offshore wind projects in India.

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–FRANCE ATL BRIDGE TO STRENGTHEN BILATERAL INNOVATION COOPERATION THROUGH SCHOOL INNOVATION LABS

Key Highlights

I. Launch of the **India–France ATL Bridge**.
II. Connects **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs)** in India with innovation labs in France.
III. Promotes:
A. STEM education.
B. Design thinking.
C. Innovation and problem-solving.
D. Entrepreneurship.
E. International collaboration among students and teachers.

IV. Supports the India–France Strategic Partnership in science, technology, and innovation.

ABOUT THE INDIA–FRANCE ATL BRIDGE

Objective

- Foster innovation partnerships between schools in India and France.
- Enable collaborative projects among students.
- Encourage exchange of ideas, best practices, and emerging technologies.
- Develop future-ready skills through experiential learning.

Focus Areas

- Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- Robotics.
- Internet of Things (IoT).
- Sustainability.
- Climate solutions.
- Digital technologies.

ABOUT ATAL TINKERING LABS (ATLs)

Atal Tinkering Labs

Launched By

- Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

Parent Organization

- NITI Aayog

Launched

- **2016**

Objectives

- Foster curiosity and creativity among school students.
- Promote innovation and problem-solving.
- Develop design thinking and computational skills.
- Encourage entrepreneurship from an early age.

Facilities

- Robotics kits.
- 3D printers.
- Electronics development tools.
- IoT kits.
- Sensors and rapid prototyping equipment.

ABOUT ATAL INNOVATION MISSION (AIM)

Atal Innovation Mission

Established

- **2016**

Implemented By

- NITI Aayog.

Objectives

- Build a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Support startups.
- Promote innovation in schools, universities, and industries.

- Strengthen India's innovation ecosystem.

SIGNIFICANCE

Innovation Ecosystem

- Encourages creativity and innovation among school students.

International Collaboration

- Strengthens educational and technological cooperation between India and France.

Future Skills

- Promotes STEM learning, digital literacy, and emerging technologies.

Entrepreneurship

- Encourages young innovators to develop practical solutions to real-world problems.

Strategic Partnership

- Deepens India–France cooperation in education, research, and technology.

CHALLENGES

- Uneven access to innovation infrastructure across schools.
- Need for continuous teacher training.
- Sustaining international collaborations.
- Bridging the urban-rural innovation gap.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand ATL coverage to more schools.
- Strengthen international innovation exchanges.
- Enhance teacher capacity in STEM education.
- Promote collaborative innovation challenges and hackathons.
- Encourage industry participation and mentorship.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initiative:** India–France ATL Bridge.
- **Purpose:** Bilateral innovation cooperation through school innovation labs.
- **Indian Partner:** Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog.
- **Focus:** STEM, innovation, entrepreneurship, AI, robotics, and design thinking.
- **Outcome:** Stronger educational and technological partnership between India and France.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

I. **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)**
   A. Established in **2016** under **NITI Aayog**.
   B. National flagship initiative to promote innovation and entrepreneurship.

II. **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs)**
   A. Launched in **2016**.
   B. Established in schools to promote **STEM education**, innovation, and design thinking.

C. Equipped with tools such as **3D printers, robotics kits, IoT devices, and electronics equipment**.

III. **STEM Education**
   A. Refers to education in **Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics**.
   B. Emphasizes experiential learning and problem-solving.

IV. **India–France Strategic Partnership**
   A. Established in **1998**.
   B. Covers cooperation in defence, civil nuclear energy, space, education, innovation, climate action, and the Indo-Pacific.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) are an initiative of the Atal Innovation Mission under NITI Aayog.
2. The India–France ATL Bridge aims to strengthen innovation cooperation between schools in India and France.
3. Atal Tinkering Labs promote STEM education, design thinking, and innovation among school students.

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)**

3.12 YEARS OF MODI GOVERNANCE: TRANSFORMING INDIA INTO AN ATMANIRBHAR FERTILIZER HUB AMID GLOBAL UNCERTAINTIES

Key Highlights

- Focus on achieving **Atmanirbharta** in the fertilizer sector.
- Revival of closed urea manufacturing plants.
- Increase in indigenous fertilizer production.
- Promotion of **Nano Urea** and balanced nutrient use.
- Timely fertilizer availability despite global geopolitical and supply chain challenges.
- Reduction in import dependence over the long term.

INDIA'S FERTILIZER SECTOR

Nodal Ministry

I. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
   A. **Department of Fertilizers**

Importance

- Ensures nutrient supply for agriculture.
- Supports food security.

- Enhances crop productivity.
- Contributes to farmers' income.

Major Fertilizers

- Nitrogenous fertilizers (Urea).
- Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP).
- Potassic fertilizers (MOP).
- Complex fertilizers (NPK).

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Revival of Urea Plants

- Revival of previously closed fertilizer plants to boost domestic urea production.

Nano Urea

- Developed by **Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited**.
- Improves nitrogen use efficiency.
- Reduces excessive consumption of conventional urea.
- Environment-friendly alternative.

Neem-Coated Urea

- Mandatory neem coating of domestically produced and imported urea.
- Prevents diversion for non-agricultural use.
- Improves nitrogen-use efficiency.

PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness, Nourishment and Amelioration of Mother Earth (PM-PRANAM)

- Encourages States and Union Territories to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and promote balanced nutrient application.

Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme

- Applicable to phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilizers.
- Subsidy linked to nutrient content rather than product price.

SIGNIFICANCE

Food Security

- Ensures timely availability of fertilizers for agricultural production.

Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Reduces dependence on fertilizer imports.

Farmer Welfare

- Supports affordable fertilizer availability through subsidies.

Environmental Sustainability

- Encourages balanced fertilizer use and adoption of nano fertilizers.

Supply Chain Resilience

- Strengthens domestic production amid global disruptions.

CHALLENGES

- Dependence on imported raw materials such as natural gas and phosphatic inputs.
- High fertilizer subsidy burden.
- Imbalanced nutrient consumption.
- Environmental impacts of excessive fertilizer use.
- Volatility in global fertilizer markets.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand domestic fertilizer manufacturing capacity.
- Promote balanced and efficient nutrient management.
- Encourage adoption of nano and bio-fertilizers.
- Strengthen soil health management through scientific fertilizer application.
- Enhance research in sustainable fertilizers and precision agriculture.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Focus:** Atmanirbhar fertilizer sector.
- **Major Initiatives:** Revival of urea plants, Nano Urea, Neem-Coated Urea, PM-PRANAM.
- **Objective:** Ensure fertilizer security and support sustainable agriculture.
- **Nodal Department:** Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

I. **Department of Fertilizers**
   A. Functions under the **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**.
   B. Responsible for fertilizer policy, production, movement, and distribution.

II. **Neem-Coated Urea**
   A. Mandatory in India since **2015**.
   B. Reduces nitrogen losses and prevents diversion for industrial use.

III. **Nano Urea**
   A. Developed by **IFFCO**.
   B. Liquid fertilizer designed to improve nitrogen-use efficiency and reduce conventional urea consumption.

IV. **Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme**
   A. Introduced in **2010**.
   B. Covers **phosphatic and potassic (P&K)** fertilizers.
   C. **Urea is not covered** under the NBS Scheme.

V. **PM-PRANAM**
   A. **PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness, Nourishment and Amelioration of Mother Earth**.
   B. Incentivizes States to reduce chemical fertilizer consumption and promote sustainable nutrient management.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme applies to phosphatic and potassic fertilizers but not to urea.

2. Neem-Coated Urea is intended to improve nitrogen-use efficiency and reduce diversion for non-agricultural purposes.
3. PM-PRANAM incentivizes States and Union Territories to promote balanced fertilizer use and reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers.

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.INDIA'S SPACE ECONOMY POISED TO REACH USD 45 BILLION IN THE NEXT DECADE; OVER 400 SPACE STARTUPS DRIVING THE NEXT PHASE OF GROWTH

Key Highlights

I. India's space economy is expected to grow to **USD 45 billion** over the next decade.
II. More than **400 space startups** are contributing to innovation and commercialization.
III. Growth is being driven by:
    A. Private sector participation.
    B. Satellite manufacturing.
    C. Launch services.
    D. Space applications.
    E. Policy reforms.
IV. Reflects India's transition towards a globally competitive commercial space sector.

INDIA'S SPACE SECTOR REFORMS

Opening of the Space Sector

- Since **2020**, India has opened its space sector to private participation.

Objectives

- Encourage innovation.
- Promote commercialization of space technologies.
- Increase private investment.
- Enhance India's share in the global space economy.

KEY INSTITUTIONS

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

Established

- **1969**

Parent Department

- **Department of Space**

Functions

- Space research.
- Satellite development.
- Launch vehicle development.
- Space applications.
- Planetary exploration.

Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Center (IN-SPACe)

Established

- **2020**

Functions

- Promotes and authorizes private participation in the space sector.
- Acts as a single-window agency for non-government entities.
- Facilitates access to ISRO facilities and infrastructure.

NewSpace India Limited (NSIL)

Established

- **2019**

Functions

- Commercial arm of ISRO.
- Commercialization of space technologies.
- Launch services.
- Satellite production and marketing.

ROLE OF SPACE STARTUPS

- Development of small satellites.
- Launch vehicle technologies.
- Earth observation services.
- Satellite communication.
- Geospatial and downstream applications.
- Space-based analytics and AI solutions.

SIGNIFICANCE

Economic Growth

- Expands India's contribution to the global space economy.

Innovation

- Encourages indigenous technology development.

Employment

- Generates high-skilled jobs in advanced technology sectors.

Strategic Capability

- Strengthens national security and technological self-reliance.

Global Competitiveness

- Positions India as a major commercial space destination.

CHALLENGES

- Limited private investment compared to leading space economies.

- Need for greater venture capital support.
- Regulatory and insurance challenges.
- Requirement for advanced manufacturing capabilities.
- Global competition in commercial launch services.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen public-private partnerships.
- Expand access to financing for space startups.
- Promote indigenous satellite manufacturing.
- Develop advanced launch infrastructure.
- Encourage international collaborations and commercial missions.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Projected Space Economy:** USD 45 billion.
- **Space Startups:** Over 400.
- **Major Reform:** Opening of the space sector to private participation (2020).
- **Key Institutions:** ISRO, IN-SPACe, NSIL.
- **Focus:** Innovation, commercialization, and global competitiveness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

I. **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**
   A. Established in **1969**.
   B. Functions under the **Department of Space**.

II. **IN-SPACe**
   A. Full Form: **Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Center**.
   B. Established in **2020**.
   C. Facilitates and authorizes private participation in India's space sector.

III. **NewSpace India Limited (NSIL)**
   A. Established in **2019**.
   B. Commercial arm of ISRO responsible for commercialization of space technologies and services.

IV. **Indian Space Policy, 2023**
   A. Provides a comprehensive framework for private sector participation.
   B. Clearly defines the roles of **ISRO**, **IN-SPACe**, and **NSIL**.
   C. Encourages commercialization, innovation, and international collaboration.

V. **Space Economy**
   A. Includes upstream activities (launch vehicles, satellites, manufacturing) and downstream services (communication, navigation, remote sensing, geospatial applications, and analytics).

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. IN-SPACe was established to promote and authorize private participation in India's space sector.
2. NewSpace India Limited (NSIL) is the commercial arm of ISRO.

3. The Indian Space Policy, 2023 provides a framework for increased private sector participation in the space 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.INS SHARDA CONCLUDES SUCCESSFUL VISIT TO COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

Key Highlights

I. INS Sharda completed a successful visit to Colombo.
II. The visit included:
    A. Professional interactions between the two navies.
    B. Maritime cooperation activities.
    C. Strengthening naval interoperability.
    D. Cultural and goodwill engagements.
III. Reinforced the India–Sri Lanka maritime partnership in the **Indian Ocean Region (IOR)**.

ABOUT INS SHARDA

INS Sharda

Type

- Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV).

Role

- Coastal surveillance.
- Maritime patrol.
- Search and Rescue (SAR).
- Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR).
- Maritime law enforcement.
- Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) surveillance.

INDIA–SRI LANKA MARITIME COOPERATION

Areas of Cooperation

- Maritime security.
- Joint naval exercises.
- Search and Rescue (SAR).
- Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR).
- Anti-piracy cooperation.
- Capacity building and training.
- Maritime domain awareness.

SIGNIFICANCE

Regional Maritime Security

- Enhances peace, stability, and security in the Indian Ocean Region.

Defence Diplomacy

- Strengthens military-to-military cooperation and mutual trust.

Neighbourhood First Policy

- Reflects India's commitment to deepening ties with neighbouring countries.

SAGAR Vision

- Supports India's vision of **Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR)** through cooperative maritime engagement.

Humanitarian Cooperation

- Improves preparedness for disaster response and maritime emergencies.

CHALLENGES

- Maritime piracy and illegal activities.
- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- Natural disasters in the Indian Ocean Region.
- Growing strategic competition in the region.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand bilateral naval exercises.
- Enhance maritime domain awareness through information sharing.
- Strengthen HADR cooperation.
- Promote capacity building and training.
- Deepen cooperation under regional maritime security frameworks.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ship:** INS Sharda.
- **Destination:** Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- **Purpose:** Maritime cooperation and goodwill visit.
- **Focus:** Defence diplomacy, interoperability, and regional maritime security.
- **Strategic Framework:** SAGAR and Neighbourhood First Policy.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

I. **INS Sharda**
   A. An **Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV)** of the Indian Navy.
   B. Primarily deployed for **coastal surveillance, EEZ patrol, search and rescue, and maritime security operations**.

II. **SAGAR**
   A. **Security and Growth for All in the Region**.
   B. India's maritime vision announced in **2015**.
   C. Focuses on maritime security, regional cooperation, capacity building, and sustainable development in the Indian Ocean Region.

III. **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)**
   A. Defined under the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**.

   B. Extends up to **200 nautical miles** from a coastal state's baseline.
   C. The coastal state has **sovereign rights for exploring, exploiting, conserving, and managing natural resources** within its EEZ.

IV. **Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)**
   A. Military-supported humanitarian operations undertaken during natural disasters, emergencies, and humanitarian crises.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. INS Sharda is an Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV) of the Indian Navy.
2. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extends up to 200 nautical miles from a coastal state's baseline under UNCLOS.
3. SAGAR stands for "Security and Growth for All in the Region" and guides India's maritime cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region.

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)