



# Daily PIB Summary

---

2nd April 2026

# Welcome to PadhAI

## Your Partner in Smart UPSC Preparation

You're holding a resource designed to cut through the noise and bring you *only what truly matters* for the exam. At PadhAI, we believe preparation should be clear, focused, and time-efficient — never overwhelming.

At PadhAI, we build everything around one philosophy:

*“Learn only what matters.*

*Learn it the right way.*

*Learn it at the right time.”*

With a rapidly growing community of **2lakh+ aspirants**, PadhAI has become a trusted space for disciplined learning and daily practice.

We bring you:

- Concise Monthly Magazines
- Daily PIB Summaries @ 9 PM
- Daily MCQs + Mains Practice
- High-yield, exam-ready content
- APP features - duel competition, fast mains answer review, daily news article summary, PYQs, MCQs PRACTICE, AI tutor (based on highly yield content From UPSC topper insight, and various trusted websites). Many more feature which will improve your preparation and save your time automatically.

---

Join our Telegram community and download the PadhAI App to experience structured guidance, supportive peers, and consistent motivation — everything a serious aspirant needs

*Welcome to a smarter way of preparing.*

*Welcome to PadhAI.*



[Click here](#) to join to telegram channel

Scan the QR code or just click on it  
to download the app

## 1. INDIA'S MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM



- The system integrates **real-time data and forecasting** for multiple hazards such as cyclones, floods, heatwaves, and earthquakes.
- Supports **decision-making by authorities** for timely evacuation and disaster response.
- Enhances coordination among agencies like **IMD, NDMA, and disaster management authorities**.
- Provides **location-specific alerts and advisories** to minimize loss of life and property.
- Aligns with global frameworks like the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**.
- Strengthens India's capacity for **climate resilience and disaster risk governance**.
- Reflects governance focus on **technology-driven disaster management and public safety**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Multi-Hazard Early Warning System

- Covers multiple natural hazards instead of a single hazard approach.
- Uses **data integration, modeling, and communication systems**.

### Institutional Framework

- I. Key agencies:
  - A. India Meteorological Department
  - B. National Disaster Management Authority
  - C. Central and State Disaster Management Authorities

### Global Context

- Linked to **Sendai Framework (2015–2030)** for disaster risk reduction.
- Emphasizes **early warning systems and resilience building**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Integrated System:** Covers cyclones, floods, heatwaves, earthquakes.
- **Real-Time Data:** Uses advanced forecasting and monitoring tools.
- **Decision Support:** Assists authorities in a timely response.
- **Public Safety:** Reduces loss of life and property.
- **Institutional Coordination:** IMD, NDMA, and others involved.
- **Global Alignment:** Linked with Sendai Framework goals.

- **Way Forward:** Improve last-mile connectivity, community awareness, and technology integration.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **MH-EW DSS:** Multi-Hazard Early Warning Decision Support System.
- **IMD:** India Meteorological Department.
- **NDMA:** National Disaster Management Authority.
- **Sendai Framework:** Global DRR framework (2015–2030).
- **Objective:** Early warning and disaster risk reduction.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems address multiple types of disasters.
2. IMD plays a role in weather-related forecasting in India.
3. Sendai Framework focuses on trade liberalization.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)

## 2.NMDC SCRIPTS HISTORY WITH ITS HIGHEST EVER 53 MT PRODUCTION OUTPUT

# एनएमडीसी



# NMDC

- NMDC recorded **53 MT iron ore production**, the highest in its history.
- The milestone strengthens India's **raw material base for the steel industry**.
- Supports infrastructure growth and **industrial expansion**.
- Enhances India's position as a **major iron ore producer globally**.
- Contributes to **economic growth, employment, and export potential**.
- Aligns with national goals like **self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat)** in core sectors.
- Reflects governance focus on **resource efficiency, mining reforms, and industrial development**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### NMDC Limited

- NMDC Limited is a Navratna PSU under the Ministry of Steel.
- India's **largest iron ore producer**.

### Iron Ore Importance

- Key raw material for **steel production**.
- Steel is critical for **infrastructure, construction, and manufacturing sectors**.

### Mining Sector in India

- Governed by laws like the **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**.
- Recent reforms aim to **increase efficiency, transparency, and private participation**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Record Production:** 53 MT iron ore output.
- **Industrial Support:** Strengthens steel and infrastructure sectors.
- **Economic Impact:** Boosts growth and employment.
- **Global Position:** Enhances India's mining leadership.
- **Policy Alignment:** Supports Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- **Resource Utilisation:** Efficient extraction and supply.
- **Way Forward:** Sustainable mining, technological upgrades, and environmental safeguards.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NMDC:** India's largest iron ore producer.
- **Status:** Navratna PSU under Ministry of Steel.
- **Output:** 53 MT (record production).
- **Law:** Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- **Use:** Iron ore for steel production.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. NMDC Limited is a Navratna PSU under the Ministry of Steel.
2. Iron ore is a key raw material for steel production.
3. NMDC is primarily involved in petroleum refining.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)

### 3.INTER-MINISTERIAL BRIEFING ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST ASIA

- Reflects governance focus on **national security, economic resilience, and foreign policy coordination.**

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### India–West Asia Relations

- I. West Asia is crucial for India due to:
  - A. **Energy imports (oil and gas)**
  - B. **Large Indian diaspora**
  - C. **Trade and remittances**

### Key Strategic Concerns

- **Energy Security:** Dependence on crude oil imports.
- **Sea Routes:** Strategic chokepoints like **Strait of Hormuz.**
- **Diaspora:** Safety of millions of Indians in the region.

### Institutional Coordination

- I. Involves multiple ministries including:
  - A. External Affairs
  - B. Petroleum and Natural Gas
  - C. Commerce and Industry

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Inter-Ministerial Coordination:** Joint review of geopolitical developments.
- **Energy Focus:** Monitoring oil supply and price volatility.
- **Diaspora Safety:** Ensuring security of Indian nationals.
- **Trade & Logistics:** Assessing supply chain disruptions.
- **Strategic Autonomy:** Balanced foreign policy approach.



- The briefing reviewed implications of **geopolitical tensions in West Asia** on key sectors.
- Focus areas included **energy security, trade routes, diaspora safety, and supply chains.**
- Ministries coordinated to ensure **preparedness for contingencies and disruptions.**
- Emphasis on safeguarding **Indian nationals and assets in the region.**
- Highlighted risks of **oil price volatility and logistics disruptions.**
- Reinforces India’s approach of **strategic autonomy and balanced diplomacy.**

- **Risk Management:** Preparedness for contingencies.
- **Way Forward:** Diversify energy sources, strengthen diplomacy, and enhance strategic reserves.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **West Asia:** Key region for India's energy imports.
- **Strait of Hormuz:** Major oil transit chokepoint.
- **Energy Dependence:** India imports ~85% of crude oil.
- **Diaspora:** Large Indian population in Gulf countries.
- **Lead Ministry:** Ministry of External Affairs.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. West Asia is a major source of India's crude oil imports.
2. The Strait of Hormuz is an important route for global oil transportation.
3. India is completely independent of West Asia for energy needs.

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.GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA CONCLUDES FIELD SEASON 2025-26 WITH MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN MINERAL EXPLORATION AND CRITICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT



- GSI carried out extensive **geological mapping, mineral exploration, and resource assessment**.
- Focus on identifying **critical and strategic minerals** like lithium, rare earth elements, and base metals.
- Enhances India's **resource security and reduces import dependence**.
- Supports sectors like **energy transition, electronics, and defence manufacturing**.
- Provides scientific inputs for **policy planning and sustainable mining**.
- Aligns with initiatives for **self-reliance in critical minerals (Atmanirbhar Bharat)**.
- Reflects governance focus on **resource management, economic growth, and strategic autonomy**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Geological Survey of India (GSI)

- Geological Survey of India is the **premier geoscientific organisation** established in 1851.
- Responsible for **geological mapping, mineral exploration, and geoscientific studies**.

### Critical Minerals

- Essential for **modern technologies and renewable energy systems** (e.g., lithium for batteries).
- High import dependence makes them **strategically important**.

### Field Season

- Annual operational cycle during which GSI conducts **field-based surveys and exploration activities**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration Achievements:** Extensive mineral surveys completed.
- **Critical Minerals Focus:** Lithium, rare earths, and strategic resources.
- **Resource Security:** Reduces dependence on imports.
- **Economic Impact:** Supports industry and infrastructure sectors.
- **Scientific Input:** Aids policy and planning.
- **Strategic Importance:** Strengthens Atmanirbhar Bharat.

- **Way Forward:** Accelerate exploration, promote private participation, and ensure sustainable mining.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **GSI:** Established in 1851, premier geoscientific body.
- **Function:** Geological mapping and mineral exploration.
- **Critical Minerals:** Lithium, cobalt, rare earth elements.
- **Use:** Energy transition, electronics, defence.
- **Objective:** Resource security and self-reliance.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Geological Survey of India is responsible for mineral exploration and geological mapping.
2. Critical minerals like lithium are important for renewable energy technologies.
3. India is fully self-sufficient in all critical minerals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)

## 5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS FULL CUSTOMS DUTY EXEMPTION ON CRITICAL PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS AMID WEST ASIA CONFLICT



- The exemption aims to **stabilize domestic supply and control price rise** of essential petrochemical inputs.
- Addresses disruptions caused by **conflict in West Asia affecting global supply chains**.
- Supports industries dependent on petrochemicals such as **plastics, textiles, and pharmaceuticals**.
- Reduces **input costs and inflationary pressures** in manufacturing sectors.
- Ensures continuity in **industrial production and economic activity**.
- Reflects proactive governance to **shield the economy from external shocks**.
- Aligns with broader goals of **economic resilience and supply chain security**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Petrochemical Sector

- Petrochemicals are derived from **crude oil and natural gas**.
- Used in products like **plastics, synthetic fibers, chemicals, and fertilizers**.

### India's Import Dependence

- India relies significantly on imports for **crude oil and petrochemical feedstock**.
- West Asia is a key supplier.

### Geopolitical Risks

- Conflicts in the region can lead to **price volatility, supply disruptions, and shipping challenges**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Policy Measure:** Full customs duty exemption on critical petrochemicals.
- **Objective:** Stabilize prices and ensure supply continuity.
- **Sector Impact:** Benefits plastics, textiles, pharma industries.
- **Inflation Control:** Reduces cost pressures.
- **Economic Stability:** Maintains industrial output.
- **Strategic Response:** Mitigates geopolitical risks.
- **Way Forward:** Diversify import sources, enhance domestic production, and build strategic reserves.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Petrochemicals:** Derived from crude oil and natural gas.

- **Key Use:** Plastics, textiles, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals.
- **Import Source:** West Asia.
- **Policy Tool:** Customs duty exemption to control prices.
- **Concern:** Supply chain disruption due to geopolitical tensions.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC

### MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Petrochemicals are derived from crude oil and natural gas.
2. Customs duty exemption can help reduce input costs for industries.
3. India is completely independent of imports for petrochemical feedstock.

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)