



Daily PIB Summary

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1. INDIA HAS IMMENSE POTENTIAL TO EMERGE AS A GLOBAL LEADER IN BIO-ECONOMY AND BIO-BASED AGRI-INPUT SECTOR: SHRI TEJVEER SINGH



Key Highlights

- Bio-based agricultural inputs are gaining importance as sustainable alternatives to chemical-intensive agriculture.
- India's biotechnology ecosystem is expanding rapidly.
- Focus on innovation, research, and commercialization of bio-based products.

Objectives

- I. Promote:
 - A. Sustainable agriculture
- II. Reduce:
 - A. Dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- III. Encourage:
 - A. Indigenous biotechnology solutions
- IV. Support:
 - A. Climate-resilient and environmentally friendly farming

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Bio-Economy?

Bioeconomy

- I. Refers to economic activities derived from:
 - A. Biological resources
 - B. Biotechnology
 - C. Life sciences innovation
- II. Covers sectors such as:
 - A. Agriculture
 - B. Healthcare
 - C. Food processing
 - D. Bioenergy
 - E. Industrial biotechnology

Bio-Based Agri-Inputs

These are agricultural inputs derived from biological sources.

Examples include:

Biofertilizers

- Enhance soil fertility through beneficial microorganisms.

Biopesticides

- Control pests using natural organisms and substances.

Biostimulants

- Improve crop productivity and stress tolerance.

IMPORTANCE FOR INDIA

Agricultural Sustainability

- I. Reduces:
 - A. Soil degradation
 - B. Chemical contamination
- II. Promotes:
 - A. Long-term soil health

Climate Resilience

- I. Supports:
 - A. Environment-friendly farming practices
- II. Helps reduce:
 - A. Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture

Economic Growth

- I. Creates:
 - A. New industries and employment opportunities
- II. Enhances:
 - A. Value addition through biotechnology

Export Potential

- I. Opens opportunities for:
 - A. Global markets in bio-based agricultural products

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

- Promotes sustainable farming practices.

National Biopharma Mission

- Strengthens biotechnology innovation and commercialization.

Department of Biotechnology

- Supports research and development in biotechnology sectors.

CHALLENGES

- I. Need for:
 - A. Greater farmer awareness
- II. Scaling up:
 - A. Production and commercialization
- III. Strengthening:
 - A. Regulatory frameworks and quality standards
- IV. Enhancing:
 - A. Research-industry linkages

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Theme:** Bio-Economy and Bio-Based Agri-Inputs.
- **Focus:** Sustainable agriculture and biotechnology.
- **Key Products:** Biofertilizers, biopesticides, biostimulants.
- **Benefits:** Soil health, climate resilience, reduced chemical use.
- **Potential:** Global leadership in bio-based solutions.
- **Supporting Sector:** Biotechnology.
- **Goal:** Green growth and sustainable agriculture.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Bioeconomy:** Economy based on biological resources and biotechnology.
- **Biofertilizers:** Microbial products that improve soil fertility.
- **Biopesticides:** Biological agents used for pest control.
- **Biostimulants:** Products that enhance plant growth and resilience.
- **Key Benefit:** Sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture.
- **Supporting Institution:** Department of Biotechnology (DBT).
- **Importance:** Climate-resilient agriculture and green economic growth.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Biofertilizers improve soil fertility through biological processes.
2. Biopesticides are derived from biological sources and can be used for pest management.
3. The bioeconomy encompasses sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, and industrial biotechnology.

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. FROM WELFARE TO WOMEN-LED DEVELOPMENT



What is Women-Led Development?

- I. Women-Led Development goes beyond:
 - A. Welfare
 - B. Protection
 - C. Reservation
- II. It emphasizes:
 - A. Leadership roles for women
 - B. Economic participation
 - C. Entrepreneurship
 - D. Decision-making power
 - E. Equal participation in nation-building

Evolution of the Approach

Phase I: Welfare Approach

- I. Focus on:
 - A. Health
 - B. Nutrition
 - C. Basic welfare measures

Phase II: Women Development

- I. Focus on:
 - A. Education
 - B. Skill development

- C. Employment opportunities

Phase III: Women-Led Development

- I. Focus on:
 - A. Leadership
 - B. Entrepreneurship
 - C. Innovation
 - D. Governance participation

KEY PILLARS OF WOMEN-LED DEVELOPMENT

Economic Empowerment

- I. Promoting:
 - A. Entrepreneurship
 - B. Financial inclusion
 - C. Livelihood generation

Relevant Initiatives

- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
- PM MUDRA Yojana
- Stand Up India Scheme

Political Participation

- I. Increased representation in:
 - A. Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - B. Local governance
 - C. Legislative bodies

Constitutional Basis

- I. **73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments**
 - A. Reservation for women in local self-government institutions.

Education and Skill Development

- I. Improving:
 - A. Literacy
 - B. Digital skills
 - C. Technical education

Initiative

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Financial Inclusion

- I. Enhancing access to:
 - A. Banking services
 - B. Credit
 - C. Insurance

Initiative

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

Health and Nutrition

- I. Improving:
 - A. Maternal health
 - B. Reproductive healthcare
 - C. Nutritional outcomes

Initiative

- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

ROLE OF SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHGs)

SHGs as Catalysts

- I. Women's SHGs have emerged as:
 - A. Economic institutions
 - B. Social support networks
 - C. Grassroots leadership platforms

Important Programme

- Lakhpati Didi Initiative
- Aims to enable women members of SHGs to achieve sustainable annual incomes

SIGNIFICANCE

Inclusive Growth

- I. Ensures:
 - A. Broader participation in economic development.

Poverty Reduction

- I. Enhances:
 - A. Household incomes and financial resilience.

Social Transformation

- I. Promotes:
 - A. Gender equality and social inclusion.

Demographic Dividend

- I. Utilizes:
 - A. The productive potential of half the population.

CHALLENGES

- Gender wage gap.
- Low female labour force participation in some sectors.
- Limited access to assets and property.
- Digital divide.
- Social and cultural barriers.

WAY FORWARD

- I. Strengthen:
 - A. Women's entrepreneurship ecosystems.
- II. Improve:
 - A. Access to finance and markets.
- III. Expand:
 - A. Digital and technical skills training.
- IV. Enhance:
 - A. Representation in leadership and governance.
- V. Promote:
 - A. Gender-responsive policymaking.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Concept:** Women-Led Development.
- **Shift:** From welfare beneficiaries to development leaders.
- **Focus Areas:** Leadership, entrepreneurship, financial inclusion, governance.
- **Key Vehicle:** Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
- **Objective:** Inclusive and sustainable development.
- **Importance:** Gender equality and economic growth.
- **Vision:** Viksit Bharat 2047.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Women-Led Development:** Women as leaders and drivers of development.
- **73rd & 74th Amendments:** Reservation for women in local governance.
- **DAY-NRLM:** Promotes women-led Self-Help Groups.

- **PM MUDRA Yojana:** Credit support for micro-enterprises.
- **Stand Up India:** Entrepreneurship support for women and marginalized groups.
- **Lakhpati Didi Initiative:** Enhancing incomes of SHG women.
- **Significance:** Inclusive growth, gender equality, and economic empowerment.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Women-Led Development emphasizes women as active participants and leaders in the development process.
2. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments provided reservation for women in local self-government institutions.
3. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) play an important role in promoting women's economic empowerment.

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.DRDO & IAF CONDUCT SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT-TESTS OF RUDRAM-II AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE



Key Highlights

- I. Successful flight-test of the **Rudram-II** missile.
- II. Conducted jointly by DRDO and the Indian Air Force.
- III. Demonstrated:
 - A. Precision strike capability
 - B. Long-range engagement capability
 - C. Indigenous missile technology development

Objective

- I. Strengthen:
 - A. Air-launched precision strike capability
- II. Enhance:
 - A. Suppression of enemy air defence systems
- III. Improve:
 - A. Operational flexibility of the Indian Air Force

ABOUT RUDRAM-II MISSILE

RudraM-II

RudraM-II

- I. An indigenously developed **air-to-surface missile**.
- II. Designed to:
 - A. Engage a variety of enemy targets from stand-off ranges.
- III. Can be launched from:
 - A. Fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force.

Key Features

- Precision-guided weapon.
- Long-range strike capability.
- High accuracy against strategic targets.
- Enhances suppression of enemy air defence (SEAD) operations.
- Supports beyond-visual-range engagement of ground-based threats.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

DRDO

Defence Research and Development Organisation

- I. Established in:
 - A. 1958
- II. Functions:
 - A. Defence research
 - B. Indigenous weapon systems development
 - C. Military technology innovation

Indian Air Force (IAF)

Indian Air Force

- I. Responsible for:
 - A. Air defence of India
 - B. Strategic and tactical air operations
 - C. Air superiority missions

Suppression of Enemy Air Defences (SEAD)

Suppression of Enemy Air Defences

- I. Military operations aimed at:
 - A. Neutralizing enemy radar systems
 - B. Destroying air defence assets
 - C. Creating safe operational space for friendly aircraft

SIGNIFICANCE

Defence Preparedness

- Strengthens India's air combat capabilities.

Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Promotes indigenous defence manufacturing and technology.

Strategic Deterrence

- Enhances precision strike options against hostile targets.

Operational Flexibility

- Allows engagement of targets from safer stand-off distances.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Missile:** RudraM-II.
- **Type:** Air-to-Surface Missile.
- **Developed By:** DRDO.
- **Tested With:** Indian Air Force.
- **Capability:** Precision long-range strike.
- **Role:** Suppression of Enemy Air Defences (SEAD).
- **Importance:** Indigenous advanced missile capability.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **RudraM-II:** Indigenous Air-to-Surface Missile.
- **Developed By:** DRDO.
- **User:** Indian Air Force.
- **Role:** Precision strike against ground-based targets.
- **SEAD:** Suppression of Enemy Air Defences.
- **Significance:** Enhances stand-off attack capability.
- **Policy Link:** Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence manufacturing.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding RudraM-II:

1. RudraM-II is an indigenously developed air-to-surface missile.
2. It is designed to enhance the Indian Air Force's precision strike capability.
3. SEAD operations involve neutralizing enemy air defence systems.

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.DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA



Key Highlights

- I. High-level diplomatic engagement between India and South Africa.
- II. Discussions focused on:
 - A. Bilateral relations
 - B. Economic cooperation
 - C. Capacity building
 - D. Global governance reforms
- III. Reaffirmation of cooperation in multilateral forums.

Objectives

- I. Strengthen:
 - A. Political and diplomatic relations.

- II. Expand:
 - A. Trade and investment partnerships.
 - III. Enhance:
 - A. Cooperation in education, healthcare, technology, and skill development.
 - IV. Promote:
 - A. Collaboration on global issues affecting developing countries.
- C. Information Technology
 - D. Agriculture
 - E. Manufacturing

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India–South Africa Relations

India – South Africa Relations

- I. India and South Africa share:
 - A. Historical links through anti-colonial struggles.
 - B. Democratic values.
 - C. Strong people-to-people contacts.
- II. Relations were elevated to a:
 - A. Strategic Partnership.

Multilateral Cooperation

Both countries cooperate in:

BRICS

G20

IBSA Dialogue Forum

Trade Relations

- I. South Africa is among India's important trading partners in Africa.
- II. Areas of cooperation include:
 - A. Mining
 - B. Pharmaceuticals

SIGNIFICANCE

Strategic Importance

- Strengthens India's engagement with Africa.

South–South Cooperation

- Promotes collaboration among developing countries.

Economic Opportunities

- Encourages greater trade and investment flows.

Global Governance

- Supports reform of international institutions and a more representative global order.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Countries:** India and South Africa.
- **Event:** Deputy President of South Africa calls on the President of India.
- **Focus:** Bilateral and multilateral cooperation.
- **Key Forums:** BRICS, G20, IBSA.
- **Areas of Cooperation:** Trade, technology, education, healthcare.
- **Significance:** Strengthening India–Africa engagement.
- **Theme:** Strategic partnership and South–South cooperation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Country:** South Africa.
- **Major Forum:** BRICS.
- **Trilateral Grouping:** IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa).
- **Global Forum:** G20.
- **Nature of Ties:** Strategic Partnership.
- **Key Areas:** Trade, investment, technology, education.
- **Importance:** India's gateway to deeper engagement with Africa.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. South Africa is a member of BRICS.
2. IBSA is a trilateral forum comprising India, Brazil, and South Africa.
3. India and South Africa cooperate in multilateral platforms such as BRICS and G20.

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. PRESIDENT APPOINTS JUSTICE MEENAKSHI MADAN RAI AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF PATNA HIGH COURT



Key Highlights

- I. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai has been appointed as:
 - A. Chief Justice of the Patna High Court.
- II. The appointment strengthens:
 - A. Judicial administration.
 - B. Efficient functioning of the High Court.

Objective of the Appointment

- Fill the position of Chief Justice.
- Ensure effective judicial leadership.
- Improve case management and judicial efficiency.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Patna High Court

Patna High Court

- I. Located in:
 - A. Patna
- II. Exercises jurisdiction over:
 - A. The State of Bihar.

- III. One of the important constitutional courts in India.

Appointment of High Court Judges

Constitutional Provision

Article 217

- I. Provides for:
 - A. Appointment of High Court judges by the President of India.
- II. Appointments are made after consultation with:
 - A. Chief Justice of India
 - B. Governor of the concerned State
 - C. Chief Justice of the concerned High Court (where applicable)

Transfer of High Court Judges

Article 222

- Empowers the President to transfer judges from one High Court to another after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Supreme Court Collegium

Supreme Court Collegium

- I. Headed by:
 - A. Chief Justice of India.
- II. Recommends:
 - A. Appointments and transfers in the higher judiciary.

SIGNIFICANCE

Judicial Administration

- Provides leadership for effective court functioning.

Access to Justice

- Helps improve disposal of cases and judicial efficiency.

Rule of Law

- Strengthens confidence in constitutional institutions.

Representation in Judiciary

- Contributes to greater diversity and inclusion within the higher judiciary.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Appointee:** Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai.
- **Position:** Chief Justice.
- **Court:** Patna High Court.
- **State:** Bihar.
- **Relevant Article:** Article 217.
- **Recommendation Mechanism:** Supreme Court Collegium.
- **Importance:** Strengthening judicial leadership and administration.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **High Court Appointment:** Article 217.
- **Transfer of High Court Judges:** Article 222.

- **Appointing Authority:** President of India.
- **Recommendation Body:** Supreme Court Collegium.
- **Court:** Patna High Court.
- **Jurisdiction:** State of Bihar.
- **Role of Chief Justice:** Administrative and judicial head of the High Court.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Article 217 of the Constitution deals with the appointment of High Court judges.
2. The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court.
3. Article 222 relates to the transfer of judges from one High Court to another.

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)