



Daily PIB Summary

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1. IITs HAVE CARRIED INDIA'S ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE TRADITIONS INTO MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: LOK SABHA SPEAKER



सत्यमेव जयते

शिक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Key Highlights

- I. IITs blend:
 - A. India's ancient knowledge traditions.
 - B. Modern scientific research.
 - C. Technological innovation.
- II. Emphasis on:
 - A. Innovation and entrepreneurship.
 - B. Research and development.
 - C. Indigenous technologies.
 - D. Global academic excellence.
- III. Supports the vision of **Viksit Bharat @ 2047** and **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.

ABOUT THE INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (IITs)

Indian Institutes of Technology

Established

- The first IIT, **Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur**, was established in **1951**.

Governance

- IITs are autonomous institutions functioning under the **Ministry of Education**.

Legal Framework

- Governed by the **Institutes of Technology Act, 1961**, which declares them **Institutions of National Importance**.

Objectives

- Deliver world-class technical education.
- Promote cutting-edge research and innovation.
- Develop skilled human resources.
- Foster entrepreneurship and technological advancement.

ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE AND MODERN SCIENCE

Ancient Knowledge Systems

- Mathematics.
- Astronomy.
- Metallurgy.
- Medicine (Ayurveda).
- Architecture.
- Environmental sustainability.

Modern Applications

- Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- Quantum technologies.
- Semiconductors.
- Renewable energy.
- Biotechnology.

- Space technology.

ROLE OF IITs IN NATION BUILDING

Research and Innovation

- Conduct advanced research in science, engineering, and emerging technologies.

Startup Ecosystem

- Support innovation through incubation centres and technology parks.

Global Recognition

- IIT graduates contribute significantly to academia, industry, and entrepreneurship worldwide.

Self-Reliance

- Strengthen indigenous technology development under **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.

Industry Collaboration

- Promote partnerships between academia, industry, and government.

SIGNIFICANCE

Human Capital Development

- Produce highly skilled engineers, scientists, and innovators.

Economic Growth

- Drive technological advancement and industrial competitiveness.

Global Competitiveness

- Enhance India's reputation in higher education and research.

Knowledge Economy

- Promote innovation-led economic development.

CHALLENGES

- Brain drain.
- Need for greater industry-academia collaboration.
- Expanding research funding.
- Bridging regional disparities in higher education.
- Scaling innovation for societal impact.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen interdisciplinary research.
- Promote global academic collaborations.
- Encourage innovation based on India's traditional knowledge systems.
- Expand incubation and startup support.
- Increase investment in frontier technologies.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Institutions:** Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).
- **Established:** First IIT in 1951.

- **Status:** Institutions of National Importance.
- **Focus:** Technical education, research, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

with contemporary education and research.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
2. IITs are designated as Institutions of National Importance.
3. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 encourages the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems into higher education.

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)

- I. **Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)**
 - A. Governed by the **Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.**
 - B. Declared **Institutions of National Importance.**
 - C. Function under the **Ministry of Education.**
- II. **Institution of National Importance (INI)**
 - A. A status granted by **Parliament** to institutions that play a pivotal role in developing highly skilled personnel and advancing research in areas of national importance.
- III. **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**
 - A. Encourages:
 1. Multidisciplinary education.
 2. Research and innovation.
 3. Integration of **Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)** into education.
 4. Greater internationalization of higher education.
- IV. **Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)**
 - A. Refers to India's traditional knowledge across disciplines such as **mathematics, astronomy, medicine, metallurgy, architecture, philosophy, and environmental practices**, and their integration

2. TECHNOLOGICAL AGILITY, STRATEGIC FORESIGHT & INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION ESSENTIAL FOR ROBUST PREPAREDNESS IN TODAY'S UNCERTAIN WORLD ORDER: RAKSHA MANTRI



Key Highlights

- I. Emphasis on:
 - A. Technological innovation.
 - B. Strategic planning.
 - C. Institutional reforms.
 - D. Indigenous defence capabilities.
- II. Called for preparing the Armed Forces to address:
 - A. Hybrid warfare.
 - B. Cyber threats.
 - C. Space security.
 - D. Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven warfare.
- III. Reinforced the vision of **Aatmanirbhar Bharat** in defence.

KEY THEMES

Technological Agility

Meaning

- Rapid adoption and integration of emerging technologies into defence systems.

Key Technologies

- Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- Autonomous systems.
- Robotics.
- Quantum technologies.
- Cybersecurity.
- Space-based surveillance.

Strategic Foresight

Meaning

- Anticipating future security challenges and preparing long-term defence strategies.

Importance

- Early identification of emerging threats.
- Better force planning.
- Improved resource allocation.
- Enhanced national resilience.

Institutional Innovation

Meaning

- Reforming defence institutions to improve efficiency, coordination, and adaptability.

Focus Areas

- Jointness among the Armed Forces.
- Faster decision-making.
- Integration of emerging technologies.
- Collaboration with academia, startups, and industry.

MAJOR DEFENCE INITIATIVES

Aatmanirbhar Bharat in Defence

- Promotes indigenous design, development, and manufacturing of defence equipment.

Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX)

Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX)

- I. Encourages innovation through:
 - A. Startups.
 - B. MSMEs.
 - C. Academia.
 - D. Individual innovators.

Defence Industrial Corridors

- I. Established in:
 - A. Tamil Nadu
 - B. Uttar Pradesh
- II. Promote indigenous defence manufacturing and investment.

Integrated Theatre Commands

- Aim to enhance joint operational capability among the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

SIGNIFICANCE

National Security

- Strengthens preparedness against conventional and emerging threats.

Strategic Autonomy

- Reduces dependence on imported defence technologies.

Technological Leadership

- Encourages indigenous research and innovation.

Economic Growth

- Boosts the domestic defence manufacturing ecosystem.

Global Standing

- Enhances India's role as a responsible security provider in the Indo-Pacific.

CHALLENGES

- Rapid pace of technological change.
- Cyber and information warfare.
- Dependence on imports for certain critical technologies.
- Need for skilled human resources.
- Increasing geopolitical uncertainties.

WAY FORWARD

- Increase investment in defence R&D.
- Strengthen collaboration among DRDO, industry, startups, and academia.
- Accelerate defence indigenisation.
- Enhance cyber and space capabilities.
- Foster continuous skill development in emerging technologies.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Speaker:** Defence Minister Rajnath Singh.
- **Focus:** Technological agility, strategic foresight, and institutional innovation.
- **Priority Areas:** AI, cyber security, space, indigenous defence manufacturing, and institutional reforms.
- **Vision:** A technologically advanced and self-reliant defence ecosystem.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)**
 - A. Established in **1958**.
 - B. India's premier agency for defence research and development.
 - C. Functions under the **Ministry of Defence**.
- II. **Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX)**
 - A. Launched in **2018**.
 - B. Supports innovation in defence and aerospace through startups, MSMEs, and academic institutions.

- III. **Defence Industrial Corridors**
 - A. Located in **Tamil Nadu** and **Uttar Pradesh**.
 - B. Aim to strengthen the indigenous defence manufacturing ecosystem by attracting investment and promoting industrial clusters.
- IV. **Integrated Theatre Command**
 - A. A unified command structure that integrates assets and personnel from the Army, Navy, and Air Force under a single operational commander for enhanced jointness and operational efficiency.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) functions under the Ministry of Defence.
2. Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) supports innovation by startups, MSMEs, and academic institutions in the defence sector.
3. Defence Industrial Corridors have been established in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

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. BIODIVERSITY PAYS BACK: INDIA'S ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (ABS) FRAMEWORK DELIVERS ₹145 CRORE TO BENEFICIARIES



Key Highlights

- I. More than **₹145 crore** has been shared with beneficiaries under the ABS framework.
- II. The framework ensures:
 - A. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits.
 - B. Conservation of biodiversity.
 - C. Protection of traditional knowledge.
 - D. Sustainable use of biological resources.
- III. Local communities are recognized as custodians of biodiversity and receive benefits from its commercial utilization.

WHAT IS ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (ABS)?

Access and Benefit Sharing

Definition

- Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is a mechanism through which **users of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge share monetary and non-monetary benefits** with the communities and institutions that conserve these resources.

Objectives

- Ensure equitable benefit sharing.
- Promote biodiversity conservation.
- Encourage sustainable utilization of biological resources.
- Protect the rights and traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN INDIA

Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Objectives

- Conservation of biological diversity.
- Sustainable use of biological resources.
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.

Institutional Structure

National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)

- Apex statutory body implementing the Act.

State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs)

- Regulate access to biological resources at the state level.

Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)

- Constituted by local bodies.
- Prepare **People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs)**.
- Facilitate conservation and benefit sharing.

HOW DOES THE ABS FRAMEWORK WORK?

1. Industries, researchers, or companies access biological resources or associated traditional knowledge.
2. Benefits arising from commercial use are determined.
3. Monetary and/or non-monetary benefits are shared with local communities through the ABS mechanism.
4. Funds support biodiversity conservation and community development.

SIGNIFICANCE

Biodiversity Conservation

- Creates financial incentives for conserving ecosystems and species.

Community Empowerment

- Recognizes the contribution of indigenous and local communities.

Livelihood Support

- Generates income for biodiversity-rich rural and tribal communities.

Sustainable Development

- Balances economic utilization with ecological conservation.

Traditional Knowledge Protection

- Prevents exploitation without recognition or benefit sharing.

CHALLENGES

- Limited awareness among local communities.
- Difficulty in valuation of biological resources and traditional knowledge.
- Monitoring compliance by users.
- Capacity constraints of Biodiversity Management Committees.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen Biodiversity Management Committees.
- Increase awareness regarding ABS provisions.
- Improve digital monitoring and transparency.
- Promote value addition to biodiversity-based products.
- Enhance capacity building for local communities.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Framework:** Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).
- **Legal Basis:** Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- **Benefits Distributed:** Over ₹145 crore.
- **Implementing Authority:** National Biodiversity Authority.
- **Objective:** Fair benefit sharing, biodiversity conservation, and protection of traditional knowledge.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

I. **Biological Diversity (Amendment) Act, 2023**

- A. Amended the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- B. Seeks to facilitate research, encourage cultivation of medicinal plants, support the AYUSH sector, and streamline access to biological resources while retaining benefit-sharing provisions.

II. **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

- A. Opened for signature at the **Earth Summit**.
- B. Has three objectives:
 1. Conservation of biological diversity.
 2. Sustainable use of its components.
 3. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

III. **Nagoya Protocol**

- A. Adopted in **2010** under the CBD.

- B. Provides the international legal framework for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

IV. **People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)**

- A. A document prepared by **Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)** recording local biological resources and associated traditional knowledge.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 provides for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources.
2. The National Biodiversity Authority is the apex statutory body responsible for implementing the Biological Diversity Act.
3. The Nagoya Protocol provides an international legal framework for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

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. UNION MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE PROHIBITS MANUFACTURE, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF 16 FIXED DOSE COMBINATIONS (FDCs) IN PUBLIC INTEREST



Key Highlights

- I. **16 Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs)** have been banned.
- II. Decisions taken in the interest of **public health and patient safety**.
- III. Based on recommendations of an expert committee after scientific evaluation.
- IV. The ban aims to:
 - A. Prevent irrational drug use.
 - B. Reduce adverse drug reactions.
 - C. Promote rational prescription practices.

WHAT ARE FIXED DOSE COMBINATIONS (FDCs)?

Definition

- **Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs)** are pharmaceutical formulations containing **two or more active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs)**

combined in a fixed ratio into a single dosage form.

Advantages (When Rational)

- Improved patient compliance.
- Reduced pill burden.
- Better therapeutic outcomes in specific diseases (e.g., tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, hypertension).

Risks (When Irrational)

- Increased risk of adverse drug reactions.
- Difficulty in dose adjustment.
- Drug interactions.
- Development of antimicrobial resistance (in case of irrational antibiotic combinations).
- Unnecessary exposure to multiple medicines.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

- I. Empowers the Central Government to regulate the manufacture, sale, and distribution of drugs.
- II. Under **Section 26A**, the Central Government may prohibit drugs if they are found to be:
 - A. Likely to involve risk to human beings or animals.
 - B. Lacking therapeutic justification.
 - C. Unsafe when safer alternatives exist.

ROLE OF REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)

- I. India's national drug regulatory authority.
- II. Responsible for:
 - A. Approval of new drugs.
 - B. Regulation of clinical trials.
 - C. Drug quality standards.
 - D. Monitoring safety and efficacy.

Drugs Controller General of India

- Heads CDSCO.
- Responsible for approval of new drugs and enforcement of drug regulations.

SIGNIFICANCE

Patient Safety

- Protects the public from irrational and potentially harmful medicines.

Rational Drug Use

- Encourages evidence-based prescribing practices.

Public Health

- Helps reduce adverse drug events and medication errors.

Regulatory Strengthening

- Reinforces scientific regulation of pharmaceuticals.

CHALLENGES

- Continued availability of irrational drug combinations in some markets.
- Ensuring effective enforcement across states.
- Need for greater awareness among healthcare professionals.
- Monitoring compliance by manufacturers and distributors.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen post-marketing surveillance (pharmacovigilance).
- Increase awareness among doctors and pharmacists about rational drug use.
- Enhance coordination between Central and State drug regulators.
- Promote evidence-based prescribing and periodic review of approved FDCs.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Authority:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- **Action:** Ban on 16 Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs).
- **Legal Basis:** Section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- **Objective:** Protect public health by eliminating irrational and unsafe drug combinations.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Fixed Dose Combination (FDC)**
 - A. A pharmaceutical product containing **two or more active pharmaceutical ingredients** in a fixed ratio within a single dosage form.
- II. **Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)**
 - A. India's **national drug regulatory authority**.
 - B. Functions under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
 - C. Responsible for approval of new drugs, regulation of clinical trials, and ensuring drug quality and safety.
- III. **Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI)**
 - A. Heads the CDSCO.
 - B. Grants approvals for new drugs and oversees enforcement of drug regulatory standards.
- IV. **Pharmacovigilance**
 - A. The science and activities related to the **detection, assessment, understanding, and prevention of adverse effects** or other drug-related problems after medicines are marketed.

- pharmaceutical ingredients in a fixed ratio.
2. Section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 empowers the Central Government to prohibit drugs that pose a risk to human health or lack therapeutic justification.
 3. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) is India's national drug regulatory authority.

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. 'NIRBHAY CHETNA' ROLLED OUT TO SENSITIZE OVER 17.5 LAKH MALE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES ON WOMEN'S SAFETY & GENDER EQUALITY AT THE GRASSROOTS



PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. A Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) contains two or more active



Key Highlights

- I. **'Nirbhay Chetna'** is a nationwide gender sensitization initiative.
- II. Targets **over 17.5 lakh male elected representatives** in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- III. Focus areas include:
 - A. Women's safety.
 - B. Gender equality.
 - C. Prevention of gender-based violence.
 - D. Respect for women's rights.
 - E. Gender-responsive governance.
- IV. Seeks to promote behavioural change and community participation.

OBJECTIVES OF 'NIRBHAY CHETNA'

- Promote awareness on gender equality.
- Encourage elected representatives to become advocates for women's safety.
- Strengthen community-based prevention of violence against women.
- Improve implementation of women-centric welfare schemes.
- Foster inclusive and gender-sensitive local governance.

WHY TARGET PANCHAYATI RAJ REPRESENTATIVES?

- I. They are the **first level of democratic governance** in rural areas.
- II. Play a crucial role in:
 - A. Community mobilization.
 - B. Local decision-making.

- C. Implementation of government schemes.
- D. Addressing social issues at the grassroots.
- III. Can influence community attitudes and behavioural change.

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

- Granted constitutional status to **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**.
- Added **Part IX (Articles 243–243O)** to the Constitution.
- Introduced the **Eleventh Schedule**, listing **29 subjects** for devolution to Panchayats.

SIGNIFICANCE

Women's Safety

- Promotes safer and more inclusive communities.

Gender Equality

- Encourages equal participation and respect for women in public and private life.

Grassroots Governance

- Strengthens the role of Panchayats in addressing gender-related issues.

Behavioural Change

- Focuses on transforming societal attitudes rather than only enforcing legal measures.

Inclusive Development

- Supports the achievement of **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 – Gender Equality**.

CHALLENGES

- Deep-rooted patriarchal social norms.
- Limited awareness in remote areas.
- Variations in implementation across states.
- Need for sustained capacity building and follow-up.

WAY FORWARD

- Conduct regular gender-sensitization programmes for elected representatives.
- Strengthen community participation in promoting women's safety.
- Integrate gender perspectives into Panchayat development plans.
- Improve coordination among local governments, civil society, and government departments.
- Monitor behavioural and institutional outcomes of the initiative.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initiative:** Nirbhay Chetna.
- **Target Group:** Over 17.5 lakh male elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- **Focus:** Women's safety, gender equality, and prevention of gender-based violence.
- **Approach:** Grassroots awareness and gender-responsive governance.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**
 - A. Granted **constitutional status** to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 - B. Added **Part IX (Articles 243–243O)** and the **Eleventh Schedule** to the Constitution.
- II. **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**
 - A. A **three-tier system** of rural local self-government:
 1. Gram Panchayat (Village level)
 2. Panchayat Samiti (Block/Intermediate level)
 3. Zila Parishad (District level)
- III. **Eleventh Schedule**
 - A. Contains **29 subjects** that may be devolved to Panchayats, including agriculture, health, education, drinking water, rural housing, and social welfare.
- IV. **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5**
 - A. Aims to **achieve gender equality and empower all**

women and girls by eliminating discrimination, violence, and harmful practices while ensuring equal participation in decision-making.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
2. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution contains 29 subjects that may be devolved to Panchayats.
3. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

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)