



Daily PIB Summary

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1. FROM ENTERPRISE TO EMPOWERMENT: THE MSME STORY



- The MSME sector has emerged as one of the key pillars of India's economic development, contributing significantly to GDP, manufacturing output, and exports.
- Government initiatives have focused on improving access to finance, technology, skill development, formalization, and market access for MSMEs.
- Digital platforms and policy reforms have enhanced ease of doing business and expanded opportunities for small enterprises.
- The sector plays a crucial role in promoting balanced regional development by generating employment in rural and semi-urban areas.
- MSMEs are central to the vision of **Aatmanirbhar Bharat**, strengthening domestic manufacturing and global competitiveness.
- The backgrounder highlights the importance of innovation, digitalization, and sustainability in transforming MSMEs into globally competitive enterprises.

- Strengthening the MSME ecosystem is essential for achieving inclusive, resilient, and employment-intensive economic growth.
- Continued policy support will help MSMEs integrate into global value chains and contribute to India's long-term development goals.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is an MSME?

Under the revised classification (effective from **1 July 2020**), MSMEs are classified based on **investment in plant & machinery/equipment** and **annual turnover**.

Category	Investment	Annual Turnover
Micro Enterprise	Up to ₹2.5 crore	Up to ₹10 crore
Small Enterprise	Up to ₹25 crore	Up to ₹100 crore
Medium Enterprise	Up to ₹125 crore	Up to ₹500 crore

Contribution of MSMEs

- Contribute about **30% of India's GDP**.
- Account for around **36% of India's merchandise exports**.
- Employ over **20 crore people**, making MSMEs the second-largest source of employment after agriculture.
- Play a vital role in manufacturing, services, handicrafts, and rural industrialization.

Major Government Initiatives

- **PM Vishwakarma**
- **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**
- **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)**
- **Udyam Registration Portal**
- **Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme**
- **Public Procurement Policy for MSEs**
- **MSME Champions Portal**

Challenges Faced by MSMEs

- Limited access to affordable credit.
- Technology gaps and low productivity.
- Delayed payments.
- Limited export competitiveness.
- Informal business practices.
- Skill shortages.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Economic Contribution:** MSMEs are major contributors to GDP, exports, and employment.
- **Employment Generation:** Largest non-agricultural source of employment in India.
- **Formalization:** Udyam Registration has improved the formal recognition of MSMEs.
- **Financial Inclusion:** Credit guarantee schemes improve access to institutional finance.
- **Digital Transformation:** Digital platforms facilitate market access, e-commerce, and business compliance.
- **Inclusive Development:** Promotes entrepreneurship among women,

youth, artisans, SC/STs, and rural communities.

- **Challenges:** Credit constraints, technological adoption, delayed payments, and global competition.
- **Way Forward:** Expand digital adoption, improve credit availability, strengthen innovation ecosystems, promote cluster development, and integrate MSMEs into global value chains.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Ministry:** Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- **MSME Classification:** Based on investment and annual turnover (revised from 1 July 2020).
- **Udyam Registration:** Online registration portal for MSMEs.
- **CGTMSE:** Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises.
- **PMEGP:** Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.
- **RAMP Scheme:** Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance.
- **MSME Champions Portal:** ICT-based grievance redressal and support platform.
- **Public Procurement Policy:** Mandates procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises by Central Ministries/CPSEs.
- **Aatmanirbhar Bharat:** Promotes self-reliance through domestic manufacturing and enterprise development.
- **Cluster Development:** Strategy to improve competitiveness through geographical concentration of enterprises.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. MSMEs in India are classified based on investment and annual turnover.
2. Udyam Registration is the official online registration system for MSMEs.
3. The RAMP Scheme is aimed at improving the performance and competitiveness of MSMEs.

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: (d)

2.GOVERNMENT EXPLORING ROADMAP TO MAKE GREEN UREA PRODUCTION A REALITY IN INDIA



- The Government is examining technological and policy pathways to establish Green Urea production using

renewable energy-based Green Hydrogen.

- Conventional urea production relies on natural gas, making it energy-intensive and carbon-emitting, whereas Green Urea can substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- The initiative supports India's objective of reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels and enhancing energy security.
- Green Urea can contribute to sustainable agriculture by promoting environmentally responsible fertilizer production.
- The roadmap complements the objectives of the National Green Hydrogen Mission and India's net-zero commitment.
- Domestic production of Green Urea can improve fertilizer security and reduce import dependence on ammonia and feedstock.
- The initiative is expected to encourage innovation, investment, and industrial development in the green hydrogen ecosystem.
- It represents a convergence of climate action, energy transition, industrial policy, and agricultural sustainability.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Green Urea?

- Green Urea is urea produced using **Green Hydrogen** and **Green Ammonia** instead of hydrogen derived from fossil fuels.
- It significantly lowers the carbon footprint of fertilizer manufacturing.

- The final product (urea) remains chemically the same; the difference lies in the production process.

How is Conventional Urea Produced?

- Hydrogen is produced from **Natural Gas** through **Steam Methane Reforming (SMR)**.
- Hydrogen reacts with atmospheric nitrogen to produce **Ammonia (NH₃)** through the **Haber-Bosch Process**.
- Ammonia reacts with carbon dioxide to produce **Urea [CO(NH₂)₂]**.

How is Green Urea Produced?

- Renewable electricity powers **electrolysis** to split water into hydrogen and oxygen.
- The resulting **Green Hydrogen** combines with nitrogen to produce **Green Ammonia**.
- Green Ammonia is then converted into urea using carbon dioxide from sustainable sources.

National Green Hydrogen Mission

- Launched in **2023**.
- Aims to make India a global hub for the production, utilization, and export of Green Hydrogen.
- Supports decarbonization of industries such as fertilizers, steel, refining, and transport.

Benefits of Green Urea

- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- Promotes energy security.
- Supports sustainable agriculture.

- Encourages renewable energy integration.
- Reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Primary Objective:** Develop a roadmap for Green Urea production in India.
- **Core Technology:** Production using Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia.
- **Climate Significance:** Reduces carbon emissions from fertilizer manufacturing.
- **Agricultural Impact:** Supports sustainable and secure fertilizer availability.
- **Energy Security:** Reduces reliance on imported natural gas and ammonia.
- **Industrial Significance:** Promotes growth of India's green hydrogen ecosystem.
- **Challenges:** High production costs, infrastructure requirements, renewable energy availability, and technological scalability.
- **Way Forward:** Scale up renewable energy capacity, promote Green Hydrogen investments, incentivize low-carbon fertilizer production, and strengthen research and development.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Green Hydrogen:** Hydrogen produced using renewable electricity through electrolysis.
- **Green Ammonia:** Ammonia synthesized using Green Hydrogen and atmospheric nitrogen.
- **Urea Formula:** $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$.
- **Ammonia Formula:** NH_3 .
- **Electrolysis:** Process of splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen using electricity.
- **Haber-Bosch Process:** Industrial process for manufacturing ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen.
- **Steam Methane Reforming (SMR):** Conventional method of producing hydrogen from natural gas.
- **National Green Hydrogen Mission:** Launched in 2023.
- **Net Zero Target:** India aims to achieve net-zero emissions by **2070**.
- **Major Nutrient in Urea:** Nitrogen (46%), making it the most widely used nitrogenous fertilizer.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

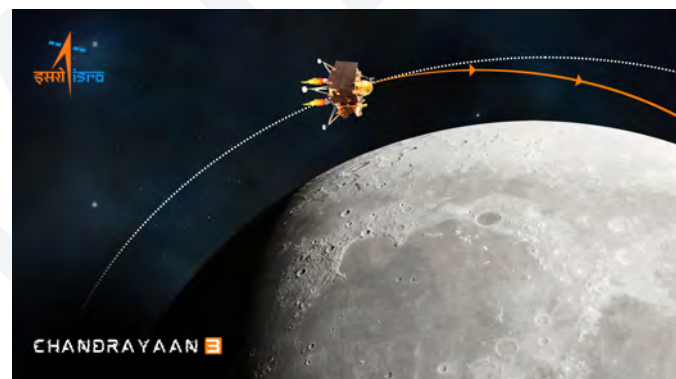
1. Green Hydrogen is produced by electrolysis of water using renewable electricity.
2. The Haber-Bosch Process is used for the industrial production of ammonia.
3. Green Urea differs from conventional urea in its chemical composition.

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.AI, NUCLEAR, SPACE, QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES TO DETERMINE CONTOURS OF FUTURE GROWTH AND GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS: DR JITENDRA SINGH



- The Minister emphasized that frontier technologies such as AI, nuclear energy, space technology, and quantum computing will be the primary drivers of India's future economic transformation.
- These technologies are expected to enhance productivity, innovation, national security, and industrial competitiveness.
- The Government is promoting research, innovation, and startup ecosystems to accelerate technological advancement.
- Investments in frontier technologies are critical for achieving technological

sovereignty and reducing dependence on foreign technologies.

- The focus aligns with India's objectives of becoming a global innovation hub and knowledge economy.
- Emerging technologies are expected to transform sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, manufacturing, defence, education, and governance.
- Public-private partnerships, skilled human resources, and robust research infrastructure will be key to realizing these ambitions.
- The initiative supports India's long-term vision of sustainable, innovation-led, and globally competitive economic growth.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- AI refers to the capability of machines to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence.
- Applications include healthcare, education, agriculture, finance, governance, defence, and manufacturing.
- India launched the **IndiaAI Mission** to strengthen AI infrastructure, innovation, and skill development.

Nuclear Technology

- Nuclear technology is used for electricity generation, healthcare, agriculture, food preservation, and scientific research.

- India follows a **three-stage nuclear power programme** proposed by Homi Jehangir Bhabha.
- Civil nuclear energy contributes to India's clean energy transition.

Space Technology

- India has emerged as a major spacefaring nation through the efforts of Indian Space Research Organisation.
- Applications include communication, navigation, disaster management, weather forecasting, agriculture, and national security.
- Space sector reforms have expanded private sector participation.

Quantum Technology

- Quantum technology utilizes principles of quantum mechanics for advanced computing, communication, and sensing.
- Potential applications include cryptography, drug discovery, climate modelling, financial modelling, and defence.
- India launched the **National Quantum Mission** in **2023** to build indigenous quantum capabilities.

Importance of Frontier Technologies

- Enhance economic productivity.
- Strengthen national security.
- Promote technological self-reliance.
- Generate high-skilled employment.
- Improve global competitiveness.
- Accelerate digital transformation.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Growth Drivers:** AI, Nuclear, Space, and Quantum technologies identified as strategic sectors for future growth.
- **Innovation Ecosystem:** Emphasis on research, startups, academia-industry collaboration, and technology commercialization.
- **Strategic Importance:** Strengthens national security, technological sovereignty, and economic resilience.
- **Economic Impact:** Boosts productivity, exports, industrial modernization, and knowledge-based industries.
- **Governance Applications:** Enables better public service delivery through advanced digital technologies.
- **Global Competitiveness:** Positions India as an emerging technology leader in frontier innovation.
- **Challenges:** High R&D costs, talent shortages, infrastructure gaps, cybersecurity concerns, and ethical governance.
- **Way Forward:** Increase R&D investment, strengthen industry-academia partnerships, develop skilled manpower, and promote responsible innovation through supportive regulatory frameworks.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **IndiaAI Mission:** National initiative to strengthen AI innovation and computing infrastructure.
- **National Quantum Mission:** Approved in **2023** to promote quantum

computing, communication, sensing, and materials.

- **ISRO:** India's national space agency under the Department of Space.
- **Quantum Computing:** Uses qubits instead of classical bits for computation.
- **Artificial Intelligence:** Simulation of human intelligence by machines.
- **Three-Stage Nuclear Programme:** Proposed by Homi J. Bhabha to utilize India's thorium reserves.
- **Small Modular Reactors (SMRs):** Advanced nuclear reactors with lower generating capacity and enhanced safety features.
- **Quantum Cryptography:** Secure communication based on principles of quantum mechanics.
- **Deep Tech:** Technology based on substantial scientific or engineering innovation.
- **Viksit Bharat 2047:** Vision to transform India into a developed nation by 2047.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The National Quantum Mission aims to promote quantum computing, communication, sensing, and related technologies in India.
2. India's three-stage nuclear power programme was proposed by Homi Jehangir Bhabha.
3. Artificial Intelligence applications are limited to the information technology sector.

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)

4.INDIA REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO WOMEN-LED DEVELOPMENT AT SCO WOMEN'S FORUM 2026, BISHKEK



- India reiterated its commitment to shifting from **women's development** to **women-led development**, placing women at the centre of policymaking and economic growth.
- The delegation showcased flagship initiatives aimed at enhancing women's participation in entrepreneurship, education, digital access, financial inclusion, and governance.
- Discussions focused on strengthening women's role in sustainable development, innovation, climate resilience, and economic transformation.

- India emphasized inclusive growth through skill development, self-help groups, and digital public infrastructure.
- The forum provided an opportunity to exchange best practices among SCO member states on gender-responsive policies.
- Women's empowerment was highlighted as a key driver of economic productivity, social progress, and inclusive governance.
- The participation reflects India's broader commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and international cooperation on gender equality.
- The event strengthens India's engagement within the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation beyond traditional areas of security and regional cooperation.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

- The SCO is a Eurasian political, economic, and security organization established in **2001**.
- India became a **full member in 2017**.
- The organization promotes regional cooperation in security, trade, connectivity, culture, and people-to-people exchanges.

SCO Women's Forum

- A platform for dialogue and cooperation among SCO member states on women's empowerment.
- Encourages exchange of best practices in entrepreneurship, education, innovation, leadership, and social inclusion.
- Promotes greater participation of women in economic and public life.

Women-Led Development

- Moves beyond welfare-oriented approaches by recognizing women as leaders, entrepreneurs, innovators, and decision-makers.
- Focuses on enhancing women's participation in governance, economic activities, science, technology, and leadership.

Major Government Initiatives for Women

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)**
- **Mission Shakti**
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)**
- **Stand-Up India Scheme**
- **DAY-NRLM (Self-Help Groups)**
- **Lakhpati Didi Initiative**
- **Digital India initiatives for financial inclusion**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **International Platform:** India participated in the SCO Women's Forum 2026 in Bishkek.
- **Core Theme:** Promotion of women-led development and inclusive growth.
- **Policy Focus:** Entrepreneurship, financial inclusion, digital empowerment, leadership, and skill development.
- **Global Cooperation:** Strengthened collaboration among SCO member countries on gender equality.
- **Economic Significance:** Greater women's participation contributes to higher productivity and sustainable growth.
- **Social Impact:** Promotes inclusive governance, education, and community development.
- **Challenges:** Gender gaps in workforce participation, digital access, financial inclusion, and leadership representation.
- **Way Forward:** Enhance education, digital literacy, entrepreneurship support, access to finance, and leadership opportunities for women.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **SCO:** Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.
- **Established:** 2001.
- **Headquarters:** Beijing.
- **India's Membership:** Full member since 2017.
- **Current Members:** China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan,

Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Iran, and Belarus.

- **Women-Led Development:** Policy approach that positions women as active agents of development and leadership.
- **SDG 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- **Mission Shakti:** Umbrella scheme for women's safety, security, and empowerment.
- **DAY-NRLM:** Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission.
- **Lakhpati Didi:** Initiative to enable women in Self-Help Groups to earn an annual income of at least ₹1 lakh.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. India became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) in 2017.
2. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 relates to gender equality and women's empowerment.
3. The concept of women-led development emphasizes women only as beneficiaries of welfare schemes.

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 OPERATIONALISES JAN VISHWAS ACT REFORMS IN HEALTH SECTOR; RATIONALISES MINOR OFFENCES UNDER DRUGS, COSMETICS AND FOOD SAFETY LAWS



- The Government has implemented Jan Vishwas Act reforms to reduce criminal penalties for specified minor and technical violations in health-related laws.
- Certain procedural offences have been converted from criminal offences to civil penalties through an adjudication mechanism.
- Serious offences involving adulterated, spurious, unsafe drugs or food continue to attract stringent criminal punishment.
- The reforms aim to improve the ease of doing business while maintaining high standards of public health and consumer protection.
- The initiative promotes a trust-based regulatory framework by distinguishing procedural lapses from intentional violations.
- It is expected to reduce unnecessary litigation, improve regulatory

efficiency, and encourage voluntary compliance.

- The reforms support legal simplification and modernization of India's regulatory ecosystem.
- The approach balances economic growth with effective health governance and public safety.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023

- Enacted to improve **Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)** and **Ease of Living**.
- Amends **42 Central Acts** by decriminalising several minor and technical offences.
- Replaces imprisonment for specified procedural violations with monetary penalties and adjudication.

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

- Regulates the import, manufacture, distribution, and sale of drugs and cosmetics in India.
- Ensures the safety, efficacy, and quality of drugs and cosmetics.
- Administered by the **Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)**.

Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

- Consolidates laws relating to food safety.
- Establishes the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India as the apex food regulator.

- Ensures availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

Decriminalisation vs Deregulation

- **Decriminalisation:** Removes criminal penalties for specified minor offences while retaining regulatory oversight.
- **Deregulation:** Reduces or removes regulatory controls altogether.

The Jan Vishwas Act focuses on **decriminalisation**, not deregulation.

Significance of the Reforms

- Reduces compliance burden for businesses.
- Promotes a trust-based regulatory regime.
- Improves administrative efficiency.
- Retains strict penalties for offences affecting public health.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Legislative Reform:** Operationalisation of Jan Vishwas Act provisions in the health sector.
- **Covered Laws:** Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
- **Regulatory Approach:** Decriminalisation of minor procedural violations through civil penalties.
- **Public Health Protection:** Serious offences involving unsafe drugs and food remain criminal offences.
- **Ease of Doing Business:** Reduces unnecessary criminal litigation and compliance burden.

- **Governance Impact:** Encourages voluntary compliance and improves regulatory efficiency.
- **Challenges:** Ensuring uniform implementation, capacity building, and effective adjudication mechanisms.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen digital compliance systems, improve regulatory awareness, ensure timely adjudication, and maintain strict enforcement against offences threatening public health.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act:** Enacted in **2023**.
- **Central Acts Amended: 42.**
- **Drugs and Cosmetics Act: 1940.**
- **Food Safety and Standards Act: 2006.**
- **FSSAI:** Statutory body established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
- **CDSCO:** National regulatory authority for drugs and cosmetics in India.
- **Decriminalisation:** Replacement of criminal penalties with civil or administrative penalties for specified offences.
- **Adjudication:** Administrative mechanism for imposing civil penalties.
- **Ease of Doing Business (EoDB):** Measures the regulatory environment for businesses.
- **Consumer Protection:** Serious offences affecting public health continue to attract criminal penalties.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 decriminalises certain minor procedural offences under various Central Acts.
2. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) was established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
3. Under the Jan Vishwas Act reforms, offences involving adulterated and unsafe drugs are no longer punishable with criminal penalties.

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)