



Daily PIB Summary

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1. INDIA'S INSOLVENCY FRAMEWORK



भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India

What is Insolvency?

- I. Insolvency refers to:
 - A. Inability of an individual or company to repay debts on time

Core Objective of India's Insolvency Framework

- I. Ensure:
 - A. Time-bound resolution of stressed assets
- II. Balance interests of:
 - A. Creditors
 - B. Debtors
 - C. Employees
 - D. Investors

Key Law: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

- I. Consolidated insolvency laws into a single framework.
- II. Introduced:
 - A. Time-bound Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP)

Key Features

- Creditor-driven resolution process
- Defined timelines for resolution

- Moratorium period during proceedings
- Insolvency professionals and information utilities
- Liquidation process if resolution fails

Importance

- I. Improves:
 - A. Credit culture and financial discipline
- II. Strengthens:
 - A. Banking sector and investor confidence
- III. Enhances:
 - A. Ease of doing business

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Institutional Structure

National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)

- I. Adjudicating authority for:
 - A. Corporate insolvency cases

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)

- I. Regulator overseeing:
 - A. Insolvency professionals and insolvency processes

Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP)

- I. Triggered when:
 - A. A corporate debtor defaults on repayment
- II. Objective:
 - A. Resolution before liquidation

Challenges

- Delays in resolution processes
- Capacity constraints in tribunals
- Haircuts and recovery concerns
- Complex litigation

Economic Significance

- I. Efficient insolvency systems help:
 - A. Improve capital allocation
 - B. Reduce non-performing assets (NPAs)
 - C. Promote entrepreneurship and investment

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Law:** Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- **Regulator:** IBBI.
- **Tribunal:** NCLT.
- **Process:** CIRP.
- **Focus:** Time-bound debt resolution.
- **Importance:** Financial stability and ease of doing business.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen institutional capacity and reduce procedural delays.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **IBC:** Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
- **NCLT:** National Company Law Tribunal
- **IBBI:** Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India
- **CIRP:** Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process
- **Objective:** Time-bound insolvency resolution
- **Benefit:** Better credit discipline
- **Challenge:** Delays and litigation

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted in 2016.
2. The National Company Law Tribunal adjudicates corporate insolvency cases in India.
3. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India regulates insolvency professionals and processes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

2.SPORTS MINISTRY TO ENGAGE IT CONSULTANTS IN NSF'S UNDER NATIONAL SPORTS DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM FOR BETTER SPORTS GOVERNANCE & CWG 2030 PREPAREDNESS



Key Objectives

- I. Improve:
 - A. Digital governance in sports administration
- II. Enhance:
 - A. Data-driven athlete management and performance monitoring
- III. Strengthen:
 - A. Transparency and accountability in National Sports Federations

Role of IT Consultants

- I. Support NSFs in:
 - A. Digital infrastructure development
 - B. Data management systems
 - C. Athlete tracking and analytics
 - D. Event and performance management

What is NSDE?

- I. National Sports Digital Ecosystem is an initiative aimed at:
 - A. Integrating technology into sports governance and athlete development systems

Importance

- I. Supports:
 - A. Better planning for international sporting events
- II. Encourages:
 - A. Professional and technology-enabled sports administration

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

National Sports Federations (NSFs)

National Sports Federations

- I. Bodies responsible for:
 - A. Governance and promotion of individual sports disciplines in India

Digital Governance in Sports

- I. Includes:
 - A. Athlete databases
 - B. Performance analytics
 - C. Transparent selection systems
 - D. Digital event management

Commonwealth Games (CWG)

Commonwealth Games

- I. International sporting event involving:
 - A. Commonwealth nations
- II. Important for:
 - A. Athlete development and international sporting competitiveness

Technology in Sports Management

- I. Helps improve:
 - A. Training and analytics
 - B. Governance efficiency
 - C. Talent identification
 - D. Injury management and planning

Sports Governance Challenges

- Transparency and accountability issues
- Data management gaps

- Need for modernized administrative systems

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ministry involved:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- **Initiative:** National Sports Digital Ecosystem (NSDE).
- **Focus:** IT integration in NSFs.
- **Goal:** Better sports governance and CWG 2030 preparedness.
- **Approach:** Technology-driven sports administration.
- **Importance:** Transparency and athlete performance management.
- **Way Forward:** Expand digital ecosystems across all sports institutions and federations.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NSFs:** National Sports Federations
- **NSDE:** National Sports Digital Ecosystem
- **Focus:** Digital sports governance
- **Technology use:** Analytics and athlete management
- **Target:** CWG 2030 preparedness
- **Importance:** Transparency and efficiency
- **Goal:** Modernized sports administration

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. National Sports Federations are responsible for governance of sports disciplines in India.

2. Digital governance in sports can improve transparency and athlete management.
3. Sports analytics and data systems can support athlete performance monitoring.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

3."PRESERVATION OF PARLIAMENTARY LEGACY IS KEY TO STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC CONSCIOUSNESS": LOK SABHA SPEAKER



Key Message

- I. Parliamentary legacy reflects:
 - A. Evolution of democratic governance in India
- II. Preserving legislative history helps:

- A. Educate future generations about democratic institutions and constitutional functioning

Focus Areas

- Documentation and archiving of parliamentary proceedings
- Public awareness of democratic traditions
- Preservation of institutional memory and constitutional heritage
- Promotion of civic education and democratic participation

Importance

- I. Strengthens:
 - A. Democratic values and institutional continuity
- II. Encourages:
 - A. Citizen engagement with parliamentary democracy

Significance

- I. Reinforces:
 - A. Transparency, accountability, and constitutional governance
- II. Preserves:
 - A. Historical records of policymaking and national debates

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha

- I. Lower House of the Parliament of India.
- II. Represents:
 - A. Directly elected representatives of the people

Role of the Lok Sabha Speaker

Om Birla

- I. Presides over:
 - A. Proceedings of the Lok Sabha
- II. Ensures:
 - A. Orderly conduct and parliamentary procedures

Parliamentary Legacy

- I. Includes:
 - A. Parliamentary debates
 - B. Committee reports
 - C. Constitutional discussions
 - D. Legislative records and archives

Democratic Consciousness

- I. Refers to:
 - A. Public understanding and awareness of democratic values, institutions, and responsibilities

Importance of Institutional Memory

- I. Helps:
 - A. Preserve continuity in governance
- II. Provides:
 - A. Historical insights into lawmaking and public policy evolution

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Speaker:** Om Birla.
- **Institution:** Lok Sabha.
- **Theme:** Preservation of parliamentary legacy.
- **Focus:** Democratic awareness and constitutional values.
- **Importance:** Institutional continuity and civic education.

- **Approach:** Archiving and public engagement.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen preservation of parliamentary records and promote democratic literacy.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Lok Sabha:** Lower House of Parliament
- **Speaker:** Presiding officer of Lok Sabha
- **Parliamentary legacy:** Legislative records and traditions
- **Democratic consciousness:** Awareness of democratic values
- **Importance:** Constitutional governance
- **Focus:** Civic education and institutional memory
- **Goal:** Stronger democratic culture

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Lok Sabha is the directly elected lower house of the Indian Parliament.
2. The Speaker presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
3. Parliamentary archives and legislative records contribute to preservation of democratic and constitutional heritage.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

4.SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL CHAIRS PROGRAMME ON PROMOTING CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN SUGAR SECTOR THROUGH MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY AT VAMNICOM, PUNE



Key Objectives

- I. Promote:
 - A. Circular economy practices in the sugar sector
- II. Encourage:
 - A. Efficient utilization of sugarcane by-products
- III. Strengthen:
 - A. Cooperative-based economic models

What is Circular Economy?

- I. Economic model focused on:
 - A. Reuse
 - B. Recycling
 - C. Resource efficiency
 - D. Waste minimization

Role of the Sugar Sector

- I. Sugar industry generates by-products such as:
 - A. Molasses
 - B. Bagasse
 - C. Press mud
- II. These can be used for:
 - A. Ethanol production
 - B. Bioenergy generation
 - C. Organic fertilizers and industrial products

Importance of Multi-State Cooperative Society

- I. Facilitates:
 - A. Collaboration among cooperatives across states
- II. Promotes:
 - A. Shared infrastructure and market linkages

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

VAMNICOM

Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management

- I. Premier institution for:
 - A. Cooperative management education and training

Circular Economy in Agriculture

- I. Encourages:
 - A. Sustainable production and waste reduction
- II. Supports:
 - A. Green growth and environmental sustainability

Sugar Industry in India

- I. India is among the world's largest:
 - A. Sugar producers
- II. Sector is important for:
 - A. Rural economy
 - B. Employment
 - C. Cooperative movements

Ethanol and Bioenergy

- I. Ethanol blending supports:
 - A. Energy security and reduction of fossil fuel dependence
- II. Bagasse-based power generation contributes to:
 - A. Renewable energy production

Cooperative Model

- I. Cooperatives help:
 - A. Improve farmer participation and collective economic benefits

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Minister:** Murlidhar Mohol.
- **Institution:** VAMNICOM, Pune.
- **Theme:** Circular economy in the sugar sector.
- **Approach:** Multi-State Cooperative Society.
- **Focus:** Sustainability and resource efficiency.
- **Importance:** Bioenergy, ethanol, and rural economy support.
- **Way Forward:** Expand cooperative-driven circular economy models across agro-industries.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Circular economy:** Reuse and resource efficiency model
- **Sugar by-products:** Molasses, bagasse, press mud
- **Ethanol:** Biofuel produced from sugar industry by-products
- **Bagasse:** Used for bioenergy generation
- **VAMNICOM:** Cooperative management institute in Pune
- **Sector importance:** Rural livelihoods and renewable energy
- **Goal:** Sustainable agro-industrial development

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Bagasse is a by-product of the sugar industry that can be used for bioenergy generation.
2. A circular economy focuses on resource efficiency and waste reduction.
3. Ethanol blending can contribute to reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

5.CENTRE ACCELERATES KHARIF PREPAREDNESS; UNION

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE



Key Focus Areas

- I. Ensure:
 - A. Adequate supply of seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural inputs
- II. Strengthen:
 - A. Crop planning and monsoon preparedness
- III. Support:
 - A. Farmers through timely policy and logistical measures

About Kharif Crops

- I. Crops sown during:
 - A. Southwest monsoon season
- II. Harvested in:
 - A. Autumn months
- III. Major Kharif crops include:
 - A. Rice
 - B. Maize
 - C. Cotton
 - D. Soybean
 - E. Pulses

Government Measures

- Monitoring fertilizer availability

- Promoting climate-resilient agriculture
- Strengthening procurement and extension services
- Supporting irrigation and water management efforts

Importance

- I. Kharif season is critical for:
 - A. Food security
 - B. Rural livelihoods
 - C. Agricultural growth

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Kharif Season

- I. Begins with:
 - A. Arrival of southwest monsoon (June–July)
- II. Highly dependent on:
 - A. Rainfall patterns and monsoon performance

Agriculture in India

- I. Agriculture remains a major source of:
 - A. Employment and rural income
- II. Important for:
 - A. Food and nutritional security

Role of Monsoon

Southwest Monsoon

- I. Provides:
 - A. Majority of annual rainfall in India
- II. Directly influences:
 - A. Agricultural output and water availability

Challenges

- Climate variability and erratic rainfall
- Rising input costs
- Water stress and soil degradation
- Pest and disease risks

Need for Preparedness

- I. Timely planning helps:
 - A. Reduce crop losses
 - B. Improve productivity
 - C. Ensure stable food supplies

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Minister:** Shivraj Singh Chouhan.
- **Focus:** Kharif preparedness.
- **Key concerns:** Seeds, fertilizers, and monsoon readiness.
- **Season:** Southwest monsoon cropping cycle.
- **Importance:** Food security and rural economy.
- **Approach:** Climate-resilient and farmer-centric measures.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen sustainable agriculture and resilient farming systems.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Kharif crops:** Monsoon-sown crops
- **Examples:** Rice, maize, cotton, soybean
- **Season:** June–October
- **Dependency:** Southwest monsoon
- **Importance:** Food production and livelihoods
- **Challenge:** Climate variability
- **Goal:** Agricultural resilience and productivity

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Kharif crops are generally sown during the southwest monsoon season.
2. Rice and cotton are examples of Kharif crops.
3. The southwest monsoon plays a major role in India's agricultural production.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)