



# Daily PIB Summary

---

31st May 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. GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY AND ACADEMIA CONVERGE TO STRENGTHEN INDIA'S WATER RESEARCH AND INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM



### Key Objectives

- I. Promote:
  - A. Collaborative research and innovation in the water sector
- II. Encourage:
  - A. Industry-academia partnerships
- III. Develop:
  - A. Indigenous technologies for water conservation and treatment
- IV. Strengthen:
  - A. Evidence-based policymaking and water governance

### Focus Areas

- Water conservation technologies
- Wastewater treatment and reuse
- Groundwater management
- Smart water monitoring systems
- Climate-resilient water infrastructure
- Urban and rural water security

### Importance

- I. Supports:
  - A. Sustainable development
  - B. Water resource efficiency
  - C. Long-term water security
- II. Helps:
  - A. Bridge the gap between research and real-world implementation

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Water Security

#### Water Security

- I. Refers to:
  - A. Sustainable availability of adequate quantities of acceptable-quality water
- II. Essential for:
  - A. Human health
  - B. Agriculture
  - C. Industry
  - D. Ecosystem sustainability

### Water Challenges in India

- I. Rising demand due to:
  - A. Population growth
  - B. Urbanization
  - C. Industrialization
- II. Key concerns:
  - A. Groundwater depletion
  - B. Water pollution
  - C. Uneven distribution of water resources
  - D. Climate change impacts

## Role of Research and Innovation

- I. Helps develop:
  - A. Efficient water treatment technologies
  - B. Water-use efficiency solutions
  - C. Data-driven resource management systems
- II. Facilitates:
  - A. Sustainable and affordable water management

## Industry–Academia Collaboration

- I. Promotes:
  - A. Technology transfer
  - B. Commercialization of innovations
  - C. Skill development and capacity building

## RELEVANT GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

### Jal Jeevan Mission

- Aims to provide functional household tap water connections to rural households.

### Atal Bhujal Yojana

- Focuses on sustainable groundwater management.

### Namami Gange Programme

- Focuses on river conservation and pollution abatement.

## SIGNIFICANCE

### For Sustainable Development

- I. Supports achievement of:
  - A. Water-related development goals
  - B. Environmental sustainability

### For Agriculture

- I. Promotes:
  - A. Efficient irrigation and water-use practices

### For Industry

- I. Encourages:
  - A. Water-efficient manufacturing and recycling

### For Society

- I. Improves:
  - A. Access to safe and clean water

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Theme:** Water research and innovation.
- **Stakeholders:** Government, industry, and academia.
- **Focus:** Water security and sustainable management.
- **Approach:** Collaborative research and technology development.
- **Challenges addressed:** Water scarcity, pollution, and climate impacts.
- **Importance:** Strengthening India's water resilience.
- **Way Forward:** Build integrated water innovation ecosystems and accelerate adoption of indigenous technologies.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Water Security:** Reliable access to adequate safe water.
- **Key Issues:** Scarcity, pollution, groundwater depletion.
- **Stakeholders:** Government, academia, industry.
- **Technology Areas:** Water treatment, monitoring, conservation.
- **Relevant Schemes:** Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana.
- **Goal:** Sustainable water resource management.
- **Importance:** Economic growth and environmental sustainability.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Water security includes both the availability and quality of water resources.
2. Industry–academia collaboration can facilitate technology transfer and innovation in water management.
3. Groundwater depletion is one of the major water-related challenges facing India.

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. INDIAN AIR FORCE AIRLIFTS SACRED BUDDHIST RELICS TO MONGOLIA



### Key Highlights

- Sacred Buddhist relics were transported by the Indian Air Force to Mongolia.
- The event reflects the deep historical and spiritual links between the two countries.
- The relics are expected to be displayed for public veneration and cultural outreach.

### Objectives

- I. Promote:
  - A. Shared Buddhist heritage.
- II. Strengthen:
  - A. India–Mongolia cultural relations.
- III. Enhance:
  - A. Soft power diplomacy and civilizational engagement.

# BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

## India–Mongolia Relations

### India – Mongolia Relations

- I. India and Mongolia share:
  - A. Historic Buddhist connections.
  - B. Strong cultural and spiritual ties.
- II. In 2015, relations were elevated to a:
  - A. **Strategic Partnership.**

## Buddhism and Cultural Diplomacy

### Buddhism

- I. Originated in India and spread across Asia.
- II. Acts as an important bridge in India's cultural diplomacy.
- III. Buddhist heritage diplomacy helps:
  - A. Foster mutual understanding.
  - B. Strengthen international cultural cooperation.

## Role of the Indian Air Force

### Indian Air Force

- I. Besides defence responsibilities, the IAF undertakes:
  - A. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR).
  - B. Strategic airlift operations.
  - C. Cultural and diplomatic missions of national importance.

# SIGNIFICANCE

## Cultural Significance

- I. Reinforces:
  - A. Shared spiritual traditions between India and Mongolia.

## Diplomatic Significance

- I. Strengthens:
  - A. Bilateral goodwill and people-to-people ties.

## Strategic Significance

- I. Demonstrates:
  - A. India's use of soft power in international relations.

## Civilizational Significance

- I. Highlights:
  - A. India's role as the birthplace of Buddhism.

# KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organisation:** Indian Air Force.
- **Destination:** Mongolia.
- **Cargo:** Sacred Buddhist relics.
- **Purpose:** Cultural and spiritual outreach.
- **Theme:** Buddhist heritage diplomacy.
- **Importance:** Strengthening India–Mongolia relations.
- **Approach:** Soft power and civilizational engagement.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Country involved:** Mongolia.
- **Transporting agency:** Indian Air Force.
- **Theme:** Cultural diplomacy.
- **Religion:** Buddhism.
- **India–Mongolia relations:** Strategic Partnership.
- **Soft power tool:** Shared civilizational heritage.
- **Significance:** People-to-people and cultural ties.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Buddhism originated in India and spread to several parts of Asia.
2. India and Mongolia share historical and cultural links rooted in Buddhism.
3. Cultural diplomacy can be an instrument of a country's soft power.

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.ECI CONVENES NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ECI COUNSELS 2026 FOR FURTHER STRENGTHENING ITS LEGAL FRAMEWORK



### Key Objectives

- I. Strengthen:
  - A. ECI's legal and institutional framework
- II. Improve:
  - A. Coordination among legal counsels across the country
- III. Discuss:
  - A. Recent court judgments affecting elections
- IV. Enhance:
  - A. Capacity to address emerging legal issues in electoral management

### Focus Areas

- Constitutional provisions relating to elections
- Representation of the People Acts
- Election dispute resolution
- Electoral reforms
- Legal implications of technological advancements in elections

# BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

## Election Commission of India (ECI)

### Election Commission of India

- I. An autonomous constitutional body established under:  
Article 324
- II. Responsible for:
  - A. Conducting elections to Parliament
  - B. State Legislatures
  - C. Offices of the President and Vice-President

### Constitutional Status

- I. Ensures:
  - A. Free and fair elections
- II. Acts as the guardian of:
  - A. Electoral integrity in India

### Representation of the People Acts

#### Representation of the People Act, 1950

- I. Deals with:
  - A. Allocation of seats
  - B. Electoral rolls

#### Representation of the People Act, 1951

- I. Deals with:
  - A. Conduct of elections
  - B. Election disputes
  - C. Qualifications and disqualifications

### Need for a Strong Legal Framework

- I. Electoral processes increasingly face:
  - A. Complex legal questions

- B. Technological challenges
    - C. Litigation and judicial scrutiny
  - II. A robust legal framework helps:
    - A. Maintain electoral credibility
    - B. Ensure compliance with constitutional principles

## SIGNIFICANCE

### For Electoral Governance

- I. Enhances:
  - A. Consistency in legal interpretation
- II. Improves:
  - A. Election administration

### For Democracy

- I. Strengthens:
  - A. Public trust in electoral institutions
- II. Ensures:
  - A. Fairness and transparency in elections

### For Electoral Reforms

- I. Facilitates:
  - A. Adaptation to evolving legal and technological developments

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organizer:** Election Commission of India.
- **Event:** National Conference of ECI Counsels 2026.
- **Focus:** Strengthening electoral legal framework.
- **Constitutional Basis:** Article 324.
- **Relevant Laws:** Representation of the People Acts, 1950 & 1951.

- **Objective:** Capacity building and legal preparedness.
- **Importance:** Free, fair, and credible elections.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Topic	Key Fact
ECI	Constitutional body
Constitutional Provision	Article 324
RPA 1950	Electoral rolls and seat allocation
RPA 1951	Conduct of elections and disputes
Function	Conduct free and fair elections
Conference Purpose	Strengthen legal framework
Significance	Electoral integrity

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India (ECI):

1. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body established under Article 324.
2. The Representation of the People Act, 1950 primarily deals with electoral rolls and allocation of seats.
3. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 deals with the conduct of elections and election disputes.

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. DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL METROLOGY REFORMS IN NORTHERN STATES AND UTs



### Key Objectives of the Review

- I. Assess:
  - A. Progress of legal metrology reforms across states and UTs
- II. Strengthen:
  - A. Consumer confidence in weights and measures
- III. Promote:
  - A. Transparency and regulatory efficiency
- IV. Ensure:
  - A. Standardized implementation of legal metrology provisions

## Areas of Focus

- Verification and stamping of weighing and measuring instruments
- Digitalization of regulatory services
- Enforcement of packaged commodity rules
- Capacity building of enforcement officials
- Reduction of compliance burden on businesses

## WHAT IS LEGAL METROLOGY?

### Definition

#### Legal Metrology

- I. Legal Metrology deals with:
  - A. Accuracy of weights and measures used in trade and commerce.
- II. It ensures:
  - A. Fair transactions between buyers and sellers.

### Legal Framework

#### Legal Metrology Act, 2009

- I. Regulates:
  - A. Weights and measures
  - B. Measuring instruments
  - C. Packaged commodities
- II. Objective:
  - A. Protect consumers and ensure fair trade practices.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Importance of Legal Metrology

- I. Ensures:
  - A. Accuracy in commercial transactions
- II. Prevents:
  - A. Fraudulent trade practices
- III. Protects:
  - A. Consumer interests

### Packaged Commodities Rules

#### Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

- I. Mandate disclosure of:
  - A. Maximum Retail Price (MRP)
  - B. Net quantity
  - C. Manufacturer details
  - D. Consumer care information

### Digital Reforms

- I. Introduction of:
  - A. Online licensing systems
  - B. Electronic verification processes
  - C. Digital compliance mechanisms
- II. Benefits:
  - A. Reduced paperwork
  - B. Faster service delivery
  - C. Improved transparency

## SIGNIFICANCE

### For Consumers

- I. Ensures:
  - A. Correct quantity and measurement of goods
- II. Enhances:
  - A. Consumer trust and protection

### For Businesses

- I. Simplifies:

- A. Compliance procedures
- II. Promotes:
  - A. Ease of doing business

## For Governance

- I. Improves:
  - A. Regulatory efficiency
- II. Encourages:
  - A. Uniform implementation across states

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Department:** Department of Consumer Affairs.
- **Subject:** Legal Metrology reforms.
- **Region:** Northern States and UTs.
- **Law:** Legal Metrology Act, 2009.
- **Focus:** Consumer protection and regulatory modernization.
- **Tools:** Digital and technology-enabled compliance systems.
- **Goal:** Fair trade and accurate measurements.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Topic	Key Fact
Legal Metrology	Regulation of weights and measures
Governing Law	Legal Metrology Act, 2009
Ministry	Department of Consumer Affairs
Objective	Consumer protection and fair trade

Packaged  
Commodities  
Rules

MRP, quantity and  
labeling requirements

Reform Focus

Digitalization and ease of  
doing business

Benefit

Accurate transactions

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding  
Legal Metrology in India:

1. Legal Metrology deals with regulation of weights and measures used in trade and commerce.
2. The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 aims to protect consumers and ensure fair trade practices.
3. The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules require disclosure of information such as MRP and net quantity on packaged goods.

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.PM SVANidhi Completes Six Years of Empowering Street Vendors Through Access to Affordable Credit and Social Security



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs  
Government of India

### About PM SVANidhi

- I. Launched on **1 June 2020** by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- II. A **Central Sector Scheme** providing:
  - A. Collateral-free working capital loans
  - B. Interest subsidies
  - C. Digital transaction incentives
  - D. Access to social security benefits

### Objectives

- I. Facilitate:
  - A. Affordable institutional credit for street vendors
- II. Promote:
  - A. Digital and cashless transactions
- III. Enhance:
  - A. Financial literacy and inclusion
- IV. Improve:
  - A. Livelihood security and resilience

## KEY FEATURES

### Collateral-Free Working Capital Loans

Eligible vendors can avail:

- First loan: Up to ₹10,000
- Second loan: Up to ₹20,000
- Third loan: Up to ₹50,000

(Subject to timely repayment and eligibility.)

### Interest Subsidy

- 7% annual interest subsidy on timely loan repayment.

### Digital Payment Incentives

- I. Cashback incentives for:
  - A. UPI transactions
  - B. QR-code payments
  - C. Digital financial adoption

### Credit Progression

- I. Timely repayment enables:
  - A. Higher loan eligibility
  - B. Better credit history

### Social Security Linkages

The scheme facilitates access to welfare programmes such as:

- Insurance schemes
- Pension schemes
- Other social protection initiatives

## SIGNIFICANCE

### Financial Inclusion

- I. Integrates previously unbanked vendors into:
  - A. Banking services
  - B. Formal credit networks

### Reduction in Informal Borrowing

- I. Reduces dependence on:
  - A. Moneylenders charging high interest rates

### Digital Empowerment

- I. Encourages:
  - A. Cashless transactions
  - B. Financial technology adoption

### Urban Livelihoods

- I. Supports:
  - A. Self-employment
  - B. Micro-enterprises
  - C. Economic resilience of urban poor

## IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

### Nodal Ministry

#### Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

- Oversees implementation and monitoring.

### Role of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

- Identification of vendors
- Verification of beneficiaries

- Facilitation of applications

### Financial Institutions

- Commercial Banks
- Regional Rural Banks
- Small Finance Banks
- NBFCs
- Microfinance Institutions

## CHALLENGES

- Identification of all eligible street vendors
- Digital literacy constraints
- Documentation and awareness gaps
- Ensuring long-term financial sustainability

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Scheme:** PM SVANidhi.
- **Launch Date:** 1 June 2020.
- **Completion:** Six years.
- **Type:** Central Sector Scheme.
- **Target Group:** Street Vendors.
- **Benefits:** Credit, digital payments, social security.
- **Goal:** Financial inclusion and livelihood enhancement.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Topic	Key Fact
Full Form	PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi
Launch	1 June 2020
Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

Scheme Type	Central Sector Scheme
First Loan	Up to ₹10,000
Interest Subsidy	7%
Focus	Financial Inclusion & Social Security

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding PM SVANidhi:

1. PM SVANidhi is a Central Sector Scheme launched in 2020.
2. It provides collateral-free working capital loans to street vendors.
3. The scheme promotes digital payments through incentive mechanisms.

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)**