



Daily PIB Summary

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I. INDIA'S BIODIVERSITY: COMMITMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



What is Biodiversity?

Biodiversity

- I. Refers to the variety of:
 - A. Genes
 - B. Species
 - C. Ecosystems
- II. Biodiversity supports:
 - A. Ecological balance.
 - B. Food security.
 - C. Climate resilience.
 - D. Human well-being.

INDIA'S BIODIVERSITY PROFILE

Key Facts

- India occupies about **2.4%** of the world's land area.
- Hosts nearly **8% of recorded global species diversity**.
- Recognized as one of the world's **17 megadiverse countries**.

Biodiversity Hotspots in India

Himalaya Biodiversity Hotspot

Western Ghats

Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot

Sundaland Biodiversity Hotspot (Nicobar Islands)

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Convention on Biological Diversity

- Adopted at the:

Earth Summit 1992

Objectives

1. Conservation of biodiversity.
2. Sustainable use of biological resources.
3. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- Adopted under CBD.

Key Target

- Protect and effectively conserve **30% of land and marine areas by 2030** ("30x30 Target").

INDIA'S BIODIVERSITY ACHIEVEMENTS

Protected Area Network

India has expanded:

- National Parks
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Conservation Reserves
- Community Reserves

Examples:

Kaziranga National Park

Gir National Park

Species Conservation

Project Tiger

- Launched in 1973.

Achievement

- India hosts the world's largest tiger population.

Project Elephant

- Focuses on elephant conservation and habitat protection.

Biodiversity Governance

Biological Diversity Act, 2002

- Enacted to implement CBD obligations.

Institutional Mechanism

National Biodiversity Authority

- Regulates access to biological resources and benefit-sharing.

Ecosystem Restoration

- Mangrove conservation.
- Wetland restoration.
- Afforestation programmes.

CHALLENGES

- Habitat loss and fragmentation.
- Climate change impacts.
- Invasive alien species.
- Human-wildlife conflict.
- Illegal wildlife trade.

WAY FORWARD

- I. Strengthen:
 - A. Community-based conservation.
- II. Enhance:
 - A. Ecosystem restoration initiatives.
- III. Improve:
 - A. Biodiversity monitoring and research.
- IV. Integrate:
 - A. Biodiversity considerations into development planning.
- V. Promote:
 - A. Nature-based solutions for climate resilience.

SIGNIFICANCE

Ecological Security

- Maintains ecosystem services.

Climate Resilience

- Supports adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Livelihood Security

- Sustains millions dependent on natural resources.

Sustainable Development

- Contributes to long-term economic and environmental well-being.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **India:** One of 17 megadiverse countries.
- **Global Treaty:** Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- **National Law:** Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- **Authority:** National Biodiversity Authority (NBA).
- **Flagship Programme:** Project Tiger.
- **Global Target:** 30x30 under Kunming-Montreal GBF.
- **Challenge:** Habitat loss and climate change.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **CBD:** Convention on Biological Diversity.

- **Earth Summit:** Rio de Janeiro, 1992.
- **Biological Diversity Act:** 2002.
- **National Biodiversity Authority:** Statutory body under the Act.
- **Project Tiger:** Launched in 1973.
- **Megadiverse Country:** India is among 17 globally recognized megadiverse nations.
- **30x30 Target:** Protect 30% of land and marine areas by 2030.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was enacted to implement India's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
2. The National Biodiversity Authority is a statutory body established under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
3. Project Tiger was launched before the enactment of the Biological Diversity Act.

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. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOWA-RIGPA ORGANIZES PLANTATION AND CLEANLINESS DRIVE ON WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY



Key Highlights

- I. Plantation drive conducted to promote:
 - A. Afforestation.
 - B. Ecological restoration.
 - C. Conservation of medicinal plants.
- II. Cleanliness campaign organized to:
 - A. Encourage environmental responsibility.
 - B. Promote community participation.
- III. Event observed as part of **World Environment Day** celebrations.

ABOUT SOWA-RIGPA

Sowa-Rigpa

- I. Literally means:
 - A. "Science of Healing."
- II. One of the recognized AYUSH systems in India.

- III. Practiced mainly in:
 - A. Ladakh
 - B. Himachal Pradesh
 - C. Sikkim
 - D. Arunachal Pradesh and Himalayan regions.

Features

- I. Uses:
 - A. Herbal medicines.
 - B. Mineral-based formulations.
 - C. Traditional diagnostic methods.

ABOUT NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOWA-RIGPA (NISR)

National Institute of Sowa-Rigpa

Ministry

- Functions under the:

Ministry of AYUSH

Functions

- Education and training.
- Research in Sowa-Rigpa medicine.
- Conservation of medicinal plants.
- Promotion of traditional healthcare systems.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

World Environment Day

- I. Celebrated annually on:
 - A. **5 June**
- II. Led by:

United Nations Environment Programme

Objective

- I. Raise awareness about:
 - A. Environmental protection.
 - B. Climate action.
 - C. Sustainable development.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INITIATIVE

Environmental Conservation

- Supports afforestation and ecological sustainability.

Medicinal Plant Protection

- Conserves valuable medicinal flora used in Sowa-Rigpa.

Community Participation

- Encourages public involvement in environmental stewardship.

Sustainable Lifestyles

- Reinforces the principles of environmental responsibility.

RELATED INITIATIVES

Mission LiFE

- I. Promotes:
 - A. Lifestyle for Environment.

National Mission for Green India

- I. Focuses on:

- A. Forest and ecosystem restoration.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Institution:** National Institute of Sowa-Rigpa (NISR).
- **Occasion:** World Environment Day.
- **Activities:** Plantation and cleanliness drive.
- **Location:** Leh, Ladakh.
- **System of Medicine:** Sowa-Rigpa.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of AYUSH.
- **Objective:** Environmental awareness and medicinal plant conservation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Sowa-Rigpa:** Traditional Tibetan system of medicine.
- **Meaning:** Science of Healing.
- **NISR Location:** Leh, Ladakh.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of AYUSH.
- **World Environment Day:** 5 June.
- **Lead Agency:** UNEP.
- **Related Initiative:** Mission LiFE.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Sowa-Rigpa is a traditional system of medicine recognized under the AYUSH framework in India.
2. The National Institute of Sowa-Rigpa is located in Leh, Ladakh.
3. World Environment Day is observed annually on 5 June under the leadership of UNEP.

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. IN A MAJOR REFORM, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO DEEPEN G-SEC MARKET AND FACILITATE GREATER FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT (FPI) IN EQUITY SEGMENT



भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड
Securities and Exchange Board of India

Key Highlights

- I. Reforms target:
 - A. Government securities market.
 - B. Equity market participation by foreign investors.
- II. Objectives include:
 - A. Increasing market depth and liquidity.
 - B. Improving price discovery.
 - C. Enhancing foreign investor confidence.

Objectives

- I. Expand:

- A. Investor base in Indian financial markets.
- II. Promote:
 - A. Stable capital inflows.
- III. Strengthen:
 - A. Bond market development.
- IV. Improve:
 - A. Global competitiveness of India's capital markets.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What are Government Securities (G-Secs)?

Government Securities (G-Secs)

- I. Debt instruments issued by:
 - A. The Government of India.
- II. Used for:
 - A. Financing fiscal requirements.

Types

- Treasury Bills (T-Bills)
- Government Bonds
- State Development Loans (SDLs)

Importance of G-Sec Market

- I. Provides:
 - A. Benchmark interest rates.
- II. Supports:
 - A. Monetary policy transmission.
- III. Facilitates:
 - A. Government borrowing.
- IV. Contributes to:
 - A. Financial market stability.

What is FPI?

Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI)

- I. Refers to investment by foreign entities in:
 - A. Shares.
 - B. Bonds.
 - C. Other financial securities.
- II. FPIs generally do not seek managerial control.

- A. Government securities market.
- B. Debt market operations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REFORMS

Capital Market Development

- Enhances market liquidity and efficiency.

Foreign Investment

- Attracts global investors to Indian markets.

Lower Cost of Capital

- Greater liquidity may reduce borrowing costs.

Global Financial Integration

- Strengthens India's integration with international capital markets.

Economic Growth

- Supports investment and infrastructure financing.

ROLE OF RBI AND SEBI

Reserve Bank of India

- I. Regulates:

Securities and Exchange Board of India

- I. Regulates:
 - A. Capital markets.
 - B. Foreign portfolio investments.

CHALLENGES

- Managing volatile capital flows.
- Exposure to global financial shocks.
- Currency market fluctuations.
- Maintaining financial stability.

WAY FORWARD

- I. Strengthen:
 - A. Market infrastructure.
- II. Enhance:
 - A. Transparency and investor protection.
- III. Broaden:
 - A. Domestic and international investor participation.
- IV. Balance:
 - A. Market openness with financial stability safeguards.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Reform Area:** G-Sec market and FPI participation.
- **G-Secs:** Sovereign debt instruments.
- **FPI:** Foreign investment in securities without management control.
- **Regulators:** RBI and SEBI.
- **Objective:** Market depth, liquidity, and investment inflows.

- **Benefit:** Stronger and more globally integrated capital markets.
- **Importance:** Supports economic growth and financing needs.

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

Answer: (d)

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **G-Sec:** Government Security issued by the Government of India.
- **Examples:** Treasury Bills, Government Bonds.
- **FPI:** Foreign Portfolio Investment.
- **Regulator of Securities Market:** SEBI.
- **Debt Market Regulator:** RBI.
- **FPI Characteristic:** No managerial control.
- **Importance:** Capital market development and liquidity enhancement.

4.INDIA SHOWCASES CARBON CREDIT TRADING SCHEME AND RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARDS AT WTO TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT WEEK 2026



PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Government Securities (G-Secs) are sovereign debt instruments issued by the Government of India.
2. Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) generally invest in financial securities without seeking management control.
3. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulates foreign portfolio investments in the Indian securities market.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only

Key Highlights

- I. India presented:
 - A. Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS).
 - B. Renewable Energy Standards and related regulatory measures.
- II. Focus areas:
 - A. Climate mitigation.
 - B. Energy transition.
 - C. Sustainable development.
 - D. Trade-environment linkages.

Objectives

- I. Reduce:
 - A. Greenhouse gas emissions.
- II. Promote:
 - A. Renewable energy deployment.
- III. Encourage:

- A. Energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies.
- IV. Strengthen:
 - A. India's climate commitments under international frameworks.

- A. Assigns tradable carbon credits.
- B. Incentivizes emission reductions.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

World Trade Organization (WTO)

World Trade Organization

- I. Established in:
 - A. 1995.
- II. Headquarters:
 - A. Geneva

Functions

- Regulates international trade.
- Facilitates trade negotiations.
- Resolves trade disputes.
- Promotes transparency in trade policies.

Trade and Environment Week

- I. Platform for discussions on:
 - A. Sustainable trade.
 - B. Climate policies.
 - C. Environmental standards.
 - D. Green transition strategies.

CARBON CREDIT TRADING SCHEME (CCTS)

Carbon Credit Trading Scheme

What is it?

- I. A market-based mechanism that:

How It Works

- Entities reducing emissions beyond prescribed levels may earn credits.
- Credits can be traded in carbon markets.

Benefits

- Cost-effective emission reduction.
- Encourages innovation.
- Promotes energy efficiency.

RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARDS

Purpose

- Increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix.

Sources Covered

- Solar energy.
- Wind energy.
- Small hydropower.
- Biomass energy.

Significance

- Supports clean energy adoption.
- Enhances energy security.
- Reduces fossil fuel dependence.

INDIA'S CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

Panchamrit Announcements

Made at:

COP26

Key goals include:

- Expansion of non-fossil fuel energy capacity.
- Reduction in emissions intensity.
- Achievement of net-zero emissions by 2070.

SIGNIFICANCE

Climate Action

- Supports mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

Green Growth

- Promotes sustainable industrial development.

Energy Security

- Reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels.

International Leadership

- Demonstrates India's role in global climate governance.

Trade Competitiveness

- Helps Indian industries adapt to emerging green trade standards.

CHALLENGES

- Carbon market infrastructure development.
- Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV).
- Financing clean technologies.
- Balancing development needs with climate goals.

WAY FORWARD

- I. Strengthen:
 - A. Domestic carbon markets.
- II. Expand:
 - A. Renewable energy capacity.
- III. Improve:
 - A. Emissions monitoring systems.
- IV. Promote:
 - A. Green finance and innovation.
- V. Enhance:
 - A. International cooperation on climate and trade.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** WTO Trade and Environment Week 2026.
- **Organization:** WTO.
- **Indian Initiative:** Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS).
- **Focus:** Renewable energy standards and climate action.
- **Approach:** Market-based emission reduction.
- **Climate Goal:** Net-zero emissions by 2070.
- **Importance:** Green growth and sustainable development.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **WTO Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland.
- **Carbon Credit:** Tradable certificate representing reduced emissions.
- **CCTS:** Carbon Credit Trading Scheme of India.
- **Purpose:** Market-based climate mitigation.
- **Renewable Sources:** Solar, wind, biomass, hydropower.
- **COP26:** Glasgow Climate Conference (2021).
- **India's Net-Zero Target:** 2070.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Carbon credit trading is a market-based mechanism for incentivizing emission reductions.
2. Renewable energy standards aim to increase the share of clean energy sources in the energy mix.
3. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

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.PANCHAYAT ADVANCEMENT INDEX (PAI) WINS GOLD RECOGNITION AT NATIONAL

e-GOVERNANCE AWARDS 2026



पंचायती राज मंत्रालय

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

सत्यमेव जयते

Key Highlights

- I. PAI received Gold Recognition at the National e-Governance Awards 2026.
- II. Supports:
 - A. Data-driven governance.
 - B. Performance assessment of Panchayats.
 - C. Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs).
- III. Facilitates informed planning and monitoring at the grassroots level.

WHAT IS THE PANCHAYAT ADVANCEMENT INDEX (PAI)?

Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI)

- A multidimensional assessment framework developed to evaluate the performance of Gram Panchayats.

Objectives

- Measure progress of Panchayats across development indicators.
- Promote evidence-based planning.
- Strengthen accountability and transparency.
- Support achievement of local development goals.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Ministry Responsible

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

- I. The Ministry promotes:
 - A. Decentralized governance.
 - B. Rural development.
 - C. Panchayat empowerment.

Constitutional Basis

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

Key Features

- Constitutional status to Panchayats.
- Establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
- Promotion of democratic decentralization.

PAI AND LOCALIZATION OF SDGs

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)

- Adapts global SDGs to local governance priorities.

Major Themes Covered by PAI

- Poverty reduction.
- Health.
- Education.
- Water and sanitation.
- Infrastructure.
- Social justice.
- Environmental sustainability.

- Good governance.

NATIONAL e-GOVERNANCE AWARDS

National e-Governance Awards

Objective

- I. Recognize excellence in:
 - A. Digital governance.
 - B. Public service delivery.
 - C. Innovation in administration.

Importance

- Encourages adoption of technology for citizen-centric governance.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PAI

Evidence-Based Governance

- Enables data-driven decision-making.

Transparency and Accountability

- Improves monitoring of Panchayat performance.

Grassroots Development

- Helps identify development gaps.

Decentralized Planning

- Strengthens local self-governance.

SDG Achievement

- Supports progress towards Sustainable Development Goals.

CHALLENGES

- Data quality and timely reporting.
- Capacity constraints at local levels.
- Digital infrastructure gaps.
- Need for continuous monitoring and training.

WAY FORWARD

- I. Strengthen:
 - A. Digital capacity of Panchayats.
- II. Improve:
 - A. Data collection and verification mechanisms.
- III. Promote:
 - A. Community participation in local planning.
- IV. Integrate:
 - A. PAI findings into development planning and resource allocation.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Award:** National e-Governance Awards 2026 (Gold Recognition).
- **Initiative:** Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI).
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- **Objective:** Measure Panchayat performance and development outcomes.
- **Constitutional Basis:** 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
- **Focus:** Data-driven governance and SDG localization.
- **Importance:** Strengthening grassroots democracy.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **PAI:** Panchayat Advancement Index.
- **Purpose:** Assessment of Panchayat performance.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- **73rd Constitutional Amendment:** Constitutional status to Panchayats.
- **LSDGs:** Localization of Sustainable Development Goals.
- **National e-Governance Awards:** Recognize excellence in digital governance.
- **Significance:** Transparency, accountability, and rural development.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) is used to assess the performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
2. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided constitutional status to Panchayats.
3. Localization of Sustainable Development Goals involves adapting SDG targets to local governance and development priorities.

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)

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