



Daily PIB Summary

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1. APEDA FACILITATES FIRST EXPORT OF FRESH MANGOES FROM JHARKHAND TO UNITED KINGDOM



Key Highlights

- First consignment of fresh mangoes exported from Jharkhand to the United Kingdom.
- Facilitated by APEDA.
- Expands global market opportunities for Jharkhand's horticultural produce.
- Supports farmers through value realization and export diversification.

Objectives

- I. Promote:
 - A. Agricultural and horticultural exports.
- II. Enhance:
 - A. Farmer income.
- III. Diversify:
 - A. India's agri-export basket.
- IV. Strengthen:
 - A. Export infrastructure and market linkages.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

About APEDA

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority

Established Under

APEDA Act, 1985

Ministry

- Functions under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Functions

- Promotion of agricultural exports.
- Export infrastructure development.
- Quality certification and standards.
- Market development and branding.

MANGO CULTIVATION IN INDIA

Mango

Importance

- Known as the **"King of Fruits"**.
- India is the world's largest producer of mangoes.

Major Producing States

- Uttar Pradesh
- Andhra Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Bihar
- Jharkhand (emerging producer)

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXPORT

Farmer Income Enhancement

- Provides access to premium international markets.

Export Diversification

- Expands India's fresh fruit export portfolio.

Regional Development

- Promotes horticulture-based economic growth in Jharkhand.

Global Market Access

- Enhances visibility of produce from non-traditional export regions.

Agricultural Value Chains

- Encourages better post-harvest management and quality standards.

CHALLENGES IN FRUIT EXPORTS

- Stringent sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards.
- Cold-chain and logistics requirements.
- Quality certification and traceability.
- Post-harvest losses.

WAY FORWARD

- I. Strengthen:
 - A. Export-oriented horticulture clusters.
- II. Improve:
 - A. Cold storage and logistics infrastructure.
- III. Enhance:
 - A. Farmer awareness regarding export standards.
- IV. Promote:
 - A. Branding and geographical identity of regional produce.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Facilitating Agency:** APEDA.
- **Product:** Fresh Mangoes.
- **Origin:** Jharkhand.
- **Destination:** United Kingdom.
- **Sector:** Horticulture exports.
- **Significance:** Farmer income and export diversification.
- **Legal Basis of APEDA:** APEDA Act, 1985.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **APEDA:** Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.
- **Established:** Under APEDA Act, 1985.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
- **Mango:** Known as the "King of Fruits".
- **India:** World's largest producer of mangoes.
- **Export Importance:** Market diversification and farmer income enhancement.

- **Challenge:** SPS compliance and cold-chain infrastructure.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. APEDA was established under the APEDA Act, 1985.
2. APEDA functions under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
3. India is the world's largest producer of mangoes.

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.EASE OF DOING BUSINESS: STRENGTHENING INDIA'S BUSINESS FRAMEWORK



What is Ease of Doing Business?

- I. Ease of Doing Business refers to the regulatory and institutional environment that affects:
 - A. Starting a business.
 - B. Obtaining permits and licenses.
 - C. Paying taxes.
 - D. Accessing credit.
 - E. Enforcing contracts.
 - F. Resolving insolvency.
- II. A favorable business environment encourages:
 - A. Investment.
 - B. Entrepreneurship.
 - C. Employment generation.
 - D. Economic growth.

MAJOR REFORMS UNDERTAKEN

Business Simplification and Deregulation

- Rationalization of outdated laws and compliances.
- Reduction in regulatory burden on businesses.
- Promotion of self-certification mechanisms.

Digital Governance

Digital India

Key Features:

- Online approvals and clearances.
- Paperless governance.
- Single-window systems.
- E-governance platforms.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Goods and Services Tax

Benefits:

- One Nation, One Tax.
- Reduction in cascading taxation.
- Improved logistics and market integration.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Reforms

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

Objectives:

- Time-bound insolvency resolution.
- Better recovery of stressed assets.
- Improved creditor confidence.

Startup Promotion

Startup India

Focus Areas:

- Innovation.
- Entrepreneurship.
- Funding support.
- Regulatory simplification.

MSME Reforms

Udyam Registration

Benefits:

- Simplified registration.
- Access to government schemes.
- Formalization of enterprises.

KEY INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES

National Single Window System (NSWS)

National Single Window System

- I. Provides a unified digital platform for:
 - A. Business approvals.
 - B. Licenses.
 - C. Clearances.

PM Gati Shakti

PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan

- Enhances multimodal infrastructure planning and logistics efficiency.

SIGNIFICANCE

Investment Attraction

- Encourages domestic and foreign investment.

Entrepreneurship Growth

- Facilitates business creation and expansion.

Employment Generation

- Promotes job creation through industrial and service sector growth.

Competitiveness

- Improves India's attractiveness in global markets.

Economic Growth

- Supports higher productivity and industrial development.

CHALLENGES

- Regulatory complexity at state and local levels.
- Contract enforcement delays.
- Land acquisition issues.
- Infrastructure gaps in some regions.
- Compliance burden for small businesses.

WAY FORWARD

- Further simplify business regulations.
- Strengthen judicial and dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Expand digital governance initiatives.
- Improve logistics and infrastructure.
- Promote cooperative federalism in business reforms.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Objective:** Improve business environment and investment climate.
- **Major Reforms:** GST, IBC, Digital India, Startup India.
- **Single Window Platform:** National Single Window System.
- **Infrastructure Initiative:** PM Gati Shakti.
- **Focus:** Investment, innovation, and competitiveness.
- **Outcome:** Economic growth and employment generation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **GST:** Implemented through the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016.
- **IBC:** Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- **Startup India:** Launched in 2016.
- **Udyam Registration:** MSME registration portal.
- **NSWS:** National Single Window System for approvals and clearances.
- **PM Gati Shakti:** Integrated infrastructure planning platform.
- **Goal:** Ease of Doing Business and investment promotion.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Recent Business Climate Reforms

- I. **Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023**
 - A. Decriminalizes minor business-related offences in several laws.
- II. **National Single Window System (NSWS)**
 - A. Integrated portal for investor clearances.
- III. **PM Gati Shakti**
 - A. Reduces logistics costs through integrated planning.
- IV. **Digital Compliance**
 - A. Increasing use of faceless assessments and online approvals.
- V. **Objective**
 - A. Reduce compliance burden and improve investor confidence.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 provides a time-bound framework for insolvency resolution.
2. The National Single Window System (NSWS) is intended to facilitate business approvals through a unified digital platform.
3. PM Gati Shakti focuses on integrated infrastructure planning and logistics efficiency.

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.MoS ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE LAUNCHES "NZP SAATHI APP" AND INAUGURATES SELF-TICKETING KIOSKS AT NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK



Key Highlights

- I. Launch of:
 - A. **NZP Saathi App**
 - B. Self-ticketing kiosks
- II. Objective:
 - A. Digitize visitor services.
 - B. Improve convenience and accessibility.
 - C. Promote awareness about wildlife and conservation.

ABOUT NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK (NZP)

National Zoological Park

Established

- 1959

Location

- New Delhi

Administrative Control

- Under the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)**.

Purpose

- Wildlife conservation.
- Education and awareness.
- Scientific management of captive animals.
- Recreation and eco-awareness.

NZP SAATHI APP

Key Features

- Digital visitor assistance.
- Zoo navigation and information.
- Animal-related educational content.
- Real-time visitor support.
- Improved accessibility and convenience.

Significance

- Promotes digital governance in public institutions.
- Enhances visitor engagement and learning.

SELF-TICKETING KIOSKS

Objectives

- Reduce waiting time.
- Facilitate quick ticket generation.
- Promote cashless and digital transactions.
- Improve crowd management.

Benefits

- Efficient visitor management.
- Better user experience.
- Reduced dependence on manual ticket counters.

RELATED CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK

Central Zoo Authority (CZA)

Central Zoo Authority

Established Under

Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Functions

- Recognition and regulation of zoos.
- Animal welfare standards.
- Conservation breeding programmes.
- Capacity building and scientific management.

SIGNIFICANCE

Digital Governance

- Promotes technology-driven public service delivery.

Wildlife Awareness

- Improves public understanding of biodiversity conservation.

Visitor Experience

- Enhances accessibility and convenience.

Conservation Education

- Supports environmental education initiatives.

Smart Public Infrastructure

- Aligns with Digital India and citizen-centric governance.

CHALLENGES

- Continuous technological maintenance.
- Digital literacy among visitors.
- Cybersecurity and data protection.
- Integration of future smart services.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand digital services across zoos in India.
- Integrate multilingual information systems.
- Strengthen conservation education through digital platforms.
- Promote technology-enabled wildlife tourism.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Institution:** National Zoological Park (Delhi Zoo).
- **New Initiative:** NZP Saathi App.
- **Infrastructure:** Self-ticketing kiosks.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

- **Regulatory Body:** Central Zoo Authority.
- **Legal Framework:** Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- **Objective:** Improved visitor services and conservation awareness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **National Zoological Park**
 - A. Established: 1959
 - B. Location: New Delhi
- II. **Central Zoo Authority (CZA)**
 - A. Statutory body under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- III. **Functions of CZA**
 - A. Recognition of zoos.
 - B. Animal welfare standards.
 - C. Conservation breeding programmes.
- IV. **NZP Saathi App**
 - A. Digital visitor support platform.
- V. **Self-Ticketing Kiosks**
 - A. Promote digital and cashless visitor services.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The National Zoological Park is located in New Delhi.
2. The Central Zoo Authority is a statutory body established under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
3. The NZP Saathi App has been launched to improve visitor experience and conservation awareness.

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.e-JAGRITI WINS SILVER AWARD AT NATIONAL AWARDS FOR e-GOVERNANCE (NAeG) 2026



Key Highlights

- e-Jagriti received the **Silver Award** at NAeG 2026.
- Recognized for transforming consumer grievance redressal through digital technology.
- Integrates multiple legacy consumer dispute systems into a single platform.
- Uses AI-enabled and paperless processes for faster consumer justice delivery.

WHAT IS e-JAGRITI?

e-Jagriti

- A unified digital platform developed by the Department of Consumer Affairs.

- Designed to modernize consumer dispute resolution and grievance redressal mechanisms.

Key Features

- AI-enabled platform.
- Paperless operations.
- Virtual hearings.
- Online filing and tracking of consumer cases.
- Accessible to consumers across India and abroad.

BACKGROUND

Legacy Systems Integrated into e-Jagriti

The platform unified four major applications:

- Online Case Monitoring System (OCMS)
- e-Daakhil
- NCDRC Case Management System
- CONFONET

This integration created a single-window digital ecosystem for consumer justice delivery.

PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its launch on **1 January 2025**, e-Jagriti has:

- Facilitated filing of over **2.29 lakh consumer cases**.
- Enabled disposal of more than **2.07 lakh cases**.

- Achieved a disposal rate of approximately **90.75%**.

NATIONAL AWARDS FOR e-GOVERNANCE (NAeG)

National Awards for e-Governance

Administered By

Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances

Objective

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

NAeG 2026

- Awards distributed across **7 categories**.
- Included **10 Gold Awards, 6 Silver Awards, and 1 Jury Award**.

SIGNIFICANCE OF e-JAGRITI

Consumer Empowerment

- Simplifies access to consumer justice.

Digital Governance

- Promotes paperless and technology-driven administration.

Ease of Access

- Allows consumers to file and track cases remotely.

Efficiency

- Reduces delays in dispute resolution.

Transparency

- Improves monitoring and accountability in consumer forums.

CHALLENGES

- Digital literacy gaps among consumers.
- Infrastructure constraints in remote regions.
- Need for cybersecurity and data protection.
- Capacity building of stakeholders.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand awareness about digital consumer rights platforms.
- Strengthen AI-enabled grievance redressal mechanisms.
- Improve multilingual accessibility.
- Integrate more citizen-centric digital services.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Award:** Silver Award at NAeG 2026.
- **Platform:** e-Jagriti.
- **Department:** Department of Consumer Affairs.
- **Category:** Government Process Re-engineering by Use of Technology.
- **Launch:** 1 January 2025.

- **Cases Filed:** Over 2.29 lakh.
- **Disposal Rate:** 90.75%.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **e-Jagriti:** Unified digital consumer grievance redressal platform.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- **Key Integration:** OCMS, e-Daakhil, NCDRC CMS, CONFONET.
- **NAeG:** National Awards for e-Governance.
- **Administered By:** Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG).
- **Award Category:** Government Process Re-engineering by Use of Technology.
- **Objective:** Citizen-centric digital governance.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding e-Jagriti:

1. e-Jagriti is a digital consumer grievance redressal platform of the Department of Consumer Affairs.
2. It integrates legacy systems such as e-Daakhil and CONFONET into a unified platform.
3. It received the Silver Award at the National Awards for e-Governance 2026.

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. INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS CONTINUE TO PAY AMONG THE LOWEST COOKING GAS PRICES IN THE WORLD



Key Highlights

- I. Domestic LPG cylinder price in Delhi:
 - A. Increased from **₹913 to ₹942** per 14.2 kg cylinder.
- II. Under the **PM Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):**
 - A. Beneficiaries effectively pay **₹642 per cylinder** after receiving a subsidy of ₹300 on eligible refills.
- III. Cost of supplying a cylinder:
 - A. More than **₹1,600** due to rising international LPG prices.

BACKGROUND

What is LPG?

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

- I. A clean-burning fuel primarily consisting of:
 - A. Propane.
 - B. Butane.

Uses

- Household cooking.
- Commercial kitchens.
- Industrial applications.

PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY)

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Launched

- 2016

Ministry

- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Objective

- Provide clean cooking fuel to poor households.
- Reduce dependence on traditional biomass fuels.

Benefits

- Improved health outcomes.
- Reduced indoor air pollution.

- Women's empowerment and convenience.

WHY LPG PRICES HAVE RISEN

Global Factors

- Sharp increase in international LPG prices.
- Supply disruptions linked to geopolitical tensions in West Asia.
- Rise in the Saudi Contract Price (Saudi CP), a key LPG benchmark.

Energy Security Concerns

- Disruptions around the **Strait of Hormuz** affected global LPG supply chains.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

According to the Ministry:

- Indian consumers continue to receive LPG below international market-linked costs.
- Public sector oil marketing companies absorb a significant portion of the under-recovery.
- PMUY beneficiaries receive direct subsidy support through DBT.

SIGNIFICANCE

Energy Access

- Ensures affordable cooking fuel for millions of households.

Social Welfare

- Supports vulnerable families through targeted subsidies.

Health Benefits

- Reduces reliance on firewood and biomass fuels.

Energy Security

- Highlights the importance of diversified energy supply chains.

Inclusive Development

- Strengthens clean energy access in rural and low-income households.

CHALLENGES

- Dependence on imported LPG.
- Exposure to international price volatility.
- Fiscal burden of subsidies and under-recoveries.
- Ensuring sustained LPG adoption among low-income households.

WAY FORWARD

- Diversify LPG import sources.
- Strengthen domestic energy production.
- Expand clean cooking alternatives.
- Continue targeted subsidy support for vulnerable groups.
- Improve energy security through strategic planning.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ministry:** Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- **Current Delhi LPG Price:** ₹942 per 14.2 kg cylinder.
- **PMUY Effective Price:** ₹642 per cylinder.
- **Supply Cost:** More than ₹1,600 per cylinder.
- **Key Scheme:** PM Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).
- **Major Challenge:** International LPG price volatility.
- **Goal:** Affordable and clean cooking fuel access.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **PMUY Launch Year:** 2016.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- **Fuel Type:** Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).
- **Major Components of LPG:** Propane and Butane.
- **DBT:** Direct Benefit Transfer mechanism used for LPG subsidies.
- **Saudi CP:** International benchmark influencing LPG prices.
- **Strait of Hormuz:** Critical global energy transit chokepoint.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) aims to provide clean cooking fuel access to poor households.
2. LPG mainly consists of propane and butane.
3. International LPG prices are influenced by benchmarks such as the Saudi Contract Price (Saudi CP).

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)