



Daily PIB Summary

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1. EMPOWERING THE POOR: A DECADE OF INCLUSIVE TRANSFORMATION



Key Themes of Inclusive Transformation

- Financial inclusion.
- Social protection.
- Healthcare access.
- Housing security.
- Clean energy access.
- Skill development and livelihoods.
- Women's empowerment.
- Digital inclusion.

MAJOR INITIATIVES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Financial Inclusion

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Objectives

- Universal access to banking services.
- Financial literacy.
- Access to credit, insurance, and pension.

Significance

- I. Forms the foundation of the **JAM Trinity**:
 - A. Jan Dhan Accounts.
 - B. Aadhaar.
 - C. Mobile connectivity.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Direct Benefit Transfer

- Transfers welfare benefits directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts.
- Reduces leakages and improves transparency.

Affordable Housing

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Objective

- "Housing for All."

Components

- PMAY-Gramin.
- PMAY-Urban.

Healthcare Access

Ayushman Bharat

Key Components:

- AB-PMJAY.
- Ayushman Arogya Mandirs.

Goal

- Universal Health Coverage.

Clean Cooking Fuel

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Objective

- Provide LPG connections to poor households.

Benefits

- Improved health.
- Reduced indoor air pollution.
- Women's welfare.

Sanitation Revolution

Swachh Bharat Mission

Outcomes

- Improved sanitation coverage.
- Reduction in open defecation.
- Better public health indicators.

WOMEN-LED DEVELOPMENT

Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission

- Strengthens women-led community institutions.
- Promotes financial independence and entrepreneurship.

Women's Empowerment Measures

- Financial inclusion.
- Housing ownership.
- Clean cooking fuel access.
- Livelihood opportunities.

LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

- Provides guaranteed wage employment in rural areas.

Skill Development

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

- Enhances employability through skill training.

DIGITAL INCLUSION

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

Major Components:

- Aadhaar.
- Unified Payments Interface (UPI).
- DigiLocker.
- DBT ecosystem.

Benefits

- Efficient service delivery.
- Financial empowerment.
- Reduced exclusion errors.

SIGNIFICANCE

Poverty Reduction

- Supports multidimensional poverty alleviation.

Social Justice

- Improves access to welfare benefits.

Financial Empowerment

- Expands formal financial participation.

Human Development

- Better health, housing, and education outcomes.

Inclusive Growth

- Ensures benefits reach vulnerable sections.

CHALLENGES

- Regional disparities in development.
- Last-mile delivery issues.
- Digital literacy gaps.
- Employment generation challenges.
- Urban poverty concerns.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen targeted welfare delivery.
- Improve the quality of public services.
- Enhance livelihood opportunities.
- Expand digital inclusion.
- Promote sustainable and inclusive growth.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Financial Inclusion:** PM Jan Dhan Yojana.
- **Healthcare:** Ayushman Bharat.
- **Housing:** PM Awas Yojana.

- **Clean Energy:** PM Ujjwala Yojana.
- **Sanitation:** Swachh Bharat Mission.
- **Livelihoods:** DAY-NRLM and MGNREGA.
- **Digital Backbone:** JAM Trinity and DPI.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **JAM Trinity:** Jan Dhan + Aadhaar + Mobile.
- **PMJDY:** Financial inclusion programme launched in 2014.
- **DBT:** Direct transfer of benefits to bank accounts.
- **PMAY:** Housing for All initiative.
- **Ayushman Bharat:** Universal Health Coverage initiative.
- **PMUY:** LPG access for poor households.
- **DAY-NRLM:** Promotes women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The JAM Trinity consists of Jan Dhan accounts, Aadhaar, and mobile connectivity.
2. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana aims to provide clean cooking fuel access to poor households.
3. Ayushman Bharat seeks to strengthen both health insurance coverage and primary healthcare services.

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.MEDIA VOICES JOIN HANDS WITH MINISTRY OF AYUSH TO INSPIRE ADOPTION OF “YOGA FOR HEALTHY AGEING”



Key Highlights

- I. Media representatives joined hands with the Ministry of Ayush to amplify awareness regarding:
 - A. Healthy ageing.
 - B. Preventive healthcare.
 - C. Yoga-based wellness practices.
- II. The campaign is linked to:
 - A. International Day of Yoga (IDY) 2026.
 - B. Promotion of holistic health and active ageing.

ABOUT INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA (IDY)

International Day of Yoga

Background

- The proposal was introduced by:

Narendra Modi

at the **United Nations General Assembly** in 2014.

UN Recognition

- The UN adopted the resolution on **11 December 2014**.

First Celebration

- **21 June 2015**

Significance of 21 June

- Marks the Summer Solstice in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Symbolizes harmony between nature and human well-being.

WHAT IS HEALTHY AGEING?

According to the **World Health Organization**, healthy ageing refers to:

- Developing and maintaining functional ability that enables well-being in older age.

Key Components

- Physical health.
- Mental health.
- Social participation.
- Independence and mobility.
- Quality of life.

ROLE OF YOGA IN HEALTHY AGEING

Yoga

Physical Benefits

- Improves flexibility and balance.
- Enhances muscle strength.
- Reduces risk of falls among elderly persons.
- Supports cardiovascular health.

Mental Benefits

- Reduces stress and anxiety.
- Improves concentration and emotional well-being.
- Supports cognitive health.

Lifestyle Benefits

- Encourages healthy routines.
- Promotes holistic wellness.
- Improves overall quality of life.

MINISTRY OF AYUSH

AYUSH Stands For

- Ayurveda
- Yoga & Naturopathy
- Unani
- Siddha
- Sowa-Rigpa
- Homoeopathy

Objective

- Promote traditional systems of medicine and wellness.

SIGNIFICANCE

Preventive Healthcare

- Encourages disease prevention rather than disease treatment.

Healthy Ageing

- Supports active and productive ageing.

Public Health

- Reduces lifestyle-related health risks.

Community Participation

- Increases awareness through media outreach.

Global Recognition of Yoga

- Reinforces India's leadership in promoting yoga worldwide.

CHALLENGES

- Limited awareness among some elderly populations.
- Need for trained yoga instructors.
- Accessibility issues in remote areas.
- Ensuring evidence-based integration into healthcare systems.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand community-based yoga programmes.
- Promote yoga in elderly care initiatives.

- Integrate yoga with preventive healthcare strategies.
- Strengthen awareness campaigns through digital and traditional media.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Campaign Theme:** Yoga for Healthy Ageing.
- **Lead Ministry:** Ministry of Ayush.
- **Associated Event:** International Day of Yoga 2026.
- **Objective:** Promote healthy and active ageing.
- **Focus:** Preventive healthcare and wellness.
- **Global Day:** Celebrated annually on 21 June.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **International Day of Yoga:** 21 June.
- **UNGA Resolution:** Adopted on 11 December 2014.
- **First Celebration:** 21 June 2015.
- **AYUSH:** Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa, Homoeopathy.
- **WHO Healthy Ageing:** Functional ability enabling well-being in older age.
- **Yoga Benefits:** Physical fitness, mental well-being, and preventive healthcare.
- **Theme Highlight:** Healthy ageing through yoga-based lifestyle practices.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the International Day of Yoga (IDY):

1. International Day of Yoga is observed annually on 21 June.
2. The proposal for International Day of Yoga was introduced by India at the United Nations General Assembly.
3. The first International Day of Yoga was celebrated in 2015.

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. PRESIDENT CONFERS 07 KIRTI CHAKRAS, 15 VIR CHAKRAS & 29 SHAURYA CHAKRAS DURING DEFENCE INVESTITURE CEREMONY 2025 (PHASE-I)



Gallantry Awards Conferred

Award	Number Awarded	Posthumous
Kirti Chakra	07	02
Vir Chakra	15	03
Shaurya Chakra	29	01

GALLANTRY AWARDS IN INDIA

Gallantry awards are broadly classified into:

Wartime Gallantry Awards

- Param Vir Chakra
- Maha Vir Chakra
- Vir Chakra

Peacetime Gallantry Awards

- Ashoka Chakra
- Kirti Chakra
- Shaurya Chakra

ABOUT KIRTI CHAKRA

Kirti Chakra

Rank

- Second-highest peacetime gallantry award after the Ashoka Chakra.

Awarded For

- Conspicuous gallantry.
- Exceptional courage.
- Self-sacrifice away from the battlefield.

Eligibility

- Armed Forces personnel.
- CAPFs.
- Police personnel.
- Civilians (in eligible circumstances).

ABOUT VIR CHAKRA

Vir Chakra

Rank

- Third-highest wartime gallantry award.

Awarded For

- Acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy.

Eligibility

- Personnel of the Armed Forces.

ABOUT SHAURYA CHAKRA

Shaurya Chakra

Rank

- Third-highest peacetime gallantry award.

Awarded For

- Exceptional courage.
- Gallantry.
- Self-sacrifice not in the face of the enemy.

DEFENCE INVESTITURE CEREMONY

Purpose

- I. Confer:
 - A. Gallantry awards.
 - B. Distinguished service decorations.
 - C. Military honours.

Conducted By

- The President of India as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

SIGNIFICANCE

Recognition of Bravery

- Honors extraordinary courage and sacrifice.

Military Morale

- Motivates personnel to uphold the highest standards of service.

National Security

- Acknowledges contributions to the nation's defence and internal security.

Public Inspiration

- Highlights exemplary acts of patriotism and dedication.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ceremony:** Defence Investiture Ceremony 2025 (Phase-I).
- **Venue:** Rashtrapati Bhavan.
- **Kirti Chakras Awarded:** 07 (02 posthumous).
- **Vir Chakras Awarded:** 15 (03 posthumous).
- **Shaurya Chakras Awarded:** 29 (01 posthumous).
- **President:** Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.
- **Purpose:** Recognition of gallantry and distinguished service.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Highest Wartime Gallantry Award:** Param Vir Chakra.
- **Highest Peacetime Gallantry Award:** Ashoka Chakra.
- **Second-Highest Peacetime Gallantry Award:** Kirti Chakra.
- **Third-Highest Wartime Gallantry Award:** Vir Chakra.
- **Third-Highest Peacetime Gallantry Award:** Shaurya Chakra.
- **President of India:** Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.
- **Gallantry Awards:** Can be awarded posthumously.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following pairs:

Gallantry Award	Category
1. Ashoka Chakra	Peacetime
2. Kirti Chakra	Peacetime
3. Vir Chakra	Wartime

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (d)

4.CSIR-CRRI SIGNS MoA WITH GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CAQM FRAMEWORK ON URBAN ROAD DUST MITIGATION AND SUSTAINABLE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE



Key Highlights

- I. MoA signed between:
 - A. **CSIR-CRRI**
 - B. Government of Haryana
- II. Objective:
 - A. Implement the **Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) Framework**.
 - B. Reduce urban road dust emissions.
 - C. Improve road infrastructure sustainability.
- III. Focus Areas:
 - A. Dust suppression.
 - B. Scientific road maintenance.
 - C. Air quality improvement.
 - D. Sustainable urban transport infrastructure.

BACKGROUND

What is CSIR-CRRI?

CSIR-Central Road Research Institute

Established

- 1952

Parent Organization

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Ministry

- Ministry of Science and Technology.

Functions

- Road engineering research.
- Pavement technology.
- Highway safety.
- Sustainable transport infrastructure.
- Environmental engineering.

What is CAQM?

Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas

Established Under

Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021

Objective

- I. Coordinate measures for:
 - A. Air pollution control.
 - B. Air quality management.

- C. Regional environmental governance in NCR and adjoining areas.

ROAD DUST POLLUTION

Major Sources

- Unpaved road shoulders.
- Construction activities.
- Road surface deterioration.
- Vehicular movement.
- Improper debris management.

Pollutants Generated

- PM10
- PM2.5
- Resuspended particulate matter

CAQM FRAMEWORK FOR ROAD DUST MITIGATION

Key Components

Mechanized Road Sweeping

- Regular cleaning of roads using mechanized equipment.

Dust Suppression

- Water sprinkling and other dust-control measures.

Scientific Road Maintenance

- Timely repair of potholes and damaged surfaces.

Green Infrastructure

- Development of green buffers and landscaping.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Data-driven assessment of dust mitigation outcomes.

SIGNIFICANCE

Air Pollution Reduction

- Reduces particulate matter emissions from roads.

Public Health Benefits

- Lowers respiratory and cardiovascular health risks.

Urban Sustainability

- Promotes cleaner and more resilient cities.

Environmental Governance

- Supports implementation of CAQM directives.

Climate Co-benefits

- Contributes to sustainable urban infrastructure planning.

CHALLENGES

- High implementation costs.
- Coordination among multiple agencies.
- Continuous maintenance requirements.

- Monitoring and enforcement challenges.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand road dust mitigation frameworks to other states.
- Strengthen urban air quality monitoring systems.
- Promote innovative dust-control technologies.
- Integrate sustainable infrastructure planning with pollution control measures.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Institution:** CSIR-Central Road Research Institute (CRRI).
- **Partner:** Government of Haryana.
- **Framework:** CAQM Road Dust Mitigation Framework.
- **Objective:** Reduce urban road dust pollution.
- **Regulator:** Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM).
- **Law:** CAQM Act, 2021.
- **Outcome:** Cleaner air and sustainable urban infrastructure.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **CSIR-CRRI**
 - A. Established: 1952.
 - B. Headquarters: New Delhi.
 - C. Works under CSIR.
- II. **CSIR**
 - A. Autonomous R&D organization under the Ministry of Science and Technology.
- III. **CAQM**

- A. Statutory body established under the CAQM Act, 2021.
- B. Covers NCR and adjoining areas.

IV. **Road Dust**

- A. Major source of PM10 pollution in urban areas.

V. **PM10**

- A. Particulate matter with a diameter less than 10 micrometres.

VI. **PM2.5**

- A. Fine particulate matter with diameter less than 2.5 micrometres.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. CSIR-Central Road Research Institute (CRRRI) functions under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
2. The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) was established through an Act of Parliament in 2021.
3. Urban road dust is a significant contributor to PM10 and PM2.5 pollution levels.

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.PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHIT MATRITVA ABHIYAAN (PMSMA)



About PMSMA

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan

- A nationwide antenatal care initiative of the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.

Launched

- **9 June 2016**

Nodal Ministry

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).

Objective

- Provide assured, comprehensive, and quality antenatal care to all pregnant women free of cost.

KEY FEATURES

Fixed Day ANC Services

- Special antenatal care services are provided on the:

9th day of every month

at designated government health facilities.

Target Beneficiaries

- I. All pregnant women in:
 - A. Second trimester.
 - B. Third trimester.

Comprehensive Antenatal Care

Services include:

- Physical examination.
- Blood pressure monitoring.
- Blood tests.
- Urine tests.
- Nutritional counselling.
- Screening for high-risk pregnancies.
- Referral services where required.

High-Risk Pregnancy Identification

A major focus of PMSMA is early detection of:

- Anaemia.
- Hypertension.
- Gestational diabetes.
- Other pregnancy-related complications.

Colour Coding System

- **Green Sticker:** Normal pregnancy.
- **Red Sticker:** High-risk pregnancy.

This enables timely referral and follow-up care.

OBJECTIVES

Reduce Maternal Mortality

- Improve maternal health outcomes.

Reduce Neonatal Mortality

- Ensure safer pregnancies and childbirth.

Early Risk Detection

- Identify and manage high-risk pregnancies.

Universal Antenatal Care

- Increase coverage of quality ANC services.

RELATED INITIATIVES

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

- Promotes institutional deliveries through cash incentives.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)

- Provides free maternal and newborn healthcare services.

LaQshya Programme

- Improves quality of care in labour rooms and maternity operation theatres.

SIGNIFICANCE

Maternal Health

- Enhances access to quality prenatal care.

Early Intervention

- Helps identify complications before delivery.

Equity in Healthcare

- Improves healthcare access for vulnerable women.

Reduced Mortality

- Contributes to lowering Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR).

Strengthened Public Health System

- Improves monitoring and referral mechanisms.

CHALLENGES

- Regional disparities in healthcare access.
- Shortage of specialists in rural areas.
- Awareness gaps among beneficiaries.
- Follow-up care for high-risk pregnancies.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen last-mile healthcare delivery.

- Improve awareness regarding antenatal care.
- Enhance referral and emergency obstetric services.
- Expand digital tracking of maternal health indicators.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Scheme:** Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan (PMSMA).
- **Launch Date:** 9 June 2016.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- **Service Day:** 9th of every month.
- **Target Group:** Pregnant women in second and third trimesters.
- **Major Focus:** High-risk pregnancy detection.
- **Goal:** Reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **PMSMA Launch:** 9 June 2016.
- **ANC:** Antenatal Care.
- **Special ANC Day:** 9th day of every month.
- **Red Sticker:** High-risk pregnancy.
- **Green Sticker:** Normal pregnancy.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- **SDG Linkage:** SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being).

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan (PMSMA):

1. PMSMA was launched in 2016 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2. Under PMSMA, special antenatal care services are provided on the 9th day of every month.
3. The scheme uses a colour-coding system to identify high-risk pregnancies.

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)