



# Daily PIB Summary

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## 1. NEAR REAL-TIME DATA COLLECTION FOR ANGANWADI SERVICES FACILITATED THROUGH 'POSHAN TRACKER' DIGITAL APPLICATION



- Poshan Tracker enables **real-time monitoring of nutrition services** under Anganwadi centres.
- Tracks beneficiaries such as **pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children**.
- Enhances **data-driven decision-making and service delivery efficiency**.
- Supports implementation of **nutrition schemes under POSHAN Abhiyaan**.
- Reduces data delays and improves **transparency and accountability**.
- Facilitates **targeted interventions to combat malnutrition**.
- Reflects governance focus on **digital health, nutrition security, and welfare delivery**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Poshan Tracker

- Poshan Tracker is a mobile-based application.
- Used by Anganwadi workers for **real-time data entry and monitoring**.

### Anganwadi Services

- Part of **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** scheme.
- Provides **nutrition, health, and early childhood care services**.

### POSHAN Abhiyaan

- National Nutrition Mission aimed at **reducing stunting, undernutrition, anemia, and low birth weight**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Real-Time Data:** Near real-time monitoring of beneficiaries.
- **Digital Governance:** Use of mobile applications for service tracking.
- **Target Groups:** Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children.
- **Transparency:** Reduces delays and improves accountability.
- **Nutrition Focus:** Strengthens efforts to combat malnutrition.
- **Policy Support:** Aids implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan.
- **Way Forward:** Improve digital literacy, ensure data accuracy, and expand coverage.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Poshan Tracker:** Digital monitoring tool for Anganwadi services.
- **ICDS:** Integrated Child Development Services scheme.
- **POSHAN Abhiyaan:** National Nutrition Mission.
- **Beneficiaries:** Women and children.
- **Objective:** Reduce malnutrition indicators.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Poshan Tracker is used for real-time monitoring of Anganwadi services.
2. ICDS provides nutrition and early childhood care services.
3. POSHAN Abhiyaan focuses only on adult nutrition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)

## 2. EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EMRS IN TRIBAL-DOMINATED AREAS



- EMRS aims to provide **quality residential education to tribal students** from Class VI to XII.
- Focus on expanding schools in **tribal-dominated and remote regions**.
- Ensures **equitable access, reducing regional and social disparities in education**.
- Integrates **modern curriculum with tribal culture and values**.
- Improves **literacy, skill development, and socio-economic mobility** of tribal communities.
- Supports inclusive growth through **targeted educational interventions**.
- Reflects governance focus on **social justice, education, and tribal empowerment**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

- Eklavya Model Residential Schools launched in 1997–98.
- Provides **free residential education** to ST students.

## Institutional Framework

- Implemented by the National Education Society for Tribal Students under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

## Policy Objective

- Establish EMRS in every block with **50% or more ST population and at least 20,000 tribal population**.
- Aims to bring tribal education at par with **Navodaya Vidyalayas**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Educational Inclusion:** Focus on tribal students' access to quality education.
- **Residential Model:** Free schooling with boarding facilities.
- **Equity Focus:** Reduces regional and social disparities.
- **Cultural Integration:** Incorporates tribal traditions and values.
- **Institutional Support:** Managed by NESTS.
- **Human Development:** Enhances literacy and employability.
- **Way Forward:** Improve infrastructure, teacher availability, and digital integration.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **EMRS:** Residential schools for Scheduled Tribe students.

- **Launched:** 1997–98.
- **Implementing Body:** National Education Society for Tribal Students.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- **Coverage Criteria:** Blocks with high ST population.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. EMRS provides free residential education to Scheduled Tribe students.
2. It is implemented by the National Education Society for Tribal Students.
3. EMRS is only for urban students.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)

## 3. GOVERNMENT NOTIFIES EXTENSION OF ROSCTL SCHEME FOR APPAREL AND MADE-UPS EXPORTS



- RoSCTL provides **rebates of embedded state and central taxes/levies** not refunded through other mechanisms.
- The extension ensures **continued support to textile exporters**, especially MSMEs.
- Aims to enhance **global competitiveness of Indian apparel and made-ups sector**.
- Helps mitigate **cost disadvantages due to taxes on inputs and logistics**.
- Boosts **employment generation in the labour-intensive textile sector**.
- Supports India's **export growth and foreign exchange earnings**.
- Reflects governance focus on **export promotion and manufacturing competitiveness**.

- Significant role in **MSME sector and rural employment**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Scheme Extension:** Continued RoSCTL support for exporters.
- **Tax Rebate:** Refund of embedded taxes and levies.
- **Sector Focus:** Apparel and made-ups exports.
- **Competitiveness:** Reduces cost burden on exporters.
- **Employment Impact:** Supports labour-intensive textile industry.
- **Export Growth:** Enhances global market share.
- **Way Forward:** Expand coverage, improve logistics, and strengthen value chains.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### RoSCTL Scheme

- Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies introduced in 2019.
- Covers **apparel (garments) and made-ups (home textiles like bed linen, curtains)**.

### Objective

- Refund taxes such as **state VAT on fuel, electricity duty, and other levies** not covered under GST.
- Ensure compliance with **WTO norms**.

### Textile Sector Importance

- Major contributor to **employment, exports, and industrial output**.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **RoSCTL:** Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies.
- **Launched:** 2019.
- **Sector:** Apparel and made-ups.
- **Objective:** Refund embedded taxes not covered under GST.
- **Compliance:** WTO-compatible export support scheme.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. RoSCTL provides rebates on embedded taxes and levies on exports.

2. It covers apparel and the made-up sector.
3. RoSCTL replaces GST refunds entirely.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)

#### 4. INDIA SDG DASHBOARD LAUNCHED AS CENTRALIZED PLATFORM FOR MONITORING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- The India SDG Dashboard provides a **unified digital platform for tracking SDG progress** across states and sectors.
- Enables **real-time data access, visualization, and analysis** for policymakers and stakeholders.
- Strengthens **evidence-based decision-making and governance**.

- Facilitates monitoring of India's progress towards **Agenda 2030 targets**.
- Promotes **transparency, accountability, and inter-state comparison**.
- Enhances coordination between **central ministries, states, and international agencies**.
- Reflects governance focus on **data-driven development and sustainable policy planning**.

### BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

#### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Adopted in 2015 by the United Nations as part of **Agenda 2030**.
- Comprising **17 goals and 169 targets** covering social, economic, and environmental dimensions.

#### India's SDG Monitoring Framework

- Led by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- Complemented by tools like **SDG India Index (NITI Aayog)**.

#### Role of Data Platforms

- Centralized dashboards enable **real-time monitoring, evaluation, and policy corrections**.
- Facilitate **global reporting and benchmarking**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Centralized Platform:** India SDG Dashboard for monitoring progress.
- **Data Integration:** Combines data across sectors and regions.
- **Real-Time Access:** Enables timely decision-making.
- **Transparency:** Promotes accountability and public access.
- **Global Alignment:** Tracks progress towards SDG targets.
- **Institutional Collaboration:** Partnership with UN agencies.
- **Way Forward:** Improve data quality, expand indicators, and strengthen state-level capacity.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **SDGs:** 17 goals under UN Agenda 2030.
- **India SDG Dashboard:** Centralized monitoring platform.
- **MoSPI:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- **UN Role:** United Nations Resident Coordinator Office.
- **Complementary Tool:** SDG India Index by NITI Aayog.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC

### MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Sustainable Development Goals were adopted under Agenda 2030.
2. India SDG Dashboard provides real-time monitoring of SDG indicators.

3. SDG India Index is released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)

## 5. SOCIAL SECURITY FOR SENIOR CITIZENS



- India is enhancing **social protection mechanisms** for the elderly population.
- Focus on **income security, healthcare, and welfare services**.
- Schemes include pensions, insurance, and healthcare initiatives for senior citizens.
- Addresses challenges of **ageing population, dependency ratio, and vulnerability**.
- Promotes **dignity, independence, and well-being of elderly citizens**.
- Aligns with constitutional principles of **social justice and welfare state**.

- Reflects governance focus on **inclusive growth and demographic transition management**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Demographic Trend

- India is witnessing a **rising elderly population (60+ years)**.
- Increasing **life expectancy and ageing society challenges**.

### Key Schemes

- **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme:** Provides pension to elderly below poverty line.
- **Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana:** Pension scheme for senior citizens.
- **Ayushman Bharat:** Health coverage including elderly.
- **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007:** Legal protection and maintenance rights.

### Policy Objective

- Ensure **financial security, healthcare access, and social inclusion** for elderly citizens.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Income Security:** Pension schemes like IGNOAPS and PMVVY.
- **Healthcare Access:** Coverage under Ayushman Bharat.
- **Legal Protection:** Maintenance and Welfare Act, 2007.

- **Demographic Challenge:** Rising ageing population.
- **Social Inclusion:** Promoting dignity and independence.
- **Governance Focus:** Welfare state and social justice.
- **Way Forward:** Increase pension coverage, improve healthcare infrastructure, and strengthen elderly care services.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Senior Citizen:** Person aged 60 years and above.
- **IGNOAPS:** Pension for BPL elderly.
- **PMVVY:** Pension scheme for senior citizens.
- **Ayushman Bharat:** Health insurance scheme.
- **Law:** Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. IGNOAPS provides pension to elderly persons below poverty line.
2. PMVVY is a pension scheme for senior citizens.
3. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 deals with environmental protection.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer:** (b)

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