



# Daily PIB Summary

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10th March

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## 1.OFFICER TRAINEES OF INDIAN REVENUE SERVICE (IT) CALL ON THE PRESIDENT



- Officer trainees of the **Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax)** met the President of India during their training period.
- The President addressed the trainees and emphasized the **importance of integrity, transparency, and dedication in public administration.**
- As members of the IRS, these officers will play a critical role in **tax administration, revenue collection, and enforcement of direct tax laws.**
- Such interactions are designed to **instill constitutional values, ethical governance, and a sense of responsibility among newly recruited civil servants.**
- The initiative also highlights the importance of **efficient tax administration for economic development and fiscal stability.**

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax)

The Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax) is one of the **Group A civil services of the Government of India.**

Key functions:

- Administration of **direct tax laws**
- Enforcement of **income tax regulations**
- Detection and prevention of **tax evasion**
- Implementation of government **revenue policies**

IRS officers serve primarily in the Income Tax Department under the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

### Training of IRS Officers

After selection through the Union Public Service Commission Civil Services Examination, IRS officers undergo training at the:

- National Academy of Direct Taxes (NADT)

The training includes:

- Tax laws and administration
- Public finance
- Investigation techniques
- Ethical governance and public administration

### Role of Direct Taxes in Governance

Direct taxes such as **income tax and corporate tax** form a major component of **government revenue.**

Efficient tax administration ensures:

- **Fiscal stability**
- **Funding for development programmes**
- **Equitable distribution of tax burden**

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Civil Service Interaction:** IRS (IT) officer trainees met the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan.
- **Training Programme:** The meeting is part of the **orientation and training of newly recruited officers**.
- **Ethical Governance:** The President emphasized **integrity, transparency, and commitment to public service**.
- **Role of IRS:** Officers are responsible for **administering and enforcing direct tax laws**.
- **Institutional Training:** IRS officers undergo professional training at the **National Academy of Direct Taxes (NADT)**.
- **Public Finance Importance:** Efficient tax administration strengthens **government revenue and economic governance**.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

### Indian Revenue Service (IRS):

- One of the **Group A civil services** of India
- Responsible for **direct tax administration**

### Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT):

- Statutory body under the **Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance**

- Supervises **income tax administration**

### Training Institution:

- National Academy of Direct Taxes

### Recruitment:

- Through the **Civil Services Examination conducted by the UPSC**

### Direct Taxes Include:

- Income Tax
- Corporate Tax

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the **Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax)**:

1. It is a Group A civil service responsible for administering direct tax laws in India.
2. Officers of the service are recruited through the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.
3. Their training is conducted at the National Academy of Direct Taxes in Nagpur.

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: (d)**

## 2. CABINET APPROVES EXTENSION OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION TILL DECEMBER 2028 UNDER JJM 2.0



- The Government of India has extended the **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)** to ensure sustained access to **safe and adequate drinking water through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in rural areas.**
- The new phase, **JJM 2.0**, will focus on improving **water source sustainability, water quality monitoring, infrastructure maintenance, and community participation.**
- The mission will also strengthen **institutional mechanisms, digital monitoring systems, and capacity building at local levels.**
- The extension reflects the government's commitment to **universal access to safe drinking water and improved public health outcomes in rural India.**

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

Jal Jeevan Mission was launched in **August 2019** with the objective of providing **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs)** to every rural household.

Key objectives include:

- Provide **adequate and safe drinking water** to rural households
- Ensure **water quality monitoring**
- Promote **community participation in water management**
- Improve **health and sanitation outcomes**

The mission is implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

### Need for JJM 2.0

Although significant progress has been made, challenges remain:

- **Source sustainability**
- **Water quality issues**
- **Maintenance of water infrastructure**
- **Institutional capacity at local levels**

JJM 2.0 aims to address these issues through **structural reforms and improved governance mechanisms.**

### Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)

An **FHTC** ensures that every rural household receives:

- **Regular supply of potable water**
- Through **pipied water connections directly to the household**

This reduces the burden on **women and children who traditionally fetch water from distant sources.**

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mission Extension:** Jal Jeevan Mission extended **up to December 2028.**
- **JJM 2.0 Framework:** Focus on **structural reforms in rural drinking water supply systems.**
- **Enhanced Outlay:** Increased financial allocation to strengthen implementation.
- **Water Sustainability:** Emphasis on **sustainable water sources and groundwater management.**
- **Infrastructure Maintenance:** Strengthening **operation and maintenance of water supply systems.**
- **Community Participation:** Encourages **local governance institutions and community involvement.**
- **Digital Monitoring:** Use of **technology and data platforms for monitoring water supply systems.**
- **Public Health Benefits:** Safe drinking water helps reduce **water-borne diseases.**

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

### Jal Jeevan Mission (2019):

- Launched by the **Ministry of Jal Shakti**
- Goal: **Har Ghar Jal – tap water to every rural household**

### Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC):

- Household-level **piped drinking water supply**

### Implementation Mechanism:

- Collaboration between **Central Government, State Governments, and Panchayati Raj Institutions**

### Key Focus Areas:

- Water quality monitoring
- Source sustainability
- Community participation
- Infrastructure management

### Related Initiative:

- Atal Bhujal Yojana – groundwater management programme

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**:

1. It aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections to rural households.
2. The mission is implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
3. It focuses exclusively on urban drinking water supply systems.

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. SECOND ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (2025–26) RELEASED



कृषि एवं किसान  
कल्याण मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF  
AGRICULTURE AND  
FARMERS WELFARE

सत्यमेव जयते

- The **Second Advance Estimates** present revised projections of production for major crops such as **rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, and cotton** for the agricultural year **2025–26**.
- These estimates are based on **crop-cutting experiments, satellite data, field reports from states, and weather conditions during the crop season**.
- The estimates help the government evaluate **food security, supply-demand balance, and price stability**, while also guiding **policy decisions related to procurement, storage, and agricultural trade**.
- They are part of a series of progressive estimates released during the year to ensure **accurate assessment of agricultural output**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Agricultural Production Estimates in India

The government releases **four stages of crop production estimates** every year:

1. **First Advance Estimates** – issued before the harvest season
2. **Second Advance Estimates** – based on improved data during crop growth
3. **Third Advance Estimates** – revised estimates closer to harvest completion
4. **Final Estimates** – released after complete data verification

These estimates are prepared by the **Directorate of Economics and Statistics** under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

### Cropping Seasons in India

India has three main cropping seasons:

#### Kharif Crops

- Sown during **June–July (monsoon season)**
- Harvested during **September–October**

Examples: Rice, maize, cotton, groundnut.

#### Rabi Crops

- Sown during **October–December (winter season)**
- Harvested during **March–April**

Examples: Wheat, mustard, barley, gram.

#### Zaid Crops

- Grown between **March and June**
- Examples: Watermelon, cucumber, vegetables.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Production Estimates:** Second Advance Estimates released for **major crops in 2025–26**.
- **Crop Coverage:** Includes **foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, and other key crops**.
- **Data Sources:** Based on **state government reports, crop surveys, satellite data, and weather analysis**.
- **Policy Significance:** Helps guide **procurement, storage planning, and food security strategies**.
- **Market Impact:** Influences **price policies, export–import decisions, and agricultural trade**.
- **Agricultural Planning:** Supports **evidence–based policymaking in the agriculture sector**.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

### Agricultural Year in India:

- Runs from **July to June**

### Four Production Estimates Released:

1. First Advance Estimates
2. Second Advance Estimates
3. Third Advance Estimates
4. Final Estimates

### Major Crop Groups in Estimates:

- Foodgrains (rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses)
- Oilseeds
- Commercial crops (cotton, sugarcane, jute)

### Prepared by:

- Directorate of Economics & Statistics

- Under the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

### Importance:

- Supports **food security planning**
- Helps determine **Minimum Support Price (MSP) procurement strategies**

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **crop production estimates in India**:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture releases multiple estimates of crop production during the agricultural year.
2. Second Advance Estimates are released after the First Advance Estimates but before the final estimates.
3. These estimates help the government plan procurement and food security policies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (c)**

## 4.IICA–DGR CONDUCT FOURTH BATCH OF DIRECTORS' CERTIFICATION IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR DEFENCE

## OFFICERS



- The certification programme focuses on **equipping defence officers with knowledge of corporate governance, regulatory frameworks, boardroom responsibilities, and ethical leadership.**
- It helps transitioning defence personnel **adapt their leadership experience to the corporate sector,** enabling them to serve as **independent directors or board members in companies.**
- The initiative reflects the government's effort to **support the resettlement and professional integration of defence personnel after their service.**
- By promoting structured training in governance practices, the programme also contributes to **strengthening corporate accountability and board-level leadership in Indian companies.**

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA)

Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs is an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Key functions:

- Research and training in **corporate governance and corporate law**
- Capacity building for **directors and corporate professionals**
- Policy advisory related to **corporate regulation**

The institute is located in **Manesar, Haryana.**

### Directorate General Resettlement (DGR)

Directorate General Resettlement operates under the Ministry of Defence.

Objectives:

- Facilitate **resettlement of retired defence personnel**
- Provide **skill development and employment opportunities**
- Support transition from **military to civilian careers**

### Corporate Governance in India

Corporate governance refers to the **system of rules, practices, and processes by which companies are directed and controlled.**

Key elements include:

- **Board oversight**
- **Accountability and transparency**
- **Ethical business practices**
- **Protection of shareholder interests**

Good corporate governance enhances **investor confidence and sustainable business practices**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Training Programme:** Fourth batch of the **Directors' Certification Programme in Corporate Governance** conducted.
- **Organising Institutions:** Programme jointly organised by **IICA and the Directorate General Resettlement**.
- **Target Group: Serving and retired defence officers** transitioning to civilian careers.
- **Skill Development:** Provides training in **corporate law, governance frameworks, and board responsibilities**.
- **Resettlement Support:** Helps defence personnel **secure leadership roles in the corporate sector**.
- **Governance Strengthening:** Encourages **ethical leadership and professional board practices in companies**.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

### Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA):

- Autonomous institution under the **Ministry of Corporate Affairs**
- Located in **Manesar, Haryana**
- Focus areas: **corporate governance, corporate law, and capacity building**

### Directorate General Resettlement (DGR):

- Works under the **Ministry of Defence**

- Supports **rehabilitation and employment of retired defence personnel**

### Corporate Governance:

- Framework for **directing and controlling companies**
- Emphasizes **accountability, transparency, and ethical management**

### Importance:

- Improves **corporate accountability**
- Strengthens **investor trust and financial stability**

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the **Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA)**:

1. It is an autonomous institution functioning under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
2. It focuses on research, training, and capacity building in areas related to corporate governance.
3. It functions under the Ministry of Defence.

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. INTEGRATION OF AI IN NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT



- Artificial Intelligence is being integrated into India's disaster management framework to **enhance prediction, monitoring, and response to natural and man-made disasters**.
- AI-powered systems can analyze **large datasets from satellites, weather models, sensors, and historical disaster records** to improve **early warning mechanisms**.
- Technologies such as **machine learning, drones, remote sensing, and real-time data analytics** are helping authorities make faster and more accurate decisions during emergencies.
- The integration supports India's goal of building a **resilient disaster management system that minimizes loss of life, infrastructure damage, and economic disruption**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### National Disaster Management Framework

India's disaster management system is governed by the Disaster Management Act.

Key institutional mechanisms include:

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
- State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs)

The framework focuses on **preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery**.

### Role of Artificial Intelligence in Disaster Management

AI technologies can assist in several stages of disaster management:

#### Early Warning Systems

- Predict floods, cyclones, landslides, and earthquakes through **data modelling and pattern recognition**.

#### Risk Assessment

- Identify **vulnerable regions and populations** using geospatial analysis.

#### Emergency Response

- AI-enabled drones and robotics assist in **search and rescue operations**.

#### Damage Assessment

- Satellite imagery and machine learning help assess **infrastructure damage and relief requirements**.

## Technological Tools Used

- **Remote sensing satellites**
- **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**
- **Machine learning algorithms**
- **Drones and robotics**
- **Real-time data analytics platforms**

These technologies enable **data-driven disaster governance**.

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## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **AI Integration:** Artificial Intelligence is being integrated into **national disaster management systems**.
- **Improved Forecasting:** AI helps enhance **early warning and predictive modelling** for disasters.
- **Data Analytics:** Large datasets from **satellites, sensors, and weather models** are analysed for decision-making.
- **Rapid Response:** AI-powered tools assist in **search and rescue and emergency operations**.
- **Risk Mapping:** Geospatial technologies identify **high-risk disaster-prone areas**.
- **Institutional Framework:** NDMA and other agencies are exploring **technology-driven disaster management solutions**.
- **Resilience Building:** Supports the goal of **minimizing loss of life and infrastructure damage**.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

## Disaster Management Act, 2005:

- Provides the **legal framework for disaster management in India**

## Key Institutions:

- National Disaster Management Authority
- National Disaster Response Force

## Types of Disasters Covered:

- Natural disasters (floods, cyclones, earthquakes)
- Man-made disasters (industrial accidents, chemical hazards)

## Technologies Used in Disaster Management:

- Remote sensing
- GIS mapping
- Artificial Intelligence
- Drones and robotics

## Importance:

- Enables **data-driven decision making**
- Improves **early warning and emergency preparedness**

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **Artificial Intelligence in disaster management**:

1. Artificial Intelligence can help improve early warning systems by analysing large datasets from weather and satellite sources.

2. AI-based drones and robotics can assist in search and rescue operations during disasters.
3. Artificial Intelligence eliminates the need for institutional disaster management authorities.

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)**