



Daily PIB Summary

11th April 2026

Welcome to PadhAI

Your Partner in Smart UPSC Preparation

You're holding a resource designed to cut through the noise and bring you *only what truly matters* for the exam. At PadhAI, we believe preparation should be clear, focused, and time-efficient — never overwhelming.

At PadhAI, we build everything around one philosophy:

“Learn only what matters.

Learn it the right way.

Learn it at the right time.”

With a rapidly growing community of *2lakh+ aspirants*, PadhAI has become a trusted space for disciplined learning and daily practice.

We bring you:

- Concise Monthly Magazines
- Daily PIB Summaries @ 9 PM
- Daily MCQs + Mains Practice
- High-yield, exam-ready content
- APP features - duel competition, fast mains answer review, daily news article summary, PYQs, MCQs PRACTICE, AI tutor (based on highly yield content From UPSC topper insight, and various trusted websites). Many more feature which will improve your preparation and save your time automatically.

Join our Telegram community and download the PadhAI App to experience structured guidance, supportive peers, and consistent motivation — everything a serious aspirant needs

Welcome to a smarter way of preparing.

Welcome to PadhAI.



[Click here](#) to join to telegram channel

Scan the QR code or just click on it
to download the app

1. CARI BENGALURU ACHIEVES ISO 15189:2022 ACCREDITATION: FIRST CCRAS INSTITUTE TO DO SO



- ISO 15189:2022 accreditation certifies **quality and competence of medical laboratories**.
- It enhances credibility of **Ayurveda-based diagnostic and research facilities**.
- Strengthens integration of **traditional medicine with modern laboratory standards**.
- Promotes **evidence-based validation of AYUSH systems**.
- Improves reliability of **diagnostic services and research outcomes**.
- Reflects India's push for **global recognition of traditional medicine systems**.
- Overall, supports **quality-driven healthcare and scientific standardization**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Central Ayurveda Research Institute (CARI)

- I. Central Ayurveda Research Institute (CARI) is a premier institute under CCRAS.
- II. Focuses on:
 - A. Clinical research
 - B. Drug development
 - C. Diagnostic advancements in Ayurveda

CCRAS

- I. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) is an autonomous body under the **Ministry of Ayush**.
- II. Responsible for:
 - A. Research and development in Ayurveda

ISO 15189:2022

- I. International standard for:
 - A. **Medical laboratory quality and competence**
- II. Covers:
 - A. Technical competence
 - B. Quality management systems

Significance for AYUSH

- I. Enhances:
 - A. Scientific credibility
 - B. Global acceptance
- II. Bridges gap between:
 - A. Traditional knowledge and modern science

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **First Achievement:** CARI Bengaluru becomes the first CCRAS institute with ISO 15189:2022 accreditation.
- **Quality Assurance:** Ensures high standards in laboratory testing and diagnostics.
- **Scientific Validation:** Promotes evidence-based Ayurveda research.
- **Global Recognition:** Enhances international credibility of AYUSH systems.
- **Healthcare Impact:** Improves diagnostic reliability and patient care.
- **Challenges:** Standardization across institutions and capacity building.
- **Way Forward:** Expand accreditation to other AYUSH institutes and strengthen research infrastructure.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **CARI:** Central Ayurveda Research Institute
- **Location:** Bengaluru
- **CCRAS:** Autonomous body under Ministry of Ayush
- **ISO 15189:2022:** Standard for medical laboratory quality
- **Fields Covered:** Biochemistry & Haematology
- **Objective:** Ensure competence and reliability of labs
- **Significance:** Global standardization in AYUSH research

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. ISO 15189:2022 relates to quality and competence of medical laboratories.
2. CCRAS functions under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
3. CARI Bengaluru is the first CCRAS institute to receive ISO 15189:2022 accreditation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

2.IEVP 2026: INDIA SHOWCASES 'FESTIVAL OF DEMOCRACY' TO THE WORLD



- IEVP 2026 invited **election officials and observers from multiple countries.**

- It provided insights into India's **electoral management, technology use, and scale of operations.**
- Highlighted the robustness of **Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and VVPAT systems.**
- Strengthened India's global image as a **vibrant democracy.**
- Promoted **international cooperation in electoral practices and governance.**
- Reinforced trust in India's **institutional integrity and democratic processes.**
- Overall, reflects India's leadership in **democratic governance and electoral management.**

- B. Demonstrations of election processes

India's Electoral System

- I. One of the largest in the world:
 - A. Over **900 million voters**
- II. Uses:
 - A. **Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)**
 - B. **Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)**

Democratic Significance

- I. Elections reflect:
 - A. Political participation
 - B. Representation
- II. India often described as:
 - A. **"World's largest democracy"**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Election Commission of India (ECI)

- I. Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under **Article 324.**
- II. Responsible for:
 - A. Conduct of elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and offices of President & Vice-President

International Election Visitors' Programme (IEVP)

- I. Platform to:
 - A. Showcase India's electoral system
 - B. Share best practices with other democracies
- II. Includes:
 - A. Field visits

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Global Engagement:** Participation of international election observers.
- **Institutional Strength:** Showcases ECI's role in managing elections.
- **Technological Integration:** Use of EVMs and VVPAT systems.
- **Democratic Credibility:** Reinforces India's image as a robust democracy.
- **Knowledge Sharing:** Exchange of global electoral best practices.
- **Challenges:** Managing scale, misinformation, and electoral integrity.
- **Way Forward:** Enhance transparency, adopt new technologies, and strengthen voter awareness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **ECI:** Constitutional body under Article 324
- **IEVP:** International Election Visitors' Programme
- **EVM:** Electronic Voting Machine
- **VVPAT:** Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail
- **Voter Base:** ~900+ million voters
- **Scope:** Elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, President, Vice-President
- **Tagline:** World's largest democracy

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under Article 324.
2. VVPAT allows voters to verify their vote through a paper audit trail.
3. IEVP is conducted to monitor elections only within India without international participation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

3.ADVANCED AGRICULTURE FESTIVAL IN RAISEN: PROMOTING MODERN FARMING PRACTICES IN MADHYA PRADESH



- The festival serves as a platform for **knowledge dissemination on advanced farming techniques.**
- It promotes adoption of **modern technologies, improved seeds, and sustainable practices.**
- Encourages **farmer awareness, skill development, and innovation in agriculture.**
- Facilitates interaction between **farmers, experts, and policymakers.**
- Supports government efforts toward **agricultural productivity and income enhancement.**
- Highlights the role of **extension services and capacity building in rural development.**
- Overall, reflects a push for **technology-driven and sustainable agriculture transformation.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Agricultural Extension Services

- I. Aim to:
 - A. Transfer knowledge from research institutions to farmers
- II. Includes:
 - A. Training programs
 - B. Demonstrations
 - C. Workshops and fairs

Modern Agriculture Practices

- I. Includes:
 - A. Precision farming
 - B. Use of improved seeds and fertilizers
 - C. Mechanization and digital tools

Importance for Madhya Pradesh

- I. A major agricultural state producing:
 - A. Wheat
 - B. Soybean
 - C. Pulses
- II. Needs:
 - A. Technological adoption
 - B. Water management and sustainability

Policy Linkages

- I. Supports initiatives like:
 - A. **Digital Agriculture Mission**
 - B. **PM-Kisan Scheme**
 - C. Agricultural mechanization programs

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Farmer Participation:** Large-scale involvement from across the state.
- **Technology Focus:** Promotion of modern farming techniques.
- **Capacity Building:** Training and awareness for farmers.
- **Productivity Boost:** Aims to enhance yield and efficiency.
- **Policy Integration:** Aligns with national agricultural initiatives.
- **Challenges:** Adoption barriers, cost constraints, and awareness gaps.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen extension services and promote sustainable practices.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Raisen:** District in Madhya Pradesh
- **Extension Services:** Knowledge transfer to farmers
- **Modern Techniques:** Precision farming, mechanization
- **Major Crops (MP):** Wheat, soybean, pulses
- **PM-Kisan:** Income support scheme for farmers
- **Digital Agriculture Mission:** Promotes technology in agriculture
- **Goal:** Increase productivity and farmer income

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Agricultural extension services aim to transfer knowledge to farmers.
2. Precision farming is a traditional method of agriculture.
3. Madhya Pradesh is a major producer of soybean in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

4.KUNO NATIONAL PARK WELCOMES CHEETAH CUBS: LANDMARK SUCCESS IN INDIA'S REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM



- The birth of cubs in the wild signifies **successful adaptation and breeding of cheetahs in India.**
- It validates the effectiveness of **Project Cheetah**, aimed at reintroducing the species.
- Strengthens India's efforts in **wildlife conservation and biodiversity restoration.**

- Demonstrates ecological suitability of **Kuno National Park as a habitat.**
- Enhances prospects for **long-term population sustainability of cheetahs.**
- Positions India as a key player in **global species reintroduction initiatives.**
- Overall, it reflects governance focus on **ecosystem restoration and conservation science.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Project Cheetah

- I. Launched to reintroduce cheetahs in India after extinction in **1952.**
- II. Involves translocation from:
 - A. African countries like Namibia and South Africa
- III. Focus:
 - A. Establish viable cheetah population

Kuno National Park

- I. Kuno National Park located in Madhya Pradesh.
- II. Selected due to:
 - A. Suitable prey base
 - B. Adequate habitat and protection

Cheetah Conservation

- I. Cheetah is the **fastest land animal.**
- II. Listed as:
 - A. Vulnerable (IUCN Red List)
- III. Threats:
 - A. Habitat loss
 - B. Human-wildlife conflict

Reintroduction Concept

- I. Process of:
 - A. Restoring species to areas where they became extinct
- II. Requires:
 - A. Habitat suitability
 - B. Genetic diversity
 - C. Long-term monitoring

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Historic Breeding:** First successful birth of cheetah cubs in the wild in India.
- **Conservation Success:** Validates Project Cheetah efforts.
- **Habitat Suitability:** Kuno proves conducive for cheetah survival.
- **Biodiversity Impact:** Strengthens ecosystem restoration initiatives.
- **Global Significance:** Enhances India's role in wildlife conservation.
- **Challenges:** Mortality risks, genetic diversity, and human-wildlife conflict.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen monitoring, expand habitats, and ensure community participation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Project Cheetah:** Reintroduction initiative launched in India
- **Extinction Year (India):** 1952
- **Kuno National Park:** Located in Madhya Pradesh
- **Scientific Name:** *Acinonyx jubatus*
- **IUCN Status:** Vulnerable
- **Origin of Cheetahs:** Namibia, South Africa
- **Concept:** Species reintroduction

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Cheetahs became extinct in India in 1952.
2. Kuno National Park is located in Gujarat.
3. Project Cheetah involves reintroduction of cheetahs from African countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

5.FROM QUEUES TO QR CODES: INDIA'S DIGITAL PAYMENT REVOLUTION



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम
NATIONAL PAYMENTS CORPORATION OF INDIA

- India has witnessed exponential growth in **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)-based transactions.**
- QR codes have enabled **instant, low-cost, and accessible payments** even for small vendors.
- Strengthens **financial inclusion and digital economy penetration.**

- Reduces dependence on **cash and improves transaction transparency**.
- Enhances **efficiency in service delivery and governance systems**.
- Positions India as a **global leader in fintech innovation**.
- Overall, represents a shift towards an inclusive, **technology-driven economic ecosystem**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

UPI (Unified Payments Interface)

- I. Developed by National Payments Corporation of India.
- II. Enables:
 - A. Instant fund transfer between bank accounts
- III. Features:
 - A. Interoperability
 - B. Real-time payments
 - C. Mobile-based transactions

QR Code Payments

- I. Quick Response (QR) codes allow:
 - A. Scan-and-pay transactions
- II. Widely used by:
 - A. Small merchants
 - B. Street vendors

Digital Payment Ecosystem

- I. Includes:
 - A. Mobile wallets
 - B. Debit/credit cards
 - C. Internet banking
- II. Supported by:
 - A. **Digital India initiative**
 - B. Fintech innovation

Financial Inclusion

- I. Digital payments help:
 - A. Bring unbanked populations into formal system
 - B. Enable Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Technological Shift:** Transition from cash to digital payments.
- **UPI Growth:** Massive increase in real-time transactions.
- **Financial Inclusion:** Access to digital payments for all sections.
- **Economic Transparency:** Reduces black money and enhances traceability.
- **Global Leadership:** India as a fintech innovation hub.
- **Challenges:** Cybersecurity risks and digital literacy gaps.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen security frameworks and expand digital infrastructure.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **UPI:** Real-time payment system developed by NPCI
- **NPCI:** Umbrella organization for retail payments in India
- **QR Code:** Enables scan-based payments
- **DBT:** Direct Benefit Transfer system
- **Digital India:** Flagship initiative for digital transformation
- **Benefit:** Instant, low-cost transactions
- **Concern:** Cybersecurity and fraud risks

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. UPI enables real-time fund transfer between bank accounts.
2. QR codes are used for scan-based digital payments.
3. National Payments Corporation of India is a private foreign entity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)