



Daily PIB Summary

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1. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR'S LEGACY CELEBRATED: FOUNDATION OF MODERN INDIA REITERATED BY LOK SABHA SPEAKER



- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contributions to **constitutionalism, social justice, and democracy** were emphasized.
- Recognized as the **chief architect of the Indian Constitution**.
- His ideas shaped **fundamental rights, equality, and inclusive governance**.
- Advocated for **social reforms, abolition of caste discrimination, and empowerment of marginalized sections**.
- Continues to influence India's **policy framework and democratic ethos**.

- Reinforces the importance of **constitutional values in governance**.
- Overall, highlights Ambedkar's enduring role in **nation-building and social transformation**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- I. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was:
 - A. Chairman of Drafting Committee of Constitution
 - B. Social reformer and economist

Constitutional Contributions

- I. Key provisions influenced:
 - A. Fundamental Rights
 - B. Directive Principles of State Policy
 - C. Safeguards for marginalized communities

Social Justice Vision

- I. Advocated:
 - A. Equality and dignity
 - B. Abolition of untouchability
- II. Instrumental in:
 - A. Article 17 (Abolition of Untouchability)

Institutional Legacy

- I. Strengthened:
 - A. Parliamentary democracy
 - B. Rule of law
- II. Emphasized:
 - A. Constitutional morality

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Nation Builder:** Ambedkar laid the foundation of modern India.
- **Constitution Maker:** Chief architect of Indian Constitution.
- **Social Reformer:** Fought caste discrimination and inequality.
- **Democratic Vision:** Advocated equality and justice.
- **Institutional Impact:** Strengthened democratic institutions.
- **Challenges:** Continuing social inequality and discrimination.
- **Way Forward:** Uphold constitutional values and ensure inclusive development.

2. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes untouchability.
3. Ambedkar opposed the idea of social equality.

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)

2.NAAS BRAINSTORMING ON FERTILIZER ATMANIRBHARTA: ROADMAP FOR SELF-RELIANT AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Ambedkar:** Chairman of Drafting Committee
- **Article 17:** Abolition of Untouchability
- **Fundamental Rights:** Equality, freedom, justice
- **Directive Principles:** Social and economic goals
- **Concept:** Constitutional morality
- **Role:** Social reformer and economist
- **Legacy:** Inclusive governance

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.



- The session aimed to strategize for **self-reliance in fertilizer production and supply**.
- Addressed India's heavy dependence on **imports of urea, DAP, and potash**.
- Emphasized adoption of **sustainable and alternative fertilizers** like bio-fertilizers.
- Highlighted need for **efficient nutrient management and balanced fertilization**.
- Supports agricultural productivity while reducing **fiscal burden of subsidies**.
- Aligns with national priorities of **food security and sustainable agriculture**.
- Overall, reflects policy focus on **resilient agri-input systems and economic self-reliance**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Fertilizer Sector in India

- I. India is one of the largest consumers of fertilizers.
- II. Key types:
 - A. Nitrogen (Urea)
 - B. Phosphatic (DAP)
 - C. Potassic fertilizers

Import Dependence

- I. High reliance on imports for:
 - A. Phosphorus and Potash
- II. Leads to:
 - A. Supply vulnerability
 - B. Price fluctuations

Aatmanirbhar Bharat in Fertilizers

- I. Focus on:

- A. Domestic production
 - B. Alternative nutrient sources
- II. Includes:
 - A. Nano-fertilizers
 - B. Bio-fertilizers

Sustainable Agriculture

- I. Promotes:
 - A. Balanced fertilizer use
 - B. Soil health improvement
- II. Linked to:
 - A. Soil Health Card Scheme

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strategic Focus:** Roadmap for fertilizer self-reliance.
- **Import Reduction:** Decreasing dependence on global markets.
- **Sustainability:** Promotion of eco-friendly fertilizers.
- **Agricultural Impact:** Ensures nutrient security and productivity.
- **Economic Aspect:** Reduces subsidy burden.
- **Challenges:** Raw material availability and technological gaps.
- **Way Forward:** Invest in R&D, promote alternatives, and ensure efficient distribution.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NAAS:** National Academy of Agricultural Sciences
- **Key Fertilizers:** Urea, DAP, Potash
- **Issue:** High import dependence
- **Alternatives:** Bio-fertilizers, nano-fertilizers

- **Scheme:** Soil Health Card
- **Goal:** Nutrient security
- **Concept:** Aatmanirbhar Bharat

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. India is heavily dependent on imports for potash fertilizers.
2. Bio-fertilizers are considered environmentally sustainable alternatives.
3. Urea is a phosphatic fertilizer.

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.DR JITENDRA SINGH STRESSES STRONG CLINICAL FOUNDATION IN MEDICAL EDUCATION DESPITE AI ADVANCEMENTS



- Emphasized that **AI cannot replace fundamental clinical skills and human judgment** in medicine.
- Called for strengthening **clinical training, patient interaction, and diagnostic abilities**.
- AI should act as a **support tool rather than a substitute for doctors**.
- Ensures maintenance of **quality, ethics, and patient-centric care**.
- Aligns with evolving medical education under **technology integration**.
- Highlights importance of **human touch in healthcare delivery**.
- Overall, it reflects the need for **balanced integration of AI with traditional medical training**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Medical Education in India

- I. Governed by:
 - A. National Medical Commission
- II. Focus areas:
 - A. Clinical training
 - B. Ethical practice
 - C. Patient care

Role of AI in Healthcare

- I. Applications include:
 - A. Diagnosis support
 - B. Imaging analysis
 - C. Predictive analytics
- II. Benefits:
 - A. Efficiency
 - B. Accuracy
- III. Limitations:
 - A. Lack of human judgment and empathy

Clinical Foundation

- I. Core components:
 - A. Patient examination
 - B. Case history analysis
 - C. Clinical reasoning

Policy Context

- I. Integration of AI aligned with:
 - A. Digital health initiatives
 - B. Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Human-Centric Care:** Clinical skills remain fundamental.
- **AI as Support:** Technology complements, not replaces doctors.
- **Education Reform:** Strengthen clinical training.
- **Healthcare Quality:** Ensures ethical and patient-focused care.
- **Technological Balance:** Integrate AI without compromising fundamentals.
- **Challenges:** Over-reliance on AI and skill dilution.
- **Way Forward:** Blend AI education with strong clinical exposure.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NMC:** Regulates medical education in India
- **AI in Healthcare:** Diagnostic and predictive tools
- **Clinical Skills:** Examination and patient interaction
- **ABDM:** Digital health ecosystem
- **Concern:** Overdependence on AI
- **Goal:** Balanced medical training
- **Focus:** Human judgment and ethics

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Artificial Intelligence can completely replace clinical judgment in healthcare.
2. The National Medical Commission regulates medical education in India.

3. Clinical foundation includes patient examination and diagnostic reasoning.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

4.MISSION POSHAN 2.0: STRENGTHENING INDIA'S NUTRITION ECOSYSTEM FOR HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT



- Mission Poshan 2.0 integrates various nutrition schemes into a **comprehensive nutrition support programme.**

- Targets reduction of **malnutrition, stunting, wasting, and anaemia.**
- Focuses on the first **1000 days of life** for improved child development outcomes.
- Strengthens **Anganwadi services and supplementary nutrition delivery.**
- Promotes **behavioural change and community participation.**
- Uses digital tools for **real-time monitoring and transparency.**
- Overall, it enhances India's progress towards **nutrition security and human capital development.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Mission Poshan 2.0

- I. Mission Poshan 2.0 launched by Government of India.
- II. Integrates:
 - A. **ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services)**
 - B. **POSHAN Abhiyaan**
- III. Focus on:
 - A. Nutrition support and service delivery

Target Beneficiaries

- Pregnant women
- Lactating mothers
- Children (0–6 years)
- Adolescent girls

Anganwadi System

- I. Backbone of nutrition delivery:
 - A. Supplementary nutrition
 - B. Health check-ups

C. Early childhood care

- **Goal:** Nutrition security

Nutrition Challenges in India

- I. High prevalence of:
 - A. Stunting
 - B. Wasting
 - C. Anaemia
- II. Linked to:
 - A. Poverty, sanitation, and awareness

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Integrated Approach:** Convergence of multiple nutrition schemes.
- **Targeted Intervention:** Focus on women and children.
- **Service Delivery:** Strengthening Anganwadi centres.
- **Technology Use:** Real-time monitoring systems.
- **Behavioural Change:** Community awareness and participation.
- **Challenges:** Implementation gaps and regional disparities.
- **Way Forward:** Improve infrastructure, awareness, and inter-sectoral coordination.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Mission Poshan 2.0:** Integrated nutrition programme
- **Ministry:** Women and Child Development
- **Components:** ICDS + POSHAN Abhiyaan
- **Focus:** First 1000 days
- **Delivery:** Anganwadi centres
- **Issues:** Stunting, wasting, anaemia

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Mission Poshan 2.0 integrates ICDS and POSHAN Abhiyaan.
2. The scheme focuses only on elderly population.
3. Anganwadi centres play a key role in delivering nutrition services.

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.INDIA PHARMA 2026 CONCLUDES:
PUSH FOR FUNDING,
INFRASTRUCTURE & SPEED TO
BOOST PHARMA INNOVATION**



- Stakeholders called for increased **investment in pharmaceutical R&D and innovation**.
- Highlighted need for **world-class infrastructure and research ecosystems**.
- Emphasized faster **regulatory approvals to accelerate drug development**.
- Focus on strengthening India's position as a **global pharmaceutical hub**.
- Addressed challenges in **supply chains, APIs, and technology adoption**.
- Encouraged public-private partnerships for **innovation-driven growth**.
- Overall, reflects a strategic push towards **self-reliance and global competitiveness in the pharma sector**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India's Pharmaceutical Sector

- I. India is:
 - A. One of the largest producers of **generic medicines globally**
- II. Known as:
 - A. "Pharmacy of the World"

Key Challenges

- I. Dependence on imports for:
 - A. Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)
- II. Issues:
 - A. Infrastructure gaps
 - B. Regulatory delays

Policy Initiatives

- I. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Pharmaceuticals**
- II. Promotion of:
 - A. Bulk drug parks
 - B. R&D investments

Innovation Ecosystem

- I. Requires:
 - A. Funding
 - B. Skilled workforce
 - C. Regulatory efficiency

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Funding Push:** Need for increased R&D investment.
- **Infrastructure:** Development of advanced research facilities.
- **Regulatory Reform:** Faster approvals for drug development.
- **Global Positioning:** Strengthen India's pharma leadership.
- **Supply Chain:** Reduce dependence on imported APIs.
- **Challenges:** Cost, compliance, and innovation gaps.
- **Way Forward:** Promote PPPs and strengthen domestic capabilities.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **India Pharma 2026:** Sectoral conference
- **Department:** Pharmaceuticals
- **PLI Scheme:** Incentivizes domestic manufacturing

- **APIs:** Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients
- **India's Status:** Major generic drug producer
- **Goal:** Self-reliance in pharma
- **Focus:** Innovation and infrastructure

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. India is one of the largest producers of generic medicines globally.
2. Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) are the inactive components of drugs.
3. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme aims to boost domestic manufacturing.

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)