



Daily PIB Summary

14 Aug, 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 5 lakh+ 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.

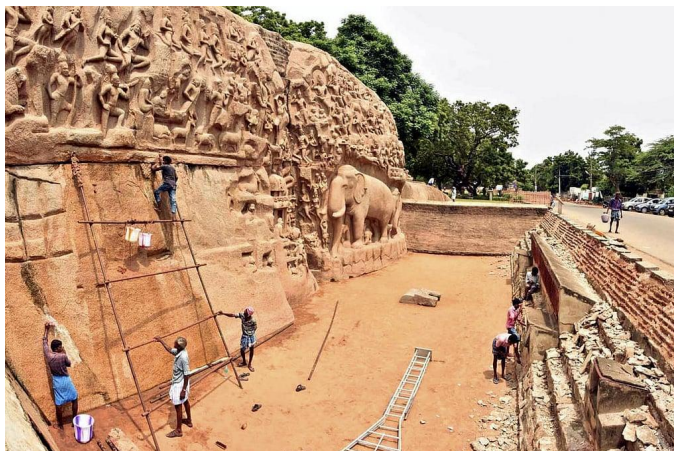
Welcome to PadhAI.



[Click here](#) to join our Telegram channel

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

1. REVITALISING INDIA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE



- India is strengthening heritage conservation through **monument restoration, digitisation, cultural mapping, museums, tourism infrastructure and preservation of traditional arts.**
- The approach seeks to combine **development with heritage conservation.**
- Cultural heritage is being linked with **tourism, livelihoods, local economies and India's soft power.**

KEY INITIATIVES

Archaeological Heritage

- The **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** is responsible for the conservation of centrally protected monuments and archaeological sites.
- Conservation involves structural preservation, restoration and improvement of visitor facilities.

Digitisation of Heritage

- Digitisation helps document manuscripts, monuments, antiquities and other cultural assets.
- It improves **preservation, accessibility and research.**

Cultural Mapping

- National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM)** seeks to document India's diverse cultural resources and traditions.
- It helps identify and preserve local **art forms, crafts, traditions and cultural practices.**

Tourism as a Heritage Tool

- Schemes such as **Swadesh Darshan** and **PRASHAD** integrate tourism infrastructure with heritage and pilgrimage destinations.
- This can generate employment while supporting conservation and local livelihoods.

Intangible Cultural Heritage

Focus includes preservation of:

- Traditional music and dance.
- Folk traditions.
- Handicrafts and handlooms.
- Languages and oral traditions.
- Traditional knowledge and practices.

SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural

- Preserves India's **civilisational continuity and cultural diversity.**
- Helps transmit traditions to future generations.

Economic

- I. Heritage tourism creates opportunities for:
 - A. Artisans.
 - B. Local businesses.
 - C. Guides.
 - D. Hospitality sector.
 - E. Cultural entrepreneurs.

Diplomatic

- Cultural heritage strengthens India's **soft power and cultural diplomacy.**

Social

- Revitalising local traditions can strengthen community identity and provide livelihoods to traditional practitioners.

CHALLENGES

- Urbanisation and infrastructure expansion.
- Climate change and natural deterioration.
- Encroachment around heritage sites.
- Declining transmission of traditional skills.
- Commercialisation that may dilute cultural authenticity.
- Limited documentation of lesser-known traditions.

WAY FORWARD



- Combine **conservation with sustainable tourism**.
- Digitise vulnerable cultural resources.
- Support artisans through skill development, finance and market access.
- Encourage community participation in heritage conservation.
- Protect both **tangible and intangible heritage**.
- Use technology such as 3D documentation, GIS and digital archives.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Tangible vs Intangible Heritage

Tangible

→ Monuments, archaeological sites, sculptures, manuscripts, buildings.

Intangible

→ Music, dance, festivals, rituals, traditional knowledge, crafts and oral traditions.

Important Institutions

- **ASI** → Archaeological and built heritage.
- **Ministry of Culture** → National cultural policy and programmes.
- **National Mission on Cultural Mapping** → Documentation and mapping of cultural resources.
- **UNESCO** → International framework for World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Core Theme

Heritage conservation + digitisation + tourism + livelihoods + cultural diplomacy

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Cultural heritage includes both tangible and intangible elements.
2. Heritage conservation can contribute to local employment and tourism.
3. Digitisation can help preserve and provide wider access to cultural resources.

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. INDIA'S SERVICES SECTOR: REGULATORY REGIME IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICES



- Services are a major pillar of India's growth, employment and exports.
- The report examines regulatory frameworks affecting **professional services**, with an emphasis on improving **ease of doing business, competition and global competitiveness**.
- NITI Aayog's Services Division is developing a comprehensive strategy for the sector under **Viksit Bharat @ 2047**.
- The broader objective is to position Indian services as a stronger driver of **economic growth, employment and exports**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Why Professional Services Matter

Professional services include knowledge-intensive activities such as:

- Legal services
- Accounting and auditing
- Architecture
- Engineering
- Consulting
- Healthcare and other specialised services

These sectors are increasingly important in a **knowledge-based economy**.

NITI Aayog's Services Division

- Established in **2024**.
- Works on economy-wide and sector-specific analysis covering **GVA, employment, exports, productivity and FDI**.
- It also examines domestic regulations and benchmarks them against international standards.

KEY ISSUES HIGHLIGHTED

Regulatory Barriers

- Complex or restrictive regulations can increase compliance costs.
- Differences in professional regulations can affect competition and market access.

Ease of Doing Business

- Simplifying procedures can improve productivity and encourage investment.
- Transparent regulatory frameworks can reduce uncertainty for service providers.

Global Competitiveness

- Regulatory reforms can help Indian professional-service firms compete internationally.
- Greater integration with global markets can expand India's **services exports**.

Employment

- Professional services are human-capital intensive.
- A more competitive services ecosystem can generate opportunities for **skilled employment**.

SIGNIFICANCE

Economic Growth

A stronger services sector can contribute to:

- Higher value addition.
- Export growth.
- Productivity improvements.
- FDI.

Services Exports

- India already has significant strengths in areas such as **IT and business services**.

- Improving the regulatory environment can help diversify exports into other high-value professional services.

Viksit Bharat @ 2047

- NITI Aayog views services as a core component of India's long-term development strategy.
- The **High-Powered Education to Employment & Enterprise Standing Committee** was also created to recommend measures for making services a core driver of Viksit Bharat.

CHALLENGES

- Fragmented regulation across different professions.
- Balancing professional standards with competition.
- Restrictions affecting cross-border service delivery.
- Skill gaps in emerging professional fields.
- Need to maintain consumer protection while reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens.

WAY FORWARD

- Simplify and rationalise professional regulations.
- Benchmark Indian regulations against international best practices.
- Improve mutual recognition of professional qualifications.
- Encourage digital delivery of professional services.
- Strengthen skill development and industry-academia linkages.
- Promote Indian professional services in global markets.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

NITI Aayog – Services Division

Focus:

GVA + Employment + Exports + Productivity + FDI + Regulation

Services Thematic Series

Earlier reports examined:

- **GVA trends and State-level dynamics**
- **Employment trends and State-level dynamics**

The latest report adds the **regulatory dimension of professional services**.

Remember

**Better regulation → Lower compliance burden →
Higher competitiveness → More investment & exports
→ Employment**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. NITI Aayog's Services Division examines India's services sector from the perspectives of output, employment, exports, productivity and FDI.
2. Professional-services regulation can influence India's international competitiveness in services.
3. The services sector is relevant only for India's domestic economy and has little significance for exports.

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. PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY 2026



- **14 August** is observed as **Partition Horrors Remembrance Day / Vibhajan Vibhishika Smriti Diwas**.
- It commemorates the suffering, displacement and loss of life associated with the Partition of 1947.
- The remembrance seeks to preserve historical memory and promote **peace, unity and social harmony**.

- Partition resulted in massive displacement, communal violence and disruption across **Punjab and Bengal**.

BACKGROUND

Partition of 1947

- British India was divided into **India and Pakistan** in August 1947.
- The process triggered large-scale movement of populations across the newly created borders.
- Punjab and Bengal experienced particularly severe violence and displacement.
- The human consequences included **loss of life, destruction of homes, separation of families and long-term trauma**.

Partition Horrors Remembrance Day

- **Declared by:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- **Observed:** **14 August every year**.
- **Purpose:** To remember the suffering and sacrifices of people affected by Partition and ensure that the tragedy remains part of public memory.

KEY THEMES

Mass Migration

- Millions were uprooted from their ancestral homes.
- Refugee movements occurred in both directions across the India–Pakistan boundary.

Humanitarian Crisis

- Violence, displacement, loss of property and family separation created a massive humanitarian challenge.
- Refugee rehabilitation became a major task for the newly independent governments.

Historical Memory

- Exhibitions, seminars, documentaries and oral histories help preserve the experiences of survivors and affected families.

Message of Unity

- Remembrance is intended not merely as historical reflection but also as a reminder of the dangers of **communal hatred and social division**.

SIGNIFICANCE FOR INDIA



- Highlights the importance of **communal harmony and national unity**.
- Helps younger generations understand the human consequences of political and communal conflict.
- Preserves the memories of refugees and survivors.
- Strengthens India's commitment to **peace, pluralism and social cohesion**.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Partition Horrors Remembrance Day

→ **14 August**

→ **Vibhajan Vibhishika Smriti Diwas**

→ Remembers **Partition victims and survivors**

→ Declared in **2021**

→ Focus: **Memory + Awareness + Unity + Communal Harmony**

Important regions: Punjab and Bengal.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Partition Horrors Remembrance Day is observed on 14 August.
2. It commemorates the suffering and sacrifices associated with the Partition of 1947.
3. Punjab and Bengal were among the regions severely affected by Partition-related violence and displacement.

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)

4. NCH CLARIFIES REGULATORY POSITION ON CROSS-PRACTICE BY HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS



- Homoeopathic practitioners cannot automatically practise **modern medicine or other systems of medicine** merely because they are registered under homoeopathy.
- The clarification reinforces **system-specific professional qualifications, registration and scope of practice**.
- It aims to protect patients from unqualified or unauthorised medical practice and maintain clear professional standards.

BACKGROUND

National Commission for Homoeopathy

- The NCH is the statutory regulatory body for **homoeopathy education and practice in India**.
- It was established under the **National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020**.
- It replaced the **Central Council of Homoeopathy**.

What is Cross-Practice?

- Cross-practice refers to a practitioner trained and registered in one system of medicine practising another system **without the required qualification/authorisation**.

Example:

A homoeopathic practitioner prescribing modern/allopathic medicines solely on the basis of a homoeopathic qualification.

KEY REGULATORY PRINCIPLES

System-Specific Practice

- Registration in homoeopathy authorises practice within the **recognised scope of homoeopathy**.
- It does not by itself confer qualification to practise another medical system.

Patient Safety

- Different systems of medicine have different:
 - A. Educational requirements.
 - B. Clinical training.
 - C. Regulatory standards.
 - D. Professional responsibilities.

Professional Accountability

- Practitioners must comply with the applicable **NCH regulations and professional conduct requirements**.

SIGNIFICANCE

Healthcare Quality

- Helps ensure that patients receive treatment from practitioners with the appropriate training.

Regulatory Clarity

- Establishes clearer boundaries between different systems of medicine.

Patient Protection

- Reduces the risk of inappropriate prescribing and treatment by persons lacking the required qualification.

AYUSH Governance

- Strengthens professional regulation within the **AYUSH ecosystem**.

CHALLENGES

- Public confusion regarding the scope of different medical systems.

- Enforcement of professional-practice boundaries.
- Need for greater awareness among practitioners and patients.
- Coordination between different medical regulators.

WAY FORWARD

- Clearly communicate the permitted scope of practice.
- Strengthen registration and compliance mechanisms.
- Improve coordination among medical and AYUSH regulators.
- Increase public awareness about practitioners' qualifications and registration.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

NCH → National Commission for Homoeopathy
Established under → National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020

Replaced → Central Council of Homoeopathy

Core functions →

- Regulation of homoeopathic education
- Professional standards
- Registration
- Ethical/professional conduct

Core Concept

Qualification + Registration + Permitted Scope of Practice = Lawful professional practice

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The National Commission for Homoeopathy is a statutory regulatory body.
2. Registration to practise homoeopathy automatically authorises a practitioner to practise modern medicine.
3. Regulation of professional scope is relevant to patient safety.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

5. ELECTRONICS HARDWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS (EHTPs)



- EHTPs provide a framework for promoting **electronics hardware manufacturing and exports**.
- They support export-oriented units with facilities and policy incentives.
- EHTPs contribute to India's goals of **electronics manufacturing, export growth, employment and global value-chain integration**.

WHAT ARE EHTPs?

- **Electronics Hardware Technology Parks** are designated areas/frameworks intended to facilitate **export-oriented production of electronics hardware**.
- They enable units to access infrastructure and certain trade-related benefits under the applicable policy framework.
- EHTPs are part of India's broader effort to develop a globally competitive electronics manufacturing base.

KEY FEATURES

Export Orientation

- Units are encouraged to produce electronics hardware for **international markets**.
- Helps increase India's electronics exports.

Manufacturing Ecosystem

EHTPs can support activities related to:

- Electronic components.
- Electronic hardware.
- Assembly and manufacturing.
- Testing and related services.

Policy Support

- Export-oriented units may receive benefits under the applicable **Foreign Trade Policy and customs framework**.
- This can reduce transaction costs and facilitate import of inputs/capital goods required for export production.

Employment & Skills

- Expansion of electronics manufacturing creates demand for:
 - Engineers.
 - Technicians.
 - Assembly workers.
 - Quality-control professionals.

SIGNIFICANCE

Electronics Exports

- Supports India's objective of becoming a major global electronics manufacturing and export hub.

Global Value Chains

- Helps Indian firms integrate into international electronics supply chains.

Import Substitution

- Greater domestic production of components and hardware can reduce dependence on imported electronics.

Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Supports domestic manufacturing capacity while maintaining an export-oriented approach.

Strategic Importance

- A strong electronics ecosystem is important for **semiconductors, telecommunications, defence electronics and digital infrastructure**.

EHTP vs SEZ — PRELIMS ANGLE

- **EHTP**: Specifically associated with **electronics hardware technology and export-oriented production**.
- **SEZ**: A broader policy framework covering multiple sectors and activities.

CHALLENGES

- Dependence on imported components and critical inputs.
- High logistics and power costs.



- Need for skilled workforce.
- Rapid technological obsolescence.
- Strong competition from established Asian electronics manufacturing hubs.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen domestic component manufacturing.
- Improve logistics and testing infrastructure.
- Integrate EHTPs with **semiconductor and electronics clusters**.
- Promote R&D and design capabilities.
- Facilitate greater participation of MSMEs in electronics value chains.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **EHTP = Electronics Hardware Technology Park**
- **Core objective → Export-oriented electronics hardware manufacturing**
- **Key outcomes → Manufacturing + Exports + Employment + GVC integration + Electronics ecosystem**

Remember

- India's electronics strategy increasingly combines:
- **EHTPs + Electronics Manufacturing Clusters + Semiconductor ecosystem + PLI → Global electronics manufacturing hub**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs)**:

1. They are associated with export-oriented electronics hardware manufacturing.
2. They can contribute to India's integration into global electronics value chains.
3. Their primary purpose is exclusively to promote agricultural exports.

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)