



Daily PIB Summary

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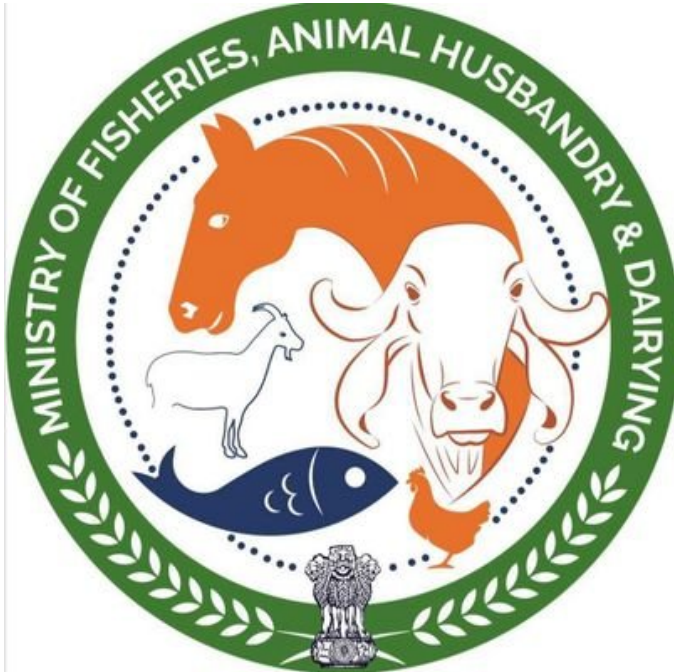
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1. FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COLD WATER FISHERIES TO BE HELD IN SRINAGAR



- The upcoming **National Conference on Cold Water Fisheries** will bring together **scientists, policymakers, fisheries experts, and industry stakeholders** to deliberate on the development of this specialized sector.
- Cold water fisheries primarily involve species such as **trout and other fish adapted to low-temperature aquatic ecosystems** found in mountainous regions.
- The conference aims to promote **sustainable aquaculture practices, research collaboration, and value chain development** in cold water fisheries.
- Strengthening this sector can enhance **livelihood opportunities for communities in Himalayan states,**

while also improving **nutritional security and regional economic development.**

- The initiative aligns with broader efforts to promote **blue economy and sustainable fisheries management in India.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Cold Water Fisheries

Cold water fisheries refer to **fish species and aquaculture systems that thrive in low-temperature freshwater ecosystems,** usually found in **mountainous and high-altitude regions.**

Key characteristics:

- Water temperatures generally **below 20°C**
- Located in **Himalayan rivers, streams, and lakes**
- Require **specialized hatcheries and breeding techniques**

Common species include:

- **Rainbow Trout**
- **Brown Trout**

Geographical Distribution in India

Cold water fisheries are mainly found in:

- **Jammu & Kashmir**
- **Himachal Pradesh**
- **Uttarakhand**
- **Arunachal Pradesh**
- **Sikkim**

These regions possess **cold streams, rivers, and high-altitude lakes** suitable for such aquaculture.

Institutional Framework

Development of cold water fisheries involves collaboration between:

- Department of Fisheries
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- State fisheries departments and research institutions.

Research institutions under ICAR support **breeding technologies, hatchery development, and scientific management of fish resources.**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **First-of-its-Kind Event:** National conference dedicated to **cold water fisheries development.**
- **Organising Authority:** Conducted by the **Department of Fisheries, Government of India.**
- **Location:** Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Sector Focus:** Development of **trout farming and cold water aquaculture.**
- **Stakeholder Participation:** Scientists, policymakers, industry experts, and farmers.
- **Regional Development:** Enhances **livelihood opportunities in Himalayan states.**
- **Sustainability Focus:** Promotes **scientific aquaculture and ecosystem conservation.**

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Cold Water Fisheries

- Aquaculture practiced in **low-temperature freshwater ecosystems**

Common Cold Water Fish Species

- **Rainbow Trout**
- **Brown Trout**

Major Regions in India

- **Jammu & Kashmir**
- **Himachal Pradesh**
- **Uttarakhand**
- **Arunachal Pradesh**
- **Sikkim**

Key Institution

- Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Importance

- Supports **livelihoods in hill regions**
- Enhances **nutritional security and rural income**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **cold water fisheries in India:**

1. Cold water fisheries are primarily practiced in high-altitude regions with low water temperatures.
2. Rainbow trout is a commonly cultured species in cold water fisheries.

3. Cold water fisheries are mainly concentrated in India's coastal regions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

2. GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO PEACE, STABILITY AND DIALOGUE IN LADAKH



- The Government emphasized its commitment to **peaceful governance and dialogue-based engagement in Ladakh**.
- Maintaining **law and order, stability, and mutual trust** is considered essential to facilitate **constructive discussions with local stakeholders and community representatives**.
- The approach includes **administrative reforms, development initiatives, and continuous engagement with local communities**.

- Ensuring stability in Ladakh is strategically significant due to its **sensitive geographical location and socio-cultural diversity**.
- The government's efforts aim to balance **regional development, democratic participation, and national security considerations**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Ladakh as a Union Territory

Ladakh became a **Union Territory without legislature in 2019** following the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

Key features:

- Administered by a **Lieutenant Governor**
- Directly governed by the **Central Government**

The UT includes two main districts:

- **Leh**
- **Kargil**

Local Governance Structure

Local administration in Ladakh involves:

- **Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC)** in Leh and Kargil
- District-level governance institutions
- Community organisations and civil society groups

These institutions play an important role in **local development planning and grassroots governance**.

Strategic Importance of Ladakh

Ladakh holds significant importance due to:

- **High-altitude Himalayan geography**
- Proximity to **international borders**
- Rich **cultural and ecological heritage**

Stability in the region is vital for **national security and socio-economic development**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Government Commitment:** Focus on **peace, stability, and mutual trust in Ladakh**.
- **Dialogue Approach:** Encouragement of **constructive engagement with stakeholders**.
- **Administrative Context:** Ladakh functions as a **Union Territory under central administration**.
- **Local Governance:** Role of **Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils**.
- **Strategic Importance:** Region has **geopolitical and national security significance**.
- **Development Focus:** Emphasis on **inclusive development and community participation**.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Union Territory Status

- Ladakh created under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019

Administrative Structure

- Governed by a **Lieutenant Governor**
- No legislative assembly

Local Institutions

- **Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (Leh)**
- **Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (Kargil)**

Strategic Significance

- High-altitude region bordering **China and Pakistan**
- Important for **national security and Himalayan ecology**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding Ladakh:

1. Ladakh became a Union Territory following the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.
2. Ladakh has a legislative assembly similar to Delhi and Puducherry.
3. Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils function at the district level.

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)

3.REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON TELE-LAW PROGRAMME UNDER DISHA SCHEME HELD IN CHENNAI



- The workshop focused on improving the implementation of the **Tele-Law Programme**, which provides **legal advice to citizens through digital platforms and Common Service Centres (CSCs)**.
- Tele-Law aims to bridge the **gap between legal institutions and rural or remote populations** by enabling access to lawyers via **video conferencing and digital communication**.
- Officials, legal experts, and stakeholders discussed **best practices, challenges, and strategies to expand legal service outreach**.
- The initiative promotes **access to justice, legal awareness, and inclusive governance**, particularly for **marginalized and rural communities**.
- Strengthening Tele-Law contributes to **digital governance and equitable**

legal empowerment across the country.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Tele-Law Programme

The **Tele-Law Programme** was launched by the Department of Justice.

It enables citizens to obtain **legal advice from panel lawyers through video conferencing at Common Service Centres**.

Key objectives:

- Improve **access to legal services**
- Support **legal awareness and empowerment**
- Assist **economically weaker and marginalized section**

DISHA Scheme

The **DISHA Scheme** stands for **Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice**.

It integrates multiple legal empowerment initiatives such as:

- **Tele-Law Programme**
- **Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services)**
- **Legal literacy and awareness programs**

The scheme aims to **strengthen justice delivery through digital tools and institutional collaboration**.

Common Service Centres (CSCs)

Common Service Centres serve as **digital access points in rural and remote areas**.

They provide services such as:

- **e-Governance services**
- **Digital payments**
- **Legal consultations through Tele-Law**

CSCs play a crucial role in **bridging the digital divide and improving public service delivery**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Regional Workshop on the **Tele-Law Programme**.
- **Location:** Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
- **Implementing Authority:** Department of Justice.
- **Scheme:** Conducted under the **DISHA Scheme**.
- **Digital Legal Access:** Provides **legal advice via video conferencing at CSCs**.
- **Target Beneficiaries:** Rural citizens, marginalized communities, and economically weaker sections.
- **Governance Impact:** Enhances **access to justice through digital governance tools**.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

DISHA Scheme

- **Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice**
- Implemented by the **Department of Justice**

Tele-Law Programme

- Legal advice delivered through **Common Service Centres (CSCs)**
- Uses **video conferencing and digital platforms**

Common Service Centres (CSCs)

- Part of the **Digital India initiative**
- Provide **digital services in rural areas**

Other Justice Initiatives

- **Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services Programme)**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the **Tele-Law Programme**:

1. It provides legal advice to citizens through digital platforms at Common Service Centres.
2. The programme is implemented by the Department of Justice.
3. It primarily focuses on providing legal services only in urban areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

4. GRAMODYOG VIKAS YOJANA: KVIC'S INITIATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES



कामये दुखतापानाम्।
प्राणिनाम् अर्तिनाशनम्॥



- The **Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY)** focuses on strengthening the **Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector** by improving **production capacity, technology adoption, and market access**.
- It supports artisans and rural entrepreneurs through **modern equipment, skill development, and infrastructure assistance**.
- The scheme seeks to enhance **employment generation in rural areas** while preserving **traditional crafts and local industries**.
- Promotion of village industries contributes to **inclusive economic growth, rural development, and self-reliance**.
- The initiative also aligns with broader national goals such as **Atmanirbhar Bharat and rural entrepreneurship development**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a **statutory body established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956**.

It functions under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Key functions:

- Promotion of **Khadi and village industries**
- **Skill development and training for artisans**
- **Financial assistance and infrastructure support**
- Marketing and promotion of **Khadi products**

Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY)

The **Gramodyog Vikas Yojana** is an umbrella scheme covering several initiatives to support the **village industries sector**.

Key objectives:

- **Modernization of production units**
- **Capacity building of artisans**
- **Promotion of rural enterprises**
- **Improvement in product quality and competitiveness**

The scheme aims to create **sustainable livelihood opportunities in rural areas**.

Importance of Khadi and Village Industries

The KVI sector plays a crucial role in:

- **Employment generation in rural areas**
- **Promotion of traditional crafts**
- **Balanced regional development**
- **Support to micro and small enterprises**

It also contributes to **sustainable and eco-friendly production practices**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Implementing Agency: KVIC** under the Ministry of MSME.
- **Scheme: Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY).**
- **Sector Focus: Development of Khadi and Village Industries.**
- **Technology Upgradation:** Provision of **modern tools and equipment.**
- **Skill Development:** Training programs for **artisans and entrepreneurs.**
- **Rural Employment:** Supports **livelihood opportunities in rural areas.**
- **Cultural Preservation:** Promotes **traditional crafts and indigenous industries.**

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Khadi

- Hand-spun and handwoven cloth traditionally produced using a **charkha (spinning wheel).**

KVIC

- Khadi and Village Industries Commission

- Statutory body under the **Ministry of MSME**

KVIC Act

- **Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956**

Village Industries

Examples include:

- **Pottery**
- **Beekeeping**
- **Handmade paper**
- **Agro-based rural industries**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the **Khadi and Village Industries sector in India:**

1. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a statutory body under the Ministry of MSME.
2. Gramodyog Vikas Yojana aims to promote modernization and development of village industries.
3. Khadi fabric is traditionally produced using power looms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

5. INTER-MINISTERIAL BRIEFING HELD ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST ASIA



विदेश मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

सत्यमेव जयते

- The inter-ministerial briefing focused on evaluating **recent political, security, and economic developments in the West Asia region.**
- Officials from various ministries discussed **potential implications for India's strategic, economic, and diaspora interests.**
- West Asia remains critical for India due to its **energy supplies, trade linkages, and presence of a large Indian diaspora.**
- The consultation helps ensure **coordinated policy planning, diplomatic engagement, and contingency preparedness.**
- Such discussions highlight the importance of **whole-of-government approaches in addressing evolving geopolitical developments.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

West Asia (Middle East)

West Asia refers to a geopolitically significant region connecting **Asia, Europe, and Africa.**

Major countries include:

- Saudi Arabia
- Iran
- Israel
- United Arab Emirates
- Qatar

The region is strategically important due to **energy resources, maritime routes, and geopolitical dynamics.**

Importance of West Asia for India

West Asia holds significant importance for India in several areas:

Energy Security

- A large share of India's **crude oil and natural gas imports** comes from this region.

Indian Diaspora

- Millions of Indian workers reside in countries such as United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

Trade and Connectivity

- West Asia is a **key partner for trade, investment, and maritime connectivity.**

Inter-Ministerial Coordination

Inter-ministerial consultations involve coordination between multiple government departments, including:

- Ministry of External Affairs
- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry

This ensures **coherent policy responses to international developments**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Government Consultation:** Inter-ministerial briefing held on **recent developments in West Asia**.
- **Coordinating Ministry:** Led by the **Ministry of External Affairs**.
- **Policy Objective:** Assess **strategic, economic, and security implications** for India.
- **Energy Linkages:** Region critical for **India's oil and gas imports**.
- **Diaspora Factor:** Large **Indian community in West Asian countries**.
- **Strategic Coordination:** Involves multiple ministries to ensure **integrated foreign policy response**.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

West Asia

- Geopolitical region often referred to as the **Middle East**.

Importance for India

- **Energy imports**
- **Indian diaspora**
- **Trade and connectivity**

Key Indian Ministry

- Ministry of External Affairs

Strategic Significance

- Contains major **global energy reserves**
- Important **maritime trade routes**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **West Asia and India's strategic interests**:

1. West Asia is a major source of crude oil imports for India.
2. A large Indian diaspora resides in several West Asian countries.
3. The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for coordinating India's foreign policy responses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)