



Daily PIB Summary

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1. INDIAN PHARMA: AIMING FOR THE WORLD'S TOP FIVE



- India is already a major global pharmaceutical manufacturing and export hub.
- The next phase requires greater focus on **R&D, innovation, complex generics, biosimilars, medical technologies and new drug development**.
- The Government is seeking stronger industry–research collaboration and a more competitive pharmaceutical ecosystem.
- The objective aligns with **Atmanirbhar Bharat** and the broader goal of making India a global manufacturing and innovation hub.

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- I. **Research & Development**
 - A. Increase investment in drug discovery and advanced pharmaceutical research.
 - B. Strengthen collaboration between pharma companies, universities and research institutions.
- II. **Complex & High-Value Products**
 - A. Expand beyond conventional generics into **complex generics, biosimilars, specialty medicines and innovative therapies**.
- III. **Global Competitiveness**
 - A. Improve India's position in global pharmaceutical value chains.
 - B. Build internationally recognised Indian pharmaceutical brands.
- IV. **Domestic Manufacturing**

- A. Strengthen production of **APIs, key starting materials and critical pharmaceutical inputs**.
 - B. Reduce excessive dependence on imported raw materials.
- V. **Quality & Regulatory Standards**
- A. Maintain globally competitive quality standards.
 - B. Strengthen compliance with international regulatory requirements.

SIGNIFICANCE

- **Health security:** Greater domestic capacity improves resilience during global health emergencies.
- **Export potential:** High-value pharmaceutical products can increase India's export earnings.
- **Innovation:** Greater R&D can help India move from a primarily manufacturing-led model to an **innovation-led pharma economy**.
- **Employment:** Advanced pharmaceutical research and manufacturing generate high-skilled jobs.
- **Global South:** India's affordable medicines strengthen its role as a major healthcare supplier to developing countries.

CHALLENGES

- High cost and risk associated with pharmaceutical R&D.
- Dependence on imported **APIs and intermediates** in several categories.
- Strong competition from the US, China, Europe and other pharmaceutical hubs.
- Need for faster development of innovative drugs.
- Regulatory and intellectual-property challenges in international markets.

WAY FORWARD

- Increase public and private **pharma R&D expenditure**.
- Strengthen domestic API and critical-input manufacturing.
- Promote **industry–academia–startup collaboration**.
- Support clinical research and innovative drug development.

- Expand production of biosimilars, complex generics and specialty medicines.
- Develop globally recognised Indian pharmaceutical brands.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- India → major global supplier of generic medicines
- API → Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient
- Biosimilar → biological product highly similar to an already approved reference biologic
- PLI Scheme for Pharmaceuticals → promotes domestic manufacturing of high-value pharmaceutical products and critical inputs
- Key challenge → dependence on imported pharmaceutical raw materials in several segments

Core transition

Generics → Complex Generics → Biosimilars/Specialty Drugs → Innovation & New Drug Development

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding India's pharmaceutical sector:

- India is a major global supplier of generic medicines.
- Strengthening domestic API manufacturing can improve pharmaceutical supply-chain resilience.
- Biosimilars are identical chemical copies of conventional small-molecule drugs.

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)

2. RSVC-AMRIT PLATFORM FOR RURAL INNOVATION & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER



- **RSVC-AMRIT** seeks to connect **technology developers, innovators, financial institutions and rural communities**.
- It aims to bridge the gap between **innovation and field-level adoption**.
- The platform can help identify, validate, finance and scale technologies addressing rural challenges.
- It supports India's broader objective of promoting **technology-led rural development and inclusive innovation**.

WHAT IS RSVC-AMRIT?

- It is a digital platform associated with **NABARD's Rural Science and Technology Innovation ecosystem**.
- It focuses on bringing suitable innovations to rural communities through:
 - Technology identification.
 - Technology transfer.
 - Financing support.
 - Field-level adoption.
 - Scaling of successful innovations.

KEY OBJECTIVES

- Technology transfer**
 - Move useful technologies from laboratories and innovators to rural users.
- Rural innovation**
 - Promote solutions addressing local challenges in agriculture and rural livelihoods.
- Commercialisation**

- A. Help promising technologies move from the prototype stage towards practical deployment.

IV. **Financial linkage**

- A. Connect innovations with appropriate financial and institutional support.

V. **Scalability**

- A. Enable successful rural technologies to be replicated across regions.

SIGNIFICANCE

- **Agriculture:** Technology can improve productivity, resource efficiency and post-harvest management.
- **Rural livelihoods:** Supports innovation in farming, livestock, handicrafts and rural enterprises.
- **Inclusive innovation:** Helps ensure that technological progress reaches rural communities.
- **MSMEs & startups:** Creates opportunities for innovators developing rural-focused technologies.
- **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** Encourages domestic development and adoption of locally relevant solutions.

ROLE OF NABARD

- I. **NABARD — National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development**
- II. It is a key institution for promoting:
 - A. Rural credit.
 - B. Agricultural development.
 - C. Rural infrastructure.
 - D. Financial inclusion.
 - E. Rural entrepreneurship and innovation.

CHALLENGES

- Limited digital connectivity in some rural areas.
- Low awareness about available technologies.
- Affordability constraints among rural users.
- Difficulty in scaling laboratory innovations.
- Need for local-language and user-friendly technology solutions.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen **rural innovation hubs and incubation networks**.

- Provide easier access to finance for technology adoption.
- Encourage partnerships among **NABARD, academia, startups, industry and rural institutions**.
- Promote local-language technology awareness.
- Develop strong mechanisms for monitoring the impact of transferred technologies.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- RSVC-AMRIT → Rural innovation & technology-transfer platform
- Developed by → NABARD
- Launched by → Principal Scientific Adviser to Government of India
- Core focus → Rural innovation + Technology transfer + Adoption + Scaling

Remember

Innovation → Technology transfer → Rural adoption → Scaling → Rural development

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

- RSVC-AMRIT is associated with rural innovation and technology transfer.
- NABARD is associated with the development of the platform.
- The platform aims to bridge the gap between technology development and rural-level adoption.

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)

3. SURYAPATH TIRANGA: INDIA'S TRICOLOUR ON A GLOBAL RELAY



- The Tricolour was carried across multiple countries in a **westward-to-eastward relay**, symbolically following the Sun's movement.
- The initiative connected the **Indian diaspora, communities and institutions across different time zones**.
- It sought to celebrate India's **unity, heritage and global presence**.
- The relay used the Tricolour as a symbol of **national pride and India's global connections**.

KEY FEATURES

- I. **Global relay**
 - A. The Indian flag travelled across continents through a coordinated relay.
- II. **Path of the Sun**
 - A. The route was designed around the progression of daylight from one region to another.
- III. **Diaspora participation**
 - A. Indian communities abroad participated in carrying and showcasing the Tricolour.
- IV. **Independence Day connection**
 - A. The initiative complemented celebrations surrounding **15 August**, India's Independence Day.

SIGNIFICANCE

- I. **National unity**
 - A. Reinforces the Tricolour as a common symbol of India's unity and sovereignty.
- II. **Global Indian identity**
 - A. Highlights the contribution and presence of the Indian diaspora worldwide.
- III. **Soft power**

- A. Cultural initiatives such as this strengthen India's people-to-people connections internationally.

IV. Youth engagement

- A. Innovative public initiatives can increase young people's participation in national celebrations.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- Suryapath Tiranga → Global relay of the Indian Tricolour
- Symbolic idea → Following the path of the rising Sun
- Occasion → Independence Day 2026
- Core themes → National pride + Unity + Diaspora + Global outreach

Remember

Tricolour → Continents → Diaspora → Rising Sun → National Unity

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Suryapath Tiranga, recently in the news, is associated with:

- (a) An international solar-energy cooperation initiative
- (b) A global relay of India's Tricolour across continents
- (c) A military exercise involving Indo-Pacific countries
- (d) A cultural festival celebrating traditional Indian textiles

Answer: (b)

4. DAE-NURTURED YUVA SHAKTI HONoured AT RED FORT



- DAE has been supporting programmes that identify and nurture talented students in **science, mathematics and related fields**.

- International Olympiad participation provides Indian students an opportunity to compete at the global level.
- Honouring the achievers at the Red Fort highlights the importance of **scientific talent, excellence and youth participation** in nation-building.
- It also reflects India's effort to build a strong **scientific and technological talent pipeline**.

DAE & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

- The **Department of Atomic Energy** supports programmes for nurturing scientific talent as part of India's broader scientific ecosystem.
- Such programmes help identify students with exceptional aptitude at an early stage.
- Training and mentoring can prepare students for participation in international-level competitions.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIADS

- I. International Olympiads are prestigious competitions for school students in areas such as:
 - A. Mathematics
 - B. Physics
 - C. Chemistry
 - D. Biology
 - E. Astronomy
 - F. Informatics
- II. Success at these competitions demonstrates India's growing pool of **young scientific talent**.

SIGNIFICANCE

- **Scientific temper:** Encourages interest in science and mathematics among school students.
- **Talent pipeline:** Creates a pathway from school-level excellence to advanced scientific research.
- **Global recognition:** Strengthens India's reputation for producing high-quality scientific talent.
- **Youth empowerment:** Gives exceptional young achievers national visibility and recognition.
- **Viksit Bharat:** A skilled scientific workforce is essential for India's long-term technological and economic development.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand access to Olympiad training beyond major cities.
- Strengthen school–university–research institution linkages.
- Provide sustained mentorship after Olympiad success.
- Encourage more students from rural and disadvantaged backgrounds to participate.
- Connect Olympiad achievers with India's research and innovation ecosystem.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- DAE → Department of Atomic Energy
- Olympiads → International academic competitions for school students
- Core areas → Science + Mathematics + Informatics
- 2026 significance → Olympiad achievers honoured as special guests at the 80th Independence Day celebrations

Remember

Early identification → Training → Olympiad excellence → Scientific talent pipeline → Nation-building

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

- International Olympiads provide school students an opportunity to compete in specialised academic disciplines.
- The Department of Atomic Energy has initiatives for nurturing scientific talent.
- Olympiad achievements can contribute to India's long-term scientific talent pipeline.

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)

5. VIHAAN: INDIGENOUS BROADBAND CHIP BUILT ON VEGA



- **VIHAAN** represents an important achievement in India's indigenous **semiconductor and chip-design ecosystem**.
- **First-pass silicon success** means the chip functioned successfully on its first fabricated silicon version, without requiring another design-fabrication cycle.
- The chip uses the **VEGA microprocessor**, strengthening India's efforts to develop domestic processor technology.
- Government support through the **DLI Scheme** aims to encourage Indian companies to design semiconductor products domestically.

KEY TECHNOLOGIES

VIHAAN

- An indigenous **broadband chip** designed by Aheesa Digital Innovations.
- Its successful first-pass fabrication demonstrates the capability to move from **chip design to working silicon**.

VEGA Microprocessor

- An indigenous processor architecture developed by **C-DAC**.
- Based on the **RISC-V open standard**.
- Supports India's efforts towards domestic processor and semiconductor capabilities.

RISC-V

- An **open-standard Instruction Set Architecture (ISA)**.
- Unlike proprietary ISAs, its specifications are openly available and can be used to develop customised processors.

DESIGN LINKED INCENTIVE (DLI) SCHEME

- Implemented under India's **Semicon India Programme**.
- Supports domestic semiconductor design companies and startups.
- Provides incentives for:
 - ICs**
 - Chipsets
 - System-on-Chip (SoC)
 - Systems and IP cores
 - Semiconductor design infrastructure
- The broader objective is to strengthen India's **design-to-product semiconductor ecosystem**.

SIGNIFICANCE

- **Technological sovereignty:** Strengthens India's ability to design critical semiconductor products domestically.
- **Startup ecosystem:** Demonstrates the role of government support in enabling deep-tech startups.
- **RISC-V ecosystem:** Encourages development of Indian processors using an open architecture.
- **Import dependence:** Indigenous chip design can reduce dependence on foreign technology.
- **Global semiconductor value chains:** Helps India move beyond semiconductor assembly towards **design and intellectual-property creation**.

WHY FIRST-PASS SILICON SUCCESS MATTERS

- Semiconductor development generally involves:



- A. Architecture → Design → Verification → Fabrication → Testing.
- II. If the first fabricated chip works as intended, it is called **first-pass silicon success**.
- III. It indicates effective:
- A. Design verification.
 - B. Engineering.
 - C. Validation.
 - D. Fabrication readiness.

CHALLENGES

- High cost of advanced semiconductor fabrication.
- Need for access to sophisticated fabrication facilities.
- Competition from established global chip-design companies.
- Need to scale startups from prototype to mass production.
- Requirement for specialised semiconductor talent.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand DLI support for promising semiconductor startups.
- Strengthen India's **design-fabrication-testing** ecosystem.
- Promote RISC-V-based indigenous processor development.
- Improve access to semiconductor fabrication and packaging facilities.
- Encourage government procurement of trusted indigenous semiconductor products.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- VIHAAN → Indigenous broadband chip
- Developer → Aheesa Digital Innovations
- Support → Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme
- Processor → Indigenous VEGA microprocessor
- VEGA → Based on RISC-V
- First-pass silicon → Working chip in the first fabrication attempt

Remember

DLI → Chip Design → VEGA/RISC-V → VIHAAN → Indigenous Semiconductor Capability

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

- VIHAAN is an indigenous broadband chip developed by Aheesa Digital Innovations.
- VEGA is an indigenous microprocessor based on the RISC-V architecture.
- The DLI Scheme seeks to promote domestic semiconductor design capabilities.

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)