



Daily PIB Summary

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1. BHARAT TEX 2026: WHERE EVERY THREAD OPENS A NEW OPPORTUNITY



- Bharat Tex 2026 is a comprehensive global textile platform covering the entire textile value chain—from fibre and yarn to fabrics, garments, technical textiles, machinery, and fashion.
- The event aims to promote '**Farm to Fibre, Fibre to Factory, Factory to Fashion, Fashion to Foreign Markets**', reflecting India's integrated textile strategy.
- It showcases India's strengths in handlooms, handicrafts, apparel, technical textiles, sustainable manufacturing, and textile machinery.
- The platform facilitates **B2B meetings, investment opportunities, technology transfer, innovation, and international collaborations**.
- Special emphasis is placed on **technical textiles, sustainable production, circular economy practices, digitalization, and smart manufacturing**.
- Bharat Tex supports the vision of increasing textile exports, generating employment, and

strengthening India's position in global value chains.

- The event also highlights initiatives supporting MSMEs, artisans, startups, women entrepreneurs, and traditional textile clusters.
- It aligns with the objectives of **Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, PM MITRA Parks**, and the **National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Bharat Tex

- A flagship global textile event supported by the **Ministry of Textiles** and leading textile industry bodies.
- Serves as a one-stop platform for:
 - Textile trade.
 - Investment promotion.
 - Innovation.
 - Technology adoption.
 - Global buyer-seller interactions.
- Covers the complete textile and apparel value chain.

India's Textile Sector

- One of the **largest employers** in the country after agriculture.
- Contributes significantly to:
 - Manufacturing output.
 - Exports.
 - GDP.
 - Employment generation.
- India is among the world's leading producers of:
 - Cotton.
 - Jute.
 - Silk.
 - Man-made fibres.
 - Handloom and handicraft products.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

PM MITRA Parks

- **PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme.**
- Develops integrated world-class textile manufacturing parks with plug-and-play infrastructure.

National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)

- **Launched: 2020.**
- Promotes research, innovation, exports, and domestic production of technical textiles.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles

- Supports domestic manufacturing of **MMF apparel, MMF fabrics, and technical textiles.**

SAMARTH Scheme

- Skill development programme for the textile and apparel sector.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Bharat Tex 2026.
- **Sector:** Textiles and apparel.
- **Objective:** Promote exports, investment, innovation, sustainability, and global partnerships.
- **Economic Significance:** Enhances manufacturing, exports, employment, and India's integration into global value chains.
- **Social Significance:** Supports artisans, weavers, MSMEs, women entrepreneurs, and rural livelihoods.
- **Environmental Significance:** Encourages sustainable textiles, circular economy practices, and resource-efficient manufacturing.
- **Challenges:** Global competition, fragmented supply chains, rising input costs, sustainability compliance, and technology adoption.
- **Way Forward:** Expand technical textiles, strengthen fibre diversification, modernize

textile infrastructure, promote branding of Indian textiles, enhance R&D, and improve global market access through trade agreements.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Bharat Tex:** India's flagship global textile exhibition showcasing the complete textile value chain.
- **Ministry of Textiles:** Nodal ministry for policy, development, and promotion of India's textile sector.
- **PM MITRA Parks: PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks Scheme,** launched in **2021** to create integrated textile manufacturing ecosystems.
- **National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM):** Approved in **2020** to promote research, innovation, exports, and domestic production of technical textiles.
- **Technical Textiles:** Textile materials designed primarily for functional and industrial applications rather than aesthetics (e.g., medical, geotextiles, defence, automotive, agriculture).
- **PLI Scheme for Textiles:** Promotes large-scale manufacturing of **Man-Made Fibre (MMF)** apparel, MMF fabrics, and technical textiles.
- **SAMARTH (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector):** Skill development initiative for the textile and apparel industry.
- **Cotton Corporation of India (CCI):** Public sector undertaking under the **Ministry of Textiles** that supports cotton procurement and price stabilization.
- **Textile Value Chain:** Fibre → Yarn → Fabric → Processing → Garments → Retail/Exports.
- **Circular Economy:** Economic model focused on reducing waste through reuse, recycling, repair, and resource efficiency.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:



1. The **National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)** was launched to promote research, innovation, and exports in technical textiles.
2. **PM MITRA Parks** aim to develop integrated textile manufacturing ecosystems with world-class infrastructure.
3. **Technical textiles** are primarily designed for functional and industrial applications rather than decorative purposes.

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. PROBATIONERS OF THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (IFS) CALL ON THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA



- The interaction formed part of the training programme of IFS probationers before they assume field responsibilities.
- The President highlighted that IFS officers are custodians of India's rich forest and wildlife resources.
- Officers were encouraged to balance **environmental conservation with developmental needs** through sustainable forest management.

- Emphasis was laid on protecting biodiversity, mitigating climate change, restoring degraded ecosystems, and involving local communities in conservation efforts.
- The President stressed the importance of scientific forest management, technology adoption, and participatory governance.
- The interaction reinforced the constitutional duty of protecting forests and the environment for future generations.
- The event reflects the Government's continued focus on strengthening environmental governance and conservation institutions.
- Well-trained forest officers are vital for achieving India's commitments under global climate and biodiversity agreements.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Indian Forest Service (IFS)

- One of the **three All India Services** under **Article 312** of the Constitution.
- **Constituted: 1966** under the **All India Services Act, 1951**.
- **Cadre Controlling Authority: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)**.
- Recruitment is conducted by the **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)** through the Civil Services Examination.

Training of IFS Officers

- I. Initial training is conducted at the **Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun**.
- II. Training includes:
 - A. Forest management.
 - B. Wildlife conservation.
 - C. Biodiversity.
 - D. Climate change.
 - E. Remote sensing and GIS.
 - F. Forest laws and governance.

- G. Community-based forest management.

Major Responsibilities of IFS Officers

- Forest conservation and management.
- Wildlife protection.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Implementation of forest and environmental laws.
- Afforestation and ecosystem restoration.
- Sustainable management of forest resources.
- Human-wildlife conflict mitigation.
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** IFS probationers called on the President of India.
- **Service:** Indian Forest Service (IFS).
- **Training Academy:** Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun.
- **Cadre Controlling Ministry:** Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).
- **Environmental Significance:** Strengthens forest governance, biodiversity conservation, and ecological security.
- **Climate Significance:** Supports carbon sequestration, ecosystem restoration, and climate resilience.
- **Governance Significance:** Enhances implementation of forest policies and environmental laws.
- **Challenges:** Deforestation, forest degradation, climate change, human-wildlife conflict, and illegal wildlife trade.
- **Way Forward:** Promote sustainable forest management, strengthen community participation, expand technology-based monitoring, improve forest restoration, and enhance climate-resilient conservation strategies.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Indian Forest Service (IFS):** One of the **three All India Services** under **Article 312** of the Constitution.
- **Established: 1966** under the **All India Services Act, 1951**.
- **Cadre Controlling Authority: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).**
- **Training Academy: Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun.**
- **Article 48A (Directive Principles):** Directs the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.
- **Article 51A(g) (Fundamental Duty):** It is the duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife.
- **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:** Regulates the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes (now amended as the **Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980**).
- **National Forest Policy, 1988:** Emphasizes ecological stability, biodiversity conservation, and people's participation in forest management.
- **Joint Forest Management (JFM):** Participatory approach involving local communities in forest protection and management.
- **India State of Forest Report (ISFR):** Biennial assessment of forest and tree cover published by the **Forest Survey of India (FSI)**.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Indian Forest Service (IFS)** is one of the **three All India Services** constituted under **Article 312** of the Constitution.
2. The **Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA)** at Dehradun is the premier training institution for IFS probationers.

3. **Article 51A(g)** of the Constitution makes it a Fundamental Duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment.

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)

3. MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE MOVES TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF NeVA (NATIONAL e-VIDHAN APPLICATION)



- **NeVA (National e-Vidhan Application)** is a **Mission Mode Project (MMP)** under the **Digital India Programme** for digitizing the functioning of State Legislatures.
- The Maharashtra Legislature's adoption of NeVA will enable **paperless legislative proceedings**, reducing reliance on printed documents.
- Members will be able to access legislative business, Bills, questions, notices, committee reports, and other documents electronically through secure digital platforms.
- The platform facilitates real-time sharing of legislative information, improving the efficiency of House proceedings.

- NeVA promotes transparency by making legislative information more accessible to legislators and citizens.
- It also contributes to environmental sustainability by reducing paper consumption.
- The initiative strengthens good governance through digital transformation and improved legislative productivity.
- Maharashtra joins other States adopting NeVA to create a unified digital legislative ecosystem across India.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA)

- A **Mission Mode Project** under the **Digital India Programme**.
- **Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.**
- Developed under the **Digital India** initiative to transform State Legislatures into **paperless legislatures**.

Objectives of NeVA

- Digitize legislative business.
- Promote paperless functioning.
- Improve transparency and accessibility.
- Enhance efficiency of legislative proceedings.
- Enable seamless sharing of legislative information.

Major Features

- I. Electronic access to:
 - A. Bills.
 - B. Questions and Answers.
 - C. List of Business.
 - D. Notices.
 - E. Committee Reports.
 - F. Legislative documents.
- II. Secure digital platform for Members of the Legislature.
- III. Real-time updates during House proceedings.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initiative:** Implementation of the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA).
- **State:** Maharashtra.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
- **Primary Objective:** Digitize and modernize legislative functioning.
- **Governance Significance:** Enhances transparency, efficiency, and accessibility in legislative processes.
- **Environmental Significance:** Reduces paper usage and promotes sustainable governance.
- **Technological Significance:** Supports e-Governance and Digital India through paperless legislatures.
- **Challenges:** Digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, capacity building, and change management.
- **Way Forward:** Complete digital integration of legislative processes, strengthen cybersecurity, train legislators and staff, and expand interoperability with other e-Governance platforms.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NeVA (National e-Vidhan Application):** A **Mission Mode Project (MMP)** under the **Digital India Programme** for digitizing the functioning of State Legislatures.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
- **Digital India Programme:** Launched on **1 July 2015** to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
- **Mission Mode Project (MMP):** High-priority e-Governance project aimed at delivering specific public services electronically.
- **Paperless Legislature:** A legislature where legislative documents and proceedings are managed electronically rather than through physical paper.

- **Article 168:** Provides that every State shall have a Legislature consisting of the **Governor** and, in some States, one or two Houses.
- **Article 174:** Empowers the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the State Legislature (Legislative Assembly).
- **e-Governance:** Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve government efficiency, transparency, and service delivery.
- **Good Governance:** Characterized by transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, and efficiency in public administration.
- **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI):** Digital systems and platforms that enable efficient delivery of public services and governance.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA)** is a **Mission Mode Project** under the **Digital India Programme**.
2. The **Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs** is the nodal ministry for implementing NeVA.
3. The primary objective of NeVA is to enable **paperless functioning of State Legislatures**.

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. NCAHP RELEASES COMPETENCY-BASED CURRICULUM FOR DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY TO STRENGTHEN ALLIED HEALTHCARE EDUCATION



- The competency-based curriculum focuses on developing practical knowledge, technical skills, ethical conduct, and patient-centric healthcare delivery.
- It aims to standardize DMLT education across institutions, ensuring uniform quality and learning outcomes.
- Greater emphasis is placed on **hands-on laboratory training**, clinical exposure, and competency assessment rather than rote learning.
- The curriculum aligns laboratory education with the evolving needs of modern diagnostic services and healthcare institutions.
- It promotes quality assurance, biosafety, infection control, laboratory ethics, and effective communication skills.
- The initiative seeks to bridge the gap between academia and industry by preparing graduates who are immediately employable.

- The curriculum supports capacity building in India's diagnostic and public health infrastructure.
- It contributes to improving the quality of allied healthcare professionals, thereby strengthening healthcare delivery nationwide.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions (NCAHP)

- A statutory body established under the **National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act, 2021**.
- **Administrative Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- Regulates education, professional standards, and registration of allied and healthcare professionals in India.

Objectives of NCAHP

- Standardize allied healthcare education.
- Maintain professional and ethical standards.
- Develop competency-based curricula.
- Facilitate professional registration through Central and State Registers.
- Improve quality of healthcare services through skilled allied health professionals.

Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC)

A competency-based curriculum emphasizes:

- Practical and clinical competencies.
- Skill-based assessment.
- Outcome-oriented learning.
- Professional ethics and communication.
- Patient safety and quality assurance.

Medical Laboratory Technology (MLT)

Medical Laboratory Technologists assist in:

- Clinical laboratory investigations.
- Sample collection and processing.
- Diagnostic testing.
- Quality control in laboratories.



- Disease surveillance and public health programmes.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initiative:** Competency-Based Curriculum for Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology (DMLT).
- **Released By:** National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions (NCAHP).
- **Objective:** Standardize medical laboratory education and strengthen allied healthcare workforce.
- **Healthcare Significance:** Improves diagnostic quality, patient safety, and laboratory services.
- **Educational Significance:** Promotes outcome-based, skill-oriented, and competency-driven learning.
- **Economic Significance:** Enhances employability and addresses the growing demand for skilled laboratory professionals.
- **Challenges:** Faculty training, infrastructure gaps, uniform implementation, and continuous curriculum updation.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen laboratory infrastructure, establish robust accreditation mechanisms, promote continuous professional development, integrate digital diagnostics, and ensure nationwide adoption of competency-based education.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NCAHP: National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions**, established under the **NCAHP Act, 2021** to regulate allied healthcare education and professions.
- **Administrative Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**
- **Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC):** Outcome-oriented curriculum emphasizing knowledge, practical skills, attitudes, and professional competencies.
- **Medical Laboratory Technology (MLT):** Allied healthcare discipline dealing with laboratory

diagnosis of diseases through analysis of biological samples.

- **DMLT: Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology**, which trains professionals in clinical laboratory techniques and diagnostics.
- **Allied Healthcare Professionals:** Qualified professionals who support diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and preventive healthcare across multiple disciplines.
- **Quality Assurance (QA):** Procedures that ensure the accuracy, reliability, and consistency of laboratory test results.
- **Biosafety:** Measures adopted to prevent exposure to infectious agents and ensure safe laboratory practices.
- **National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act, 2021:** Provides for regulation of allied healthcare education, maintenance of standards, and establishment of Central and State Registers.
- **Ten Professional Categories:** The NCAHP regulates **10 categories** of allied and healthcare professions, including **Medical Laboratory and Life Sciences**.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions (NCAHP)** was established under the **National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act, 2021**.
2. A **competency-based curriculum** emphasizes practical skills, outcome-based learning, and professional competencies.
3. **Medical Laboratory Technology** is one of the professional categories regulated by the **NCAHP**.

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)

5. UNION MINISTER SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ENGAGES WITH LEADING FINNISH TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES TO DEEPEN INDIA–FINLAND PARTNERSHIP



- I. The Minister engaged with major Finnish companies to encourage greater investments and technology collaborations in India.
- II. Discussions covered sectors such as:
 - A. Advanced manufacturing.
 - B. Clean and green technologies.
 - C. Telecommunications and digital infrastructure.
 - D. Artificial Intelligence (AI).
 - E. Renewable energy.
 - F. Circular economy.
 - G. Smart mobility.
- III. India highlighted its strengths as a global manufacturing hub with a large domestic market, skilled workforce, and business-friendly reforms.
- IV. Finnish companies were invited to participate in flagship initiatives such as **Make in India**, **Digital India**, **Startup India**, and **Production Linked Incentive (PLI)** schemes.
- V. The engagement sought to strengthen bilateral trade, investment, innovation, and research collaboration.

- VI. Both sides emphasized sustainable industrial development, green transition, and resilient global supply chains.
- VII. The interactions are expected to deepen long-term economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India–Finland Bilateral Relations

India and Finland share warm and friendly relations based on:

- Trade and investment.
- Science and technology.
- Education and research.
- Digitalization.
- Renewable energy.
- Circular economy.
- Innovation and startup ecosystems.
- Sustainable development.

Economic Cooperation

Key areas of collaboration include:

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- 5G and 6G technologies.
- Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- Quantum technologies.
- Clean energy.
- Smart manufacturing.
- Forest-based bioeconomy.
- Green hydrogen and climate technologies.

Finland's Strengths

- Advanced telecommunications.
- Clean technology.
- Digital innovation.
- Education and skill development.
- Sustainable industrial solutions.
- Circular economy leadership.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Countries:** India and Finland.



- **Focus Areas:** Technology, manufacturing, innovation, sustainability, digital economy, and investments.
- **Economic Significance:** Promotes bilateral trade, foreign investment, technology transfer, and industrial cooperation.
- **Strategic Significance:** Strengthens resilient supply chains and partnerships in emerging technologies.
- **Environmental Significance:** Expands cooperation in clean energy, circular economy, and green industrialization.
- **Innovation Significance:** Encourages joint R&D, startup collaboration, and advanced technology partnerships.
- **Challenges:** Global economic uncertainties, evolving technology standards, supply-chain disruptions, and regulatory differences.
- **Way Forward:** Expand bilateral investment, strengthen innovation ecosystems, promote joint research, deepen collaboration in clean technologies and digital infrastructure, and leverage India's manufacturing ecosystem for global markets.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Capital of Finland:** Helsinki.
- **Currency:** Euro (€).
- **European Union (EU):** Finland has been a member since **1995**.
- **NATO:** Finland became a member of **NATO** in **2023**.
- **Make in India:** Launched in **2014** to promote manufacturing and attract investments.
- **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:** Introduced in **2020** to boost domestic manufacturing in strategic sectors.
- **Digital India:** Launched on **1 July 2015** to transform India into a digitally empowered society.

- **Circular Economy:** Economic model focused on reducing waste through reuse, recycling, remanufacturing, and efficient resource use.
- **Green Hydrogen:** Hydrogen produced using renewable energy through electrolysis with minimal carbon emissions.
- **India–Nordic Cooperation:** India engages with Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) through the **India–Nordic Summit**, focusing on innovation, sustainability, climate action, and technology.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. **Finland** became a member of **NATO** in **2023**.
2. The **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** was introduced in **2020** to promote domestic manufacturing in strategic sectors.
3. The **India–Nordic Summit** provides a platform for cooperation between India and the Nordic countries in areas such as innovation, sustainability, and technology.

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)