



Daily PIB Summary

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1. AWARENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY OF FREE AYUSH MEDICINES



- The government is promoting **free distribution of AYUSH medicines** through public health facilities to enhance accessibility.
- Efforts include **integration of AYUSH systems into primary healthcare**, especially under national health programmes.
- Awareness campaigns are being conducted to inform citizens about the **availability and benefits of AYUSH treatments**.
- The initiative supports **preventive healthcare, wellness, and affordable treatment options**, particularly in rural and underserved areas.
- It also contributes to the broader goal of **strengthening traditional medicine systems alongside modern healthcare**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

AYUSH Systems of Medicine

Ministry of Ayush promotes traditional systems collectively known as **AYUSH**, which include:

- **Ayurveda**
- **Yoga & Naturopathy**
- **Unani**
- **Siddha**
- **Homeopathy**

These systems focus on **holistic health, prevention, and natural therapies**.

Integration with Public Health System

AYUSH services are integrated into:

- **Primary Health Centres (PHCs)**
- **Community Health Centres (CHCs)**
- **Government hospitals**

This integration aims to provide **affordable and accessible healthcare options**.

Government Initiatives

Key initiatives to promote AYUSH include:

- National AYUSH Mission
- Establishment of **AYUSH wellness centres**
- **Free distribution of medicines** through government facilities

These efforts enhance **reach, awareness, and utilisation of AYUSH services.**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Government Initiative:** Promoting **free AYUSH medicines through public health facilities.**
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Focus on educating people about **benefits of AYUSH systems.**
- **Healthcare Integration:** AYUSH services integrated into the primary **healthcare system.**
- **Accessibility:** Special focus on **rural and underserved populations.**
- **Preventive Care:** Emphasis on **wellness and holistic health approaches.**
- **Institutional Support:** Backed by the **Ministry of Ayush and National AYUSH Mission.**

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

AYUSH

- Stands for **Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy**

Nodal Ministry

- Ministry of Ayush

Key Scheme

- National AYUSH Mission

Healthcare Integration

- AYUSH services available at **PHCs, CHCs, and government hospitals**

Objective

- Promote **preventive, promotive, and holistic healthcare**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **AYUSH systems in India:**

1. AYUSH includes Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy.
2. The National AYUSH Mission aims to improve access to AYUSH healthcare services.
3. AYUSH systems are completely separate from the public healthcare system in India.

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: (a)

2. 1,111 CENTRAL OBSERVERS DEPLOYED FOR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN 5 STATES/UTs AND BYE-ELECTIONS



- The Election Commission has appointed a large number of **Central Observers to oversee the conduct of elections** in various states and union territories.
- These observers are senior officials tasked with **monitoring election procedures, ensuring compliance with rules, and reporting irregularities.**
- The observers strengthen **administrative coordination, law and order management, and adherence to the Model Code of Conduct (MCC).**
- Their presence ensures **credibility, transparency, and accountability in the electoral process.**
- Such measures are crucial for maintaining **public trust in democratic institutions and electoral integrity.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Election Commission of India

The Election Commission of India is a **constitutional authority established under Article 324 of the Constitution of India.**

It is responsible for:

- Conducting **elections to Parliament and State Legislatures**
- Supervising **Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections**
- Ensuring **free and fair elections**

Role of Central Observers

Central Observers are appointed by the Election Commission to:

- Monitor **polling arrangements and election conduct**
- Ensure adherence to **electoral laws and guidelines**
- Report **violations or irregularities**
- Coordinate with **local administration and security agencies**

Types of Election Observers

- **General Observers** – oversee overall election process
- **Expenditure Observers** – monitor campaign spending
- **Police Observers** – ensure law and order

- **Special Observers** – deployed in sensitive areas

These observers act as the **eyes and ears of the Election Commission on the ground.**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Deployment:** 1,111 Central Observers appointed by the **Election Commission of India.**
- **Coverage:** Legislative Assembly elections in **multiple States/UTs and bye-elections.**
- **Primary Role:** Ensure **free, fair, and transparent elections.**
- **Monitoring Function:** Supervise **polling, security, and compliance with rules.**
- **MCC Enforcement:** Help ensure adherence to the **Model Code of Conduct.**
- **Democratic Significance:** Strengthens **credibility and accountability of elections.**

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Article 324

- Empowers the **Election Commission of India** to conduct elections.

Election Observers

- Appointed by the **ECI** to monitor elections.

Types of Observers

- General, Expenditure, Police, Special

Model Code of Conduct

- Comes into force **immediately after election announcement**

Function

- Ensures **free and fair electoral process**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **election observers in India:**

1. Election observers are appointed by the Election Commission of India to monitor the electoral process.
2. Expenditure observers monitor campaign spending during elections.
3. Police observers are responsible for ensuring law and order during elections.

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.INDIA LEADS GLOBAL COCONUT PRODUCTION; GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES COCONUT PROMOTION SCHEME IN BUDGET 2026-27



- India continues to dominate global coconut production, with major cultivation in **coastal states such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.**
- The proposed **Coconut Promotion Scheme** seeks to enhance **productivity, processing capacity, and market access** for coconut-based products.
- The scheme focuses on **value addition, export promotion, and strengthening farmer income.**
- It also aims to support allied sectors such as **coir, coconut oil, and food processing industries.**
- This initiative contributes to **agricultural diversification, rural**

livelihoods, and export-led growth in the agri-sector.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Coconut Cultivation in India

India is one of the **largest producers of coconuts globally**, with cultivation concentrated in:

- Kerala
- Tamil Nadu
- Karnataka
- Andhra Pradesh

Coconut is a **multi-purpose crop**, used for:

- Food (copra, oil)
- Industrial products (coir, fibre)
- Value-added products (cosmetics, beverages)

Coconut Development Board (CDB)

The Coconut Development Board functions under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Key functions:

- Promoting **coconut cultivation and productivity**
- Supporting **processing and marketing**
- Encouraging **export of coconut products**

Economic Importance of Coconut Sector

The coconut sector contributes to:

- **Livelihoods of millions of farmers**
- Growth of **coir and agro-processing industries**
- **Export earnings** through coconut-based products

It plays a key role in **coastal rural economies**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Global Leadership:** India is the **largest producer of coconuts**.
- **New Scheme:** Coconut Promotion Scheme announced in **Budget 2026–27**.
- **Objective:** Enhance **productivity, value addition, and exports**.
- **Farmer Welfare:** Aims to increase **income of coconut farmers**.
- **Industrial Linkage:** Supports **coir, oil, and processing industries**.
- **Regional Importance:** Key crop in **coastal states**.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Major Coconut Producing States

- Kerala
- Tamil Nadu
- Karnataka
- Andhra Pradesh

Nodal Body

- Coconut Development Board

Uses of Coconut

- Food (oil, copra)
- Fibre (coir)
- Industrial and cosmetic products

Economic Role

- Supports **rural livelihoods and export sector**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the **coconut sector in India**:

1. India is one of the leading producers of coconuts globally.
2. The Coconut Development Board functions under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
3. Coconut cultivation in India is mainly concentrated in coastal states.

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.HQ IDS ORGANISES SECOND NICHE TECHNOLOGY NEXUS (NTN) SEMINAR ON 'COGNITIVE SPECTRUM OPERATIONS AND QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES' IN NEW DELHI



- The NTN Seminar focused on the role of **advanced technologies such as cognitive spectrum operations and quantum technologies in modern warfare.**
- Cognitive spectrum operations involve **dynamic and intelligent management of the electromagnetic spectrum** to enhance communication and electronic warfare capabilities.
- Quantum technologies, including **quantum computing, communication, and cryptography**, are expected to revolutionize **secure communication and data processing in defence systems.**
- The seminar highlighted the importance of **integrating**

cutting-edge research with military strategy.

- Such initiatives strengthen India's efforts towards **technological superiority, strategic autonomy, and defence modernization.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)

The Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff supports the Ministry of Defence in promoting **jointness among the Armed Forces.**

Key roles include:

- Facilitating **tri-service integration**
- Supporting **defence planning and coordination**
- Promoting **technology-driven military transformation**

Cognitive Spectrum Operations

Cognitive spectrum operations refer to the **intelligent and adaptive use of the electromagnetic spectrum.**

Key aspects:

- Dynamic allocation of frequencies
- Avoidance of signal interference
- Enhanced **electronic warfare capabilities**

This is crucial in **modern network-centric warfare environments**.

Quantum Technologies in Defence

Quantum technologies include:

- **Quantum computing** – high-speed computation
- **Quantum communication** – ultra-secure communication
- **Quantum cryptography** – secure encryption systems

India is promoting quantum research under initiatives like the National Quantum Mission.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organiser:** Seminar conducted by HQ IDS.
- **Theme:** Focus on **Cognitive Spectrum Operations and Quantum Technologies**.
- **Technology Focus:** Integration of **AI, spectrum management, and quantum systems**.
- **Defence Application:** Enhances **communication, cybersecurity, and electronic warfare**.
- **Strategic Importance:** Supports **future warfare readiness and technological superiority**.
- **Policy Link:** Aligns with **National Quantum Mission and defence modernization efforts**.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

HQ IDS

- Supports **tri-service integration** in Indian Armed Forces
- Functions under Ministry of Defence

Cognitive Spectrum Operations

- Intelligent management of **electromagnetic spectrum**

Quantum Technologies

- **Quantum computing**
- **Quantum communication**
- **Quantum cryptography**

Key Initiative

- National Quantum Mission

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **emerging defence technologies**:

1. Cognitive spectrum operations involve intelligent management of the electromagnetic spectrum.
2. Quantum communication enables highly secure data transmission using quantum principles.
3. Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff functions under the Ministry of Science 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: (a)

5. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY)



PMKVY is a flagship skill development scheme aimed at providing industry-relevant training to youth across India.

- It focuses on **short-term training, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), and special projects** to enhance employability.
- The scheme promotes **certification of skills aligned with industry standards**, improving job prospects.
- It also supports **entrepreneurship and self-employment**, particularly among rural and underprivileged populations.
- PMKVY contributes to building a **skilled workforce, boosting**

productivity, and supporting economic growth.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Launched in **2015**, it aims to:

- Provide **skill training to youth**
- Improve **employability and productivity**
- Align training with **industry requirements**

Key Components

Short-Term Training (STT)

- Training in various job roles
- Includes **soft skills, digital literacy, and financial literacy**

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

- Certification of **existing skills of workers**

Special Projects

- Focus on **specific sectors, regions, or vulnerable groups**

Institutional Framework

The scheme is implemented through:

- National Skill Development Corporation
- Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)
- Training centres across India

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Flagship Scheme:** PMKVY for **skill development and employment generation.**
- **Target Group:** Youth, especially **unemployed and school dropouts.**
- **Training Components:** STT, RPL, and Special Projects.
- **Certification:** Industry-recognized **skill certification.**
- **Economic Impact:** Enhances **employability and productivity.**
- **Institutional Support:** Implemented through **NSDC and training partners.**

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Launch Year

- **2015**

Nodal Ministry

- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Implementing Agency

- National Skill Development Corporation

Key Components

- Short-Term Training (STT)
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)
- Special Projects

Objective

- Enhance **employability through skill development**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):**

1. PMKVY aims to provide industry-relevant skill training to youth.
2. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) certifies the existing skills of workers.
3. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

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: (a)