



Daily PIB Summary

19th February

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 *2lakh+ 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 to telegram channel

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

1. VICE-PRESIDENT RELEASES BOOK ON SREE NARAYANA GURU'S LIFE AND LEGACY



WHY IN NEWS?

The **Vice-President of India, C. P. Radhakrishnan**, released the book *"The Sage who Reimagined Hinduism: The Life, Lessons and Legacy of Sree Narayana Guru"* authored by **Shashi Tharoor**.

The event was held at the **India International Centre**, New Delhi.

The release highlighted the continuing relevance of **Sree Narayana Guru** in contemporary India.

SUMMARY

The Vice-President formally released a scholarly work examining the life and philosophical contributions of Sree Narayana Guru.

The book revisits Guru's reformist interventions against caste discrimination and his advocacy of spiritual universalism. The event emphasized the importance of social reform movements in shaping India's democratic and constitutional ethos. It reinforced the idea that cultural reform and social justice are deeply interconnected in India's nation-building process.

By foregrounding Guru's message of equality, the discussion aligned with constitutional values of justice, liberty and fraternity. The release also underscores the role of intellectual discourse in preserving civilisational memory and promoting inclusive governance.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Sree Narayana Guru – Social Reform Movement

Sree Narayana Guru (1856–1928), a Kerala-based philosopher and reformer, worked for the upliftment of marginalized communities, particularly the Ezhava community.

He consecrated temples open to all castes, directly challenging rigid social hierarchies. His famous message – *"One Caste, One Religion, One God for humankind"* – symbolised spiritual unity and social equality.

Reform and Constitutional Values

Guru's teachings resonate with:

- **Article 14** – Equality before law
- **Article 15** – Prohibition of discrimination
- **Article 17** – Abolition of untouchability
- **Fraternity** – A core constitutional ideal in the Preamble

His reformist approach predated but philosophically aligned with India's constitutional morality framework.

Institutional and Cultural Significance

Literary works on reformers:

- Strengthen civic consciousness

- Bridge tradition and modernity
- Reinforce pluralism and social harmony

Such commemorations reflect the state's recognition of reformist traditions in shaping democratic governance.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Book release by the Vice-President in New Delhi.
- **Author:** Dr. Shashi Tharoor – parliamentarian and author.
- **Core Theme:** Social equality and spiritual universalism.
- **Institutional Message:** Recognition of reform movements in national discourse.
- **Governance Link:** Reinforces constitutional morality and social justice principles.
- **Strategic Significance:** Strengthens inclusive national identity rooted in reformist traditions.
- **Contemporary Relevance:** Caste equity and social cohesion remain key policy concerns.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Sree Narayana Guru (1856–1928):** Kerala-based social reformer.
- **Famous Slogan:** "One Caste, One Religion, One God for humankind."
- **Community Focus:** Upliftment of Ezhavas and marginalized groups.
- **Article 17:** Abolition of untouchability.
- **Temple Entry Movements:** Important precursor to later reform movements in South India.

- **Constitutional Value Link:** Fraternity and social justice.
- **Location of Event:** India International Centre, New Delhi.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Sree Narayana Guru advocated spiritual universalism and social equality.
2. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability.
3. Sree Narayana Guru's reform movement primarily supported rigid caste hierarchy.

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.ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA PARTICIPATES IN ALL INDIA OFFICIAL LANGUAGE CONFERENCE AT AGARTALA



- The All India Institute of Ayurveda took part in the national-level Official Language Conference aimed at strengthening the implementation of Hindi in government institutions.
- The institute highlighted its efforts in promoting Hindi in administrative, academic and clinical documentation processes.
- Participation reflects the integration of language policy within premier healthcare and research institutions.
- The conference serves as a platform for reviewing progress under the Official Languages framework and encouraging compliance.
- It reinforces the constitutional mandate regarding the progressive use of Hindi in official communication.
- The event also signifies coordination between health institutions and language governance structures.
- The participation strengthens cultural inclusivity while ensuring administrative efficiency.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Official Language Framework in India

India follows a structured official language policy under:

- **Article 343** – Hindi in Devanagari script as the Official Language of the Union
- Provision for continued use of English for official purposes
- Parliamentary authority to regulate official language use

Official Languages Act, 1963

The Act provides:

- Continued use of English along with Hindi
- Guidelines for communication between Union and States
- Safeguards for non-Hindi speaking states

Role of Department of Official Language

Under the Ministry of Home Affairs, it:

- Reviews implementation of Hindi
- Conducts inspections and conferences
- Encourages progressive use of Hindi in administration

All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA)

AIIA is an apex institute under the Ministry of AYUSH dedicated to:

- Advanced education in Ayurveda
- Clinical research and healthcare delivery
- Standardisation of traditional medicine systems

Its participation reflects mainstreaming of language policy within specialized medical institutions.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Institutional Participation:** AIIA represented the Ministry of AYUSH at the conference.
- **Policy Focus:** Promotion of Hindi in official and academic functioning.
- **Constitutional Basis:** Rooted in Article 343 and related provisions.

- **Administrative Significance:** Strengthens compliance with Official Languages Act, 1963.
- **Cultural Dimension:** Promotes linguistic inclusivity in governance.
- **Healthcare Governance Link:** Integrates language policy within medical education and research institutions.
- **Challenges:** Balancing linguistic diversity with administrative uniformity.
- **Way Forward:** Technology-enabled bilingual documentation and capacity building.

2. The Official Languages Act, 1963 completely discontinued the use of English for official purposes.
3. The Department of Official Language functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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)

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Article 343:** Declares Hindi as Official Language of the Union.
- **Official Languages Act, 1963:** Provides for continued use of English.
- **Department of Official Language:** Functions under Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Eighth Schedule:** Recognises 22 languages.
- **AIIA:** Apex Ayurveda institute under Ministry of AYUSH.
- **Agartala:** Capital of Tripura.
- **Hindi Day (14 September):** Marks adoption of Hindi as Official Language in 1949.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Article 343 declares Hindi in Devanagari script as the Official Language of the Union.

3.INDIA-NEW ZEALAND HOLD FIRST JOINT WORKING GROUP MEETING ON HORTICULTURE COOPERATION



- India and New Zealand institutionalized horticulture cooperation through the inaugural Joint Working Group meeting.
- The discussions focused on research collaboration, post-harvest management, value chain development, and market access.
- The partnership leverages New Zealand's expertise in temperate horticulture and India's large-scale production ecosystem.
- It enhances bilateral agricultural trade

and supports diversification of agri-exports.

- The cooperation aligns with India's goal of increasing farmers' income and promoting high-value crops.
- Strategically, it strengthens Indo-Pacific economic engagement and agricultural diplomacy.
- From a governance lens, it reflects sector-specific bilateral frameworks for technology transfer and capacity building.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India–New Zealand Agricultural Engagement

India and New Zealand share cooperation in:

- Dairy sector
- Food processing
- Agricultural research
- Phytosanitary standards

New Zealand is globally recognized for:

- High productivity in apples and kiwifruit
- Advanced post-harvest technologies
- Efficient agri-value chains

India's Horticulture Sector

- India is the second-largest producer of fruits and vegetables globally.
- Major horticultural produce includes mango, banana, citrus, potato, onion, and spices.
- National Horticulture Mission supports production, infrastructure, and market linkages.

Institutional Mechanism: Joint Working Group

A Joint Working Group:

- Provides structured dialogue
- Facilitates policy coordination
- Enables research and technical cooperation
- Supports phytosanitary alignment and trade facilitation

Strategic Context

- Strengthens India's Indo-Pacific partnerships
- Diversifies agricultural export markets
- Promotes climate-resilient horticultural practices

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Institutional Framework: First formal JWG dedicated to horticulture cooperation.
- Technology Transfer: Focus on post-harvest management and cold-chain systems.
- Market Access: Addresses phytosanitary measures and export facilitation.
- Value Addition: Encourages processing and high-value crop cultivation.
- Strategic Significance: Enhances Indo-Pacific agricultural diplomacy.
- Economic Impact: Potential to boost farmer incomes and agri-export competitiveness.
- Way Forward: Research partnerships, capacity building, and climate-resilient horticulture innovation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- India: 2nd largest producer of fruits and vegetables globally.
- National Horticulture Mission: Launched in 2005–06.
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH): Umbrella scheme for horticulture development.
- Phytosanitary Measures: Governed globally under WTO's SPS Agreement.
- SPS Agreement: Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures under WTO framework.
- New Zealand Major Exports (Agri): Dairy products, apples, kiwifruit.
- Climate Zones: NZ – Temperate; India – Tropical & Subtropical dominance.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC

MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.
2. The WTO's SPS Agreement deals with sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
3. Joint Working Groups between countries are institutional mechanisms for sector-specific cooperation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

4.BRAINSTORMING SESSION ON 'MERI PARAMPARA-MERI VIRASAT' HELD IN NEW DELHI TO PRESERVE TRIBAL HERITAGE



- The brainstorming session focused on documenting, preserving, and promoting India's diverse tribal cultural heritage.
- Discussions included safeguarding traditional art forms, languages, rituals, and indigenous knowledge systems.
- The initiative seeks convergence between cultural preservation and livelihood generation for tribal communities.
- It aligns with constitutional mandates for protecting Scheduled Tribes and promoting their socio-cultural rights. The session emphasized digital archiving, institutional support, and youth engagement in heritage transmission. Strategically, it reinforces cultural identity as part of inclusive nation-building. From a governance perspective, it highlights participatory policy-making in tribal affairs.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Constitutional Safeguards for Tribal Communities

- Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Tribes.
- Fifth Schedule: Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and STs.
- Sixth Schedule: Autonomous District Councils in certain northeastern states.
- Article 244: Application of Fifth and Sixth Schedules.

Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is responsible for:

- Policy formulation for Scheduled Tribes
- Implementation of tribal welfare schemes
- Preservation of tribal culture and heritage

Tribal Cultural Heritage

Includes:

- Folk dances and music
- Indigenous crafts and textiles
- Oral traditions and languages
- Traditional ecological knowledge

Policy Linkages

- Tribal Sub-Plan (now part of STC – Scheduled Tribe Component)
- Eklavya Model Residential Schools
- Van Dhan Vikas Kendras
- National Tribal Festival initiatives

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Cultural Preservation: Focus on safeguarding tribal traditions and knowledge systems.
- Digital Documentation: Emphasis on archiving oral and intangible heritage.
- Livelihood Integration: Linking handicrafts and traditional skills with market access.
- Youth Engagement: Encouraging inter-generational knowledge transfer.
- Institutional Convergence: Coordination between cultural, educational, and tribal welfare bodies.
- Strategic Significance: Strengthens cultural pluralism within national integration framework.
- Way Forward: Policy-backed heritage mapping and community-led conservation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- Article 46: Directive Principle promoting ST interests.
- Article 244: Deals with administration of Scheduled Areas.
- Fifth Schedule: Applies to most Scheduled Areas (except NE autonomous areas).
- Sixth Schedule: Autonomous Councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.
- Ministry of Tribal Affairs: Established in 1999.
- Van Dhan Vikas Kendra: Initiative under TRIFED for tribal livelihood promotion.
- TRIFED: Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India.
- ST Population (Census 2011): ~8.6% of India's population.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC

MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Article 46 of the Constitution directs the State to promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Tribes.
2. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for Autonomous District Councils in certain northeastern states.
3. The Fifth Schedule applies exclusively to all northeastern states of India.

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)

5.M.A.N.A.V. (MARGDARSHAN AND NURTURING FOR ADVANCEMENT OF YOUNG AND ASPIRING VISHWAKARMAS)



PM Vishwakarma
Central Sector Scheme to support traditional artisans & crafts people of rural and urban India

Highlights of the Programme:

- Financial outlay of **Rs. 13,000 crore**
- **18 Traditional trades** to be covered in 1st instance
- **Artisans and Craftspeople** to be provided recognition with PM Vishwakarma certificate and ID Card
- Credit support upto **Rs. 1 lakh (1st tranche)** and **Rs. 2 lakh (2nd tranche)** with concessional interest rate of 5%
- Will provide **Skill Upgradation, Toolkit Incentive and Incentive for Digital Transactions** and Marketing support

18 Traditional trades to be covered in 1st Instance

1. Carpenter (Suthar)
2. Boat Maker
3. Armourer
4. Blacksmith (Lohar)
5. Hammer and Toolkit Maker
6. Locksmith
7. Goldsmith (Sonar)
8. Potter (Kumhaar)
9. Sculptor (Moortikar, stone carver), Stone breaker
10. Cobbler (Chamikar), Shoemaker/Footwear artisan
11. Mason (Rajmistri)
12. Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver
13. Doll & Toy Maker (Traditional)
14. Barber (Naai)
15. Garland maker (Malakar)
16. Washerman (Dhobi)
17. Tailor (Darzi)
18. Fishing Net Maker

Cabinet Decision
16 August, 2023

M.A.N.A.V. is designed to:

- Provide **mentorship and guidance** to young artisans
- Facilitate **skill enhancement and certification**
- Improve access to **modern tools and technology**
- Enhance **market access and branding support**

It aims to empower traditional craftspeople (Vishwakarmas) by integrating them into formal economic value chains and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The initiative aligns with India's goals of **inclusive growth, skill development, and MSME sector strengthening.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

1 PM Vishwakarma Scheme

The PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched to support traditional artisans and craftspeople by providing:

- Financial assistance
- Skill training
- Toolkit incentives
- Digital transaction incentives
- Marketing support

It focuses on preserving traditional occupations while modernising production capacity.

2 MSME and Artisan Ecosystem

The MSME sector:

- Contributes significantly to GDP and exports
- Employs a large informal workforce

- Includes traditional craft and hand-tool sectors

Formalising and upskilling artisans enhances productivity and competitiveness.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mentorship Model:** Structured guidance for young and aspiring artisans.
- **Skill Upgradation:** Capacity building aligned with modern standards.
- **Market Integration:** Linking artisans to digital and physical marketplaces.
- **Financial Inclusion:** Access to credit and subsidies.
- **Technology Adoption:** Modern tools without losing traditional identity.
- **Livelihood Security:** Income diversification and economic empowerment.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **PM Vishwakarma Scheme Launch:** 2023.
- **Target Beneficiaries:** Traditional artisans and craftspeople.
- **MSME Ministry:** Nodal ministry for scheme implementation.
- **Credit Support:** Concessional loans with interest subvention.
- **Skill India Linkage:** Integrated with skill development initiatives.
- **Digital Payments Incentive:** Encourages formal financial transactions.
- **Atmanirbhar Bharat Linkage:** Promotes self-reliant artisan economy.

Static Linkage:

- MSME Development Act, 2006
- Financial Inclusion
- Skill Development Framework

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding M.A.N.A.V.:

1. It aims to provide mentorship and skill support to traditional artisans.
2. It is aligned with the PM Vishwakarma Scheme.
3. It is implemented by the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

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)

(Statement 3 is incorrect – it is under the Ministry of MSME.)