



# Daily PIB Summary

---

23rd March 2026

# 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. TRIBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH NSTFDC



- National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation is facilitating **income-generating activities** among Scheduled Tribes through financial assistance and training.
- It provides **concessional loans** for self-employment ventures in sectors like agriculture, handicrafts, MSMEs and services.
- The initiative aims to enhance **economic inclusion and livelihood diversification** among tribal communities.
- It supports **skill development and entrepreneurship training**, improving employability and productivity.
- Market linkage support helps integrate tribal products into **formal value chains**.
- The programme aligns with goals of **inclusive growth and tribal welfare**.

- It strengthens governance focus on **reducing regional and social disparities**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### About NSTFDC

- National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation is a **Government of India PSU** under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Established to provide **financial assistance for economic development of Scheduled Tribes**.

### Target Beneficiaries

- Scheduled Tribe individuals/groups living **below double the poverty line (as per norms)**.
- Focus on **remote and underdeveloped tribal regions**.

### Operational Mechanism

- Funds are channelled through **State Channelising Agencies (SCAs)** and other implementing agencies.
- Emphasis on **credit-linked livelihood schemes and capacity building**.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Financial Assistance:**  
Concessional loans for

self-employment and entrepreneurship.

- **Skill Development:** Training programmes for capacity building and enterprise management.
- **Market Linkages:** Support for branding, marketing and value chain integration.
- **Inclusive Growth:** Focus on upliftment of Scheduled Tribes and reducing inequalities.
- **Institutional Framework:** Implemented through SCAs and partner organisations.
- **Livelihood Diversification:** Promotes non-farm and micro-enterprise activities.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen digital access, financial literacy and market integration.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NSTFDC:** PSU under Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- **Objective:** Economic development of Scheduled Tribes through concessional finance.
- **Funding Channel:** Through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs).
- **Target Group:** Scheduled Tribes (income-based eligibility).
- **Key Support:** Loans, training, and market linkage.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. NSTFDC provides concessional finance for self-employment among Scheduled Tribes.
2. It operates under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
3. NSTFDC directly lends to all beneficiaries without involvement of state agencies.

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. 'MISSION SHAKTI' AIMS AT STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S SAFETY, SECURITY AND EMPOWERMENT



- **Mission Shakti** is an umbrella scheme integrating multiple programmes for **women's protection and empowerment**.
- It focuses on **preventing violence, providing support services, and**

### **promoting economic independence.**

- The scheme combines components like **institutional support (One Stop Centres) and empowerment initiatives (skill, capacity building)**.
- It aims to ensure **convergence of schemes and efficient resource utilisation**.
- The initiative enhances **access to justice, healthcare, and rehabilitation services** for women.
- It supports broader goals of **gender equality and inclusive development**.
- It reflects governance emphasis on **women-led development**.

- **Samarthya:** Focuses on empowerment through **skill development, shelter homes, and capacity building**.

### **Need for the Scheme**

- Persistent issues like **gender-based violence, low workforce participation, and socio-economic inequality** necessitate integrated interventions.

### **KEY HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Umbrella Scheme:** Integrates multiple women-centric schemes under one framework.
- **Safety Component (Sambal):** Focus on protection, legal aid, and crisis support.
- **Empowerment Component (Samarthya):** Focus on skills, employment, and self-reliance.
- **Institutional Support:** One Stop Centres, Women Helplines, shelter homes.
- **Convergence Approach:** Ensures efficient use of resources across ministries and states.
- **Social Impact:** Promotes gender equality and women's participation in economy.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen implementation, awareness, and last-mile delivery.

## **BACKGROUND / CONTEXT**

### **About Mission Shakti**

- I. **Mission Shakti** is a centrally sponsored umbrella scheme launched to ensure **holistic development of women**.
- II. It has two major sub-schemes:
  - A. **Sambal (Safety & Security)**
  - B. **Samarthya (Empowerment)**

### **Key Components**

- **Sambal:** Includes schemes like One Stop Centres, Women Helpline, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (safety-related).

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Mission Shakti:** Umbrella scheme for women's safety and empowerment.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- **Sub-Schemes:** Sambal (safety) and Samarthya (empowerment).
- **Key Facilities:** One Stop Centres, Women Helpline.
- **Objective:** Protection + empowerment + inclusion of women.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Mission Shakti is an umbrella scheme for women's safety and empowerment.
2. It is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
3. The scheme focuses only on safety and does not include empowerment measures.

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)

## 3.UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES



- **UNESCO World Heritage Sites** are locations of outstanding universal value recognised globally for cultural, natural, or mixed significance.
- India continues to expand its footprint on the World Heritage List, boosting **tourism and cultural diplomacy**.
- Recognition enhances **global visibility, funding opportunities, and conservation efforts**.
- It imposes obligations on countries to ensure **protection and sustainable management**.
- Heritage sites play a role in **local economic development and identity preservation**.
- Challenges include **over-tourism, urbanisation, and climate change impacts**.
- The concept integrates **culture, environment, and governance frameworks**.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### What is a World Heritage Site?

- I. Sites designated by UNESCO for their **Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)**.
- II. Categories:
  - A. **Cultural** (monuments, cities, archaeological sites)
  - B. **Natural** (forests, mountains, biodiversity hotspots)
  - C. **Mixed** (both cultural and natural significance)

### Legal Framework

- Governed by the **World Heritage Convention 1972**.
- Countries must protect and conserve listed sites.

### India's Heritage Profile

- I. India has **40+ World Heritage Sites** (Cultural, Natural & Mixed).
- II. Examples:
  - A. Taj Mahal
  - B. Kaziranga National Park
  - C. Hampi

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Global Recognition:** Sites of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).
- **Categories:** Cultural, Natural, Mixed heritage.

- **Conservation Obligation:** Countries must protect and manage sites sustainably.
- **Tourism Boost:** Enhances global tourism and local economy.
- **Soft Power:** Strengthens cultural diplomacy and global image.
- **Challenges:** Over-tourism, climate change, encroachment, funding gaps.
- **Way Forward:** Sustainable tourism, community participation, and strong conservation frameworks.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **UNESCO:** UNESCO.
- **Convention Year:** 1972 World Heritage Convention.
- **Categories:** Cultural, Natural, Mixed.
- **India Sites:** 40+ World Heritage Sites.
- **OUV:** Outstanding Universal Value – key selection criteria.
- **Tentative List:** Sites proposed by countries before final inscription.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. UNESCO World Heritage Sites are selected based on their Outstanding Universal Value.
2. Only cultural sites can be included in the World Heritage List.

3. The World Heritage Convention was adopted in 1972.

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)

## 4. ECI ALLOTS DIGITAL VOUCHERS FOR FREE BROADCAST TIME ON DD & AIR



- The ECI has digitised the system of allocating free airtime to political parties for election campaigning.
- Digital vouchers replace the earlier manual allocation mechanism, ensuring efficiency and traceability.
- Recognised political parties receive equitable access to public broadcasting platforms.
- The reform strengthens the level playing field in electoral competition.
- Enhances transparency, reduces administrative delays, and minimises disputes.

- Supports free and fair elections by ensuring regulated media access.
- Reflects the broader push toward digital governance in electoral processes.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Constitutional Framework

- The Election Commission of India derives its authority from **Article 324** of the Constitution.
- Responsible for conducting free and fair elections in India.

### Free Airtime Provision

- Recognised political parties are provided free airtime on state-owned broadcasters.
- Ensures equitable access to media, especially for parties with limited resources.

### Public Broadcasters

- Doordarshan (television) and All India Radio (radio) are government-owned.
- Play a key role in disseminating election-related information.

### Digital Governance

- Transition from manual to digital allocation enhances transparency and accountability.
- Reduces human intervention and potential biases.

## Electoral Fairness

- Equal media access is essential for maintaining democratic integrity.
- Prevents dominance of financially stronger parties in campaign outreach.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Digital Reform:** Introduction of e-vouchers for airtime allocation.
- **Institutional Mechanism:** Managed by Election Commission of India.
- **Transparency:** Reduces discretion and enhances traceability.
- **Level Playing Field:** Ensures fair access to public broadcasting platforms.
- **Efficiency:** Faster and streamlined allocation process.
- **Challenges:** Digital literacy, system integration, and monitoring misuse.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthening digital infrastructure and expanding transparency measures.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Article 324:** Powers of Election Commission of India.
- **Recognised Parties:** Classified as National or State parties based on electoral performance.
- **Doordarshan:** India's public service

broadcaster (TV).

- **All India Radio (AIR):** National radio broadcaster.
- **Model Code of Conduct (MCC):** Regulates election campaigning.
- **Free Airtime:** Provided during elections for equitable campaigning.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

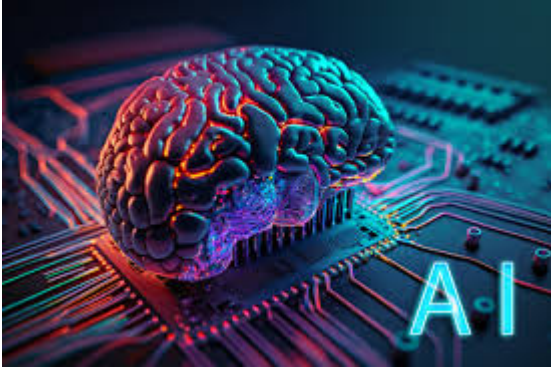
1. The Election Commission of India derives its powers from Article 324 of the Constitution.
2. Free airtime on public broadcasters is available only to national parties.
3. Digital vouchers aim to improve transparency in allocation of broadcast time.

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)**

## 5.INDIA'S APPROACH TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ALIGNED WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES



- India's AI strategy prioritizes inclusive development, ensuring benefits reach all sections of society.
- Emphasis on leveraging AI for sectors like agriculture, healthcare, education, and governance.
- The approach balances innovation with ethical considerations such as privacy, bias, and accountability.
- The government aims to position India as a global hub for AI talent and innovation.
- Focus on building indigenous capabilities and reducing technological dependence.
- Encourages public-private partnerships and research ecosystem development.
- Reflects a governance model integrating technology with socio-economic development goals.

## BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

### Institutional Framework

- AI initiatives are led by NITI Aayog through the National Strategy for AI.
- Supported by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

### National Strategy for AI

- Focus areas include healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities, and mobility.
- Promotes "AI for All" approach ensuring inclusive benefits.

### Ethical and Regulatory Aspects

- Emphasis on responsible AI—fairness, transparency, and accountability.
- Need for data protection and privacy frameworks.

### Global Context

- AI is a key driver of economic growth and geopolitical competition.
- India aims to play a leadership role in global AI governance discussions.

### Technological Basis

- AI includes machine learning, natural language processing, and data analytics.
- Requires robust data infrastructure and skilled workforce.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Inclusive Growth:** AI applications targeted at social sectors like health and agriculture.

- **Ethical AI:** Focus on fairness, accountability, and transparency.
- **Institutional Mechanism:** Led by NITI Aayog and MeitY.
- **Strategic Significance:** Positions India as a global AI innovation hub.
- **Economic Impact:** Enhances productivity and fosters new industries.
- **Challenges:** Data privacy concerns, skill gaps, and infrastructure limitations.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthening regulatory frameworks, investing in R&D, and promoting skill development.

## PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NITI Aayog:** Released National Strategy for AI (2018).
- **AI for All:** Inclusive AI development approach.
- **MeitY:** Nodal ministry for digital and IT policies.
- **Machine Learning:** Subset of AI enabling systems to learn from data.
- **Data Protection:** Key issue in AI governance (Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023).
- **Global AI Race:** Major players include USA, China, EU.

## PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. India's AI strategy focuses on inclusive growth and sectoral applications like healthcare and agriculture.
2. NITI Aayog has played a role in formulating India's National Strategy for AI.
3. Artificial Intelligence eliminates the need for data governance and privacy frameworks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (a)**