



Daily PIB Summary

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1. THE KISAN SARATHI PLATFORM



- Kisan Sarathi is a digital platform designed to provide farmers with reliable and location-specific agricultural advisory services.
- It facilitates access to expert guidance on crop management, pest and disease control, weather, input use, and best agricultural practices.
- The platform strengthens agricultural extension by connecting farmers with scientists, experts, and institutions.
- Digital advisory services improve productivity, reduce cultivation risks, and promote climate-resilient agriculture.
- The initiative supports the modernization of agriculture through information and communication technologies (ICT).
- It complements the Government's vision of Digital Agriculture by enhancing farmers' access to knowledge and advisory services.
- The platform contributes to sustainable agricultural practices and better farm-level decision-making.
- It represents a significant step towards technology-enabled, farmer-centric agricultural governance.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Kisan Sarathi?

- **Kisan Sarathi** is a digital agricultural advisory platform.
- It provides **real-time, location-specific, and personalized advisory services** to farmers.
- The platform enables interaction between farmers and agricultural experts.

Objectives

- Improve access to scientific agricultural advice.
- Promote informed farm-level decision-making.
- Strengthen agricultural extension services.
- Enhance productivity and sustainability.
- Reduce crop losses through timely advisories.

Key Features

- Crop management advisories.
- Pest and disease management.
- Weather-based agricultural recommendations.
- Soil and nutrient management guidance.
- Expert consultation.
- Digital dissemination of best agricultural practices.

Digital Agriculture in India

Major initiatives include:

- **Digital Agriculture Mission**
- **AgriStack**
- **National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA)**
- **e-NAM (National Agriculture Market)**
- **Kisan Call Centres**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Platform:** Kisan Sarathi digital agricultural advisory platform.
- **Primary Objective:** Deliver timely and personalized advisory services to farmers.
- **Technology:** Uses digital platforms to connect farmers with agricultural experts.
- **Agricultural Impact:** Improves productivity, crop management, and climate resilience.
- **Extension Services:** Strengthens dissemination of scientific agricultural knowledge.
- **Digital Governance:** Supports technology-driven agricultural transformation.
- **Challenges:** Digital literacy, internet connectivity, regional language accessibility, and awareness among farmers.
- **Way Forward:** Expand digital infrastructure, improve multilingual advisory services, integrate AI-based recommendations, and strengthen last-mile agricultural extension.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Kisan Sarathi:** Digital platform for agricultural advisory services.
- **Digital Agriculture Mission:** Promotes the use of emerging technologies in agriculture.
- **AgriStack:** Digital ecosystem for agriculture integrating farmer-centric services.
- **NeGPA:** National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture.
- **e-NAM:** National electronic agricultural market integrating APMC mandis.
- **Agricultural Extension:** Transfer of scientific knowledge and technologies from experts to farmers.
- **Climate-Smart Agriculture:** Agricultural practices that improve productivity, resilience, and sustainability.
- **Precision Agriculture:** Farm management using technologies such as GPS, sensors, drones, and data analytics.
- **Integrated Pest Management (IPM):** Eco-friendly approach to pest control using biological, cultural, mechanical, and chemical methods.
- **Soil Health Card Scheme:** Provides farmers with soil nutrient status and fertilizer recommendations.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Kisan Sarathi is a digital platform that provides personalized agricultural advisory services to farmers.
2. AgriStack aims to create a digital ecosystem for agriculture by integrating farmer-centric services.
3. Precision agriculture relies solely on traditional farming practices without the use of digital technologies.

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.IAF CONCLUDES NO. 5 WARFARE & AEROSPACE STRATEGY PROGRAMME (WASP)



- The Warfare & Aerospace Strategy Programme (WASP) is an advanced

professional military education initiative designed to enhance strategic leadership within the Indian Air Force.

- The programme focuses on evolving concepts of air and aerospace power, national security, and multi-domain operations.
- It equips officers with knowledge of emerging technologies, geopolitical developments, and future warfare strategies.
- WASP promotes jointness among the Armed Forces by encouraging integrated planning and inter-service cooperation.
- The programme supports the development of strategic decision-making and operational preparedness in an evolving security environment.
- It reflects India's emphasis on capacity building and modernization of its military leadership.
- Professional military education is essential for addressing challenges posed by cyber, space, information, and aerospace domains.
- The initiative contributes to strengthening India's overall defence preparedness and strategic capabilities.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Warfare & Aerospace Strategy Programme (WASP)

- I. A professional military education programme conducted by the **Indian Air Force**.

- II. Designed to develop strategic thinking among senior military officers.
- III. Focuses on:
 - A. Air and aerospace power
 - B. National security
 - C. Military strategy
 - D. Joint operations
 - E. Emerging technologies
 - F. Geopolitics
 - G. Future warfare

Indian Air Force (IAF)

- Established on **8 October 1932**.
- Responsible for safeguarding India's airspace and conducting aerial warfare.
- Operates under the **Ministry of Defence**.

Emerging Domains of Warfare

- Aerospace
- Cyber
- Space
- Artificial Intelligence
- Electronic Warfare
- Information Warfare
- Unmanned Systems

Jointness in Defence

- Refers to integrated planning, training, and operations among the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
- Enhances operational effectiveness and resource optimization.
- Promoted through the establishment of the **Department of Military Affairs (DMA)** and the office of the **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Programme:** No. 5 Warfare & Aerospace Strategy Programme (WASP).
- **Organizer:** Indian Air Force.
- **Objective:** Develop strategic leadership and preparedness for future warfare.
- **Focus Areas:** Aerospace strategy, national security, emerging technologies, and joint military operations.
- **Strategic Importance:** Strengthens professional military education and defence planning.
- **Operational Relevance:** Enhances decision-making in multi-domain and technology-driven conflicts.
- **Challenges:** Rapid technological advancements, hybrid warfare, cyber threats, and evolving geopolitical dynamics.
- **Way Forward:** Expand joint training, integrate emerging technologies into military education, strengthen inter-service cooperation, and promote continuous strategic learning.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Indian Air Force (IAF):** Established on **8 October 1932**.
- **Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces:** President of India.
- **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS):** Promotes jointness among the three services.
- **Department of Military Affairs (DMA):** Established in **2019** under the Ministry of Defence.

- **Aerospace Power:** Combined use of air and space capabilities for national security objectives.
- **Multi-Domain Operations (MDO):** Integrated military operations across land, air, sea, cyber, and space domains.
- **Electronic Warfare (EW):** Military use of the electromagnetic spectrum for offensive and defensive purposes.
- **Hybrid Warfare:** Combination of conventional, irregular, cyber, and information warfare.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Increasingly used in surveillance, logistics, decision support, and autonomous systems.
- **Professional Military Education (PME):** Structured education to develop strategic, operational, and leadership competencies in the armed forces.

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

3. TEAM INDIA CLINCHES 3 GOLD, 1 SILVER AND 1 BRONZE AT GLOBAL SKILLS CHALLENGE AUSTRALIA 2026, BOOSTS WORLD SKILLS SHANGHAI PREPARATIONS



- Team India's outstanding performance at the Global Skills Challenge demonstrates the country's improving standards in technical and vocational skills.
- The competition provided participants with international exposure and benchmarking against global skill

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Multi-Domain Operations integrate military capabilities across land, air, sea, cyber, and space domains.
2. The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) was created to promote jointness among the Armed Forces.
3. Electronic Warfare involves only cyber operations conducted over computer networks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

standards ahead of WorldSkills Shanghai 2026.

- The achievement highlights the success of India's skill development ecosystem in preparing a globally competitive workforce.
- International skill competitions foster innovation, practical expertise, and industry-relevant competencies among youth.
- Strong performance enhances India's reputation as an emerging hub for skilled human resources and advanced manufacturing.
- The initiative supports employment generation, productivity enhancement, and industry competitiveness.
- Skill development remains central to India's demographic dividend and economic transformation.
- The success reinforces the importance of industry-academia collaboration and continuous upskilling.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

WorldSkills Competition

- Organised by **WorldSkills International**.
- Known as the "**Olympics of Skills**."
- Conducted biennially.
- Brings together young skilled professionals from countries across the world to compete in various vocational skill categories.

Global Skills Challenge

- International preparatory competition held before the WorldSkills event.

- Enables participants to benchmark their performance against global standards.
- Helps countries evaluate readiness for the WorldSkills Competition.

Skill Development Ecosystem in India

- **Skill India Mission**
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)**
- **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)**
- **National Skill Development Mission**
- **Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)**
- **National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)**

Importance of Skill Development

- Enhances employability.
- Supports manufacturing and services sectors.
- Promotes entrepreneurship.
- Improves productivity and innovation.
- Strengthens global competitiveness.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Achievement:** Team India secured 3 Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze medals.
- **Event:** Global Skills Challenge Australia 2026.
- **Purpose:** Preparatory competition for WorldSkills Shanghai 2026.
- **Strategic Significance:** Enhances India's global standing in vocational skills and technical excellence.
- **Economic Impact:** Supports skilled workforce development, employment generation, and industrial competitiveness.

- **Institutional Support:** Strengthens the objectives of Skill India and vocational education reforms.
- **Challenges:** Skill gaps, industry alignment, infrastructure quality, and regional disparities in vocational training.
- **Way Forward:** Expand industry partnerships, strengthen apprenticeship programmes, modernize skill training institutions, and promote international skill benchmarking.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **WorldSkills International:** Global organization promoting vocational skills excellence.
- **WorldSkills Competition:** Biennial international vocational skills competition.
- **Popular Name:** "Olympics of Skills."
- **Skill India Mission:** Launched in **2015**.
- **PMKVY:** Flagship skill development scheme for youth.
- **NSDC:** Public-private partnership promoting skill development.
- **NAPS:** National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme encourages apprenticeship training.
- **ITI:** Industrial Training Institute providing vocational education.
- **Demographic Dividend:** Economic advantage arising from a large working-age population.
- **Vocational Education:** Training focused on occupation-specific practical skills.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. WorldSkills International organizes the biennial WorldSkills Competition.
2. The Global Skills Challenge serves as a preparatory event for the WorldSkills Competition.
3. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is one of the key institutions supporting skill development in 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: (d)

4.GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS ON SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PETROL AND DIESEL



- The withdrawal of temporary restrictions marks the restoration of normal fuel supply and distribution across the country.
- The measures had been introduced as a precautionary step to ensure equitable availability of petroleum fuels during a period of heightened demand and logistical concerns.
- Lifting the restrictions reflects improved supply chain stability and adequate fuel availability.
- The decision is expected to facilitate smooth transportation, industrial operations, and economic activities dependent on petroleum products.
- Ensuring uninterrupted fuel availability is essential for maintaining energy security and supporting critical sectors of the economy.
- The move demonstrates the Government's flexible approach in managing temporary supply-side disruptions.
- Efficient petroleum logistics and inventory management remain crucial for preventing future supply constraints.
- Stable fuel distribution supports economic resilience and public confidence.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Petrol and Diesel in India

- Petrol (Motor Spirit) and High-Speed Diesel (HSD) are the primary transportation fuels in India.

- They are supplied through a nationwide network of refineries, depots, terminals, and retail outlets.

Petroleum Supply Chain

- Crude oil imports.
- Refining.
- Storage in depots and terminals.
- Transportation through pipelines, railways, roads, and coastal shipping.
- Distribution to retail fuel outlets.

Energy Security

- I. Refers to the uninterrupted availability of energy at affordable prices.
- II. Involves:
 - A. Reliable supply
 - B. Adequate strategic reserves
 - C. Efficient logistics
 - D. Diversified energy sources

Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR)

- India maintains Strategic Petroleum Reserves to strengthen energy security during emergencies and supply disruptions.
- Managed by the **Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL)**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Decision:** Withdrawal of temporary restrictions on petrol and diesel sale and distribution.
- **Objective:** Restore normal fuel availability and distribution.
- **Energy Security:** Ensures uninterrupted supply for transport, industry, and essential services.

- **Economic Impact:** Supports logistics, manufacturing, agriculture, and overall economic activity.
- **Supply Chain:** Reflects stabilization of petroleum logistics and inventory management.
- **Governance:** Demonstrates responsive regulatory intervention during supply disruptions.
- **Challenges:** Global crude oil price volatility, import dependence, and geopolitical risks.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen strategic reserves, diversify energy sources, improve fuel logistics, and accelerate the transition towards cleaner energy.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Petrol:** Also known as **Motor Spirit (MS)**.
- **Diesel:** Officially referred to as **High-Speed Diesel (HSD)**.
- **India's Crude Oil Dependence:** India imports over **80%** of its crude oil requirement.
- **Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR):** Emergency crude oil reserves maintained for energy security.
- **ISPRL:** Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited.
- **Major SPR Locations:** Visakhapatnam, Mangaluru, and Padur.
- **Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs):** Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.
- **Energy Security:** Reliable, affordable, and uninterrupted access to energy.

- **Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs):** Responsible for refining, distribution, and retail sale of petroleum products.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Strategic Petroleum Reserves are maintained to strengthen a country's energy security during supply disruptions.
2. High-Speed Diesel (HSD) is the official term used for diesel in India.
3. India meets its entire crude oil requirement through domestic production.

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. RAJASTHAN AND HARYANA SIGN YAMUNA WATER PROJECT AGREEMENT IN PRESENCE OF AMIT SHAH



- The Yamuna Water Project agreement marks a significant step in inter-state cooperation for equitable water distribution.
- The project is expected to enhance irrigation potential and improve drinking water availability in both states.
- It reflects a coordinated approach to addressing water scarcity and optimizing river basin management.
- The initiative strengthens cooperative federalism through joint infrastructure development.

- Efficient utilization of Yamuna river waters is critical for agricultural productivity and rural development.
- The project supports long-term water security and sustainable resource management.
- It also aims to reduce water stress in vulnerable regions through improved infrastructure.
- The agreement demonstrates the role of consensus-building in resolving inter-state water issues.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Yamuna River System

- The Yamuna is a major tributary of the **Ganga River system**.
- Originates from the **Yamunotri Glacier** in the **Uttarakhand Himalayas**.
- Flows through Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan catchment areas before merging with the Ganga at Prayagraj.

Inter-State River Water Sharing

- I. Governed under provisions of:
 - A. Article 262 of the Constitution (dispute resolution)
 - B. Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956
- II. Focuses on equitable distribution of river waters among states.

Importance of Water Management

- Agriculture-dependent economy requires reliable irrigation.
- Drinking water supply is essential for urban and rural populations.

- Industrial demand is increasing water stress.
- Climate variability necessitates efficient water resource planning.

Cooperative Federalism

- Emphasizes collaboration between Centre and States.
- Ensures coordinated planning and implementation of development projects.
- Helps resolve resource-sharing disputes amicably.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Project:** Yamuna Water Project agreement between Rajasthan and Haryana.
- **Objective:** Improve irrigation and drinking water availability.
- **Facilitated by:** Union Government in presence of Home Minister.
- **Governance Model:** Cooperative federalism in inter-state water sharing.
- **Strategic Importance:** Enhances water security and agricultural productivity.
- **River Basin Management:** Promotes efficient use of Yamuna river waters.
- **Challenges:** Water scarcity, upstream-downstream conflicts, climate variability, and infrastructure gaps.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen basin-level planning, invest in water conservation, promote efficient irrigation, and enhance inter-state coordination.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Yamuna River:** Tributary of the Ganga River.
- **Source:** Yamunotri Glacier, Uttarakhand.
- **Mouth:** Joins Ganga at Prayagraj.
- **Article 262:** Parliament may provide for adjudication of inter-state river disputes.
- **Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956:** Legal framework for resolving water disputes.
- **Cooperative Federalism:** Centre-State collaboration in governance.
- **Drip Irrigation:** Water-efficient irrigation method reducing water wastage.
- **Watershed Management:** Sustainable management of land and water resources in a drainage basin.
- **Canal Irrigation:** Artificial channels used to distribute water for agriculture.
- **River Basin:** Area drained by a river and its tributaries.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Yamuna River originates from the Yamunotri Glacier in Uttarakhand.
2. Article 262 of the Constitution deals with inter-state river water dispute resolution.
3. The Yamuna River is a tributary of the Brahmaputra River.

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)