



Daily PIB Summary

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1. PRADHAN MANTRI VIKSIT BHARAT ROZGAR YOJANA (PM-VBRY)



- PM-VBRY is an employment promotion initiative designed to encourage the creation of new jobs, particularly in the formal sector.
- The scheme provides incentives linked with employment generation and aims to increase participation of workers in social security systems.
- It focuses on first-time employees and employers who expand their workforce, thereby supporting formalisation of the labour market.
- The initiative addresses challenges such as unemployment, informal employment, and limited access to employee benefits.
- By encouraging hiring, the scheme supports industrial growth, private sector participation, and inclusive economic development.
- Increased formal employment can improve access to benefits such as provident fund, insurance, and retirement security.
- The programme complements broader government efforts towards skill development, labour reforms, and employment-led growth.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Need for Employment Generation

- India has a large young workforce, creating the need for sustained employment opportunities.

- Challenges in the labour market include:
 - High informal employment
 - Skill-employment mismatch
 - Limited social security coverage
 - Need for manufacturing and services sector expansion

Formalisation of Workforce

- Formal employment provides workers with:
 - Social security benefits
 - Provident fund coverage
 - Better workplace protection
 - Employment records and financial inclusion
- The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation plays an important role in extending retirement and social security benefits to organised sector workers.

Employment Incentive Approach

- Employment-linked incentive schemes aim to reduce the cost of hiring for employers.
- They encourage businesses to expand their workforce while bringing more workers into the formal economy.

Link with Economic Development

- Employment generation supports:
 - Higher household income
 - Increased consumption
 - Poverty reduction
 - Human capital development
 - Inclusive growth

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Policy Objective:** Promote job creation and increase formal employment opportunities.
- **Target Group:** First-time employees and employers generating additional employment.
- **Institutional Mechanism:** Implementation through formal employment and social security frameworks.



- **Strategic Significance:** Supports demographic dividend by converting workforce potential into productive employment.
- **Economic Impact:** Encourages private sector hiring and strengthens labour market participation.
- **Governance Aspect:** Promotes employment formalisation through digital tracking and institutional mechanisms.
- **Challenges:** Ensuring quality employment, preventing misuse of incentives, and reaching small enterprises.
- **Way Forward:** Improve skill matching, support MSMEs, strengthen labour data systems, and link incentives with sustainable employment creation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **PM-VBRY:** Employment generation scheme focused on promoting formal job creation.
- II. **Ministry Concerned:** Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- III. **Formal Employment:** Employment where workers are covered under recognised labour laws and social security mechanisms.
- IV. **EPFO:** Established under the **Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.**
- V. **Social Security Benefits:** Include provident fund, pension, and insurance-related benefits.
- VI. **Demographic Dividend:** Economic growth potential arising from a large working-age population.
- VII. **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** Percentage of working-age population participating in the labour market.
- VIII. **Employment Elasticity:** Relationship between economic growth and employment generation.
- IX. **Related Government Initiatives:**
 - A. Skill India Mission
 - B. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)

C. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana (PM-VBRY):

1. The scheme aims to promote formal employment generation by incentivising employers and new employees.
2. The scheme supports labour market formalisation by encouraging greater coverage under social security mechanisms.
3. Employment incentive schemes are primarily designed to replace all existing labour laws with direct government employment.

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. INDIAN RAILWAYS RECOMMENDS PREMATURE RETIREMENT OF FIVE GROUP 'A' OFFICERS



- Indian Railways has exercised its power to recommend premature retirement of senior officers after reviewing their service records.
- Such reviews aim to ensure that government machinery remains efficient, transparent, and performance-oriented.



- Premature retirement provisions are not considered punitive dismissal but an administrative measure taken in public interest.
- The move reflects the government's emphasis on accountability and improving institutional effectiveness.
- Periodic performance assessment helps identify issues related to integrity, efficiency, and suitability for continued service.
- However, such powers require careful application to balance administrative discipline with protection of civil servants' rights.
- Transparent review mechanisms are essential to prevent arbitrary action and maintain morale within public institutions.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Premature Retirement in Government Service

- Premature retirement allows the government to retire an employee before the normal age of superannuation under specified service rules.
- It is generally invoked when continuation of an officer is considered against **public interest**.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

Article 309

- Empowers the appropriate legislature and executive to regulate recruitment and conditions of service of government employees.

Article 311

- Provides safeguards to civil servants against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank.
- However, compulsory retirement under service rules is distinct from punitive dismissal.

Rule Framework

- I. The government can review the service record of employees under relevant service rules.
- II. For Central Government employees, provisions are available under:

- A. **Fundamental Rule (FR) 56(j)**
- B. Corresponding service rules for different categories of employees.

Difference Between Compulsory Retirement and Dismissal

Compulsory Retirement	Dismissal
Administrative measure	Punitive action
Based on public interest	Based on misconduct charges
Pension benefits generally continue as per rules	Pensionary benefits may be affected
Does not carry stigma like dismissal	Carries disciplinary consequences

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Administrative Measure:** Premature retirement used to improve efficiency and accountability in public administration.
- **Institutional Mechanism:** Periodic review of officers' service records by competent authorities.
- **Strategic Significance:** Encourages performance-oriented governance and integrity in public institutions.
- **Governance Impact:** Strengthens accountability mechanisms within large organisations like Indian Railways.
- **Employee Rights:** Must be balanced with principles of fairness, natural justice, and protection from arbitrary action.
- **Challenges:** Possibility of misuse, subjective evaluation, and impact on officer morale.
- **Way Forward:** Ensure objective criteria, transparent review committees, proper documentation, and effective grievance redressal.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Indian Railways:** A statutory body under the Ministry of Railways and one of the world's largest railway networks.
- II. **Group 'A' Services:** Senior-level civil services involving policy formulation, administration, and management responsibilities.
- III. **Fundamental Rule 56(j):** Enables the government to retire certain employees prematurely in public interest.
- IV. **Article 309:** Deals with recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or States.
- V. **Article 311:** Provides procedural safeguards to civil servants.
- VI. **Compulsory Retirement:** Different from dismissal/removal; generally does not involve punishment for proven misconduct.
- VII. **Doctrine of Pleasure:** Government employees hold office subject to the pleasure of the President/Governor under:
 - A. **Article 310 of the Constitution**
- VIII. **Natural Justice Principles:**
 - A. Right to fair hearing
 - B. Absence of bias
 - C. Reasoned decision-making

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding premature retirement of government employees:

1. Premature retirement under service rules can be undertaken in public interest without treating it as a disciplinary punishment.
2. Article 311 of the Constitution provides safeguards against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank of civil servants.
3. Compulsory retirement always results in complete forfeiture of pensionary benefits.

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. INDIA AND RWANDA HOLD FIRST JOINT TRADE COMMITTEE MEETING TO DEEPEN BILATERAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT COOPERATION



- India and Rwanda have established a Joint Trade Committee mechanism to provide an institutional platform for enhancing economic cooperation.
- The meeting reviewed opportunities in sectors such as agriculture, pharmaceuticals, healthcare, technology, infrastructure, and manufacturing.
- Strengthening trade ties with Rwanda aligns with India's broader engagement strategy with African countries.
- Rwanda serves as an important partner in East Africa due to its improving investment climate and regional connectivity.
- The cooperation can support Indian businesses seeking opportunities in African markets while contributing to Rwanda's development priorities.
- Enhanced trade and investment relations promote South-South cooperation and economic diversification.



- The initiative reflects India's focus on partnership-based development rather than only aid-based engagement.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India–Rwanda Relations

- I. India and Rwanda share friendly bilateral relations based on:
 - A. Trade and investment cooperation
 - B. Development partnership
 - C. Capacity building
 - D. Technical assistance
- II. India has supported Rwanda through initiatives related to:
 - A. Education and skill development
 - B. Healthcare
 - C. Digital technology
 - D. Agricultural development

Joint Trade Committee (JTC)

- I. A Joint Trade Committee is a bilateral institutional mechanism established to:
 - A. Review trade relations
 - B. Identify barriers to commerce
 - C. Explore new economic opportunities
 - D. Facilitate business-to-business cooperation
- II. Such mechanisms help create predictable frameworks for international trade engagement.

Rwanda: Strategic Importance

- I. Rwanda is a landlocked country in the **Great Lakes region of Africa**.
- II. It is known for:
 - A. Political stability
 - B. Digital transformation initiatives
 - C. Growing services sector
 - D. Regional economic integration efforts

India's Africa Engagement

- I. India's engagement with Africa focuses on:
 - A. Trade and investment

- B. Capacity building
- C. Energy cooperation
- D. Digital public infrastructure
- E. Healthcare partnerships

- II. Platforms such as the **India–Africa Forum Summit (IAFS)** have strengthened institutional cooperation.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Institutional Mechanism:** First India–Rwanda Joint Trade Committee meeting established a structured platform for economic dialogue.
- **Trade Expansion:** Focus on increasing bilateral trade through diversification of products and services.
- **Investment Cooperation:** Encourages Indian investment in Rwanda's priority sectors.
- **Strategic Significance:** Strengthens India's economic footprint in East Africa.
- **Development Impact:** Supports Rwanda's industrialisation, skill development, and technology adoption.
- **Geopolitical Importance:** Enhances India's role as a development partner in the Global South.
- **Challenges:** Limited trade volume, geographical distance, logistics constraints, and infrastructure gaps.
- **Way Forward:** Promote business delegations, improve connectivity, encourage digital trade, and expand private sector partnerships.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Rwanda:**
 - A. Capital: **Kigali**
 - B. Region: **East Africa / Great Lakes Region**
 - C. Currency: **Rwandan Franc (RWF)**
 - D. Official languages include Kinyarwanda, English, French, and Swahili.
- II. **India–Africa Forum Summit (IAFS):**

- A. Institutional platform for India–Africa cooperation.
- B. Focus areas include trade, development, capacity building, and technology.

III. **South–South Cooperation:**

- A. Collaboration among developing countries for mutual development and economic growth.

IV. **Regional Organisations:**

- A. Rwanda is a member of:
 1. **African Union (AU)**
 2. **East African Community (EAC)**

V. **India’s Development Partnership Instruments:**

- A. Lines of Credit
- B. Capacity–building programmes
- C. Technical assistance
- D. Human resource development initiatives

VI. **Trade Facilitation:**

- A. Includes reducing barriers, improving logistics, simplifying procedures, and promoting investment flows.

PadhAI–GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding India–Rwanda relations:

1. Rwanda is a member of the African Union and the East African Community.
2. Joint Trade Committees are bilateral mechanisms used to review and promote economic cooperation.
3. Rwanda is a coastal country located on the eastern coast of Africa.

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)

4. INDIAN ARMY BIDS FAREWELL TO GENERAL VN SHARMA, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ARMY STAFF, WITH FULL MILITARY HONOURS



- General V.N. Sharma served as the **Chief of the Army Staff (COAS)** and was honoured by the Indian Army through a formal military farewell.
- Military honours for senior officers reflect the institutional tradition of recognising service, sacrifice, and leadership.
- The role of the Chief of Army Staff is central to operational preparedness, strategic planning, and command of the Indian Army.
- General Sharma’s tenure forms part of the evolution of the Indian Army’s organisational and operational capabilities.
- Such ceremonial practices preserve military heritage, esprit de corps, and respect for veterans.
- The Indian Army’s traditions highlight the importance of leadership continuity and institutional memory in defence organisations.
- Recognition of former service chiefs reinforces the connection between past leadership experiences and present defence preparedness.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Chief of the Army Staff (COAS)

- I. The Chief of the Army Staff is the professional head of the **Indian Army**.
- II. The COAS is responsible for:
 - A. Operational readiness
 - B. Military strategy implementation
 - C. Training and modernisation
 - D. Command and control of Army formations

Institutional Framework

- The Indian Army functions under the **Ministry of Defence**.
- The **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)** acts as the principal military adviser to the Government on tri-service matters.
- The COAS continues to lead the Army as the head of the individual service.

Military Honours and Traditions

- I. Full military honours are accorded to distinguished military personnel as a mark of respect for:
 - A. Service to the nation
 - B. Leadership contribution
 - C. Sacrifice and commitment
- II. Military ceremonies strengthen:
 - A. Regimental traditions
 - B. Morale among serving personnel
 - C. Historical continuity

Role of Army Leadership in National Security

- I. Army leadership contributes to:
 - A. Border management
 - B. Counter-terrorism operations
 - C. Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief
 - D. Defence modernisation

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Military Tradition:** Farewell with full military honours reflects the Army's respect for distinguished service.

- **Leadership Role:** Chief of Army Staff provides strategic and operational direction to the Indian Army.
- **Institutional Significance:** Preserves military customs and strengthens organisational identity.
- **National Security Impact:** Experienced military leadership contributes to preparedness and strategic decision-making.
- **Defence Governance:** Highlights the importance of coordination between military leadership and civilian authorities.
- **Challenges:** Maintaining operational readiness, technological modernisation, and adapting to evolving security threats.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen jointness among armed forces, invest in indigenous defence capabilities, and preserve institutional knowledge through veterans' engagement.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Indian Army:** Land warfare branch of the Indian Armed Forces.
- II. **Ministry of Defence:** Administrative ministry responsible for India's defence matters.
- III. **Chief of Army Staff (COAS):**
 - A. Professional head of the Indian Army.
 - B. Appointed by the Government of India.
 - C. Rank generally held: **General (four-star officer)**.
- IV. **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS):**
 - A. Created in 2019.
 - B. Responsible for promoting jointness among the three services:
 1. Indian Army
 2. Indian Navy
 3. Indian Air Force
- V. **Indian Armed Forces:**
 - A. Army
 - B. Navy
 - C. Air Force

- VI. **Military Honours:** Ceremonial recognition given according to established service protocols.
- VII. **Related Constitutional Provision:**
- A. **Article 53:** Executive power of the Union is vested in the President, who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Chief of the Army Staff (COAS):

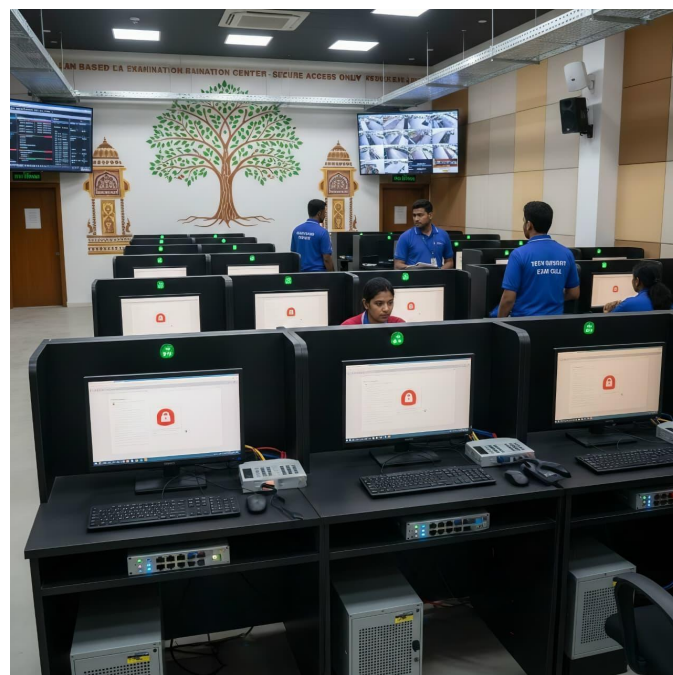
1. The Chief of the Army Staff is the professional head of the Indian Army.
2. The Chief of Defence Staff commands all three services individually.
3. The Indian Army functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.

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)

5. UNION HEALTH MINISTER REVIEWS PREPAREDNESS FOR NEET-PG 2026; STUDENT-CENTRIC REFORMS TO ENSURE SMOOTH, SECURE AND TRANSPARENT EXAMINATION



- NEET-PG is a national-level entrance examination for admission to postgraduate medical courses in India.
- The Government has emphasised technology-driven reforms, enhanced security measures, and transparent examination practices.
- Student-centric reforms aim to reduce administrative difficulties and improve accessibility for candidates across the country.
- A reliable medical entrance system is essential for maintaining quality standards in postgraduate medical education.
- Examination reforms contribute to greater trust among students and stakeholders in the healthcare education ecosystem.
- Strengthening assessment systems supports the availability of skilled specialists required for India's healthcare sector.
- The initiative reflects broader efforts towards improving governance, transparency, and efficiency in professional education.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

NEET-PG Examination

- I. **National Eligibility cum Entrance Test–Postgraduate (NEET–PG)** is conducted for admission to:
 - A. Doctor of Medicine (MD)
 - B. Master of Surgery (MS)
 - C. Postgraduate Diploma courses (where applicable)
- II. The examination evaluates eligibility and merit for postgraduate medical education.

Institutional Framework

- NEET–PG is conducted by the National Board of Examinations in Medical Sciences (NBEMS).
- NBEMS functions under the overall supervision of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Need for Examination Reforms

- I. Large-scale competitive examinations require:
 - A. Secure question paper management
 - B. Reliable technology systems
 - C. Standardised evaluation
 - D. Transparent grievance redressal
- II. Digital examination systems help improve:
 - A. Efficiency
 - B. Data security
 - C. Faster processing
 - D. Nationwide accessibility

Medical Education and Healthcare Linkage

- I. Postgraduate medical education strengthens the availability of:
 - A. Specialist doctors
 - B. Clinical researchers
 - C. Healthcare professionals
- II. Quality medical training directly influences healthcare delivery and public health outcomes.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Examination Governance:** Focus on secure, transparent, and efficient conduct of NEET–PG 2026.

- **Student–Centric Approach:** Measures aimed at reducing candidate difficulties and improving examination experience.
- **Institutional Mechanism:** NBEMS responsible for conducting national-level medical examinations.
- **Technology Integration:** Use of digital systems for examination management and security enhancement.
- **Healthcare Impact:** Better postgraduate medical training contributes to strengthening specialist healthcare capacity.
- **Transparency Measure:** Improved monitoring and grievance mechanisms enhance confidence among candidates.
- **Challenges:** Managing large candidate numbers, ensuring cybersecurity, maintaining uniform standards across centres.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen digital infrastructure, conduct regular audits, improve candidate communication, and enhance examination security protocols.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **NEET–PG:** National Eligibility cum Entrance Test–Postgraduate for admission to postgraduate medical programmes.
- II. **Conducting Body:** National Board of Examinations in Medical Sciences (NBEMS).
- III. **Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- IV. **Medical Education Regulators:**
 - A. National Medical Commission (NMC) regulates medical education and professional standards.
- V. **Courses through NEET–PG:**
 - A. MD (Doctor of Medicine)
 - B. MS (Master of Surgery)
- VI. **Medical Education Structure in India:**
 - A. Undergraduate: MBBS
 - B. Postgraduate: MD/MS
 - C. Super-speciality: DM/MCh
- VII. **Digital Examination Advantages:**



- A. Standardised testing
- B. Reduced logistical challenges
- C. Faster evaluation
- D. Better monitoring

VIII. **Public Health Linkage:**

- A. Availability of trained specialists is essential for strengthening healthcare systems.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding

NEET-PG:

1. NEET-PG is conducted for admission to postgraduate medical courses such as MD and MS.
2. The National Board of Examinations in Medical Sciences conducts NEET-PG.
3. The National Medical Commission directly conducts NEET-PG examinations.

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)