



Daily PIB Summary

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1. IICA AND NLUJA, ASSAM LAUNCH LL.M. PROGRAMME IN CORPORATE LAW AND MANAGEMENT



- The programme aims to **develop specialized knowledge in corporate law, governance, and management practices.**
- It targets **law graduates, legal professionals, and corporate executives** seeking advanced understanding.
- The curriculum combines **academic study, practical exposure, and industry interaction.**
- Focus areas include **corporate governance, mergers & acquisitions, compliance, and regulatory frameworks.**
- The initiative promotes **skill development aligned with India's corporate regulatory environment.**
- It strengthens **capacity building for legal and corporate professionals,** contributing to better governance.
- Reflects policy emphasis on **education-industry linkage and legal sector professionalization.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA)

- Autonomous institution under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- Provides **training, research, and advisory services** in corporate regulation and governance.

NLUJA, Assam

- Premier law university in Assam offering **undergraduate, postgraduate, and research programmes** in law.
- Focuses on **legal education, policy research, and capacity building.**

Need for Corporate Law Expertise

- Increasing complexity in **corporate governance, regulatory compliance, and global business practices.**
- Demand for skilled professionals in **legal, managerial, and advisory roles.**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Collaborative Programme:** IICA and NLUJA, Assam partnership.
- **Specialization:** Corporate Law and Management.
- **Target Audience:** Law graduates, corporate professionals.
- **Curriculum Focus:** Corporate governance, M&A, compliance, regulatory frameworks.
- **Skill Development:** Combines theory, case studies, and industry exposure.
- **Capacity Building:** Strengthens India's corporate legal ecosystem.
- **Way Forward:** Encourage research, industry linkages, and policy-oriented learning.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **IICA:** Autonomous institute under Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- **NLUJA Assam:** National Law University in Assam.
- **LL.M.:** Master of Laws, postgraduate legal degree.
- **Key Focus:** Corporate law, governance, management practices.
- **Objective:** Develop skilled legal professionals for the corporate sector.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The LL.M. programme launched by IICA and NLUJA, Assam focuses on Corporate Law and Management.
2. IICA functions under the Ministry of Finance.
3. NLUJA, Assam offers postgraduate legal programmes including LL.M.

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)

2.NATIONAL HOUSING BANK LAUNCHES GRUH SUGAM PORTAL FOCUSING ON DEFENCE, PARAMILITARY & GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL



- The **Gruh Sugam Portal** is an **online platform for housing loans**, aimed at facilitating easy access to finance for eligible personnel.
- It focuses on **Defence, Paramilitary, and Central/State Government employees**.
- Provides **centralized application, tracking, and sanctioning of housing loans** across participating banks.
- Enhances **transparency, efficiency, and user-friendliness** in housing finance processes.
- Supports the national goal of **housing for all and financial inclusion**.
- Promotes **digitisation of public services and convergence with central housing schemes**.
- Strengthens governance by **streamlining lending and reducing procedural delays**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

National Housing Bank (NHB)

- Established in **1988** under the **National Housing Bank Act, 1987**.
- Apex financial institution for **housing finance regulation and promotion** in India.

Housing Finance for Government Personnel

- Defence, Paramilitary, and Government employees have **structured salary-based loan repayment capacity**.
- Dedicated portals improve **ease of access and monitoring**.

Gruh Sugam Portal

- Integrates participating banks and their housing loan schemes.
- Provides a **single-window interface** for loan application, sanction, and monitoring.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Digital Platform:** Online access for housing finance applications.
- **Target Beneficiaries:** Defence, Paramilitary, and Government personnel.
- **Simplified Process:** Streamlined application and sanctioning.
- **Transparency:** Reduces paperwork and procedural delays.
- **Financial Inclusion:** Enhances access to institutional housing finance.
- **Integration:** Linked with multiple banks and housing schemes.
- **Way Forward:** Expand features, incorporate real-time tracking, and improve user experience.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NHB:** Apex housing finance institution, established 1988.
- **Act:** National Housing Bank Act, 1987.
- **Portal:** Gruh Sugam – digital platform for housing loans.
- **Beneficiaries:** Defence, Paramilitary, Central/State Government personnel.
- **Objective:** Simplify housing finance and promote housing for all.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Gruh Sugam Portal is launched by the National Housing Bank to facilitate housing loans.
2. It specifically targets Defence, Paramilitary, and Government personnel.
3. NHB functions under the Ministry of Finance.

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)

3. INDIAN RAILWAYS STRENGTHENS PASSENGER SAFETY AND SECURITY WITH OVER 52,000 ARRESTS AND 50,000+ CASES FILED IN COURTS DURING 2021–2025



- Indian Railways has taken **proactive measures** to ensure **passenger safety and law enforcement** on trains and stations.
- **52,000+ offenders** were arrested during 2021–2025 for various offenses including theft, harassment, and unruly behaviour.
- **50,000+ cases** were filed in courts to ensure **legal action and deterrence**.
- Initiatives include **CCTV installation, patrolling by RPF, and coordination with local police**.
- Measures have enhanced **public confidence, deterrence against crime, and overall security management**.
- The actions support **governance goals of safe, reliable, and passenger-friendly transport services**.
- Strengthening security aligns with broader objectives of **modernization and trust-building in public transport infrastructure**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Railway Protection Force (RPF)

- Established under **Railway Protection Force Act, 1957**.
- Responsible for **protection of railway property, passengers, and ensuring law and order**.

Safety Measures

- **Patrolling and Special Drives:** Focus on crime-prone areas and trains.
- **Technology Integration:** CCTV, helplines, and tracking systems.
- **Legal Action:** Filing of cases in courts to deter repeat offenders.

Policy Context

- Part of Indian Railways' **passenger-centric safety policy, integrating security, surveillance, and awareness programs**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Enforcement:** 52,000+ arrests of offenders during 2021–2025.
- **Judicial Action:** 50,000+ cases filed in courts.
- **Technology Use:** CCTV, online reporting, and emergency helplines.
- **RPF Role:** Ensures law, order, and passenger safety.
- **Passenger Confidence:** Enhanced through visible security measures.
- **Integrated Security:** Coordination between RPF, GRP, and local police.

- **Way Forward:** Expand technology integration, predictive policing, and awareness campaigns.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **RPF Act, 1957:** Governs Railway Protection Force operations.
- **RPF:** Specialized force for railway security and passenger protection.
- **Key Stats (2021–2025):** 52,000+ arrests; 50,000+ cases filed.
- **Technology:** CCTV, helplines, and reporting mechanisms.
- **Objective:** Passenger safety, crime deterrence, and legal compliance.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Railway Protection Force (RPF) is responsible for passenger safety and railway property protection.
2. During 2021–2025, Indian Railways reported over 50,000 arrests for passenger safety violations.
3. Legal action against offenders includes filing cases in courts.

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)

4.NHRC TAKES SUOMOTU COGNIZANCE OF 16 DEATHS DUE TO ADULTERATED MILK IN EAST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH



- NHRC has intervened following reports of **fatal food adulteration incidents** in East Godavari.
- The deaths are linked to **consumption of contaminated or adulterated milk**, raising serious public health concerns.
- The Commission has **directed the State Government and authorities to investigate** and submit reports on accountability.
- Measures include **identifying lapses in milk supply chains, enforcing food safety standards, and taking punitive action.**
- Highlights the need for **stringent monitoring under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.**
- The case underscores governance focus on **consumer safety, public health, and human rights protection.**
- It also stresses the importance of **coordination between state authorities, regulatory agencies, and law enforcement.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

NHRC's Role

- Established under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**.
- Can take **suomotu cognizance** of human rights violations, including **health and safety lapses**.

Food Safety Framework

- **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)**: Ensures safe food standards.
- **FSSA, 2006**: Regulates production, storage, distribution, and sale of food items.

Milk Adulteration in India

- Milk may be adulterated with **synthetic milk, detergents, starch, or harmful chemicals**.
- Regular monitoring and laboratory testing are mandated under law.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Incident**: 16 deaths in East Godavari due to adulterated milk.
- **NHRC Action**: Suomotu cognizance taken to ensure accountability.
- **Investigation Directive**: State government to probe sources and lapses.
- **Legal Framework**: Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
- **Public Health Concern**: Ensuring safe milk supply is critical.
- **Coordination**: Enforcement by FSSAI, local authorities, and police.

- **Way Forward**: Strengthen monitoring, laboratory testing, and consumer awareness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NHRC**: National Human Rights Commission of India, statutory body under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- **Suomotu Cognizance**: Action initiated by NHRC on its own, without formal complaint.
- **FSSAI**: Regulates food safety and standards.
- **FSSA, 2006**: Legal framework for safe food production, sale, and distribution.
- **Key Concern**: Adulteration of milk and public health protection.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. NHRC can take suomotu cognizance of human rights violations, including public health lapses.
2. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regulates food safety in India.
3. Suomotu cognizance can only be initiated after a formal complaint is filed.

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. INTEGRATING INDUSTRIAL WASTE INTO ROAD CONSTRUCTION IS KEY TO INDIA'S CIRCULAR ECONOMY VISION – DR. N. KALAIVELI



- Industrial by-products such as **fly ash, slag, and plastic waste** can be used in **road construction and pavement technology**.
- Integration of waste materials supports **circular economy principles**, reducing landfill burden and conserving natural resources.
- Promotes **cost-effective and sustainable road infrastructure** while mitigating environmental pollution.
- Encourages **industrial responsibility and innovation in material reuse**.
- Aligns with **national initiatives for sustainable development and low-carbon infrastructure**.
- Facilitates **research-industry-government collaboration** for scalable implementation.

- Highlights governance and policy relevance in **waste management, resource efficiency, and climate action**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Circular Economy Concept

- Focuses on **minimizing waste, maximizing resource efficiency, and recycling/reusing materials**.
- Moves away from the linear “take-make-dispose” model.

Industrial Waste in Road Construction

- **Fly Ash:** By-product of thermal power plants used in cement and asphalt mixes.
- **Steel Slag:** Recycled in road base layers.
- **Plastic Waste:** Shredded plastics blended into bitumen for durable roads.
- **Benefits:** Improved road strength, longevity, and reduced environmental footprint.

Policy Framework

- Part of India's **National Programme on Circular Economy and Waste Management**.
- Supported by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Ministry of Road Transport & Highways initiatives.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Sustainability:** Industrial waste utilization reduces environmental pollution.

- **Resource Efficiency:** Conserves natural aggregates and reduces landfills.
- **Innovation:** Adoption of modern materials science and construction technologies.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** Economical road construction through alternative raw materials.
- **Governance Angle:** Policy-driven promotion of circular economy principles.
- **Climate Action:** Lower carbon footprint through waste integration.
- **Way Forward:** Scale-up adoption, R&D collaboration, and regulatory incentives for waste utilization.

3. Using industrial waste in roads helps reduce environmental footprint and construction costs.

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

- **Circular Economy:** System promoting resource efficiency, recycling, and reuse.
- **Fly Ash:** Thermal power plant by-product for cement and asphalt use.
- **Steel Slag:** Recycled in road base and construction.
- **Plastic Waste Roads:** Bitumen blended with shredded plastics.
- **Policy Linkage:** Supported under India's National Programme on Circular Economy.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Circular economy emphasizes resource efficiency, recycling, and minimal waste.
2. Industrial wastes like fly ash and plastic cannot be used in road construction due to safety concerns.