



Daily PIB Summary

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1. GI TAGS: SCALING TRADITIONAL WEALTH INTO GLOBAL BRANDS



- I. GI Tags protect products whose **quality, reputation, or characteristics are essentially linked to a specific geographical region.**
- II. India has witnessed a steady rise in GI registrations covering:
 - A. Agricultural products.
 - B. Handicrafts.
 - C. Handloom products.
 - D. Food products.
 - E. Manufactured goods.
- III. GI protection enhances:
 - A. Market value.
 - B. Export potential.
 - C. Consumer confidence.
 - D. Protection against imitation.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is a Geographical Indication (GI)?

- A **Geographical Indication (GI)** is an **Intellectual Property Right (IPR)** that identifies a product as originating from a particular geographical area where its quality, reputation, or other characteristics are essentially attributable to that origin.

Examples include:

- **Darjeeling Tea**
- **Banarasi Brocades and Sarees**
- **Kanchipuram Silk**
- **Pochampally Ikat**
- **Madhubani Paintings**

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

Implemented From

- **2003**

Objectives

- Protect GI products from misuse.
- Promote authentic regional products.
- Safeguard producers' interests.
- Enhance export competitiveness.

GI Registry

- Located in **Chennai, Tamil Nadu.**
- Administers registration of GI products in India.

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

TRIPS Agreement

- Administered by the **World Trade Organization (WTO).**
- Mandates protection of Geographical Indications among member countries.

BENEFITS OF GI TAGS

Economic

- Higher income for producers.
- Premium pricing.
- Rural employment.
- Export promotion.

Social

- Protects traditional livelihoods.
- Supports artisan communities.

- Encourages local entrepreneurship.

Cultural

- Preserves traditional knowledge.
- Protects indigenous craftsmanship.
- Promotes cultural identity.

Consumer Protection

- Assures authenticity.
- Prevents counterfeit products.
- Enhances product traceability.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

One District One Product (ODOP)

Promotes district-specific products through:

- Branding.
- Packaging.
- Marketing.
- Export facilitation.

Districts as Export Hubs

Supports:

- Export-oriented infrastructure.
- Capacity building.
- GI product promotion.

PM Vishwakarma Scheme

Supports traditional artisans through:

- Skill development.
- Financial assistance.
- Toolkits.
- Market linkage.

SIGNIFICANCE

Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Promotes indigenous products.
- Strengthens local economies.

Rural Development

- Generates employment.
- Supports MSMEs and artisans.

Soft Power

- Enhances India's global cultural identity.
- Promotes heritage-based exports.

Sustainable Development

- Encourages traditional and eco-friendly production systems.

CHALLENGES

- Limited awareness among producers.
- Counterfeit products.
- Weak branding and marketing.
- Inadequate export infrastructure.
- Limited value addition.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen global branding of GI products.
- Improve digital marketing and e-commerce access.
- Enhance quality certification.
- Build producer cooperatives.
- Expand international GI recognition.
- Encourage tourism linked with GI products.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **GI Law:** Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
- **Operational Since:** 2003.
- **GI Registry:** Chennai.
- **International Framework:** WTO–TRIPS Agreement.
- **Major Benefits:** Product authenticity, export promotion, rural livelihoods, and cultural preservation.
- **Supporting Initiatives:** ODOP, Districts as Export Hubs, PM Vishwakarma.
- **Strategic Importance:** Inclusive growth, heritage preservation, and global branding.
- **Challenges:** Counterfeiting, awareness, and market access.
- **Way Forward:** Strong branding, digital commerce, and international promotion.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Geographical Indication (GI)

- An **Intellectual Property Right (IPR)** identifying goods whose quality or reputation is linked to a specific geographical origin.

GI Act

- **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999**
- Came into force in **2003**.

GI Registry

- **Location:** Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

International Agreement

- **TRIPS Agreement** under the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**.

Examples of Indian GI Products

- **Darjeeling Tea** (West Bengal)
- **Banarasi Brocades and Sarees** (Uttar Pradesh)
- **Kanchipuram Silk Sarees** (Tamil Nadu)
- **Pochampally Ikat** (Telangana)
- **Mysore Sandalwood** (Karnataka)
- **Madhubani Paintings** (Bihar)
- **Kashmir Saffron** (Jammu & Kashmir)

Difference between GI and Trademark

GI	Trademark
Linked to a geographical origin	Linked to a business or company
Collective right of eligible producers	Private right of an individual/company
Cannot ordinarily be transferred independently of the region	Can be licensed or assigned under applicable law

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding **Geographical Indications (GI)**:

1. A GI identifies goods whose quality or reputation is essentially attributable to a specific geographical origin.
2. The **Geographical Indications Registry** of India is located in **Chennai**.
3. Protection of Geographical Indications is recognized under the **TRIPS Agreement** of the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

2. INDIA AND UZBEKISTAN SHARE CENTURIES-OLD HISTORICAL,

CULTURAL AND CIVILIZATIONAL TIES: LOK SABHA SPEAKER



- I. India and Uzbekistan enjoy a **Strategic Partnership** based on:
 - A. Historical links through the Silk Route.
 - B. Shared cultural and civilizational heritage.
 - C. Strong diplomatic relations.
 - D. Cooperation in Central Asia.
- II. Both sides highlighted the importance of:
 - A. Parliamentary diplomacy.
 - B. Trade and investment.
 - C. Counter-terrorism.
 - D. Connectivity initiatives.
 - E. Education and people-to-people exchanges.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India-Uzbekistan Relations

Diplomatic Relations

- Established after Uzbekistan's independence in **1992**.
- Relations were elevated to a **Strategic Partnership** in **2011**.

Historical and Cultural Links

India and Uzbekistan have deep historical ties through:

- The **ancient Silk Route**.
- Buddhist and Sufi cultural exchanges.
- Trade between Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent.
- The Timurid connection, including the ancestry of the Mughal Empire.

The city of **Tashkent** also holds a special place in Indian history due to the **Tashkent Agreement (1966)** signed after the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965.

AREAS OF COOPERATION

Political

- Regular high-level visits.
- Parliamentary exchanges.
- Strategic dialogue.

Economic

- Trade and investment.
- Pharmaceuticals.
- Information Technology.
- Agriculture.
- Textiles.
- Mining.

Connectivity

India supports improved connectivity with Central Asia through initiatives such as:

- **International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC).**
- **Chabahar Port** in Iran.

These aim to improve access to Central Asian markets.

Security

Cooperation includes:

- Counter-terrorism.
- Combating extremism.
- Defence exchanges.
- Capacity building.

Education & Culture

- Academic exchanges.
- Scholarships.
- Promotion of Hindi and Indian culture.
- Tourism cooperation.

IMPORTANCE OF UZBEKISTAN FOR INDIA

Gateway to Central Asia

- Uzbekistan occupies a strategic location in Central Asia and serves as an important partner in India's **Connect Central Asia Policy**.

Energy Security

Potential cooperation in:

- Uranium.
- Renewable energy.
- Critical minerals.

Regional Stability

Both countries support:

- Peaceful Afghanistan.
- Regional connectivity.
- Counter-terrorism initiatives.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

India and Uzbekistan cooperate in:

- **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).**
- **United Nations (UN).**
- Other regional and international forums.

SIGNIFICANCE

Strategic

- Strengthens India's engagement with Central Asia.
- Supports regional security.

Economic

- Expands trade opportunities.
- Enhances connectivity.

Cultural

- Preserves centuries-old civilizational links.
- Promotes tourism and educational exchanges.

Diplomatic

- Reinforces parliamentary diplomacy and strategic partnership.

CHALLENGES

- Limited direct connectivity.
- Relatively low bilateral trade.
- Regional geopolitical uncertainties.
- Logistics constraints.

WAY FORWARD

- Enhance connectivity through INSTC and Chabahar Port.
- Increase bilateral trade and investments.
- Expand educational and cultural exchanges.
- Strengthen parliamentary cooperation.
- Promote collaboration in digital technologies, renewable energy, and critical minerals.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strategic Partner:** Uzbekistan.
- **Diplomatic Relations:** Established in **1992**.
- **Strategic Partnership:** Since **2011**.



- **Major Areas:** Trade, connectivity, defence, culture, education, and counter-terrorism.
- **Important Connectivity Projects:** INSTC and Chabahar Port.
- **Shared Platforms:** SCO and United Nations.
- **Strategic Importance:** Central Asia engagement, regional security, and energy cooperation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Uzbekistan

- **Capital:** Tashkent
- **Currency:** Uzbek Som
- **Region:** Central Asia

India–Uzbekistan Strategic Partnership

- Established in **2011**.
- Diplomatic relations since **1992**.

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

- Founded: **2001**
- India became a **full member in 2017**.
- Focuses on:
 - Regional security.
 - Counter-terrorism.
 - Economic cooperation.

International North–South Transport Corridor (INSTC)

- Multimodal transport corridor connecting **India, Iran, Central Asia, Russia, and Europe**.

Chabahar Port

- Located in **Iran**.
- Provides India access to **Afghanistan and Central Asia**, bypassing Pakistan.

Tashkent Agreement (1966)

- Signed between **India and Pakistan** after the **1965 war**.
- Brokered by the former Soviet Union.
- Signed in **Tashkent**, Uzbekistan.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding India–Uzbekistan relations:

- India established diplomatic relations with Uzbekistan in **1992**.
- India and Uzbekistan elevated their relationship to a **Strategic Partnership** in **2011**.

- Both countries cooperate within the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

3. CROP DIVERSIFICATION AND MICRO IRRIGATION



- Crop diversification** encourages farmers to shift from water-intensive crops to high-value and climate-resilient crops.
- Micro irrigation** promotes efficient use of water through **drip and sprinkler irrigation systems**.
- Together, these measures help:
 - Conserve water.
 - Improve crop yields.
 - Reduce cultivation costs.
 - Enhance resilience to climate change.
 - Increase farmers' income.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Crop Diversification?

Crop diversification refers to the cultivation of **different crops instead of relying on a single crop**, based on local agro-climatic conditions and market demand.

Objectives

- Reduce dependence on water-intensive crops.
- Improve soil fertility.
- Increase farm income.
- Enhance climate resilience.
- Promote nutritional security.

What is Micro Irrigation?

Micro irrigation is a method of **supplying water directly to the root zone** of plants in controlled quantities.

Major Types

Drip Irrigation

- Water delivered drop by drop near plant roots.
- Minimises evaporation and water loss.

Sprinkler Irrigation

- Water sprayed over crops like rainfall.
- Suitable for a variety of crops and terrains.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Launched

- 2015

Objectives

- Expand irrigation coverage.
- Improve water-use efficiency.
- Promote sustainable water management.

Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

A component of PMKSY that focuses on:

- Drip irrigation.
- Sprinkler irrigation.
- Precision irrigation technologies.
- Water conservation.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Supports:

- Crop diversification.
- Agricultural innovation.
- State-specific agricultural development.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Promotes:

- Climate-resilient agriculture.
- Water conservation.
- Efficient resource management.

BENEFITS OF CROP DIVERSIFICATION

Economic

- Higher farm income.
- Reduced market risk.
- Better price realisation.

Environmental

- Improved soil health.
- Reduced groundwater depletion.
- Enhanced biodiversity.

Nutritional

- Greater availability of pulses, oilseeds, fruits, and vegetables.
- Improved dietary diversity.

BENEFITS OF MICRO IRRIGATION

Water Conservation

- Saves **30–70%** water compared to conventional irrigation (depending on crop and conditions).

Higher Productivity

- Better crop growth.
- Improved yields.

Reduced Costs

- Lower labour requirement.
- Reduced fertiliser loss through fertigation.

Climate Resilience

- Efficient irrigation during water scarcity.
- Better drought adaptation.

SIGNIFICANCE

Water Security

- Promotes efficient utilisation of scarce water resources.

Agricultural Sustainability

- Supports sustainable farming practices.

Farmer Welfare

- Enhances income.
- Reduces input costs.

Climate Action

- Builds resilience against climate variability.

CHALLENGES

- High initial installation cost.
- Limited awareness among farmers.
- Small landholdings.
- Maintenance issues.
- Need for reliable electricity and water supply.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand subsidy support for micro irrigation.



- Promote water-efficient cropping patterns.
- Strengthen farmer awareness and extension services.
- Encourage digital irrigation technologies.
- Improve convergence between irrigation and agricultural schemes.
- Promote climate-smart agriculture.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Major Strategy:** Crop diversification and micro irrigation.
- **Flagship Scheme:** Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).
- **Key Component:** Per Drop More Crop (PDMC).
- **Supporting Schemes:** RKVY and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).
- **Major Benefits:** Water conservation, higher productivity, climate resilience, and increased farmer income.
- **Challenges:** High costs, awareness gaps, and maintenance.
- **Way Forward:** Technology adoption, farmer training, and sustainable water management.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana):**
 - A. Launched: **2015**
 - B. Objective: Expand irrigation and improve water-use efficiency.
- II. **Per Drop More Crop (PDMC):**
 - A. Component of PMKSY.
 - B. Promotes **drip** and **sprinkler** irrigation.
- III. **Crop Diversification:** Shifting from monoculture to a variety of crops suited to local agro-climatic conditions.
- IV. **Drip Irrigation:** Supplies water directly to the root zone, reducing evaporation losses.
- V. **Sprinkler Irrigation:** Distributes water under pressure in a manner similar to rainfall.
- VI. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):** One of the missions under the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**, promoting climate-resilient agriculture.
- VII. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** Supports state-led agricultural development, innovation, and diversification.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. **Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)** is a component of the **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)**.
2. **Drip irrigation** delivers water directly to the root zone of plants, improving water-use efficiency.
3. **Crop diversification** helps improve climate resilience and reduce dependence on water-intensive crops.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

4. ON INTERNATIONAL CLOUDED LEOPARD DAY, INDIA STRENGTHENS CONSERVATION THROUGH DEDICATED CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE WILD CAT



- I. The Conservation Action Plan aims to:
 - A. Protect clouded leopard habitats.
 - B. Strengthen scientific monitoring.
 - C. Reduce human-wildlife conflict.
 - D. Enhance community participation.
 - E. Improve conservation of forests in Northeast India.
- II. The species is an important indicator of healthy tropical forest ecosystems.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Clouded Leopard

- The **Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)** is a medium-sized wild cat found in the forests of South and Southeast Asia.

Distribution in India

Primarily found in:

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Tripura
- Manipur
- Sikkim
- Parts of northern West Bengal

It inhabits:

- Tropical evergreen forests.
- Subtropical forests.
- Montane forests.

KEY FEATURES

- Distinctive cloud-shaped markings on the body.
- Excellent climber.
- Mostly nocturnal and solitary.
- Arboreal (tree-dwelling) lifestyle.
- Apex predator in many forest ecosystems.

CONSERVATION STATUS

IUCN Red List

- **Vulnerable**

CITES

- **Appendix I**
- International commercial trade is prohibited except under exceptional circumstances.

Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

- **Schedule I** (under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; corresponding highest level of protection under the amended schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022).

THREATS

- Habitat loss.
- Forest fragmentation.
- Poaching.

- Illegal wildlife trade.
- Human-wildlife conflict.
- Infrastructure development.

CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN

Major Components

Habitat Protection

- Strengthening protected areas.
- Landscape-level conservation.
- Corridor protection.

Scientific Monitoring

- Camera trapping.
- Population estimation.
- Ecological research.
- GIS mapping.

Community Participation

- Awareness programmes.
- Livelihood support.
- Participatory conservation.

Capacity Building

- Training forest personnel.
- Improving wildlife crime detection.
- Strengthening enforcement.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)

Supports:

- Habitat improvement.
- Wildlife protection.
- Species recovery programmes.

National Wildlife Action Plan (2017–2031)

Focuses on:

- Landscape conservation.
- Community participation.
- Climate resilience.
- Technology-based wildlife monitoring.

Project Tiger & Protected Area Network

- Healthy tiger landscapes and protected forests also benefit species like the clouded leopard through habitat conservation.

SIGNIFICANCE

Ecological

- Maintains ecological balance.
- Controls prey populations.
- Indicator of healthy forest ecosystems.

Biodiversity

- Conserves Northeast India's unique wildlife.
- Protects associated flora and fauna.

Climate

- Forest conservation contributes to carbon sequestration.
- Supports climate resilience.

Livelihoods

- Promotes eco-tourism.
- Encourages community-based conservation.

CHALLENGES

- Difficult terrain for monitoring.
- Limited population data.
- Illegal wildlife trade.
- Habitat fragmentation.
- Infrastructure expansion.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand landscape-level conservation.
- Strengthen anti-poaching measures.
- Improve transboundary cooperation with neighbouring countries.
- Increase scientific research.
- Promote community stewardship.
- Use advanced technologies such as AI, drones, and camera traps.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Species:** Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*).
- **Occasion:** International Clouded Leopard Day.
- **Conservation Tool:** Dedicated Conservation Action Plan.
- **Major Habitat:** Forests of Northeast India.
- **IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.
- **CITES:** Appendix I.
- **Legal Protection:** Schedule I, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- **Major Threats:** Habitat loss, poaching, fragmentation, and illegal wildlife trade.

- **Way Forward:** Habitat protection, research, technology, and community participation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

Clouded Leopard

- **Scientific Name:** *Neofelis nebulosa*
- **Family:** Felidae

IUCN Red List

- **Vulnerable**

CITES

- **Appendix I**

Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

- Receives the **highest level of legal protection** (Schedule I under the 1972 Act; corresponding highest protection under the amended schedules).

Habitat

- Tropical and subtropical forests.
- Primarily distributed in **Northeast India**.

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)

Supports habitat improvement and species conservation across India.

National Wildlife Action Plan (2017–2031)

Guides wildlife conservation through:

- Landscape-based planning.
- Community participation.
- Technology-enabled monitoring.
- Climate-resilient conservation.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Clouded Leopard:

1. The Clouded Leopard is listed as **Vulnerable** on the **IUCN Red List**.
2. It is included in **Appendix I of CITES**.
3. In India, it receives the highest level of legal protection under the **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

5. GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENS DAIRY DEVELOPMENT, LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURE AND ANIMAL HEALTH PREPAREDNESS ACROSS INDIA



- I. The Government is implementing multiple schemes to:
 - A. Increase milk production and productivity.
 - B. Modernise dairy infrastructure.
 - C. Improve veterinary healthcare.
 - D. Prevent and control livestock diseases.
 - E. Enhance farmers' income and nutritional security.
- II. The initiatives also support the vision of **Atmanirbhar Bharat** by strengthening India's dairy value chain.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Importance of the Dairy Sector

India is the **world's largest producer of milk**, and the dairy sector:

- Supports millions of rural households.
- Provides regular income to small and marginal farmers.
- Contributes significantly to agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA).
- Plays an important role in nutrition and food security.

Livestock also supports:

- Employment generation.
- Women's empowerment.

- Sustainable rural development.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

Objectives

- Conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds.
- Genetic improvement.
- Enhanced milk productivity.
- Scientific breeding practices.

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

Supports:

- Milk procurement.
- Cold chain infrastructure.
- Dairy processing.
- Quality testing.
- Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and cooperatives.

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

Objectives

- I. Promote private investment in:
 - A. Dairy processing.
 - B. Value addition.
 - C. Animal feed plants.
 - D. Breed improvement infrastructure.
 - E. Meat processing facilities.

National Livestock Mission (NLM)

Promotes:

- Livestock entrepreneurship.
- Breed improvement.
- Fodder development.
- Sustainable livestock production.

ANIMAL HEALTH PREPAREDNESS

Livestock Vaccination

The Government conducts vaccination programmes against major diseases, including:

- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).
- Brucellosis.
- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in small ruminants.

National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)

Objectives

- I. Control and eventual eradication of:
 - A. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).
 - B. Brucellosis.

Veterinary Infrastructure

Strengthening:

- Veterinary hospitals.
- Mobile veterinary units.
- Diagnostic laboratories.
- Disease surveillance systems.

SIGNIFICANCE

Economic

- Higher farmer incomes.
- Increased dairy productivity.
- Rural employment generation.

Food & Nutritional Security

- Increased availability of milk and dairy products.
- Improved protein intake.

Women Empowerment

- Women play a major role in dairy cooperatives and livestock management, making the sector an important avenue for inclusive rural development.

Animal Health

- Reduced disease burden.
- Improved productivity.
- Better livestock welfare.

CHALLENGES

- Disease outbreaks.
- Fodder shortages.
- Low productivity of some livestock breeds.
- Climate-related stress.
- Limited veterinary access in remote areas.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand veterinary infrastructure.
- Strengthen disease surveillance and vaccination.
- Promote scientific breeding and indigenous breeds.

- Encourage dairy cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations.
- Improve digital livestock services.
- Enhance climate-resilient livestock practices.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Major Sector:** Dairy and livestock development.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- **Key Schemes:** Rashtriya Gokul Mission, NPDD, AHIDF, National Livestock Mission.
- **Animal Health Initiative:** National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP).
- **Major Objectives:** Milk production, infrastructure, disease control, farmer income, and food security.
- **Strategic Importance:** Rural livelihoods, nutrition, women empowerment, and agricultural growth.
- **Challenges:** Disease management, fodder availability, and productivity.
- **Way Forward:** Better infrastructure, technology, vaccination, and breed improvement.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

India's Dairy Sector

- India is the **world's largest producer of milk**.

Ministry

- **Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying** is the nodal ministry.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

- Promotes conservation and genetic improvement of indigenous bovine breeds.

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

- Supports milk procurement, processing, cold chain, and quality infrastructure.

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

- Encourages private investment in dairy and livestock infrastructure.

National Livestock Mission (NLM)

- Promotes entrepreneurship, fodder development, and sustainable livestock production.

National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)

- Targets **Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)** and **Brucellosis** through nationwide vaccination.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

- Highly contagious viral disease affecting cloven-hoofed animals such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and pigs.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** aims to conserve and improve indigenous bovine breeds.
2. The **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)** promotes investment in dairy processing and livestock infrastructure.
3. The **National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)** focuses on controlling **Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)** and **Brucellosis**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)