



Daily PIB Summary

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1. SAVING SOIL, SECURING FARMS

Organic Farming Methods in India



- I. Soil degradation due to erosion, nutrient depletion, salinity, excessive fertilizer use, and climate change poses a major challenge to Indian agriculture.
- II. The Government has launched several programmes to:
 - A. Improve soil fertility.
 - B. Promote balanced fertilizer use.
 - C. Encourage organic and natural farming.
 - D. Reduce land degradation.
 - E. Enhance water-use efficiency.
- III. Key initiatives include:
 - A. **Soil Health Card Scheme.**
 - B. **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).**
 - C. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).**
 - D. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).**
 - E. **National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF).**

- IV. These measures contribute to sustainable agricultural production and climate resilience.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Importance of Soil

Soil is a vital natural resource that:

- Supports crop production.
- Stores carbon.
- Regulates the water cycle.
- Maintains biodiversity.
- Sustains ecosystem services.

Major Causes of Soil Degradation

- Soil erosion.
- Excessive use of chemical fertilizers.
- Salinity and waterlogging.
- Deforestation.
- Unsustainable farming practices.
- Climate change.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme

- I. **Launched: 2015.**
- II. **Ministry:** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
- III. Provides farmers with:
 - A. Soil nutrient status.
 - B. Fertilizer recommendations.
 - C. Advice for balanced nutrient management.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

- I. Promotes:
 - A. Efficient irrigation.
 - B. Water conservation.
 - C. Watershed development.
- II. Motto:

"Har Khet Ko Pani" and "Per Drop More Crop."

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

- I. Part of the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
- II. Focuses on:
 - A. Soil health management.
 - B. Climate-resilient agriculture.
 - C. Integrated farming systems.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

- I. Promotes:
 - A. Organic farming.
 - B. Cluster-based cultivation.
 - C. Organic certification.

National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)

- I. Encourages:
 - A. Chemical-free farming.
 - B. Indigenous farming practices.
 - C. Soil biodiversity restoration.

SIGNIFICANCE

Agricultural

- Improves crop productivity.
- Enhances nutrient-use efficiency.
- Reduces input costs.

Environmental

- Prevents land degradation.
- Conserves biodiversity.
- Enhances carbon sequestration.

Economic

- Improves farmers' incomes.
- Reduces dependence on costly chemical inputs.

Climate

- Supports climate-resilient agriculture.
- Enhances drought resilience.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Lead Ministry:** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
- **Focus Areas:** Soil conservation, sustainable agriculture, nutrient management, and water-use efficiency.
- **Major Schemes:** Soil Health Card Scheme, PMKSY, NMSA, PKVY, NMNF.
- **Strategic Importance:** Ensures food security, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience.
- **Challenges:** Soil erosion, declining organic carbon, excessive fertilizer use, groundwater depletion, and climate variability.
- **Way Forward:** Expand soil testing, promote integrated nutrient management, encourage regenerative agriculture, strengthen watershed management, and increase adoption of organic and natural farming.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Soil Health Card Scheme:** Launched in **2015** to provide soil nutrient status and fertilizer recommendations.
- **PMKSY: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana;** motto—"Har Khet Ko Pani" and "Per Drop More Crop."
- **NMSA: National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture,** one of the missions under the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
- **PKVY: Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana,** promotes cluster-based organic farming.
- **National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF):** Promotes sustainable, chemical-free farming practices.
- **Integrated Nutrient Management (INM):** Balanced use of chemical fertilizers, organic manure, and bio-fertilizers to maintain soil fertility.
- **Soil Organic Carbon (SOC):** Key indicator of soil health, fertility, and carbon storage.

- **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN):** A global target under the **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** aimed at balancing land degradation with restoration.
- **UNCCD:** One of the three **Rio Conventions**, alongside the **UNFCCC** and the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Soil Health Card Scheme** was launched in **2015**.
2. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)** is a mission under the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
3. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** promotes cluster-based organic farming.

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. HIGH PRECISION MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS



- I. High precision medical instruments are advanced devices used for:
 - A. Diagnosis.
 - B. Surgery.

- C. Monitoring.
 - D. Laboratory testing.
 - E. Imaging.
- II. India is promoting domestic manufacturing through:
 - A. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Medical Devices.**
 - B. **Medical Devices Parks Scheme.**
 - C. Research and innovation support.
 - D. Regulatory reforms.
- III. These initiatives aim to:
 - A. Reduce imports.
 - B. Improve affordability.
 - C. Enhance quality healthcare.
 - D. Promote exports.
 - E. Strengthen India's medical technology ecosystem.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What are High Precision Medical Instruments?

These are sophisticated medical devices that provide accurate diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring.

Examples include:

- MRI scanners.
- CT scanners.
- PET scanners.
- Robotic surgical systems.
- Ultrasound machines.
- Endoscopy equipment.
- Dialysis machines.
- Ventilators.
- High-precision laboratory analyzers.
- Molecular diagnostic instruments.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Medical Devices

- I. **Launched:** 2020.
- II. Promotes domestic manufacturing of:

- A. High-end medical devices.
- B. Imaging equipment.
- C. Diagnostic equipment.
- D. Cancer care devices.

Scheme for Promotion of Medical Devices

Parks

- I. Supports development of:
 - A. Common testing facilities.
 - B. Manufacturing infrastructure.
 - C. Research facilities.
- II. Helps reduce production costs.

National Medical Devices Policy, 2023

- I. Aims to:
 - A. Make India a global hub for medical devices.
 - B. Promote innovation.
 - C. Strengthen regulatory systems.
 - D. Increase exports.
 - E. Encourage research and skill development.

SIGNIFICANCE

Healthcare

- Improves diagnostic accuracy.
- Enables minimally invasive procedures.
- Enhances patient safety.

Economic

- Reduces import dependence.
- Promotes manufacturing.
- Generates skilled employment.

Technological

- Encourages innovation in MedTech.
- Supports AI-enabled diagnostics.
- Strengthens indigenous R&D.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Sector:** Medical Devices.
- **Lead Ministry:** Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

- **Major Policy:** National Medical Devices Policy, 2023.
- **Key Schemes:** PLI Scheme for Medical Devices and Medical Devices Parks Scheme.
- **Strategic Importance:** Affordable healthcare, technological self-reliance, and export promotion.
- **Challenges:** High import dependence, technology gaps, skilled manpower shortages, regulatory compliance, and limited domestic R&D.
- **Way Forward:** Expand indigenous manufacturing, strengthen quality standards, increase investment in medical technology research, promote academia-industry collaboration, and encourage AI-driven healthcare innovation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Medical Device:** Instrument, apparatus, machine, implant, reagent, or software used for diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment, or alleviation of disease.
- **PLI Scheme for Medical Devices:** Launched in **2020** to encourage domestic manufacturing of high-end medical devices.
- **Medical Devices Parks Scheme:** Supports common infrastructure for manufacturing and testing of medical devices.
- **National Medical Devices Policy, 2023:** Aims to make India a global leader in medical device manufacturing and innovation.
- **Department of Pharmaceuticals:** Functions under the **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers** and oversees policies related to pharmaceuticals and medical devices.
- **CDSO (Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation):** India's national regulatory authority for drugs and medical devices under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
- **Medical Devices Rules, 2017:** Regulate the manufacture, import, sale, and clinical investigation of medical devices in India.



- **MedTech:** The sector encompassing medical devices, diagnostics, digital health technologies, and related innovations.
- **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** Initiative to strengthen domestic manufacturing and reduce import dependence across strategic sectors.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the medical devices sector in India:

1. The **National Medical Devices Policy** was launched in **2023**.
2. The **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Medical Devices** aims to promote domestic manufacturing of high-end medical devices.
3. The **Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)** functions under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.

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)

3. TWO LAKH ANGANWADI CENTRES APPROVED FOR UPGRADATION AS SAKSHAM ANGANWADIS TO IMPROVE NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE



- Saksham Anganwadis** are upgraded Anganwadi Centres equipped with improved infrastructure and modern facilities.
- The initiative aims to transform existing Anganwadi Centres into **model centres** that provide:
 - A. Better nutrition services.
 - B. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).
 - C. Health monitoring.
 - D. Growth tracking.
 - E. Safe and child-friendly learning environments.
- 2 lakh Anganwadi Centres** across the country have been approved for phased upgradation.

- IV. The programme forms a key component of **Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0**, launched to address malnutrition and improve child development outcomes.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

- I. Established under the **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** Scheme.
- II. Act as the village-level platform for delivering:
 - A. Supplementary nutrition.
 - B. Preschool education.
 - C. Immunization support.
 - D. Health check-ups.
 - E. Nutrition and health education.
 - F. Referral services.

SAKSHAM ANGANWADI

Objectives

- I. Improve nutritional outcomes among:
 - A. Children (0–6 years).
 - B. Pregnant women.
 - C. Lactating mothers.
- II. Strengthen Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).
- III. Upgrade infrastructure and digital facilities.
- IV. Promote convergence between health, nutrition, and education services.

Key Features

- Modern buildings.
- Child-friendly classrooms.
- Smart learning aids.
- Improved sanitation and drinking water.
- Growth monitoring devices.
- Digital record-keeping.
- Better cooking and nutrition facilities.

POSHAN 2.0

Launched

- 2021

Ministry

- Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Focus Areas

- Maternal nutrition.
- Child nutrition.
- Adolescent girls.
- Behaviour change communication.
- Growth monitoring.
- Technology-enabled service delivery.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE)

ECCE focuses on the holistic development of children aged **3–6 years**, including:

- Cognitive development.
- Language skills.
- Social and emotional development.
- Physical development.
- School readiness.

It is also emphasized under the **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020**.

SIGNIFICANCE

Health

- Reduces malnutrition.
- Improves child growth.
- Supports maternal health.

Education

- Strengthens foundational learning.
- Enhances school readiness.

Social

- Improves community participation.
- Supports women's empowerment through better childcare services.

Economic

- Builds human capital.
- Enhances long-term productivity.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Programme:** Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0.
- **Lead Ministry:** Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- **Approved Upgradation: 2 lakh Anganwadi Centres.**
- **Major Focus:** Nutrition, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), health monitoring, and improved infrastructure.
- **Beneficiaries:** Children (0–6 years), pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescent girls.
- **Challenges:** Infrastructure gaps, shortage of trained personnel, digital connectivity, and regional disparities.
- **Way Forward:** Complete upgradation of all approved centres, strengthen digital monitoring, improve capacity building of Anganwadi workers, ensure convergence with health and education departments, and enhance community participation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Anganwadi Centres (AWCs):** Village-level centres delivering nutrition, preschool education, health, and welfare services.
- **ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services):** Launched on **2 October 1975**; one of India's flagship programmes for child development.
- **Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0:** Launched in **2021** by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development**.
- **POSHAN: Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition.**
- **ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education):** Holistic care and education for children aged **3–6 years**.
- **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020:** Recommends universal access to quality ECCE

and introduces the **5+3+3+4** curricular structure.

- **Poshan Tracker:** ICT-based platform for real-time monitoring of nutrition services delivered through Anganwadi Centres.
- **Mission Saksham Anganwadi:** Seeks to develop modern, well-equipped Anganwadi Centres as centres of excellence for child development.
- **SDG 2: Zero Hunger.**
- **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. **Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0** is implemented by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development**.
2. **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** was launched in **1975**.
3. **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)** under the **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020** primarily focuses on children in the **3–6 years** age group.

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. MEASURES TAKEN TO CURB CHILDHOOD HYPERTENSION AND OBESITY



- I. Childhood obesity and hypertension are emerging public health concerns due to:
 - A. Unhealthy diets.
 - B. Physical inactivity.
 - C. Excessive screen time.
 - D. Increased consumption of ultra-processed foods.
- II. The Government has adopted preventive measures through:
 - A. **POSHAN Abhiyaan.**
 - B. **PM POSHAN Scheme.**
 - C. **Ayushman Bharat – School Health & Wellness Programme (SHWP).**
 - D. **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD).**
 - E. Public awareness campaigns promoting healthy lifestyles.
- III. Schools are encouraged to promote:
 - A. Balanced nutrition.
 - B. Regular physical activity.
 - C. Health education.
 - D. Periodic health screening.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Childhood Obesity

- Defined as excessive body fat accumulation that adversely affects health.
- Usually assessed using **Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age** based on WHO growth standards.

Childhood Hypertension

- I. Persistently elevated blood pressure in children.
- II. Often associated with:
 - A. Obesity.
 - B. High salt intake.
 - C. Physical inactivity.
 - D. Family history.
 - E. Chronic medical conditions.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

POSHAN Abhiyaan

- I. **Launched:** 2018.
- II. **Ministry:** Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- III. Focuses on:
 - A. Improving nutritional outcomes.
 - B. Behavioural change.
 - C. Growth monitoring.

PM POSHAN Scheme

- I. Provides nutritious cooked meals to school children.
- II. Promotes:
 - A. Balanced nutrition.
 - B. Better health.
 - C. Improved learning outcomes.

Ayushman Bharat – School Health & Wellness Programme (SHWP)

- I. Joint initiative of:
 - A. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
 - B. Ministry of Education.
- II. Covers:

- A. Healthy eating.
- B. Physical activity.
- C. Mental health.
- D. Prevention of substance abuse.
- E. Adolescent health.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD)

- I. Focuses on:
 - A. Early diagnosis.
 - B. Lifestyle modification.
 - C. Prevention of hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancers.

Fit India Movement

- I. **Launched:** 2019.
- II. Encourages:
 - A. Daily physical activity.
 - B. Fitness awareness.
 - C. Healthy lifestyle practices.

SIGNIFICANCE

Health

- I. Reduces risk of:
 - A. Diabetes.
 - B. Cardiovascular diseases.
 - C. Stroke.
 - D. Kidney diseases.
- II. Promotes lifelong healthy habits.

Education

- Improves concentration and academic performance.
- Reduces absenteeism.

Economic

- Lowers future healthcare costs.
- Enhances productivity by improving long-term health outcomes.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Lead Ministry:** Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (with support from the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Education).
- **Major Programmes:** POSHAN Abhiyaan, PM POSHAN, School Health & Wellness Programme, NP-NCD, Fit India Movement.
- **Target Group:** Children and adolescents.
- **Strategic Importance:** Prevents non-communicable diseases and promotes healthy lifestyles from an early age.
- **Challenges:** Increasing consumption of processed foods, sedentary lifestyles, lack of awareness, and urban lifestyle changes.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen nutrition education, promote sports and physical activity, regulate unhealthy food environments around schools, expand early screening, and improve parental awareness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **POSHAN Abhiyaan:** Launched in **2018** to improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.
- **PM POSHAN Scheme:** Successor to the **Mid-Day Meal Scheme**, provides nutritious meals to school children.
- **School Health & Wellness Programme (SHWP):** Component of **Ayushman Bharat**, implemented jointly by the **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare** and the **Ministry of Education**.
- **NP-NCD: National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases,** focuses on prevention and control of major NCDs including hypertension and diabetes.
- **Fit India Movement:** Launched in **2019** to encourage physical fitness and healthy lifestyles.
- **BMI (Body Mass Index):** Indicator used to assess body weight relative to height; for



children, BMI is interpreted using **age- and sex-specific growth charts**.

- **WHO Recommendation:** Children and adolescents (5–17 years) should engage in at least **60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily**.
- **Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs):** Chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers, and chronic respiratory diseases.
- **SDG 2: Zero Hunger.**
- **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. **POSHAN Abhiyaan** was launched in **2018** to improve nutritional outcomes.
2. The **School Health & Wellness Programme (SHWP)** is a component of **Ayushman Bharat**.
3. The **Fit India Movement** was launched in **2019** to promote physical fitness and healthy lifestyles.

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. INDIA AND ISRAEL CONCLUDE SECOND ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PROPOSED FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (FTA)



- I. The **second round of FTA negotiations** covered multiple areas, including:
 - A. Trade in goods.
 - B. Trade in services.
 - C. Investment.
 - D. Rules of origin.
 - E. Customs procedures.
 - F. Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures.
 - G. Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).
 - H. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
 - I. Digital trade.
- II. The proposed FTA seeks to:
 - A. Increase bilateral trade.
 - B. Promote investment.
 - C. Diversify supply chains.
 - D. Enhance cooperation in high-technology sectors.
- III. The agreement aligns with India's objective of expanding its network of comprehensive trade agreements under the **Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India–Israel Relations

- I. **Diplomatic Relations Established: 1992.**
- II. Relations have evolved into a **Strategic Partnership**, covering:
 - A. Defence.
 - B. Agriculture.
 - C. Water management.
 - D. Innovation.
 - E. Cyber security.
 - F. Space.
 - G. Science & Technology.
 - H. Trade and investment.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (FTA)

What is an FTA?

A **Free Trade Agreement (FTA)** is an arrangement between two or more countries to reduce or eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers on goods and services while facilitating investment and economic cooperation.

Expected Benefits

- Greater market access.
- Reduction in customs duties.
- Increased exports.
- Enhanced investment flows.
- Stronger supply chain integration.
- Technology collaboration.

INDIA–ISRAEL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Major Areas

- Information Technology.
- Defence manufacturing.
- Agriculture and irrigation.
- Water conservation.
- Artificial Intelligence.
- Semiconductors.
- Biotechnology.
- Renewable energy.
- Start-up ecosystem.

SIGNIFICANCE

Economic

- Expands export opportunities.
- Encourages foreign direct investment (FDI).
- Promotes technology transfer.

Strategic

- Diversifies India's trade partnerships.
- Strengthens economic resilience.
- Enhances cooperation in critical technologies.

Geopolitical

- Reinforces the India–Israel Strategic Partnership.
- Supports resilient global supply chains.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Agreement:** Proposed India–Israel Free Trade Agreement (FTA).
- **Current Status:** Second round of negotiations concluded.
- **Lead Ministry (India):** Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- **Major Negotiation Areas:** Goods, services, investment, customs, SPS, TBT, IPR, and digital trade.
- **Strategic Importance:** Enhances bilateral trade, innovation, investment, and technology collaboration.
- **Challenges:** Sensitive agricultural products, regulatory harmonization, intellectual property issues, and balancing market access.
- **Way Forward:** Conclude negotiations expeditiously, deepen industry participation, strengthen MSME integration, and expand cooperation in emerging technologies and innovation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **India–Israel Diplomatic Relations:** Established in **1992**.
- **Strategic Partnership:** Announced during the Prime Ministerial visit in **2017**.



- **FTA (Free Trade Agreement):** Agreement to reduce or eliminate tariffs and facilitate trade and investment.
- **Rules of Origin (RoO):** Criteria used to determine the national source of a product for preferential tariff treatment.
- **SPS Measures: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures** to protect human, animal, and plant health.
- **TBT: Technical Barriers to Trade**—technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures that may affect trade.
- **Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023:** India's policy framework to promote exports, integrate with global value chains, and facilitate international trade.
- **India's Major Recent Trade Agreements:** UAE (CEPA), Australia (ECTA), and the **India–EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)**.
- **Key Areas of India–Israel Cooperation:** Defence, agriculture, water technology, cyber security, innovation, space, and start-ups.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. India and Israel established diplomatic relations in **1992**.
2. A **Free Trade Agreement (FTA)** generally aims to reduce or eliminate tariffs and facilitate trade and investment between participating countries.
3. **Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures** relate to protecting human, animal, and plant health in international trade.

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)