



Daily PIB Summary

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1. INDIA'S FIGHT TO COMBAT HEPATITIS



- I. India bears a significant burden of **viral hepatitis**, particularly **Hepatitis B (HBV)** and **Hepatitis C (HCV)**.
- II. The Government's strategy focuses on:
 - A. Universal access to testing and treatment.
 - B. Free diagnosis and medicines under the **National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP)**.
 - C. Hepatitis B vaccination.
 - D. Safe blood transfusion practices.
 - E. Infection prevention and control.
 - F. Public awareness and early detection.
- III. The goal is to achieve **WHO's target of eliminating viral hepatitis as a public health threat by 2030**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Hepatitis?

Hepatitis is an **inflammation of the liver**, commonly caused by:

- Viral infections.
- Alcohol abuse.
- Autoimmune disorders.
- Certain medicines and toxins.

Major Types of Viral Hepatitis

Type	Mode of Transmission	Chronic Infection
Hepatitis A	Contaminated food and water	No
Hepatitis B	Blood, body fluids, mother-to-child	Yes
Hepatitis C	Bloodborne transmission	Yes
Hepatitis D	Occurs only with Hepatitis B infection	Yes
Hepatitis E	Contaminated water	Usually No

Among these, **Hepatitis B and C** account for the majority of chronic liver disease, liver cirrhosis, and liver cancer.

NATIONAL VIRAL HEPATITIS CONTROL PROGRAMME (NVHCP)

Launched

- **2018**
- Under the **National Health Mission (NHM)**.

Objectives

- Prevent transmission.
- Promote early diagnosis.
- Provide free treatment.
- Reduce illness and deaths due to viral hepatitis.
- Eliminate viral hepatitis as a public health threat by **2030**.

Key Components

- Free screening.
- Free diagnostic services.
- Free antiviral treatment for Hepatitis B and C.
- Surveillance.
- Capacity building of healthcare workers.

- Public awareness campaigns.

OTHER GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)

- Includes **Hepatitis B vaccine** as part of the routine childhood immunization schedule.

National Blood Transfusion Programme

- I. Ensures:
 - A. Safe blood collection.
 - B. Screening of donated blood.
 - C. Prevention of transfusion-transmitted infections.

Ayushman Bharat

- Strengthens primary healthcare through **Ayushman Arogya Mandirs**.
- Improves access to screening and referral services.

WORLD HEPATITIS DAY

- **Observed: 28 July**
- Organized by the **World Health Organization (WHO)**.
- Commemorates the birth anniversary of **Dr. Baruch Blumberg**, who discovered the Hepatitis B virus and developed its vaccine.

SIGNIFICANCE

Health

- Prevents liver cirrhosis and liver cancer.
- Reduces premature deaths.

Economic

- Lowers long-term healthcare costs.
- Improves workforce productivity.

Social

- Reduces stigma associated with hepatitis.
- Promotes early healthcare seeking.

Public Health

- Supports India's commitment to **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)** and **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Programme:** National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP).
- **Launch Year:** 2018.
- **Implementing Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- **Target:** Eliminate viral hepatitis as a public health threat by **2030**.
- **Major Focus:** Prevention, vaccination, early diagnosis, free treatment, and awareness.
- **Strategic Importance:** Reduces the burden of chronic liver disease and strengthens India's public health system.
- **Challenges:** Low awareness, delayed diagnosis, stigma, and ensuring treatment adherence.
- **Way Forward:** Expand screening, improve vaccination coverage, strengthen surveillance, integrate hepatitis services into primary healthcare, and enhance community awareness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Hepatitis:** Inflammation of the liver caused by viruses, alcohol, toxins, or autoimmune disorders.
- **National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP):** Launched in **2018** under the **National Health Mission (NHM)**.
- **WHO Elimination Target:** Eliminate viral hepatitis as a public health threat by **2030**.
- **Hepatitis B Vaccine:** Included under India's **Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**.
- **World Hepatitis Day: 28 July.**
- **Dr. Baruch Blumberg:** Nobel Laureate who discovered the **Hepatitis B virus** and developed its vaccine.
- **Hepatitis A & E:** Primarily transmitted through contaminated food and water.
- **Hepatitis B, C & D:** Primarily transmitted through infected blood and body fluids.

- **Liver Cirrhosis:** Irreversible scarring of the liver, commonly caused by chronic Hepatitis B and C.
- **SDG 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding viral hepatitis:

1. The **National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP)** was launched in **2018** under the **National Health Mission**.
2. **Hepatitis B vaccine** is included in India's **Universal Immunization Programme**.
3. **World Hepatitis Day** is observed annually on **28 July**.

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. GOVERNMENT EXPANDS WELFARE INITIATIVES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACROSS NORTH EASTERN STATES



- I. The welfare initiatives focus on:
 - A. Healthcare and rehabilitation services.
 - B. Distribution of assistive devices.

- C. Accessible infrastructure.
- D. Financial and social security schemes.
- E. Skill development and livelihood support.
- F. Awareness of rights and entitlements.

- II. Special emphasis is placed on improving outreach in the geographically challenging North Eastern Region through collaboration with State Governments and local institutions.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Senior Citizens in India

- I. Governed by the **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**.
- II. India has a rapidly growing elderly population, increasing the need for:
 - A. Healthcare.
 - B. Social security.
 - C. Long-term care.
 - D. Age-friendly infrastructure.

Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

- Protected under the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016**.
- The Act adopts a rights-based approach and expands the recognized categories of disabilities from **7 to 21**.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)

- I. Provides **free assisted-living devices** to senior citizens belonging to economically weaker sections.
- II. Devices include:
 - A. Walking sticks.
 - B. Wheelchairs.
 - C. Hearing aids.
 - D. Dentures.
 - E. Spectacles.

Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY)

- I. Umbrella scheme for senior citizens.
- II. Focuses on:

- A. Integrated care.
- B. Shelter homes.
- C. Helplines.
- D. Awareness.
- E. Productive ageing.

Assistance to Disabled Persons (ADIP)

Scheme

- Provides **assistive aids and appliances** to eligible Persons with Disabilities.
- Implemented through **Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)** and other implementing agencies.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016

- I. Ensures:
 - A. Equality.
 - B. Non-discrimination.
 - C. Accessibility.
 - D. Education.
 - E. Employment.
 - F. Social inclusion.

Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)

- I. Seeks to make:
 - A. Public buildings.
 - B. Transportation.
 - C. Information and communication technologies accessible to Persons with Disabilities.

SPECIAL FOCUS ON NORTH EASTERN STATES

The initiatives aim to:

- Improve access in remote and hilly areas.
- Strengthen rehabilitation services.
- Expand healthcare outreach.
- Promote digital service delivery.
- Enhance coordination with State Governments.
- Support inclusive community development.

SIGNIFICANCE

Social Inclusion

- Promotes dignity and independent living.
- Enhances community participation.

Healthcare

- Improves access to rehabilitation and assistive technology.
- Supports healthy ageing.

Economic

- Improves employability of Persons with Disabilities.
- Reduces dependency through skill development.

Regional Development

- Addresses regional disparities in welfare delivery across the North East.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Target Beneficiaries:** Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities.
- **Region:** North Eastern States.
- **Lead Ministry:** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- **Major Schemes:** Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, AVYAY, ADIP Scheme, Accessible India Campaign.
- **Strategic Importance:** Inclusive development, social justice, and improved quality of life.
- **Challenges:** Difficult terrain, limited healthcare infrastructure, awareness gaps, and shortage of rehabilitation professionals.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen community-based rehabilitation, expand telemedicine and digital services, improve accessibility, enhance convergence among welfare schemes, and build local capacity.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016:** Replaced the **Persons with Disabilities**



Act, 1995 and recognizes **21 categories of disabilities**.

- **Article 41:** Directs the State to provide public assistance in cases of old age, sickness, disablement, and unemployment, within its economic capacity.
- **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY):** Provides free assisted-living devices to eligible senior citizens from economically weaker sections.
- **Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY):** Umbrella scheme for the welfare of senior citizens.
- **ADIP Scheme:** Provides assistive aids and appliances to eligible Persons with Disabilities.
- **ALIMCO: Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India,** a PSU under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- **Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan):** Launched in **2015** to improve accessibility in public infrastructure, transport, and ICT.
- **Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD):** Functions under the **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**.
- **United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD):** India ratified the Convention in **2007**.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016** recognizes **21 categories of disabilities**.
2. **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana** provides assisted-living devices to eligible senior citizens belonging to economically weaker sections.
3. The **Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)** aims to improve accessibility in public buildings, transportation, and information and communication technology.

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. SKILLING FOR SPACE AND GEOSPATIAL SECTORS



- I. The initiative focuses on developing skilled professionals in:
 - A. Space technology.
 - B. Satellite applications.
 - C. Remote sensing.
 - D. Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
 - E. Drone technology.
 - F. Navigation and positioning systems.
 - G. Geospatial analytics.
- II. It promotes collaboration among:
 - A. Government institutions.
 - B. Educational institutions.
 - C. Industry.
 - D. Start-ups.
 - E. Research organisations.
- III. The objective is to create employment, foster innovation, and support India's emergence as a global space and geospatial hub.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Space Sector in India

India's space ecosystem has expanded significantly due to:

- Opening of the space sector to private participation.
- Growth of space start-ups.
- Commercialisation of space technologies.
- Increasing demand for satellite-based services.

Geospatial Sector

The geospatial sector includes:

- Mapping.
- Surveying.
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
- Remote sensing.
- Navigation.
- Location-based services.
- Spatial data analytics.

It supports sectors such as:

- Agriculture.
- Urban planning.
- Disaster management.
- Defence.
- Infrastructure.
- Climate monitoring.

KEY GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Indian Space Policy, 2023

- I. Encourages greater participation of private entities.
- II. Clearly defines the roles of:
 - A. ISRO.
 - B. IN-SPACe.
 - C. NewSpace India Limited (NSIL).
- III. Promotes commercial utilisation of space technologies.

Geospatial Guidelines, 2021

- Liberalised mapping and geospatial data regulations.

- Encouraged innovation and investment.
- Simplified access to geospatial data.

National Education Policy (NEP), 2020

- I. Promotes:
 - A. Skill-based education.
 - B. Multidisciplinary learning.
 - C. Industry-academia collaboration.
 - D. Emerging technologies.

Skill India Mission

- Supports industry-relevant skill development.
- Encourages vocational education in emerging sectors.

MAJOR INSTITUTIONS

ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation)

- India's national space agency.
- Develops satellites, launch vehicles, and space applications.

IN-SPACE

- **Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre.**
- Promotes and regulates private participation in space activities.

NewSpace India Limited (NSIL)

- Commercial arm of ISRO.
- Facilitates commercial exploitation of space technologies.

National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)

- Provides remote sensing data and geospatial services.
- Supports planning, resource management, and disaster response.

APPLICATIONS OF SPACE & GEOSPATIAL

TECHNOLOGY

- Precision agriculture.
- Disaster management.
- Climate change monitoring.
- Urban planning.
- Land records modernization.

- Smart cities.
- Transport and logistics.
- Defence and border management.
- Telecommunications.
- Environmental conservation.

SIGNIFICANCE

Economic

- Supports India's growing space economy.
- Generates high-skilled employment.
- Encourages start-up growth.

Technological

- Promotes innovation in advanced technologies.
- Enhances research and development.

Strategic

- Strengthens national security.
- Improves space capabilities.
- Supports self-reliance under **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.

Governance

- Improves evidence-based policymaking using spatial data.
- Enhances service delivery through digital mapping.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Focus Areas:** Space technology, GIS, remote sensing, drones, satellite applications, and geospatial analytics.
- **Supporting Policies:** Indian Space Policy 2023, Geospatial Guidelines 2021, NEP 2020, Skill India Mission.
- **Major Institutions:** ISRO, IN-SPACe, NSIL, NRSC.
- **Strategic Importance:** Human capital development for India's expanding space and geospatial sectors.
- **Challenges:** Shortage of specialised workforce, industry-academia gap, limited advanced training infrastructure, and rapid technological change.

- **Way Forward:** Expand specialised training programmes, strengthen academia-industry partnerships, promote space start-ups, integrate geospatial education into curricula, and encourage innovation through research and incubation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **ISRO: Indian Space Research Organisation**, established in **1969** under the **Department of Space**.
- **Indian Space Policy, 2023:** Promotes greater private sector participation and commercialisation of India's space activities.
- **IN-SPACe: Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre**, established to facilitate and regulate non-governmental space activities.
- **NSIL (NewSpace India Limited):** Commercial arm of ISRO, incorporated in **2019**.
- **Geospatial Guidelines, 2021:** Liberalised India's geospatial data policy to encourage innovation and investment.
- **GIS (Geographic Information System):** Computer-based system for capturing, storing, analysing, and visualising spatial data.
- **Remote Sensing:** Acquisition of information about Earth's surface using satellite or airborne sensors without physical contact.
- **GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System** used for positioning, navigation, and timing.
- **NavIC:** India's regional satellite navigation system developed by ISRO.
- **National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC):** ISRO centre responsible for remote sensing data acquisition and geospatial applications.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Indian Space Policy, 2023** encourages greater private sector participation in space activities.



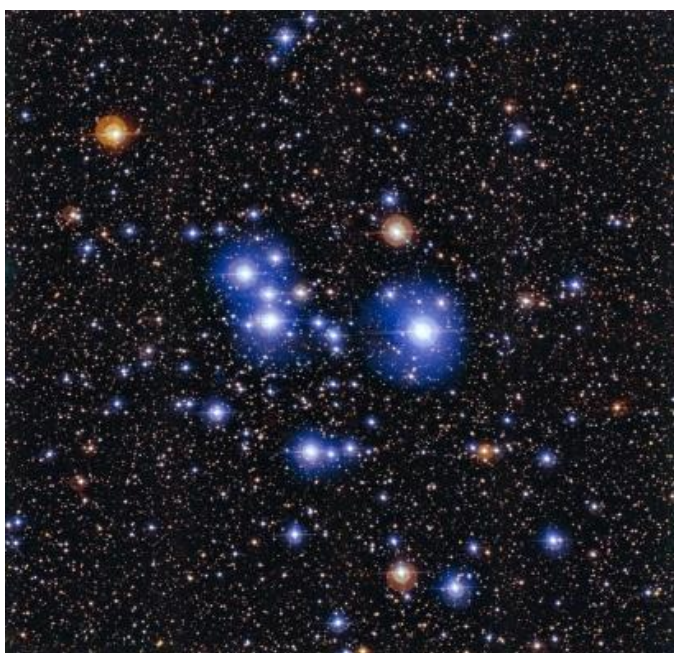
2. **IN-SPACe** has been established to facilitate and regulate non-governmental participation in India's space sector.
3. **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)** are used for capturing, analysing, and visualising spatial data.

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. ASTRONOMERS DISCOVER AN ACTIVELY FORMING LUMINOUS BLUE STRAGGLER STAR



- I. The newly observed **Blue Straggler Star (BSS)** appears to be **actively forming**, rather than being observed only after its formation.
- II. The discovery supports the theory that blue stragglers can form through:
 - A. **Mass transfer** between binary stars, or
 - B. **Stellar mergers** resulting from close interactions.

- III. It helps astronomers better understand how stars evolve beyond their expected life cycles.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is a Blue Straggler Star?

A **Blue Straggler Star (BSS)** is a star that appears:

- **Hotter**
- **Brighter**
- **More massive**
- **Younger-looking**

than other stars of the same age in a star cluster.

Normally, stars in a cluster form at roughly the same time. Massive stars evolve faster and leave the **main sequence** earlier. However, blue stragglers remain on the main sequence, appearing to "lag behind" in evolution—hence the name **Blue Straggler**.

HOW DO BLUE STRAGGLERS FORM?

Mass Transfer in Binary Systems (Most Common)

- Two stars orbit each other.
- As one star evolves, it transfers material to its companion.
- The companion gains mass, becomes hotter and brighter, and appears younger.

Stellar Collision or Merger

- In densely populated regions such as **globular clusters**, stars may collide or merge.
- The merged star has greater mass and shines as a blue straggler.

WHY IS THIS DISCOVERY IMPORTANT?

The discovery is significant because it:

- I. Captures a blue straggler **during its formation**, rather than after the process has finished.
- II. Provides direct evidence supporting theories of stellar mass transfer.
- III. Improves understanding of:
 - A. Stellar evolution.
 - B. Binary star systems.
 - C. Dynamics of star clusters.

- IV. Helps refine astrophysical models of star formation and ageing.

WHERE ARE BLUE STRAGGLERS FOUND?

Blue stragglers are commonly observed in:

- **Globular clusters**
- **Open clusters**
- Occasionally in the **galactic field**

They are especially common in **dense stellar environments**, where close stellar interactions are more likely.

SIGNIFICANCE

Scientific

- Enhances knowledge of stellar evolution.
- Validates theories of binary star interactions.

Astronomical

- Improves understanding of star cluster dynamics.
- Refines models of stellar populations.

Technological

- Demonstrates the capabilities of modern telescopes and advanced observational techniques in detecting rare stellar phenomena.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Discovery:** Actively forming luminous Blue Straggler Star.
- **Formation Mechanism:** Likely through binary mass transfer or stellar merger.
- **Importance:** Offers direct evidence of blue straggler formation.
- **Applications:** Advances research in stellar evolution, astrophysics, and star cluster dynamics.
- **Challenges:** Such stars are rare and difficult to observe during formation.
- **Way Forward:** Continued observations using next-generation telescopes and multi-wavelength studies to better understand stellar evolution.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Blue Straggler Star (BSS):** A star that appears hotter, brighter, and younger than other stars in the same cluster.
- **Main Sequence:** The longest stage in a star's life, during which it fuses hydrogen into helium in its core.
- **Binary Star System:** Two stars gravitationally bound and orbiting a common centre of mass.
- **Mass Transfer:** Movement of stellar material from one star to its companion in a binary system.
- **Globular Cluster:** A dense, spherical collection of very old stars orbiting the galactic centre.
- **Open Cluster:** A loosely bound group of relatively young stars formed from the same molecular cloud.
- **Stellar Merger:** The collision and combination of two stars into a single, more massive star.
- **Hertzsprung–Russell (H–R) Diagram:** A graph showing the relationship between a star's luminosity and surface temperature, widely used to study stellar evolution.
- **Luminosity:** The total amount of energy emitted by a star per unit time.
- **Stellar Evolution:** The life cycle of a star from its formation to its final stage, such as a white dwarf, neutron star, or black hole.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding Blue Straggler Stars:

1. Blue Straggler Stars appear hotter and brighter than other stars of the same age in a star cluster.
2. They can form through mass transfer in binary star systems.
3. They are commonly found in globular clusters.

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. MAHARASHTRA BECOMES THE FIRST STATE TO QUALIFY FOR THE SECOND RKVY INSTALLMENT; UNION AGRICULTURE MINISTER CONGRATULATES THE STATE FOR TIMELY FUND UTILISATION



- I. Maharashtra became the first State to receive eligibility for the **second installment of RKVY funds**.
- II. The achievement reflects:
 - A. Timely utilisation of the first installment.
 - B. Efficient implementation of approved projects.
 - C. Compliance with programme guidelines and monitoring requirements.
- III. The Government emphasized that effective utilisation of RKVY funds is essential for:
 - A. Increasing agricultural productivity.

- B. Strengthening agricultural infrastructure.
- C. Promoting innovation and sustainability.
- D. Enhancing farmers' income.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

- **Launched: 2007**
- **Implementing Ministry:** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.
- **Current Name: RKVY – RAFTAAR (Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation).**

Objectives

- Encourage States to increase investment in agriculture.
- Promote holistic agricultural development.
- Improve productivity and farmers' income.
- Support innovation, agri-startups, and value addition.
- Strengthen allied sectors such as horticulture, livestock, fisheries, and dairy.

KEY FEATURES OF RKVY–RAFTAAR

Flexibility to States

States can design projects according to their:

- Agro-climatic conditions.
- Local priorities.
- Regional agricultural needs.

Eligible Sectors

- Crop production.
- Horticulture.
- Animal husbandry.
- Fisheries.
- Dairy development.
- Agricultural mechanisation.
- Irrigation.
- Post-harvest management.
- Agricultural marketing.

- Agri-entrepreneurship.

Innovation and Start-ups

RKVY supports:

- Agri-business incubation.
- Agricultural start-ups.
- Technology transfer.
- Precision farming.
- Digital agriculture.

IMPORTANCE OF TIMELY FUND UTILISATION

Efficient utilisation ensures:

- Faster implementation of projects.
- Better outcomes for farmers.
- Improved accountability.
- Timely release of subsequent installments.
- Enhanced agricultural infrastructure.

SIGNIFICANCE

Agricultural Growth

- Improves productivity.
- Encourages crop diversification.
- Promotes climate-resilient farming.

Economic

- Enhances farmers' income.
- Supports rural employment.
- Strengthens the agricultural value chain.

Institutional

- Encourages better financial management.
- Improves monitoring and evaluation.
- Promotes cooperative federalism.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Scheme:** Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – RAFTAAR (RKVY-RAFTAAR).
- **Implementing Ministry:** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.
- **Achievement:** Maharashtra became the first State to qualify for the second installment.
- **Reason:** Timely utilisation of funds and effective project implementation.

- **Major Focus:** Agricultural infrastructure, innovation, productivity, and farmers' welfare.
- **Strategic Importance:** Strengthens agricultural development through performance-based fund utilisation.
- **Challenges:** Uneven implementation across States, project delays, monitoring gaps, and capacity constraints.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen project monitoring, encourage best-practice sharing among States, promote digital fund tracking, and accelerate innovation-led agricultural growth.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **RKVY: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana**, launched in **2007**.
- **Current Name: RKVY-RAFTAAR (Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation)**.
- **Implementing Ministry:** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.
- **Objective:** Promote holistic agricultural development through **State-specific planning** and investment.
- **RAFTAAR Component:** Supports **agri-startups**, innovation, incubation, and agri-entrepreneurship.
- **Flexible Funding:** States can prioritise projects based on local agricultural needs.
- **Major Sectors Covered:** Agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, dairy, mechanisation, irrigation, post-harvest management, and marketing.
- **Related Initiative: Per Drop More Crop** under the **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)** promotes efficient water use.
- **Agriculture:** Falls under the **State List (List II)** of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, while the Union supports States through centrally sponsored schemes.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

1. RKVY was launched in **2007** to promote holistic agricultural development.
2. The scheme provides flexibility to States to formulate projects based on local agricultural priorities.
3. Under **RKVY-RAFTAAR**, support is also provided for agri-startups and agricultural innovation.

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)