



Daily PIB Summary

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1. ADVANCING INDIA'S FISHERIES SECTOR: TOWARDS BLUE ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITY



- India is promoting fisheries as a key driver of **economic growth, exports, and employment**.
- The sector supports **millions of livelihoods**, especially in coastal and rural areas.
- Government initiatives aim to improve **productivity, sustainability, and value addition**.
- It contributes significantly to **nutrition security and protein intake**.
- Emphasis on **modernization, cold chain development, and digital tracking systems**.
- Strengthens India's position as a **leading global fish producer and exporter**.
- Reflects integrated governance focusing on **sustainable resource management and inclusive development**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Fisheries Sector in India

- I. India is among the **top fish-producing countries globally**.
- II. Includes:
 - A. **Marine fisheries**
 - B. **Inland fisheries and aquaculture**
- III. Provides employment to **over 28 million people**.

Key Government Initiative

- I. **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):**
 - A. Launched in **2020**
 - B. Aims for **holistic development of fisheries sector**
 - C. Focus on:
 1. Infrastructure
 2. Value chain efficiency
 3. Export enhancement

Blue Economy Concept

- I. Sustainable use of ocean resources for:
 - A. Economic growth
 - B. Livelihood improvement
 - C. Ecosystem health

Institutional Framework

- Department of Fisheries under the Ministry of **Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying**.
- Works with states for **policy implementation and capacity building**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Economic Contribution:** Significant role in GDP and export earnings.
- **Livelihood Security:** Supports millions of fishers and allied workers.
- **Infrastructure Push:** Cold chains, fishing harbours, and processing units.
- **Sustainability Focus:** Promotion of responsible fishing practices.
- **Technological Integration:** Use of digital tools and modern aquaculture methods.
- **Challenges:** Overfishing, climate change impacts, and post-harvest losses.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen regulation, promote deep-sea fishing, and enhance global competitiveness.

1. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana was launched in 2020.
2. The fisheries sector in India includes only marine fishing activities.
3. Blue Economy emphasizes sustainable use of ocean resources.

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)

2. INDIAN COAST GUARD BOOST: KEEL LAYING OF FPV-4 & PLATE CUTTING OF FPV-7



- The ceremonies signify advancement in building **Fast Patrol Vessels (FPVs)** for coastal security.
- FPVs are crucial for **surveillance, interdiction, and search & rescue operations.**
- The initiative supports **Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence manufacturing.**

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **PMMSY:** Launched in 2020 for fisheries sector development
- **Employment:** ~28 million people dependent on fisheries
- **Types:** Marine + Inland fisheries
- **Blue Economy:** Sustainable ocean resource utilization
- **Export Potential:** India is a major seafood exporter
- **Ministry:** Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- **Key Issue:** Overfishing and climate change impacts

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

- It enhances India's capacity to address **maritime threats like smuggling, piracy, and illegal fishing**.
- The development strengthens **maritime governance and law enforcement at sea**.
- It also promotes the domestic **shipbuilding industry and technological capability**.
- Overall, it contributes to securing India's **coastline and maritime interests**.

- **Keel Laying:** Marks the formal beginning of ship construction.
- **Plate Cutting:** First stage in shipbuilding, involving cutting of steel plates.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Indian Coast Guard

- I. The Indian Coast Guard was established in **1978**.
- II. Functions under the **Ministry of Defence**.
- III. Roles include:
 - A. Maritime law enforcement
 - B. Search and rescue
 - C. Marine environment protection

Fast Patrol Vessels (FPVs)

- I. Medium-sized, high-speed vessels used for:
 - A. Coastal patrol
 - B. Anti-smuggling operations
 - C. Monitoring Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
- II. Equipped with:
 - A. Advanced navigation and communication systems

Shipbuilding Milestones

Maritime Security Context

- I. India has a coastline of over **7,500 km**.
- II. Faces challenges like:
 - A. Illegal fishing
 - B. Drug trafficking
 - C. Maritime terrorism

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Indigenisation:** Domestic construction of FPVs strengthens self-reliance.
- **Operational Capability:** Enhances surveillance and rapid response at sea.
- **Strategic Importance:** Secures coastal areas and EEZ.
- **Economic Impact:** Boosts shipbuilding industry and employment.
- **Security Role:** Addresses non-traditional maritime threats.
- **Challenges:** Technology gaps, maintenance costs, and coordination issues.
- **Way Forward:** Invest in advanced shipbuilding tech and integrated coastal security systems.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Indian Coast Guard:** Established in 1978 under Ministry of Defence
- **FPV:** Fast Patrol Vessel for coastal surveillance

- **EEZ:** Up to 200 nautical miles from coastline
- **Keel Laying:** Start of ship construction
- **Plate Cutting:** Initial stage of shipbuilding
- **Coastline Length:** ~7,500 km
- **Key Threats:** Smuggling, piracy, illegal fishing

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Coast Guard functions under the Ministry of Defence.
2. Fast Patrol Vessels are primarily used for deep-sea submarine warfare.
3. Keel laying marks the beginning of ship construction.

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)

3.SUMMER CROPS SOWN AREA 2026: AGRICULTURAL MOMENTUM AND SEASONAL TRENDS



- The report indicates trends in **sowing area for summer (Zaid) crops**, reflecting agricultural momentum.
- It helps assess **crop diversification, irrigation efficiency, and farmer response**.
- Increased area under certain crops may boost **food security and price stability**.
- The data is crucial for **policy planning, procurement, and supply chain management**.
- It reflects the role of **irrigation and climate conditions in crop patterns**.
- The update supports evidence-based governance in **agriculture and rural development**.
- Overall, it aids in monitoring **seasonal agricultural productivity and economic outcomes**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Zaid Season (Summer Crops)

- I. Crops grown between:
 - A. **Rabi and Kharif seasons** (March–June)
- II. Major crops include:
 - A. Rice (summer paddy)
 - B. Pulses (moong)
 - C. Oilseeds

Cropping Seasons in India

- **Kharif:** Monsoon crops (June–October)
- **Rabi:** Winter crops (October–March)
- **Zaid:** Short summer season crops

Factors Influencing Summer Crops

- I. Availability of:
 - A. **Irrigation facilities**
 - B. **Groundwater resources**
- II. Climate conditions:
 - A. Temperature and rainfall patterns

Institutional Framework

- I. Data released by the **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**.
- II. Used for:
 - A. Policy formulation
 - B. Market intervention strategies

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Seasonal Monitoring:** Tracks real-time progress of crop sowing.

- **Food Security:** Helps ensure adequate production of essential crops.
- **Policy Relevance:** Guides procurement and price stabilization measures.
- **Irrigation Dependency:** Summer crops heavily rely on irrigation infrastructure.
- **Economic Impact:** Influences rural income and agricultural GDP.
- **Challenges:** Water scarcity, heat stress, and uneven irrigation access.
- **Way Forward:** Promote micro-irrigation, drought-resistant crops, and efficient water use.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Zaid Season:** March–June (summer crops)
- **Major Crops:** Rice, pulses (moong), oilseeds
- **Cropping Cycles:** Kharif, Rabi, Zaid
- **Ministry:** Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- **Key Factor:** Irrigation availability
- **Moong:** Important summer pulse crop
- **Purpose of Data:** Policy planning and market management

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Zaid crops are grown between the Rabi and Kharif seasons.
2. Summer crops in India are largely dependent on monsoon rainfall.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare releases crop area data.

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. MINERAL CONCESSION RULES AMENDED: BOOST TO EFFICIENT MINING AND RESOURCE UTILISATION



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF MINES

- The amendment enables miners to include **adjacent (contiguous) mineral-bearing areas** in existing leases.
- It also allows extraction of **associated minerals** found alongside the primary mineral.
- This reduces fragmentation and enhances **scientific mining practices**.
- It improves **ease of doing business in the mining sector**.

- The move can increase **resource efficiency, production output, and revenue generation**.
- It aligns with broader reforms in the **mining sector governance framework**.
- Ensures better utilization of mineral resources while supporting **economic growth and industrial demand**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Mineral Concession Rules, 2016

- I. Framed under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- II. Govern:
 - A. Grant of mining leases
 - B. Licensing procedures
 - C. Operational conditions

Key Concepts Introduced

Contiguous Area

- I. Refers to **adjacent land parcels** with mineral deposits.
- II. Inclusion helps:
 - A. Avoid fragmented mining
 - B. Enable large-scale efficient operations

Associated Minerals

- Minerals found **along with the primary mineral** in a deposit.
- Earlier, extraction was restricted, leading to **resource wastage**.

Mining Sector in India

- I. Contributes significantly to:
 - A. **Industrial development**
 - B. Infrastructure growth
- II. Key minerals:
 - A. Coal, iron ore, bauxite, limestone

Reform Context

- I. Government focus on:
 - A. **Transparency in allocation**
 - B. **Ease of doing business**
 - C. **Sustainable mining practices**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Regulatory Reform:** Amendment to Mineral Concession Rules enhances flexibility.
- **Resource Efficiency:** Enables extraction of associated minerals, reducing wastage.
- **Operational Advantage:** Inclusion of contiguous areas improves mining scale and planning.
- **Economic Impact:** Boosts mineral production and government revenue.
- **Ease of Doing Business:** Simplifies procedures for mining leaseholders.
- **Environmental Aspect:** Promotes scientific and integrated mining practices.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen monitoring, ensure sustainability, and adopt advanced mining technologies.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Mineral Concession Rules:** Notified under MMDR Act, 1957
- **MMDR Act:** Governs mining sector in India
- **Contiguous Area:** Adjacent mineral-bearing land parcels
- **Associated Minerals:** Occur along with primary mineral
- **Key Minerals:** Coal, iron ore, bauxite
- **Reform Focus:** Transparency and efficiency
- **Mining Role:** Supports industrial and infrastructure sectors

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Mineral Concession Rules are framed under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
2. Associated minerals refer to minerals found independently of the primary mineral.
3. Inclusion of contiguous areas in mining leases improves operational efficiency.

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)

5. FIRST-EVER ASISSE LAUNCHED: STRENGTHENING DATA ECOSYSTEM FOR INDIA'S SERVICES SECTOR



- ASISSE is designed to collect detailed data on **incorporated service sector enterprises** across India.
- It fills critical gaps in **reliable and structured data for the services sector**, a key contributor to GDP.
- The survey will support **policy formulation, economic planning, and sectoral analysis**.
- It enhances **statistical coverage beyond manufacturing and agriculture**.
- The initiative strengthens India's **data governance and statistical infrastructure**.
- It will improve **investment planning, productivity assessment, and employment analysis**.
- Overall, it aligns with efforts to modernize **official statistics and economic measurement systems**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Services Sector in India

- I. Contributes over **50% to India's GDP**.
- II. Includes:
 - A. IT and IT-enabled services
 - B. Trade, transport, and hospitality
 - C. Financial and professional services

Need for ASISSE

- I. Earlier, detailed surveys existed mainly for:
 - A. Manufacturing (e.g., Annual Survey of Industries)
- II. Lack of granular data in services sector led to:
 - A. Policy gaps
 - B. Inadequate sectoral insights

Institutional Framework

- I. Conducted by the National Statistical Office under MoSPI.
- II. Part of efforts to strengthen:
 - A. **National Accounts Statistics**
 - B. Data-driven governance

Key Concepts

- I. **Incorporated Enterprises:** Companies registered under corporate laws.
- II. Focus on:
 - A. Financial performance
 - B. Employment
 - C. Operational characteristics

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Data Enhancement:** First structured survey of incorporated service enterprises.
- **Policy Utility:** Supports evidence-based economic decision-making.
- **Sector Coverage:** Captures diverse service industries across India.
- **Statistical Reform:** Expands scope beyond traditional sectors like manufacturing.
- **Economic Significance:** Improves GDP estimation and sectoral analysis.
- **Challenges:** Data collection complexity and compliance issues.
- **Way Forward:** Leverage digital tools and ensure robust data validation mechanisms.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **ASISSE:** Annual Survey of Incorporated Services Sector Enterprises
- **MoSPI:** Ministry responsible for statistics and programme implementation
- **NSO:** National Statistical Office conducts surveys
- **Services Sector Share:** ~50%+ of India's GDP
- **ASI:** Annual Survey of Industries (manufacturing sector)
- **Incorporated Enterprises:** Registered companies under law
- **Purpose:** Improve data quality for policymaking

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. ASISSE is the first survey aimed at collecting data on incorporated services sector enterprises.
2. The National Statistical Office functions under the Ministry of Finance.
3. The services sector contributes more than 50% to India's GDP.

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)