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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Table of Contents

1. Transfer of Captive Elephants
2. Forest Fires in India
3. Snake Venom Addiction
4. NABARD
5. Tiger Triumph – 24
6. Russia
7. Revenue-based financing (RBF)
8. Waqf Act
9. UNESCO Tentative List
10. Foot-and-Mouth Disease

THE HINDU Page 11

TRANSFER OF CAPTIVE ELEPHANTS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

Centre notifies rules allowing transfer of 'captive' elephants

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI



A vet has to certify that the elephant is fit for travel, states one of the rules.

The Centre has notified a set of rules called the Captive Elephant (Transfer or Transport) Rules, 2024 that liberalise the conditions under which elephants may be transferred within or between States.

The circumstances under which captive elephants can be transferred are when an owner is no longer in a position to maintain the elephant, the elephant will likely have a better upkeep than in the present circumstances or when a State's Chief Wildlife Warden "deems it fit and proper" in the circumstances of the case for better upkeep of the elephant.

Before a transfer within the State, an elephant's health has to be ratified by a veterinarian and the Deputy Conservator of Forests must establish that the animal's current habitat and prospective habitat are suitable. The Chief Wildlife Warden, on receipt of such documents, may reject or approve the transfer.

If the transfer involves moving the elephant outside a State, similar conditions apply. Before a transfer is effected, the "genetic profile" of the elephant has to be registered with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Other conditions - a mahout and an elephant assistant should accompany the animal, a health certificate, a quarantine period before the transfer and more - are also part of the rules.

Until August 2022, the Wildlife Protection Act explicitly prohibited the trade in wildlife including both wild and captive elephants. However, amendments to the Act brought in an exemption that for the first time allowed captive elephants to be moved.

A Parliamentary Committee, led by Congress Rajya Sabha MP, Jairam Ramesh, had recommended the deletion of this exemption clause for elephants. The final version of the amended Act, however, retains the clause.

Context: The Centre has notified a set of rules called the **Captive Elephant (Transfer or Transport) Rules, 2024** that liberalise the conditions under which elephants may be transferred within or between states.

Captive Elephants

- **About:** Elephants are housed in diverse environments like zoos, sanctuaries, circuses, or camps, typically overseen by veterinarians.
- **Multifaceted Utility**: These captive elephants serve various purposes including education, entertainment, and labor.

Transfer of Captive Elephants

- **Transfer Criteria**: Circumstances for transfer include the owner's inability to maintain the elephant or when better upkeep is anticipated.
- **Intra-state Transfer Procedures**: Health confirmation by a veterinarian and habitat suitability assessment by Deputy Conservator of Forests are prerequisites.
    - Chief Wildlife Warden decides upon approval or rejection based on provided documents.
- **Inter-state Transfer Regulations**: Registration of the elephant's genetic profile with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is obligatory before transfer.

Transfer of Elephants

- **Accompaniment Requirement**: The elephant being transferred must be accompanied by a mahout and an elephant assistant.
- **Health Certification**: A health certificate from a veterinary practitioner is necessary, affirming the elephant's fitness for transport and absence of musth or infectious diseases.
- **Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022:** Until August 2022, the Wildlife Protection Act explicitly prohibited the trade in wildlife including both wild and captive elephants. However amendments to the Act brought in an exemption that for the first time allowed captive elephants to be transferred.
    - **Surrender of captive animals:** The Act provides for any person to voluntarily surrender any captive animals or animal products to the Chief Wild Life Warden.
    - **No compensation** will be paid to the person for surrendering such items.
    - The surrendered items become property of the state government.

INDIAN EXPRESS

Explained

FOREST FIRES IN INDIA

(Syllabus GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)



Heat, aridity, clear skies: why forests are already ablaze in the Nilgiris

ANJALI MARAR
BENGALURU, MARCH 18

FOR ALMOST a week, forest fires have been raging in the Coonoor forest range in the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu. On Sunday, the Indian Air Force joined the ongoing firefighting efforts of the state forest department, deploying an Mi-17 V5 helicopter to conduct multiple "Bambi Bucket" operations that dumped some 16,000 litres of water on the fires.

The Bambi Bucket, also called a helicopter bucket or a helibucket, is a specialised container that is suspended by cable under a chopper, and which can be filled by lowering into a river or pond before being flown above a fire and discharged aerially by opening a valve at the bottom of the bucket.

The Bambi Bucket is especially helpful in fighting wildfires that are difficult or impossible to reach from the ground. Around the world, helicopters are frequently commissioned to fight forest fires.

How common are forest fires in India?

November to June is considered to be forest fire season in India, with hundreds of thousands of small and large fires burning every year, especially from February onward as summer approaches. April-May are usually the worst fire months across the country.

The biennial India State of Forest Report (ISFR) published by the Forest Survey of India (FSI) under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change recorded in its 2019 report that more than 36% of India's forest cover was prone to frequent fires. About 4% of the forest cover was 'extremely prone' to fire, and another 6% was 'very highly' fire prone (ISFR 2019).

Globally, about 3% of the total forest area, or about 98 million hectares of forest, were affected by fires in the year 2015, mostly in the tropical regions.

Where do the most forest fires in India occur?

According to the FSI, severe fires break out in dry deciduous forests, while evergreen, semi-evergreen, and montane temperate forests are comparatively less prone to fires. The forests of Northeast India, Odisha, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand are the most vulnerable to fires during the November to June period.

In March 2023, large bushfires raged in Goa, triggering an investigation into whether they were "man-made". In 2021, a series of forest fires broke out in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland-Manipur border, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat, including in wildlife sanctuaries.

EXPLAINED ENVIRONMENT

How has the forest fire situation been this year?

Over the past one week, the highest number of forest fires have been reported from Mizoram (3,738), Manipur (1,702), Assam (1,652), Meghalaya (1,252), and Maharashtra (1,215), as per FSI data.

Satellite data of Monday, generated by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) tools, showed that forest fires have been on an uptick since early March along the Konkan belt in Maharashtra, south-coastal Gujarat along Gir Somnath and Porbandar, southern Rajasthan and adjoining south-western districts of Madhya Pradesh, coastal and interior Odisha, and adjoining Jharkhand.

In South India, most forest covered areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have seen fire incidents over the past week.

Are forest fires in South India unusual?

Some forest areas in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are fire-prone. However, according to the FSI, forests in southern India are comparatively less vulnerable to fires, as the vegetation type is mainly evergreen or semi-evergreen. That said, Tamil Nadu has been reporting wildfires in its forests in recent years.

What is the reason for the fires this year?

Forest fires have man-made as well as natural causes. A majority of forest fires are a result of human carelessness like discarded cigarettes, camp fires, burning of debris, and similar other processes. Amongst natural causes, lightning is the most common originator.

Forest fires need a conducive atmosphere to spread. Hot and dry temperatures and high tree density are some of the factors that help the spread of forest fires.

This year, high aridity, above-normal day temperatures, clear sky conditions, and calm winds during the early phase of the summer season are some of the contributory factors for the spike in forest fire incidents in southern India.

Last month was exceptionally hot over Southern India in particular. This February was South India's hottest since 1901, and January was the fifth warmest in more than a century.

Over the past two months, the recorded maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures have remained above-normal over the southern states, which has helped build the heat load over the region well before the onset of the summer season. As a result, there has been an early availability of dry biomass in these forests since the winter season itself.

The IMD has warned of the prevalence of Excess Heat Factor (EHF), a value that predicts the chances of a heatwave over a region, to be significantly higher than normal over western Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring Karnataka. Maximum temperatures touched 40 degrees Celsius here last week, unusual for mid March.

In the absence of rain and prevailing high temperatures, the IMD has classified almost all districts of southern India under 'mild' aridity.

Context: Forest fires have recently been raging in the Coonoor forest range in the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu.

Forest Fires in India

- **Seasonal Trend**: Forest fires in India are most common from November to June, with a significant surge from February onwards as summer approaches, witnessing hundreds of thousands of fires annually.
- **Worst Months**: April-May emerge as the peak months for forest fires nationwide, marked by a heightened frequency and severity across the country.
- **Extent of Vulnerability**: The 2019 India State of Forest Report (ISFR) reveals that over 36% of India's forest cover is prone to frequent fires, with approximately 4% classified as 'extremely prone' and 6% as 'very highly' fire prone.
- **Global Perspective**: Globally, about 3% of the total forest area, roughly 98 million hectares, experienced fires in 2015, with a significant concentration in tropical regions.

Regional Distribution of Forest Fires

- **Vulnerable Ecosystems**: Severe fires primarily afflict dry deciduous forests, with comparatively lower incidence in evergreen, semi-evergreen, and montane temperate forests.
- **Hotspots**: Northeast India, Odisha, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand are identified as hotspots for forest fires, especially during the November to June period.
- **Recent Incidents**: Notable instances include large bushfires in Goa in March 2023, prompting investigations into their origins, and a series of forest fires in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland-Manipur border, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat in 2021, encompassing wildlife sanctuaries.
- **Frequency of Forest Fires in South India:** Forest fires in South India are not uncommon, especially in fire-prone areas like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- **Vulnerability of Southern Indian Forests**: It characterized by evergreen or semi-evergreen vegetation, are comparatively less vulnerable to fires, as per the Forest Survey of India (FSI).

INDIA TODAY Mar 18

SNAKE VENOM ADDICTION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

What is snake venom addiction: The lethal craze taking over India

Context: A well-known television personality was recently arrested in connection with the snake venom-rave party case and remanded to 14-day judicial custody. He is facing charges under the Wildlife Act in Noida for orchestrating snake venom at rave gatherings.

Background of the Case

- **About:** The case surrounds the alleged use of snake venom as a recreational drug at rave parties in Noida last year. A person is accused of arranging the snake venom at his parties and using snakes in his video shoots.

Snake Venom Addiction

- **Unusual Substance Abuse:** Snake venom addiction is a peculiar form of substance abuse wherein individuals deliberately expose themselves to snake venom for its intoxicating effects.
- **Neurotoxic Intoxication**: The venom induces symptoms akin to intoxication due to the neurotoxins it contains, leading to altered mental states and physical sensations.
- **Extreme Danger and Uncommon Practice**: This addiction, also termed ophidism, poses severe risks to life and health and is not commonly observed in India, highlighting its unusual nature.

- Previous cases have been documented from Ranchi and Mumbai. Most used snake venom on leg and arm
- Withdrawal symptoms were not noted in any of the cases
- Patients say snake-bite high is common in their ethnic community in northwest Rajasthan, either as a substitute for other substances, or mixed with others

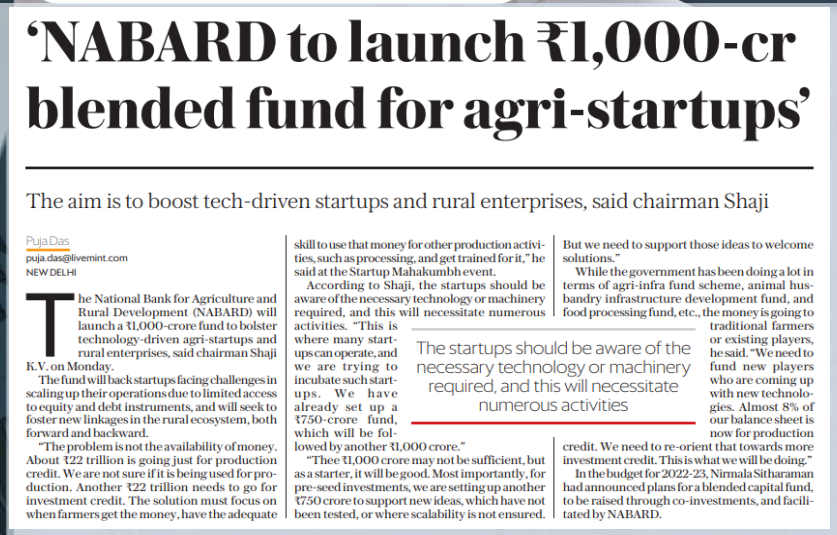
- **Deadly Effects**: The effects of snake venom can be highly unpredictable and potentially fatal, lasting for days and leading to various medical complications.
- **Risk of Dependency**: Prolonged exposure to snake venom may result in physical and psychological dependence among users, exacerbating the dangers associated with this form of addiction.
- **Legal Framework**: The use and possession of drugs, including those derived from snake venom, are regulated by the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985, underlining the legal ramifications of such practices.

LIVEMINT

Page 9

NABARD

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)



‘NABARD to launch ₹1,000-cr blended fund for agri-startups’

The aim is to boost tech-driven startups and rural enterprises, said chairman Shaji

Puja Das
puja.das@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) will launch a ₹1,000-crore fund to bolster technology-driven agri-startups and rural enterprises, said chairman Shaji K.V. on Monday.

The fund will back startups facing challenges in scaling up their operations due to limited access to equity and debt instruments, and will seek to foster new linkages in the rural ecosystem, both forward and backward.

"The problem is not the availability of money. About ₹22 trillion is going just for production credit. We are not sure if it is being used for production. Another ₹22 trillion needs to go for investment credit. The solution must focus on when farmers get the money, have the adequate skill to use that money for other production activities, such as processing, and get trained for it," he said at the Startup Mahakumbh event.

According to Shaji, the startups should be aware of the necessary technology or machinery required, and this will necessitate numerous activities. "This is where many start-ups can operate, and we are trying to incubate such start-ups. We have already set up a ₹750-crore fund, which will be followed by another ₹1,000 crore."

The startups should be aware of the necessary technology or machinery required, and this will necessitate numerous activities

"Thee ₹1,000 crore may not be sufficient, but as a starter, it will be good. Most importantly, for pre-seed investments, we are setting up another ₹750 crore to support new ideas, which have not been tested, or where scalability is not ensured. But we need to support those ideas to welcome solutions."

While the government has been doing a lot in terms of agri-infra fund scheme, animal husbandry infrastructure development fund, and food processing fund, etc., the money is going to traditional farmers or existing players, he said. "We need to fund new players who are coming up with new technologies. Almost 8% of our balance sheet is now for production credit. We need to re-orient that towards more investment credit. This is what we will be doing."

In the budget for 2022-23, Nirmala Sitharaman had announced plans for a blended capital fund, to be raised through co-investments, and facilitated by NABARD.

Context: The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) will launch a ₹1,000-crore fund to bolster technology-driven agri-startups and rural enterprises.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

- **About**: It is an apex regulatory agency for **Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks** under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
- **Established**: 12 July 1982 on the recommendations of B.Sivaraman Committee
- **Headquarters**: Mumbai
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Finance
- **It replaced: The** Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) of Reserve Bank of India, and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC).
- **Structure of Governance of NABARD:** Board of Directors (BOD), chairperson, deputy, managing directors, and directors, appointed by Government of India in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.
- **Objective**: To empower and economically integrate rural India through specialized, goal-oriented departments, which can be categorized into three distinct groups: financial, developmental, and supervisory.
- **Vision**: Development Bank of the Nation for Fostering Rural Prosperity
- **Mission**: Promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development through participative financial and non-financial interventions, innovations, technology and institutional development for securing prosperity.

Functions of NABARD

- **Non-credit related: Credit Planning and Monitoring, Coordination** with various agencies and institutions.
  - Supporting the **financial inclusion efforts** of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.
- **Credit related:** Refinance to Rural Financial Institutions for investment credit (long term loan) and production and marketing credit (short term loan) purposes for farm and off-farm activities in rural areas.
  - Pass through **agency of select Government of India** Capital Investment Subsidy Schemes.
- **Offering advice to RBI regarding the granting of licenses** to Cooperative Banks and the expansion of branch networks for State Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs).

TIGER TRIUMPH – 24
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

Tiger Triumph-24: India-US tri-service humanitarian assistance and disaster relief exercise sets sail

Context: Tiger Triumph – 24 exercise is slated to take place on the Eastern Seaboard from March 18th to March 31st, 2024.

Tiger Triumph – 24

- **About**: It is a **bilateral tri-Service Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Exercise** between India-USA.
- **India represented by**: Indian Navy Ships with integral helicopters and landing crafts embarked, Indian Navy aircraft, Indian Army personnel and vehicles and Indian Air Force aircraft and helicopters along with the Rapid Action Medical Team (RAMT).
- **US represented by**: US Navy Ships with embarked troops of the US Marine Corps and US Army.
- **Aim:** The exercise is aimed at developing interoperability for conducting HADR operations and refine Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to enable rapid and smooth coordination between forces of both countries.
- **First tri-services exercise held:** 2019.
- **Phases of Exercise:**
    - **Harbour Phase:** This phase involves Training Visits, Subject Matter Expert Exchanges, Sports Events, and Social Interactions among personnel from both navies.
    - **Sea Phase**: Participating ships, with embarked troops, will undertake Maritime, Amphibious, and HADR operations based on simulated scenarios.

ALL INDIA RADIO

Mar 18

RUSSIA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Geography)

PM Modi Congratulates Vladimir Putin On His Re-Election As President Of Russia

Context: Prime Minister of India has congratulated Vladimir Putin on his re-election as the President of the Russian Federation.

Russia

- **About**: Russia is a vast country spanning Eastern Europe and North Asia, extending across eleven time zones.
- **Bordering Nations**: It shares land boundaries with fourteen countries, making it a pivotal player in Eurasian geopolitics.
    - Poland and Lithuania (both via Kaliningrad Oblast), Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, and North Korea.
- **Population:** Russia ranks as the ninth-most populous country globally and is the most populous in Europe.
- **Capital**: Moscow
- **Time Zone**: 11
- **Ecological Diversity**: With its expansive territory, Russia encompasses diverse environments, from deserts to Arctic tundra.
- **River**: The country boasts Europe's longest river, the Volga,
- **Lake:** Ladoga and it houses the world's deepest lake, Baikal.
- **Climate**: Russia holds records for extreme weather, with the world's lowest temperature outside the polar regions recorded within its borders.
- **Permanent member:** United Nations Security Council; a member state of the G20, SCO, BRICS, APEC, OSCE, and WTO; and the leading member state of post-Soviet organisations such as CIS, CSTO, and EAEU/EEU. Russia is home to 30 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.



FINANCIAL EXPRESS
Mar 18

REVENUE-BASED FINANCING (RBF)

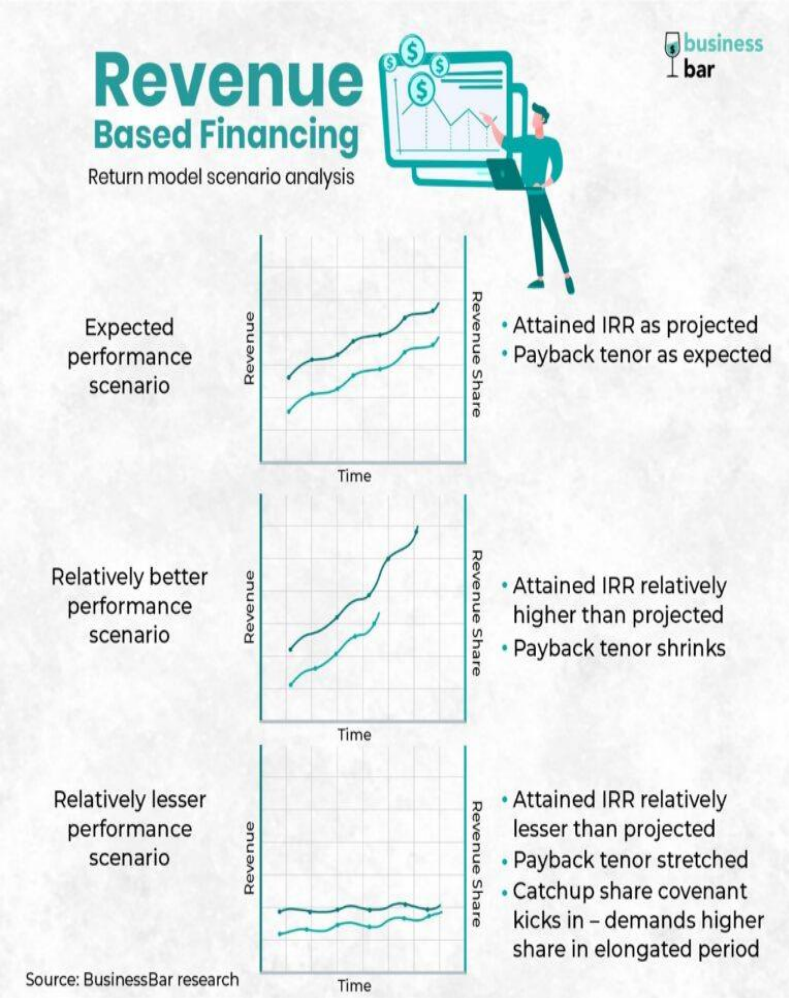
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Startups are now crowding for revenue-based financing

Context: Revenue-based financing (RBF) is gaining traction amongst statups and digital SMEs, as venture capital flow continues to be dry and traditional credit remains out of reach for many.

Revenue-based financing (RBF)

- **About:** It is a non-collateralized debt against a percentage of gross revenue.
- **Alternative**: This financing model allows digitally-enabled businesses to raise capital by offering a portion of their gross revenue as monthly repayments.
- **Preferential Choice for Companies**: Businesses with consistent revenue streams, such as cloud kitchens, e-commerce merchants, and software-as-a-service firms, often opt for this financing solution.
- **Regular Share of Business Income**: Investors in this type of investment receive a regular share of the business's income until a predetermined amount is reached.
- **Predetermined Payback Multiple**: The repayment typically consists of a multiple of the principal investment, often ranging between three to five times the original amount invested.



INDIA TODAY Mar 18

WAQF ACT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Gov. Initiative)

Centre mulls tougher Wakf law provisions

Context: Recently, following a **joint parliamentary committee (JPC)** investigation revealing that approximately 70 percent of the four lakh acres of land under Wakf administration had either been encroached upon or sold at nominal prices.

Recommendation of joint parliamentary committee (JPC)

- **Current Scenario**: Under the Wakf Act, encroachers are currently evicted without facing any legal consequences.
- **Proposed Amendment**: Minority Affairs Minister Salman Khursheed advocates for applying the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Persons) Act (1971) to Wakf encroachers.
- **Penalties**: Encroachers could face imprisonment for up to 25 years under the proposed amendment.
- **Proposed Accountability Measures**: The proposed amendment suggests that officials involved in illegal activities will lose their jobs and could be imprisoned for a maximum of 7 years.
- **Deterrent Effect**: The aim is to create a deterrent against encroachment, which has persisted over the last two decades.
- **Nationwide Implementation**: Efforts are underway to extend the application of the Public Premises Act to Wakf properties nationwide, building upon successful implementations in states like Karnataka.

Waqf Act

- **About**: The Waqf Act, 1995, replaced the earlier Waqf (Amendment) Act, 1984, and became effective on January 1, 1996.
- **Objectives:** The Act aims to enhance the administration of auqaf (charitable properties) and related matters.
- **Challenges in Effectiveness**: Despite its implementation, there is a prevalent perception that the Act has fallen short in significantly improving the administration of auqaf.

Joint Parliamentary Committee

- **About**: The committee is established when a motion is adopted by one house and receives support or agreement from the other house.
- **Presiding Chiefs' Communication**: Alternatively, the two presiding chiefs of both houses can correspond, communicate, and jointly establish the parliamentary committee.

HINDUSTAN TIMES
Mar 18

UNESCO TENTATIVE LISR
(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Art and Culture)

Burhanpur's Khooni Bhandara among six Madhya Pradesh heritage sites included in tentative UNESCO list

Context: Six heritage sites from Madhya Pradesh earn a spot on **UNESCO's tentative list.**

Sites included in UNESCO Tentative List

- **The sites included in the new list**: Gwalior Fort, Historical Group of Dhamnar, Bhojeshwar Mahadev Temple, Rock Art Sites of Chambal Valley, Khooni Bhandara, God Memorial of Ramnagar.
- **Gwalior Fort:** It constructed in the 8th century, is rooted in the legacy of the Tomar dynasty.
  - **Strategic Location**: Positioned atop a steep sandstone hill, the fort boasts a naturally fortified position, enhancing its defensive capabilities.
  - **Architectural Diversity**: The fort stands as a testament to a rich blend of architectural styles, featuring influences from Rajput, Mughal, and Hindu design elements.
- **Group of Dhamnar:** These caves are situated on a hill close to the village of Dhamnar.
  - **Composition**: This rock-cut complex comprises 51 caves of various sizes, all carved into the laterite hill.
- **Bhojeshwar Mahadev Temple:** Founded by Raja Bhoj, Bhojpur owes its existence to the same visionary who established Bhopal in the 11th century AD.
  - **Architecture:** The Bhojeshwar Temple, erected in the 12th century, stands as a pinnacle of architectural brilliance in the vicinity.
- **Rock Art Sites of Chambal Valley:** A hidden gem nestled in the Chambal basin, located in Madhya Pradesh, is the Daraki-Chattan cave situated within the quartzite buttresses of Indragarh hill.
  - **Abundance of Cupules**: Within the cave's vertical walls, over 500 cupules adorn the surface, revealing a rich artistic tradition.
- **Khooni Bhandara**: It stands as an impressive testament to the engineering prowess of the Mughal era, showcasing intricate underground water management techniques.
- **Historical Significance**: The eight waterworks within Khooni Bhandara, dating back to the Mughal period, hold immense historical importance, contributing to India's rich cultural heritage.

TIMES OF INDIA

Mar 18

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

FMD disease affects 60 per cent milch cattle in Pilibhit

Context: The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) has affected around 60% of milch cattle in Pilibhit district, Uttar Pradesh.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)

- **About**: FMD is a highly contagious **viral disease** affecting livestock, leading to significant economic impacts.
- **Causal Agent and Strains:** FMD is caused by an **aphthovirus of the Picornaviridae family**, with seven endemic strains worldwide (A, O, C, SAT1, SAT2, SAT3, and Asia1).
- **Susceptibility in Intensively Reared Animals**: Intensively reared animals are more susceptible to FMD compared to traditional breeds due to various factors.
- **Symptoms:** Characterized by fever and blister-like sores in the mouth, on the tongue, lips, teats, and between the hooves.
- **Cause**: Illness in cows, pigs, sheep, goats, deer, and other animals with divided hooves. It does not affect horses, dogs, or cats.
- **Transmitted**: Air particles between animals housed closely together.
- **Limited Cross-Immunity**: Immunity to one strain of FMD does not protect animals against other strains or subtypes, necessitating tailored vaccination strategies.
- **Impact on Mortality and Production**: While rarely fatal in adult animals, FMD can cause high mortality in young animals and severe production losses, leaving survivors debilitated.
- **Recognition by International Organizations**: FMD was the first disease recognized by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), indicating its global significance in animal health and trade.

Government Initiatives:

- **National Animal Disease Control Programme for foot-and-mouth disease and Brucellosis**: It is a 100% centrally funded programme with a total outlay of Rs 12,600 crore from 2019 to 2024.
  - **Aim:** To control Foot and Mouth Disease and Brucellosis by 2025 with vaccination and eventual eradication by 2030.
- **Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control programme**: It envisages 100% vaccination coverage of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs at six-month interval.
  - **Objective** : To control FMD by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030.

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