

Daily Current Affairs





5
The Hindu



1
**PIB, PRS & Other
newspaper**



1
**The Indian
Express**



0
Jansatta



1
**Financial
Express**

Download class24



PDF



10 MCQ QUIZ

Complete **Current Affairs 2025–2026**

By Bhunesh Sir

Relevant For Exams By

UPSC Prelims, PSC, SSC, Banking, Railway, Defence, EPFO, IB Among Others

What you'll get

- ✓ **From January 2025 to March 2026**
- ✓ **20 high-priority topics**

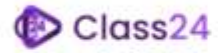
Price – 999/-



Class24

Step 1

Welcome to



Mobile No.

Login

Need Help?



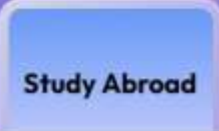
Step 2



Hi, Abhijeet Kumar Singh

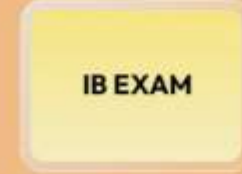


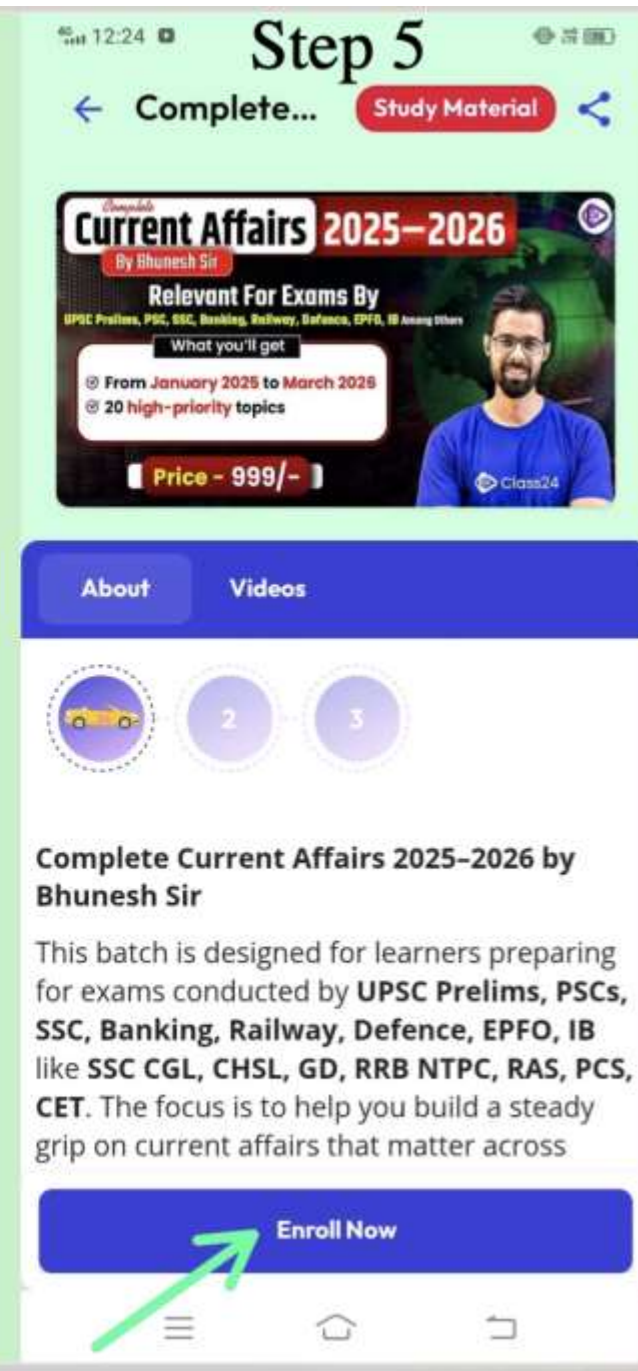
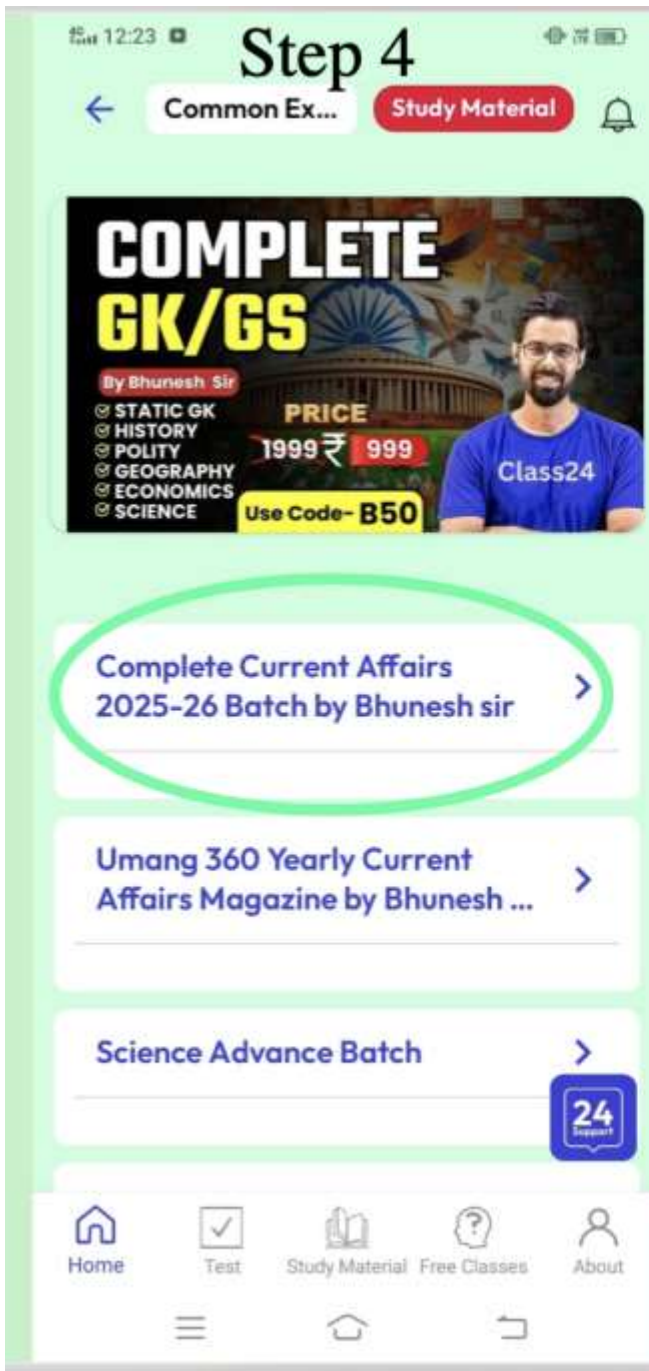
Categories

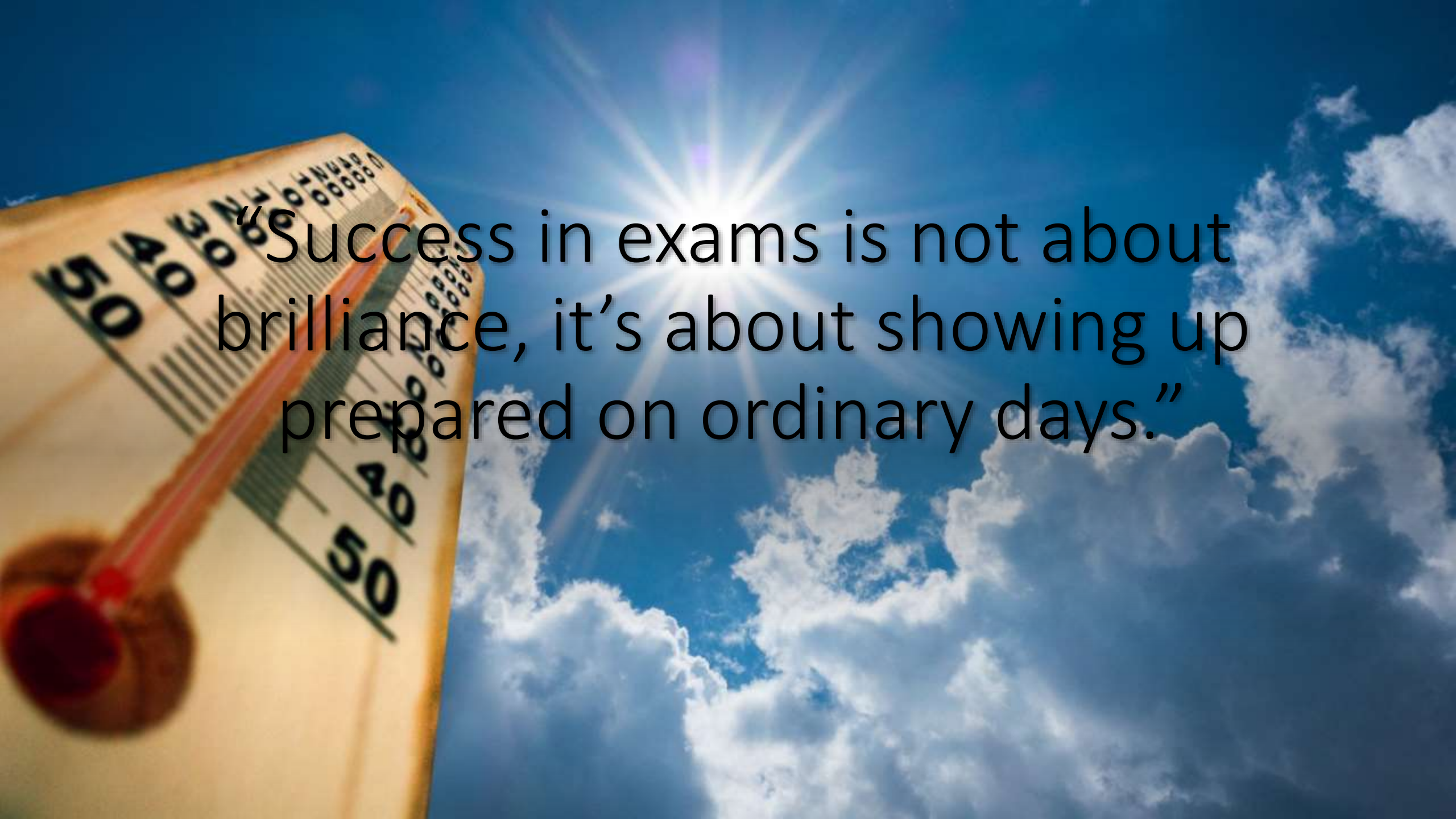


Step 3

GOVT. EXAMS







“Success in exams is not about brilliance, it’s about showing up prepared on ordinary days.”

undermining the federal structure of the country, Cerny concluded. Winner Session.

IN BRIEF



Zepto files IPO papers with SEBI to raise ₹11,000 crore

Quick commerce unicorn Zepto filed preliminary papers with markets regulator SEBI to raise ₹11,000 crore through its initial public offering (IPO) using a confidential route, people familiar with the development said. Zepto is targeting stock market listing sometime next year, a move that could make it one of the youngest startups to debut on Indian exchanges. If it goes through, Zepto will join its rivals Zomato and Swiggy, both of which are already listed on the exchanges.

NCLAT rejects insolvency plea against Jumbo Finvest

Appellate tribunal NCLAT rejected Equitas Small Finance Bank's appeal to initiate insolvency proceedings against Jumbo Finvest, upholding a National Company Law Tribunal order to the contrary. Earlier, the Jumbo Bench of NCLT rejected an insolvency plea against Jumbo Finvest, observing it is a Financial Service Provider within the meaning of 3(17) of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code and not a corporate person against whom a Section 7 application can be initiated.

Aurobindo arm terminates BioFactura subsimilar pact

Aurobindo Pharma subsidiary CaraTeg Biologics and U.S. firm BioFactura terminated an agreement relating to BFI751, a proposed biosimilar to Janssen Biotech's Stelara (Ustekinumab). The decision is aligned with CaraTeg's strategic portfolio prioritisation and not expected to have a material impact on the firm's financial performance, Aurobindo Pharma said. Ustekinumab is used for treating Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, plaque psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis.

As many as 30 PLI textile, apparel units start production

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI

As many as 30 textile and apparel units set up under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme have commenced production.

According to the Union Ministry of Textiles, of the 74 applications selected for the scheme that was notified on September 14, 2021, 40 have started in vesting, 22 have achieved the prescribed threshold level and 30 units have started production.

The scheme, which has an outlay of ₹10,000 crore, aims at promoting production of MMF apparel and fabrics and technical tex-



The Ministry has disbursed an incentive of ₹64 crore.

the products. Total production incentives for the 30 units is ₹28,711 crore and the projected turnover is ₹2,46,760 crore, generating jobs for 2.59 lakh people. The Ministry disbursed a provisional incentive of ₹64 crore to two applicants.

How India has managed to weave 'RCEP minus China'

Once the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with New Zealand comes into force, India would have trade deals with all RCEP countries except China. New Delhi had refused to join the RCEP in 2019.

T.C.A. Sharad Bagwanan
NEW DELHI

A little more than six years after India stepped away from joining the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), India is in a position to reap the benefits such a grouping would have provided it, without exposing itself to the risks. India and New Zealand announced the conclusion of negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Since the FTA comes into effect, India would have an FTA with all the countries in the RCEP except for China. Trade experts say this strategy given India market access without surrendering tariff control to China.

The RCEP countries are the 10 ASEAN members (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam), Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand.

Backing out of RCEP In November 2016, just as the soon-to-be members of RCEP were about to finalise an agreement, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced India would not be a part of the grouping in its current form.

"The present form of the RCEP agreement does not fully reflect the basic spirit and the agreed guid-



Free from RCEP would have enabled indirect entry of Chinese goods via other members, says Srivastava. GETTY IMAGES/STOCK

ing principles of RCEP," Mr. Modi had said at the time. "It also does not address satisfactorily India's outstanding issues and the 10 ASEAN members. It is not possible for India to join the RCEP agreement."

While Mr. Modi did not expressly say it, government officials and trade experts were clear the reason India did not join the grouping was because of the apprehensions related to entering into an FTA with China. The fear was this would provide China virtually duty-free access to the Indian market.

"We could not have had an FTA with China," Panjab Chaudh, chairman of the Engineering Exports Promotion Council of India told *The Hindu*. "The rea-

son not to sign RCEP was only China. Chinese manufacturing is far superior and competitive. I don't think it's possible to do anything except accept the fact we cannot have China in the picture when it comes to the trade deals."

'RCEP minus China' While India already had FTAs with several RCEP members at the time, it then strategically went about concluding negotiations with the remaining members. Mr. Chaudh said, "China outcome was part of the government's strategy."

"We could not have had an FTA with China," Panjab Chaudh, chairman of the Engineering Exports Promotion Council of India told *The Hindu*. "The rea-

this 'RCEP minus China' strategy is a far superior one to joining RCEP itself.

"India's decision to stay out of RCEP reflects smart risk management: by signing bilateral FTAs with 14 of the 15 RCEP members and keeping China hooded in a narrow APTA framework, India secures market access without surrendering tariff control."

India and China are currently signatories to the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA), which is a preferential trade pact that provides lower tariffs on a few items rather than a bilateral deal with China would allow India to exclude sensitive sectors and pace liberalisation. On the other hand, RCEP's integrated structure would have enabled indirect entry of Chinese goods via other members, he said.

"The current strategy de-risked access to our system vulnerability – and is far superior to a China-centric multilateral pact," Mr. Srivastava said. Most of India's trade deals with the RCEP members came into effect before the Modi government came to power in 2014. However, a few key ones have been finalised since then.

'Energy storage, green hydrogen to reshape RE sector'

Lalatesh Mishra
MUMBAI

In the next five years, technologies like energy storage and green hydrogen would fundamentally reshape India's renewable energy ecosystem, a top executive said.

"Storage will be a game changer in addressing intermittency, enabling renewables to deliver firm, dispatchable power. We are already seeing hybrid projects and battery-backed solutions provide four or more hours of reliable supply, which is critical as industrial and commercial demand rises," said "Vaidh Nigam Mishra, co-founder and chairperson, on sustainability."

Transformative role "Green hydrogen will play an equally transformative role, particularly in decarbonising hard-to-abate sectors such as steel, cement, fertilisers, and heavy transport," she said.

With the National Green Hydrogen Mission targeting 5 million tonnes of production by 2030, supported by dedicated renewable capacity, cost would fall sharply as electrolyser manufacturing scales and renewable power becomes even more competitive.

"Together, storage and green hydrogen will help shift renewables from being a peaking source to becoming a base load alternative, enabling round-the-clock clean power. This



Vaidh Nigam Mishra

will significantly enhance grid stability, energy security, and India's global competitiveness in clean energy manufacturing and exports," Ms. Mishra added. Stating India's plan to reach 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 would require investment of around ₹30 lakh crore, she said it would be mobilised through green bonds, blended finance structures, and multilateral participation, alongside growing interest from global investors seeking long-term, stable returns.

Financing solutions "We are also seeing increasing momentum around financing solutions for hybrid and storage-backed projects, which reduce risk and improve bankability, especially for industrial and commercial off-takers looking for round-the-clock clean power," she said.

"From a grid integration perspective, investments in green energy corridors, transmission infrastructure, and battery storage systems will be critical," she added.

IRDAI levies ₹1 crore penalty on Reliance General Insurance

The Hindu Bureau
HYDERABAD

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has imposed a penalty of ₹1 crore on Reliance General Insurance Company for violation of certain regulations, including those related to outsourcing of activities and payment of commissions, besides corporate governance provisions.

One of the violations pertain to engaging an individual agent of another insurer for advertising and publishing services. "There was no transparency or clear rationale regarding how the agent was

selected for this role... the insurer failed to justify their decision to engage the agent and make substantial payments," the insurance regulator said.

Disputed programmes In its decision on four charges, IRDAI said the payments made by the insurer were essentially over-riding commissions, and designed as market awareness programmes, advertising activities and customer awareness initiatives to circumvent regulations.

A remote inspection of the insurer by IRDAI in 2021 showed some violations of provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938.

How India's crude oil import basket has undergone change over years

Santosh Kumar Ghosh
NEW DELHI

Historically, energy security for the world's third-largest oil consumer India has been about navigating the prevailing geopolitics whilst ensuring a positive economic for purchase of crude oil purchases.

From Saudi Arabia accounting for two-thirds of our oil imports, to Russia emerging as the major supplier, New Delhi's crude oil basket has seen multiple policy shifts over the years.

West Asia sourcing Rajendra Mehta, CEO & Secretary General at the Industry Body, PIBCCI, notes before 2005, over

70% of the crude oil came from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait and UAE.

"Our crude oil supplies saw a gradual broadening from 2005 to 2015 and included supplies from Nigeria and Angola in Africa and Venezuela in South America," he observed.

Tehran challenge To June 2010, The U.N. Security Council sanctioned Iran to stop them from acquiring weapons.

In May 2010, then Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas R.P.N. Singh informed Parliament India had cut down on its Iranian purchases. Subsequently, its share in India's crude basket dropped to

Holiday mood



Shaking a leg: A woman takes a selfie with a New Year's-themed installation outside a store in Beijing, eve



Indian refineries were "well-stocked" for Russian oil.

6.2% in 2018-19. Sanctions on Iran were lifted in 2020.

In the later years Tehran's share in India's oil imports fell to a little over 10%.

2022, Moscow's actions in Ukraine, starting February 22, this jumped to 21.6% in 2022-23.

Thereafter, Russia's share further went up to 35.0% in 2023-24 and 35.8% in 2024-25.

At present, oil from Moscow accounts for one-third of the overall crude import basket.

China Trust of India

NEW DELHI

FDI inflows into India are expected to register robust growth in 2026, supported by strong macroeconomic fundamentals, big-ticket investment announcements, sustained efforts to improve the ease of doing business, and a new generation of investment-linked trade pacts.

To ensure that India remains an attractive and investor-friendly destination, the government reviews the FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time after holding extensive consultations with stakeholders.

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has this year held a series of meetings with stakeholders on ways to promote



Watchful eyes: The Centre reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis to ensure India remains an attractive destination. REUTERS

FDI.

In November, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal also held consultations on ways to attract greater investments by making processes fa-

ter, smoother, and more efficient.

Investor-friendly Investor-friendly policies and regulatory practices, strong return on investments, a talented workforce, easing compliance burdens, strengthening minor industry-related of business, and a new generation of investment-linked trade pacts.

In 2025, total direct investments (FDI) have crossed \$60.5 billion and global uncertainties, cross overseas investments during January the latest 2025 have crossed \$60 billion.

How India has managed to weave 'RCEP minus China'

Once the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with New Zealand comes into force, India would have trade deals with all RCEP countries except China; New Delhi had refused to join the RCEP in 2019

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

A little more than six years after India stepped away from joining the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), India is in a position to reap the benefits such a grouping would have provided it, without exposing itself to the risks.

India and New Zealand on December 22 announced the conclusion of negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Once the FTA comes into effect, India would have such FTAs with all the countries in the RCEP except for China. Trade experts say this strategy has given India market access without surrendering tariff control to China.

The RCEP countries are the 10 ASEAN members (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam), Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand.

Backing out of RCEP

In November 2019, just as the soon-to-be members of RCEP were about to finalise an agreement, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced India would not be a part of the grouping in its current form.

"The present form of the RCEP agreement does not fully reflect the basic spirit and the agreed guid-



Free run: RCEP would have enabled indirect entry of Chinese goods via other members, says Srivastava. GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCK

ing principles of RCEP," Mr. Modi had said at the time. "It also does not address satisfactorily India's outstanding issues and concerns. In such a situation, it is not possible for India to join the RCEP agreement."

While Mr. Modi did not expressly say it, government officials and trade experts were clear the reason India did not join the grouping was because of the apprehensions related to entering into an FTA with China. The fear was this would provide China virtually duty-free access to the Indian market.

"We could not have had an FTA with China," Pankaj Chadha, chairman of the Engineering Exports Promotion Council of India told *The Hindu*. "The rea-

son not to sign RCEP was only China. Chinese manufacturing is far superior and competitive. I don't think it's possible to do anything except accept the fact we cannot have China in the picture when it comes to the trade deals."

'RCEP minus China'

While India already had FTAs with several RCEP members at the time, it then strategically went about concluding negotiations with the remaining members, Mr. Chadha explained. "This RCEP minus China outcome was part of the government's strategy," he said.

Ajay Srivastava, founder of the Global Trade Research Initiative and a former Director General of Foreign Trade, said that

this 'RCEP minus China' strategy is a far superior one to joining RCEP itself.

"India's decision to stay out of RCEP reflects smart risk management: by signing bilateral FTAs with 14 of the 15 RCEP members and keeping China limited to a narrow APTA framework, India secures market access without surrendering tariff control."

India and China are currently signatories to the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA), which is a preferential trade pact that provides lower tariffs on a few items rather than an FTA, which typically lowers most tariffs to zero.

In fact, Mr. Srivastava added, joining RCEP would have even been worse for India than signing a direct FTA with China because a bilateral deal with China would allow India to exclude sensitive sectors and pace liberalisation. On the other hand, RCEP's integrated structure would have diluted safeguards and enable indirect entry of Chinese goods via other members, he said.

"The current strategy delivers access without systemic vulnerability – and is far superior to a China-centric multilateral pact," Mr. Srivastava said.

Most of India's trade deals with the RCEP members came into effect before the Modi government came to power in 2014. However, a few key ones have been finalised since then.

1. Background of the Issue

- India decided not to join the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership in 2019.
 - भारत ने 2019 में क्षेत्रीय व्यापक आर्थिक साझेदारी में शामिल न होने का निर्णय लिया।
 - RCEP is a mega regional trade agreement involving ASEAN and its FTA partners.
 - RCEP एक विशाल क्षेत्रीय व्यापार समझौता है जिसमें ASEAN और उसके FTA साझेदार शामिल हैं।
-

2. What is RCEP?

- RCEP includes 10 ASEAN countries along with Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand.
 - RCEP में 10 ASEAN देश तथा ऑस्ट्रेलिया, चीन, जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया और न्यूज़ीलैंड शामिल हैं।
 - It is the world's largest trade bloc in terms of population coverage.
 - यह जनसंख्या कवरेज के आधार पर विश्व का सबसे बड़ा व्यापार समूह है।
-

3. India's Exit from RCEP (2019)

- India withdrew from RCEP negotiations just before the agreement was finalised.
 - भारत ने समझौते के अंतिम रूप से ठीक पहले RCEP वार्ताओं से बाहर होने का फैसला किया।
 - The decision was announced due to unresolved concerns affecting national interest.
 - यह निर्णय राष्ट्रीय हित से जुड़े अनसुलझे मुद्दों के कारण लिया गया।
-

4. Key Reasons for Staying Out of RCEP

- Fear of indirect entry of Chinese goods into India through other RCEP countries.
 - अन्य RCEP देशों के माध्यम से चीनी वस्तुओं के भारत में अप्रत्यक्ष प्रवेश का डर।
 - Chinese manufacturing competitiveness posed a threat to Indian industry.
 - चीनी विनिर्माण की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता भारतीय उद्योग के लिए खतरा थी।
 - Insufficient safeguard mechanisms against sudden import surges.
 - अचानक आयात वृद्धि से बचाव हेतु पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपायों की कमी।
-

5. Concept of "RCEP Minus China"

- India followed a strategy of engaging with RCEP countries through bilateral FTAs instead of joining RCEP.
 - भारत ने RCEP में शामिल होने के बजाय द्विपक्षीय मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों के माध्यम से भागीदारी की रणनीति अपनाई।
 - India has trade agreements with 14 out of 15 RCEP members.
 - भारत के पास RCEP के 15 में से 14 देशों के साथ व्यापार समझौते हैं।
 - China is the only RCEP country excluded from India's FTA network.
 - चीन एकमात्र RCEP देश है जिसे भारत के FTA नेटवर्क से बाहर रखा गया है।
-

6. Role of India–New Zealand FTA

- After the India–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement comes into force, India will have FTAs with all RCEP members except China.
- भारत-न्यूज़ीलैंड मुक्त व्यापार समझौता लागू होने के बाद भारत के पास चीन को छोड़कर सभी RCEP देशों के साथ FTA होंगे।
- This completes India's "RCEP Minus China" trade architecture.
- इससे भारत की "RCEP माइनस चीन" व्यापार संरचना पूर्ण होत. ↓

7. Advantages of This Strategy

- India gains market access without surrendering tariff control.
 - भारत टैरिफ नियंत्रण छोड़े बिना बाजार पहुँच प्राप्त करता है।
 - Bilateral FTAs allow selective liberalisation of trade.
 - द्विपक्षीय FTA व्यापार के चयनात्मक उदारीकरण की अनुमति देते हैं।
 - Sensitive sectors such as agriculture and dairy remain protected.
 - कृषि और डेयरी जैसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्र सुरक्षित रहते हैं।
-

8. Comparison with Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)

- India and China are both members of APTA.
 - भारत और चीन दोनों एशिया-प्रशांत व्यापार समझौते के सदस्य हैं।
 - APTA provides limited tariff concessions compared to full FTAs.
 - APTA पूर्ण FTA की तुलना में सीमित टैरिफ रियायतें प्रदान करता है।
 - This restricts China's trade advantage over India.
 - इससे भारत पर चीन का व्यापारिक लाभ सीमित हो जाता है।
-

9. Strategic and Economic Significance

- The strategy reflects smart risk management in global trade.
 - यह रणनीति वैश्विक व्यापार में स्मार्ट जोखिम प्रबंधन को दर्शाती है।
 - India avoids dependency on China-centric supply chains.
 - भारत चीन-केंद्रित आपूर्ति शृंखलाओं पर निर्भरता से बचता है।
 - India balances trade liberalisation with strategic autonomy.
 - भारत व्यापार उदारीकरण और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के बीच संतुलन बनाता है।
-

Question:

With reference to India's trade policy, consider the following statements:

1. India is a member of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.
2. India has signed bilateral FTAs with most RCEP members except China.
3. Joining RCEP would have reduced India's tariff autonomy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3



Gujarat Re-enters India's Tiger Map After Three Decades

- Gujarat has been formally recognised again as a tiger-bearing state after more than 30 years.
 - गुजरात को 30 से अधिक वर्षों बाद पुनः बाघ-उपस्थिति वाले राज्य के रूप में औपचारिक मान्यता मिली है।
 - Gujarat was removed earlier due to the absence of confirmed tiger population.
 - पहले पुष्टि-शुदा बाघ आबादी न होने के कारण गुजरात को सूची से बाहर किया गया था।
-

Confirmation of Tiger Presence

- A tiger has been confirmed in Ratanmahal Sloth Bear Sanctuary.
 - गुजरात के दाहोद ज़िले स्थित रतनमहल स्लॉथ बियर अभयारण्य में बाघ की पुष्टि हुई है।
 - Photographic and camera-trap evidence established continuous presence.
 - फोटोग्राफिक और कैमरा-ट्रैप साक्ष्यों से निरंतर उपस्थिति सिद्ध हुई।
 - The tiger is estimated to be nearly four years old.
 - बाघ की आयु लगभग चार वर्ष आँकी गई है।
-

Movement and Habitat Establishment

- The tiger initially moved along the Gujarat–Madhya Pradesh border.
 - बाघ ने प्रारंभ में गुजरात–मध्य प्रदेश सीमा क्षेत्र में विचरण किया।
 - It has now established a stable territorial range within the sanctuary.
 - अब इसने अभयारण्य के भीतर स्थायी क्षेत्र स्थापित कर लिया है।
 - Authorities ruled out a transient visit due to long-term habitat use.
 - दीर्घकालिक निवास के कारण इसे अस्थायी आगमन नहीं माना गया।
-

Inclusion in National Tiger Estimation

- Gujarat will be included in the All-India Tiger Estimation (AITE) 2026.
 - गुजरात को अखिल भारतीय बाघ अनुमान 2026 में शामिल किया जाएगा।
 - This marks a major milestone in Gujarat's wildlife conservation history.
 - यह गुजरात के वन्यजीव संरक्षण इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है।
-

Administrative and Conservation Measures

- The National Tiger Conservation Authority issued formal directives.
 - राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण ने औपचारिक निर्देश जारी किए।
 - Enhanced monitoring and protection measures have been advised.
 - निगरानी और संरक्षण उपायों को मजबूत करने की सलाह दी गई है।
 - State forest departments are coordinating for long-term conservation.
 - दीर्घकालिक संरक्षण के लिए राज्य वन विभाग समन्वय कर रहे हैं।
-

Ecological and Conservation Significance

- Indicates revival of suitable forest habitat and prey base.
 - उपयुक्त वन आवास और शिकार आधार की पुनर्बहाली को दर्शाता है।
 - Strengthens India's overall tiger conservation success.
 - भारत की समग्र बाघ संरक्षण सफलता को सुदृढ़ करता है।
 - Reflects effectiveness of corridor-based wildlife movement.
 - वन्यजीव गलियारों की प्रभावशीलता को दर्शाता है।
-

Question:

With reference to recent wildlife developments in India, consider the following statements:

1. Gujarat has been included in the All-India Tiger Estimation 2026.
2. The confirmed tiger presence in Gujarat is based only on indirect evidence.
3. Ratanmahal Sanctuary is located near the Gujarat–Madhya Pradesh border.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

The background of the image features a blurred view of several molecular models, likely ball-and-stick representations of complex organic or inorganic molecules. These models are scattered across the frame, with some showing multiple rings and functional groups. Below the models, a portion of a periodic table is visible, showing elements from the lanthanide and actinide series, including Lr, Lu, Nb, Mo, Tc, Fe, Rf, Ta, W, Re, Db, Sg, and Bh. The text is overlaid on this background.

BHU Develops Molecular Classification for Oral Cancer Therapy

1. Background of the Development

- Researchers at Banaras Hindu University have developed the world's first systematic molecular classification of oral cancer.
 - Banaras Hindu University के शोधकर्ताओं ने ओरल कैंसर का विश्व का पहला व्यवस्थित आणविक वर्गीकरण विकसित किया है।
 - The study was published in December 2025 in a reputed international journal.
 - यह अध्ययन दिसंबर 2025 में एक प्रतिष्ठित अंतरराष्ट्रीय पत्रिका में प्रकाशित हुआ।
-

2. Need for Molecular Classification

- Conventional oral cancer diagnosis is largely based on morphology.
- पारंपरिक ओरल कैंसर निदान मुख्यतः आकृति-विज्ञान पर आधारित है।
- Morphology-based diagnosis does not capture genetic diversity of tumours.
- आकृति आधारित निदान ट्यूमर की आनुवंशिक विविधता को नहीं दर्शाता।
- Molecular classification enables personalised and targeted therapy.
- आणविक वर्गीकरण व्यक्तिगत एवं लक्षित उपचार को संभव बनाता है।

3. Key Features of the BHU Research

- The classification is based on genomic and molecular evidence.
 - यह वर्गीकरण जीनोमिक और आणविक साक्ष्यों पर आधारित है।
 - Researchers analysed data from more than 8,000 scientific studies.
 - शोधकर्ताओं ने 8,000 से अधिक वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के आँकड़ों का विश्लेषण किया।
 - The study moves beyond traditional diagnostic approaches.
 - यह अध्ययन पारंपरिक निदान पद्धतियों से आगे बढ़ता है।
-

4. Five Molecular Pathways Identified

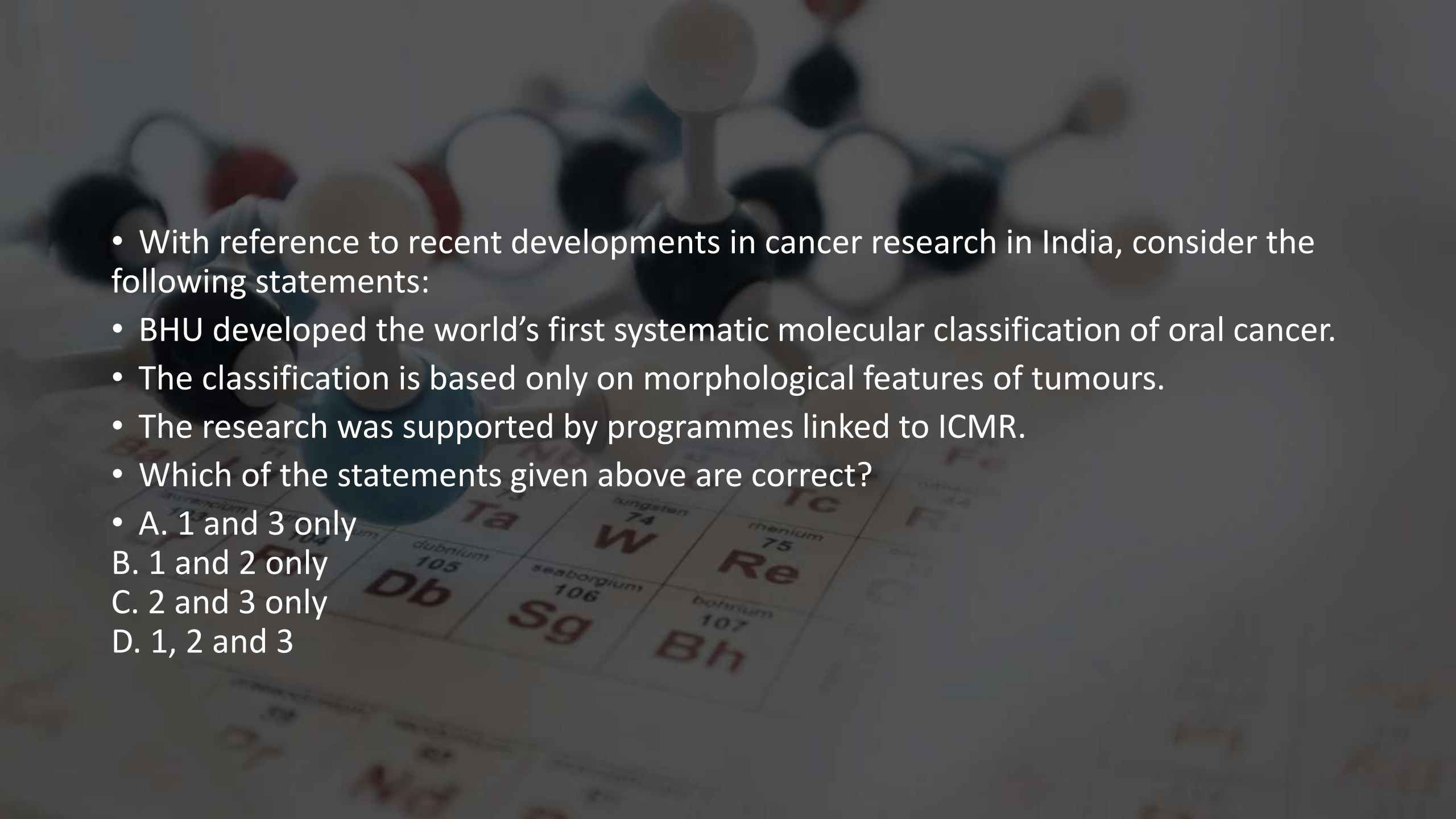
- The research identified five distinct molecular pathways in oral cancer.
- शोध में ओरल कैंसर की पाँच विशिष्ट आणविक पथिकाएँ पहचानी गईं।
- These pathways explain variations in tumour behaviour and response to therapy.
- ये पथिकाएँ ट्यूमर के व्यवहार और उपचार प्रतिक्रिया में अंतर को स्पष्ट करती हैं।
- Pathway-based classification helps in therapy selection.
- पथिका आधारित वर्गीकरण उपचार चयन में सहायक है।


5. Institutional and Programmatic Support

- The study was led by the Department of Surgical Oncology, BHU.
 - अध्ययन का नेतृत्व BHU के सर्जिकल ऑन्कोलॉजी विभाग ने किया।
 - Support was provided by HTAIn (Health Technology Assessment in India).
 - HTAIn (हेल्थ टेक्नोलॉजी असेसमेंट इन इंडिया) द्वारा सहयोग प्रदान किया गया।
 - The DHR-ICMR DIAMoNDS programme also supported the research.
 - DHR-ICMR की DIAMoNDS योजना ने भी इस शोध का समर्थन किया।
-

6. Significance for India and Southeast Asia

- Oral cancer burden is high in India and Southeast Asia.
- भारत और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में ओरल कैंसर का बोझ अधिक है।
- The classification can improve early diagnosis and treatment outcomes.
- यह वर्गीकरण शीघ्र निदान और उपचार परिणामों को बेहतर बना सकता है।
- It may reduce mortality through precision medicine.
- यह सटीक चिकित्सा के माध्यम से मृत्यु दर घटाने में सहायक हो सकता है।

- 
- The background of the slide features a blurred molecular model with white, black, and red spheres connected by sticks, and a portion of the periodic table showing elements like Ta, W, Re, Db, Sg, and Bh.
- With reference to recent developments in cancer research in India, consider the following statements:
 - BHU developed the world's first systematic molecular classification of oral cancer.
 - The classification is based only on morphological features of tumours.
 - The research was supported by programmes linked to ICMR.
 - Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - A. 1 and 3 only
 - B. 1 and 2 only
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a brown dog's face, likely a terrier mix, resting its head. The dog's eyes are partially closed, and its black nose is visible in the lower left. The background is out of focus, showing a wooden chair and a light-colored wall. The text "Rabies in India" is centered over the dog's face in a white, sans-serif font.

Rabies in India



A recent study by One Health has brought renewed attention to rabies in India, highlighting that the country alone accounts for nearly one-third of global rabies deaths, despite the disease being entirely preventable.



India accounts for nearly one-third of global rabies deaths, mainly due to dog bites, affecting children and poor communities, despite the disease being fully preventable.



Deaths persist due to systemic gaps such as delayed treatment, incomplete vaccination, RIG shortages, and weak dog population control, even with national programmes and a One Health approach in place.

-
- What are the Key Findings of the Study on Rabies in India?
 - **Highest Global Burden:** About **20,000 of the 59,000 rabies deaths worldwide each year** occur in India, the highest for any single country. **It is endemic to India.**
 - **Free-roaming dogs** are the main reservoir, with India recording around **20 million dog bites annually.**
 - **Rabies as Disease of Poverty:** The majority of victims are **poor, marginalised populations** living in areas with large numbers of free-roaming dogs and limited access to healthcare.
 - Deaths occur not due to lack of medical knowledge, but because of **delayed treatment, incomplete vaccination, and non-availability of rabies immunoglobulin (RIG).**
 - Over **20% of dog-bite victims receive no anti-rabies vaccine (ARV).** Nearly **half do not complete the full vaccination course**, sharply increasing fatality risk.

-
- **Scarce of RIG:** RIG is **life-saving but scarce**, and expensive (Rs 5,000–Rs 20,000), and often unavailable in public hospitals.
 - **Children are Disproportionately Affected:** **Around 40% of rabies cases are in children under 15**, reflecting exposure and delayed care.
 - **Dog Population Control Measures:** Current **Catch–Neuter–Vaccinate–Release** strategies have limited impact due to **high annual dog population turnover (~40%)**.
 - In 2025, the **Supreme Court of India** directed States to remove stray dogs from public institutions, triggering debate over feasibility and animal welfare.
 - **Elimination is Feasible but Unmet:** The study concludes that **human rabies deaths are entirely preventable**, and continued mortality reflects systemic failures in public health delivery, not scientific limitations

What are the Key Facts About Rabies?

- **About:** Rabies is **caused by the rabies virus**, a **neurotropic virus** belonging to the **Lyssavirus genus** of the **Rhabdoviridae family**, which infects the **central nervous system**.
- **Global burden:** Rabies is causing about **59,000 deaths annually**. Around **40% of victims are children under 15**.
- **Nature of the disease:** Rabies is a **viral, zoonotic, neglected tropical disease (NTD)**.
 - It is **100% fatal once clinical symptoms appear**.
- **Main source of infection:** **Dogs cause about 99% of human rabies cases** through bites and scratches. Other mammals can carry rabies, but human cases from wildlife are rare in most regions.
- **Transmission:** Spread through **saliva** via bites, scratches, or contact with broken skin or mucosa. Human-to-human transmission has **never been confirmed**.
- **Prevention and Treatment:** Rabies deaths are **completely preventable** with timely **post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)**.
 - PEP includes:
 - Immediate wound washing with soap and water (15 minutes)
 - A full course of **rabies vaccine**
 - **Rabies immunoglobulin (RIG)** or monoclonal antibodies for severe exposures

that the Congress organization is based on nepotism, love, relationships, just an inclusive organization, and therefore there is no comparison," Mr. Tagore said.

Former Union Minister Khurshid said that there were many things that others needed to learn from the Congress, "I certainly don't need to learn from the BJP as it opposes that ideology," said.

Mr. Khurshid also raised the issue of strengthening the Congress's organization at the grassroots level, asserting it was much needed in the fight against the ruling BJP.

Unfulfilled potential

The data were sourced from the World Bank, the U.S. Energy Information Administration, OPEC reports and Harvard Atlas Lab



Table 1: Venezuela's rank among crude oil reserves (2023), crude oil production (2024) and refinery throughput (2024). B/D: barrels/day

Rank	Country	Reserves (in billion barrels)
1	Venezuela	303
2	Saudi Arabia	267
3	Iran	209
Rank	Country	Production (1,000 B/D)
1	U.S.	13,208
2	Russia	9,193
3	Saudi Arabia	8,955
..		
16	Venezuela	921
Rank	Country	Refinery throughput (1,000 B/D)
1	U.S.	16,623
2	China	14,250
3	Russia	5,347
..		
35	Venezuela	335

Venezuela has the largest proven reserves of crude oil in the world. Yet it ranks much lower when it comes to production and refining

Chart 2:

Venezuela's GDP per capita since the 1980s. The figure is in PPP terms and current international \$

GDP per capita has now almost become similar to what it was three decades ago

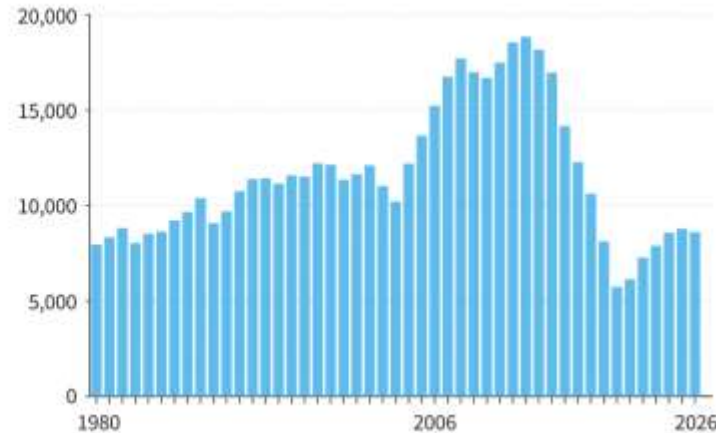


Chart 3: Gross government debt as a share of GDP (in %) for select OPEC countries

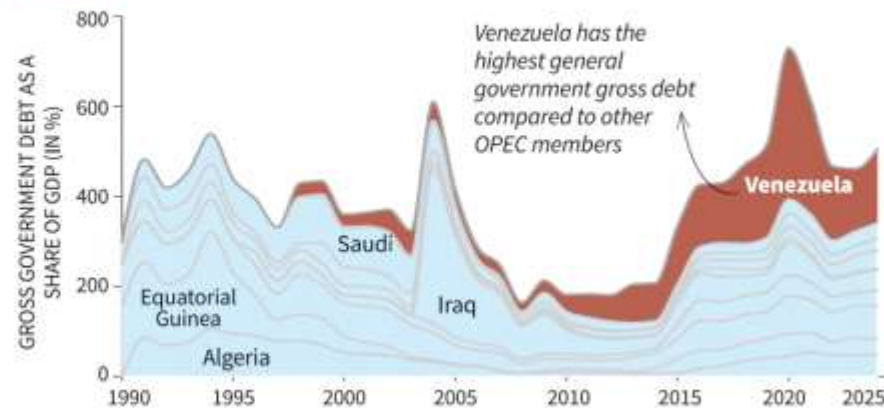


Chart 4: Venezuela's exports over time across different commodities. Figures in \$ billion

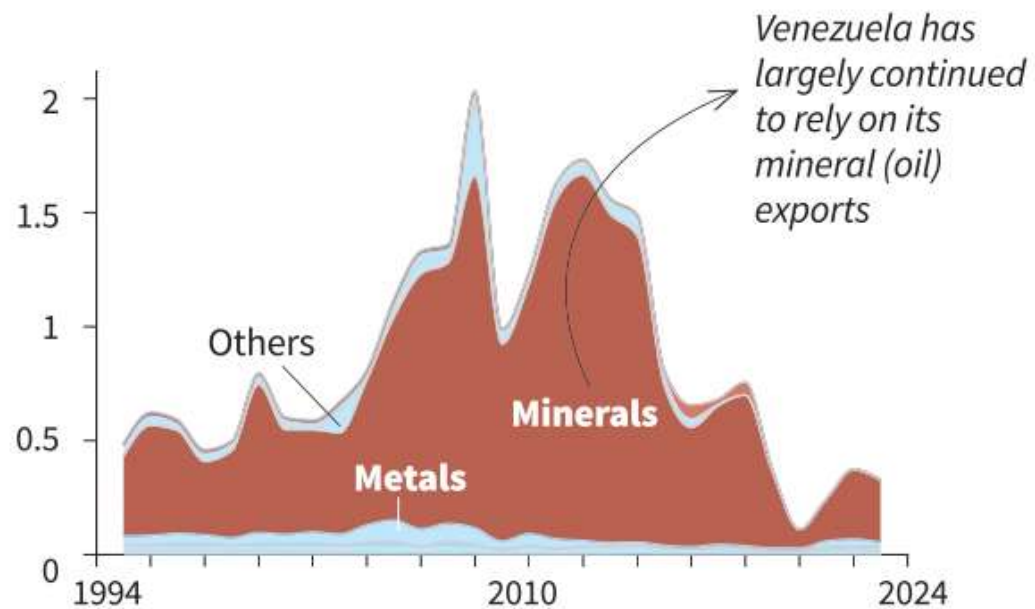
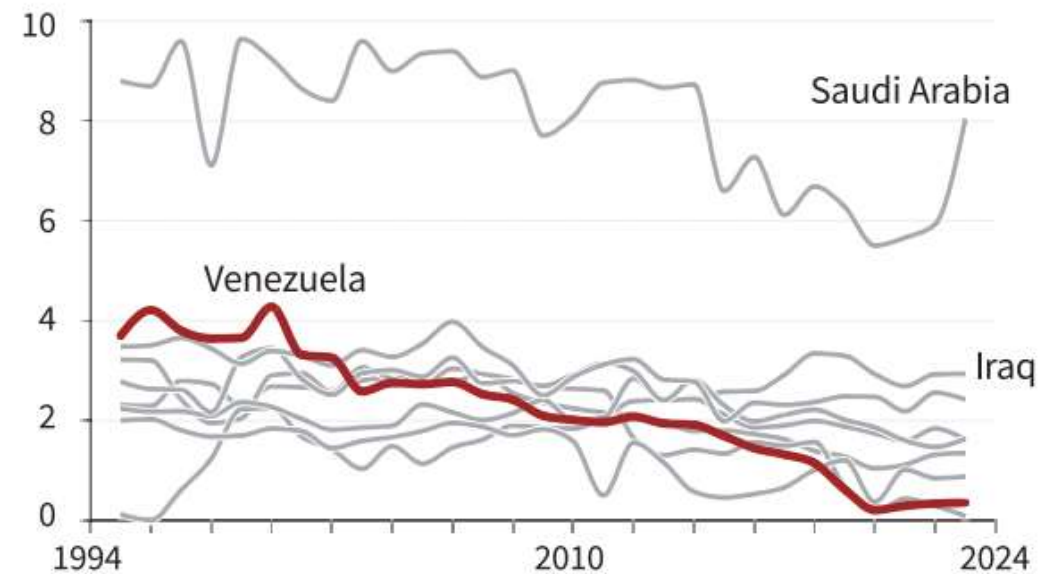


Chart 5: Select OPEC countries' share in global exports of crude oil over time. Figures in %



- The US imposed naval blockade–like enforcement to restrict Venezuelan oil exports.
 - अमेरिका ने वेनेज़ुएला के तेल निर्यात को सीमित करने हेतु नौसैनिक नाकेबंदी जैसी कार्रवाई की।
 - This intensified economic pressure on Venezuela.
 - इससे वेनेज़ुएला पर आर्थिक दबाव और अधिक बढ़ गया।
-

2. Venezuela as a Petrostate

- Venezuela has the world's largest proven crude oil reserves.
 - वेनेज़ुएला के पास विश्व का सबसे बड़ा प्रमाणित कच्चे तेल का भंडार है।
 - Proven reserves are about 303 billion barrels (2023).
 - प्रमाणित भंडार लगभग 303 अरब बैरल (2023) हैं।
 - Despite this, Venezuela ranks low in oil production and refining.
 - इसके बावजूद तेल उत्पादन और रिफाइनिंग में वेनेज़ुएला की स्थिति कमजोर है।
-

3. Nature of Venezuelan Crude

- Most Venezuelan oil is extra-heavy crude.
 - वेनेज़ुएला का अधिकांश तेल अत्यधिक भारी श्रेणी का है।
 - Extraction and refining require advanced technology and diluents.
 - इसके निष्कर्षण और परिशोधन के लिए उन्नत तकनीक और डायल्यूएंट्स की आवश्यकता होती है।
 - Sanctions restricted access to capital, technology and diluents.
 - प्रतिबंधों ने पूंजी, तकनीक और डायल्यूएंट्स तक पहुँच बाधित कर दी।
-

4. Role of PDVSA

- State-run company PDVSA controls oil operations.
- राज्य संचालित कंपनी PDVSA तेल संचालन को नियंत्रित करती है।
- PDVSA owns and operates five refineries in Venezuela.
- PDVSA वेनेज़ुएला में पाँच रिफाइनरियों का स्वामित्व और संचालन करती है।
- The company suffered due to under-investment, mismanagement and skill loss.
- कंपनी को अल्प निवेश, कुप्रबंधन और कौशल क्षरण से नुकसान हुआ।

5. Political Interference and Institutional Weakness

- After the failed 2002 coup attempt, PDVSA management was replaced.
 - 2002 के असफल तख्तापलट प्रयास के बाद PDVSA प्रबंधन बदला गया।
 - This happened under President Hugo Chávez.
 - यह प्रक्रिया राष्ट्रपति ह्यूगो चावेज़ के कार्यकाल में हुई।
 - Critics argue this led to bureaucratisation and loss of efficiency.
 - आलोचकों के अनुसार इससे नौकरशाहीकरण और दक्षता में गिरावट आई।
-

6. Production Decline

- Venezuela produced about 9.2 lakh barrels per day in 2024.
 - 2024 में वेनेज़ुएला का उत्पादन लगभग 9.2 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन था।
 - This is about 56% lower than production levels of the 1980s.
 - यह 1980 के दशक के स्तर से लगभग 56% कम है।
-

7. GDP Per Capita Collapse

- Venezuela's GDP per capita fell back to levels seen three decades ago.
- वेनेज़ुएला की प्रति व्यक्ति GDP तीन दशक पुराने स्तर पर आ गई।
- No other country has seen such a sharp long-term decline.
- किसी अन्य देश में इतनी तेज़ दीर्घकालिक गिरावट नहीं देखी गई।

8. Impact of U.S. Sanctions

- Sanctions were first imposed in 2017 under Donald Trump administration.
 - 2017 में डोनाल्ड ट्रंप प्रशासन के तहत पहली बार प्रतिबंध लगाए गए।
 - Venezuela was denied access to US financial markets.
 - वेनेज़ुएला को अमेरिकी वित्तीय बाज़ारों से वंचित कर दिया गया।
 - In 2019, sanctions targeted PDVSA exports and US-based assets.
 - 2019 में प्रतिबंध PDVSA के निर्यात और अमेरिकी परिसंपत्तियों पर लगाए गए।
 - Limited easing occurred in 2023 under Joe Biden but was later reversed.
 - 2023 में जो बाइडन के तहत कुछ ढील दी गई, जिसे बाद में वापस ले लिया गया।
-

9. OPEC Membership Paradox

- Venezuela is a founding member of OPEC.
- वेनेज़ुएला OPEC का संस्थापक सदस्य है।
- Yet it has the highest general government gross debt among OPEC members.
- फिर भी OPEC देशों में इसका सरकारी ऋण सबसे अधिक है।
- This shows the crisis is not due to oil prices alone.
- इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि संकट केवल तेल कीमतों के कारण नहीं है।

10. Lack of Economic Diversification

- Venezuela failed to diversify beyond oil exports.
 - वेनेज़ुएला तेल से आगे अर्थव्यवस्था का विविधीकरण नहीं कर सका।
 - Other OPEC countries diversified into non-oil sectors.
 - अन्य OPEC देशों ने गैर-तेल क्षेत्रों में विविधीकरण किया।
 - Over-dependence on oil increased vulnerability.
 - तेल पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता ने जोखिम बढ़ा दिया।
-

11. Decline in Global Oil Export Share

- Venezuela contributed over 4% of global oil exports in the 1990s.
- 1990 के दशक में वैश्विक तेल निर्यात में वेनेज़ुएला की हिस्सेदारी 4% से अधिक थी।
- Its share declined to about 0.35% by 2023.
- 2023 तक यह घटकर लगभग 0.35% रह गई।

- With reference to Venezuela's economic crisis, consider the following statements:
- Venezuela possesses the world's largest proven crude oil reserves.
- U.S. sanctions restricted PDVSA's access to finance, technology and diluents.
- Venezuela successfully diversified its economy away from oil exports.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Assets of this millenium: Gold, silver have given best returns over 25 years

Partha.Sinha@timesofindia.com

Mumbai: In India, gold has emerged as the best performing asset class of this millennium. The yellow metal is closely followed by silver, of late the new darling of traders and investors, pushing equities to third place by a margin. The scenario is not very different in international markets too.

Consider this: In the domestic market since end-1999, the price of gold has risen from about Rs 4,400/10 grams to slightly above Rs 1.4 lakh today. This works out to a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 14.3%. Silver has gone from Rs 8,100/kg in end-1999 to a little over Rs 2.5 lakh, as on Saturday, at a CAGR of 14.1%.

In comparison, NSE Nifty offered a CAGR return of 11.7%, closely followed by 11.5%

GROWING GLITTER

Avg Yearly Returns
Over 25-Yr Period



Gold	14.3%
Silver	14.1%
NSE Nifty	11.7%
Sensex	11.5%

To match silver's returns this millennium, sensex should have been at **1.6 lakh points** today, Nifty at about **48,000 pts**



in sensex, the two leading equity benchmarks in India.

For perspective surrounding the outperformance, sensex should have been at 1.6 lakh points mark today, nearly double its current level of about 85K, to match silver's return.

► Continued on P 11

- Gold delivered an average annual return (CAGR) of about 14.3% over 25 years.
 - सोने ने 25 वर्षों में लगभग 14.3% की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (CAGR) दी।
 - Domestic gold prices rose from around ₹4,400 per 10 grams in 1999 to about ₹1.4 lakh.
 - 1999 में लगभग ₹4,400 प्रति 10 ग्राम से बढ़कर सोने की कीमत ₹1.4 लाख तक पहुँची।
 - Gold emerged as the top-performing asset of the millennium in India.
 - सोना भारत में इस सहस्राब्दी की सबसे श्रेष्ठ परिसंपत्ति के रूप में उभरा।
-

3. Performance of Silver

- Silver delivered a CAGR of around 14.1%, marginally lower than gold.
- चाँदी ने लगभग 14.1% CAGR दिया, जो सोने से थोड़ा कम है।
- Silver prices rose from around ₹8,100 per kg in 1999 to over ₹2.5 lakh per kg.
- चाँदी की कीमत 1999 में लगभग ₹8,100 प्रति किलोग्राम से बढ़कर ₹2.5 लाख से अधिक हो गई।
- In recent years, silver has become increasingly popular among traders and investors.
- हाल के वर्षों में चाँदी निवेशकों और ट्रेडरों के बीच अधिक लोकप्रिय हुई है।

4. Performance of Equity Markets

- NSE Nifty delivered a CAGR of about 11.7% over the same period.
 - NSE निफ्टी ने इसी अवधि में लगभग 11.7% CAGR प्रदान किया।
 - BSE Sensex delivered a CAGR of around 11.5%.
 - BSE सेंसेक्स ने लगभग 11.5% CAGR दिया।
 - Equity markets ranked third after gold and silver in long-term returns.
 - दीर्घकालिक रिटर्न में इक्विटी बाज़ार सोना और चाँदी के बाद तीसरे स्थान पर रहे।
-

5. Comparative Insight from the Article

- To match silver's return, Sensex would have needed to reach about 1.6 lakh points.
 - चाँदी के बराबर रिटर्न के लिए सेंसेक्स को लगभग 1.6 लाख अंक तक पहुँचना पड़ता।
 - To match gold's return, Nifty would need to be around 48,000 points.
 - सोने के रिटर्न के बराबर होने के लिए निफ्टी को लगभग 48,000 अंक पर होना चाहिए था।
 - This highlights the compounding power of precious metals.
 - इससे कीमती धातुओं की चक्रवृद्धि शक्ति स्पष्ट होती है।
-

6. Reasons for Strong Performance of Gold & Silver

- Precious metals act as a hedge against inflation.
 - कीमती धातुएँ मुद्रास्फीति के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रदान करती हैं।
 - Gold and silver benefit during periods of global uncertainty.
 - वैश्विक अनिश्चितता के समय सोना और चाँदी को लाभ मिलता है।
 - Currency depreciation increases attractiveness of gold.
 - मुद्रा अवमूल्यन से सोने का आकर्षण बढ़ता है।
-

7. Equity Underperformance Compared to Metals

- Equity returns are affected by business cycles and market volatility.
 - इक्विटी रिटर्न व्यापार चक्र और बाज़ार अस्थिरता से प्रभावित होते हैं।
 - Long bear phases reduce long-term compounded returns.
 - दीर्घकालिक मंदी चरण चक्रवृद्धि रिटर्न को कम कर देते हैं।
 - Metals offer psychological safety during crises.
 - संकट के समय धातुएँ मनोवैज्ञानिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करती हैं।
-

8. International Comparison

- The pattern of gold outperforming equities is also observed globally.
 - वैश्विक स्तर पर भी सोने का इक्विटी से बेहतर प्रदर्शन देखने को मिलता है।
 - Gold remains a global store of value.
 - सोना वैश्विक मूल्य-संग्रह का साधन बना हुआ है।
-

9. Extra Exam-Relevant Facts

- Gold is a non-yielding asset but gains via price appreciation.
- सोना ब्याज नहीं देता, पर मूल्य वृद्धि से लाभ देता है।
- Silver has dual role: precious metal and industrial metal.
- चाँदी की दोहरी भूमिका है: कीमती धातु और औद्योगिक धातु।
- Asset diversification reduces portfolio risk.
- परिसंपत्ति विविधीकरण से पोर्टफोलियो जोखिम कम होता है।
- Inflation-adjusted returns are important for real wealth creation.
- वास्तविक संपत्ति सृजन के लिए मुद्रास्फीति-समायोजित रिटर्न महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

- With reference to long-term asset returns in India, consider the following statements:
- Gold has delivered higher long-term returns than equity indices over the last 25 years.
- Silver acts only as a precious metal and has no industrial use.
- Equity returns are generally more volatile than precious metal returns.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Modi cites ICMR report on antibiotic resistance, says it should worry all

'Consult Docs, Stay Away From Self-Medication'

Anuja Jaiswal
@timesofindia.com

New Delhi: PM Narendra Modi on Sunday flagged the growing threat of antibiotic resistance and urged people to stop using these drugs without medical advice, saying "antibiotics are not medicines that should be taken mindlessly".

Speaking in his monthly radio address 'Mann Ki Baat', Modi cited a recent report by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) that showed antibiotics are increasingly proving ineffective against common infections such as pneumonia and urinary tract infections. He said the trend should worry everyone.

He pointed to indiscriminate consumption of antibiotics as a major driver of rising resistance and warned the belief that "one pill can cure ev-



Health experts have repeatedly cautioned that antimicrobial resistance is emerging as one of India's most serious public health challenges

erything" is making infections stronger than the drugs designed to treat them.

Urging restraint, he appealed to citizens to avoid self-medication, particularly with antibiotics, and to consult doctors before taking such medicines. "Responsible use," he said, "is essential not only for individual health but also to preserve effectiveness of life-saving drugs for society at large."

Modi said greater public awareness and discipline in medicine use are crucial to reversing the trend. "Follow-

ing medical advice will prove helpful in improving your health," he said.

Health experts have repeatedly cautioned that antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is emerging as one of India's most serious public health challenges. ICMR has flagged irrational antibiotic use, often without prescriptions, as a key factor accelerating resistance, raising concerns that routine infections could become harder to treat.

Adding clinical perspective, Dr Hitender Gautam, professor in department of micro-

UAE to Fiji, India's linguistic heritage continues to travel, and thrive, says PM

PM Modi on Sunday spotlighted a quiet but telling cultural push unfolding far beyond India's borders — a Kannada Pathshala in Dubai — as he underlined how regional languages remain central to India's identity, even among its global diaspora, reports **Manash Gohain**. In the 129th edition of 'Mann Ki Baat', he said the initiative began with a simple but unsettling question among Kannada families in UAE: while their children were excelling in tech-driven world, were they losing touch with their mother tongue? "This is where Kannada Pathshala was born," he said.

From the Gulf, the PM's message travelled to the Pacific. He lauded celebration of Tamil Day in Fiji's Rakiraki, where a school organised its first such event. Students, he said, recited poems, delivered speeches and showcased Tamil culture on stage, signalling a growing attachment to the language among Indian-origin community there. Calling Tamil "the oldest language in the world", Modi said efforts to promote it were also gaining momentum within India, and cited example of Kashi Tamil Sangamam in Varanasi. "This is Bharat's unity," the PM said. He suggested, India's linguistic heritage continues to travel, and thrive, well beyond its shores.

biology at AIIMS, said antimicrobial resistance has become one of the most pressing global health threats of 21st century. "Indiscriminate use of antibiotics delays treatment, increases healthcare costs and forces doctors to shift to higher-end drugs with greater side effects, raising risk of serious

illness and morbidity and mortality," he said.

Often described as a "silent pandemic", AMR requires urgent action, he said. "Without preventive measures, projections suggest AMR could become one of the leading causes of mortality worldwide by 2050," he added.

- Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** highlighted the growing threat of antibiotic resistance.
 - प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने एंटीबायोटिक प्रतिरोध की बढ़ती चुनौती को उजागर किया।
 - He cited a recent report by **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**.
 - उन्होंने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद (ICMR) की हालिया रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया।
 - The issue was flagged during the radio programme Mann Ki Baat.
 - यह विषय 'मन की बात' कार्यक्रम में उठाया गया।
-

2. What is Antibiotic Resistance (AMR)?

- Antibiotic resistance occurs when bacteria no longer respond to medicines designed to kill them.
- एंटीबायोटिक प्रतिरोध तब होता है जब बैक्टीरिया दवाओं के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया देना बंद कर देते हैं।
- Infections become harder and costlier to treat.
- संक्रमण का उपचार कठिन और महँगा हो जाता है।
- AMR weakens the effectiveness of life-saving drugs.
- AMR जीवनरक्षक दवाओं की प्रभावशीलता को कम करता है।

3. Findings of the ICMR Report

- Antibiotics are becoming less effective against common infections.
 - सामान्य संक्रमणों पर एंटीबायोटिक्स की प्रभावशीलता घट रही है।
 - Pneumonia and urinary tract infections show rising resistance trends.
 - निमोनिया और मूत्र मार्ग संक्रमण में प्रतिरोध बढ़ रहा है।
 - Indiscriminate and irrational use of antibiotics is a key driver.
 - एंटीबायोटिक्स का अंधाधुंध और तर्कहीन उपयोग मुख्य कारण है।
-

4. Role of Self-Medication

- Self-medication with antibiotics accelerates resistance.
- एंटीबायोटिक्स के साथ स्वयं-औषधि प्रतिरोध को तेज करती है।
- Antibiotics should not be taken without medical advice.
- एंटीबायोटिक्स बिना चिकित्सकीय सलाह के नहीं लेनी चाहिए।
- PM urged citizens to consult doctors before using antibiotics.
- प्रधानमंत्री ने एंटीबायोटिक्स लेने से पहले डॉक्टर से परामर्श की सलाह दी।

5. Public Health Implications

- AMR is emerging as one of India's most serious public health challenges.
 - AMR भारत की सबसे गंभीर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य चुनौतियों में से एक बन रहा है।
 - Routine infections may become untreatable in the future.
 - भविष्य में सामान्य संक्रमण भी लाइलाज हो सकते हैं।
 - Treatment delays increase illness, mortality and healthcare costs.
 - उपचार में देरी से बीमारी, मृत्यु दर और स्वास्थ्य लागत बढ़ती है।
-

6. Global Dimension of AMR

- AMR is often described as a "silent pandemic".
- AMR को अक्सर "मौन महामारी" कहा जाता है।
- It is considered a major global health threat of the 21st century.
- इसे 21वीं सदी की प्रमुख वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य चुनौती माना जाता है।
- Projections suggest AMR could become a leading cause of death by 2050.
- अनुमान है कि 2050 तक AMR मृत्यु का प्रमुख कारण बन सकता है।

Question:

With reference to antibiotic resistance, consider the following statements:

1. Antibiotic resistance reduces the effectiveness of drugs used to treat bacterial infections.
2. Self-medication with antibiotics is one of the factors accelerating resistance.
3. Antibiotic resistance affects only developing countries.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

RRB PO MAINS 28/12/2025 – GA |
Verified Direct Answers (Matched &
Updated)





Abhijeet Abhyankar <abhyankarabhi@gmail.com>

to me ▾

✓✓ RRB PO MAINS 28/12/2025 – GA | Verified Direct Answers (Matched & Updated)

HQ of Central Bank of India – Mumbai

Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar Award Names –

► Vigyan Ratna, Vigyan Shri, Vigyan Yuva, Vigyan Team

ASEAN Members – 11

(Timor-Leste joined in 2025)

Kohima is the capital of – Nagaland

New Coin Series related to – Indian Rupee coinage issued by Government of India (circulation & commemorative)

SFRA Report related to – Sweep Frequency Response Analysis of transformers

PM ABHIM Scheme related to – Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission

ST Seats in Lok Sabha – 47

NPCI related to – Umbrella organisation for retail payments & settlement systems RBI (UPI, RuPay, IMPS etc.)

Non-quadrilateral national flag – Nepal

Kanchenjunga located in – Sikkim (India–Nepal border)

Sanae Takaichi is PM of – Japan

Srisha Tiger Reserve – Likely Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan

Bright Star Military Exercise held in – Egypt

Payments & Settlement Systems regulated by RBI under – Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007

Mirabai Chanu – Weightlifting (48/49 kg category), Olympic Silver Medalist

Chief Economic Advisor appointed by – Appointments Committee of the Cabinet

► Current CEA: V. Anantha Nageswaran

Gift Portal launched by the President – E-Upahaar

11th World Green Economic

Summit venue – Dubai World Trade Centre, UAE

Election Commissioner appointed by – President of India

RTI Application Fee – ₹10

Sanae Takaichi – Prime Minister of Japan

PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana launched in – 2015

PM JUGA-U stands for – Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan

Maritime Week 2025 held in – Mumbai, Maharashtra

Union Minister of Rural Development (2025) – Shivraj Singh Chouhan

WIPO Advisory Board of Judges – Justice Pratibha M. Singh (Chair: 2025–27)

Bidriware GI Tag State – Karnataka (Bidar)

International Women's Day – 8 March

Indian Street Premier League – T10 Tennis-ball Cricket League (Founded 2024) -- Majhi mumbai

Recent Cyclone in Bay of Bengal (2025) – Cyclone Shakhti

Justice Pratibha M. Singh appointed in – WIPO Advisory Board of Judges

Indian Constitution translated to English – Originally enacted in English; Hindi translation under Dr. Rajendra Prasad

WADA Headquarters – Montreal, Canada

Chief Electoral Officer appointed by – Election Commission of India

Anupam Kher's fourth book – Different But No Less (2025)

Train declared UNESCO World Heritage Site – Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

Secret Mountain & Google related to – AR Rahman's AI-powered metahuman band with Google Cloud

AADIVANI initiative – AI-based translator for tribal languages

National Critical Mineral Mission launched in – 2025

Complete **Current Affairs 2025–2026**

By Bhunesh Sir

Relevant For Exams By

UPSC Prelims, PSC, SSC, Banking, Railway, Defence, EPFO, IB Among Others

What you'll get

- ✓ **From January 2025 to March 2026**
- ✓ **20 high-priority topics**

Price – 999/-



Class24

Step 1

Welcome to



Mobile No.

Login

Need Help?



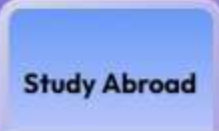
Step 2



Hi, Abhijeet Kumar Singh

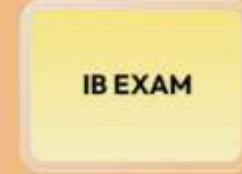


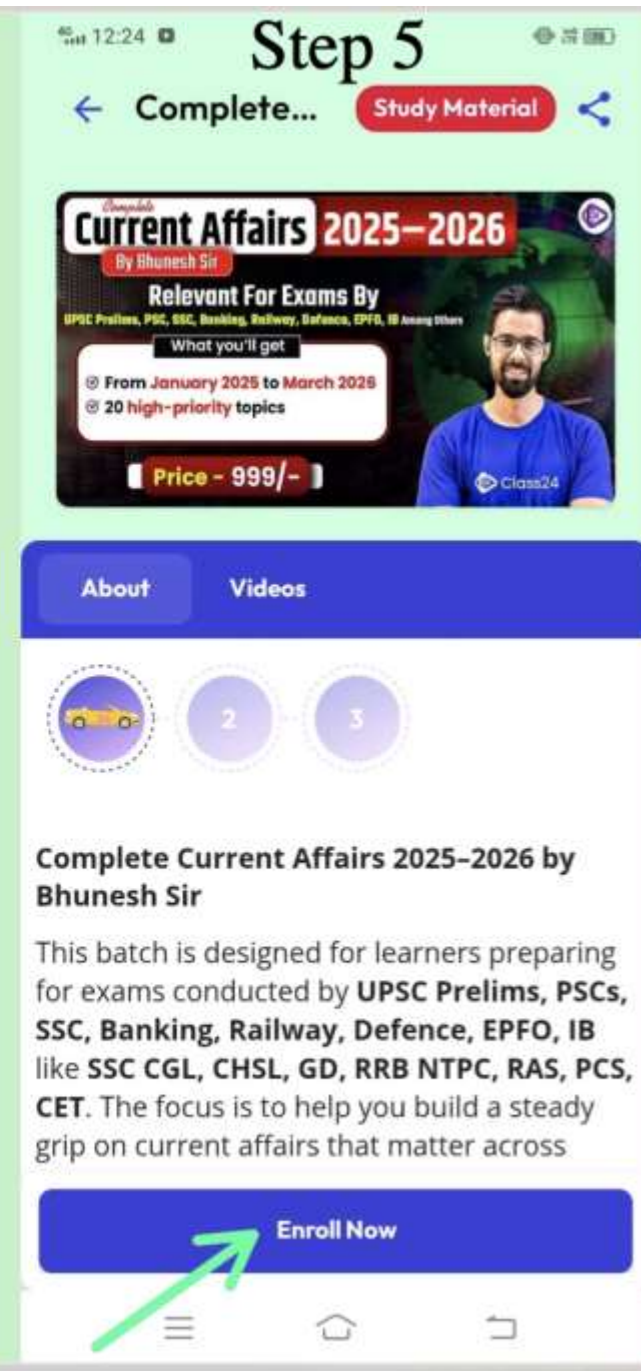
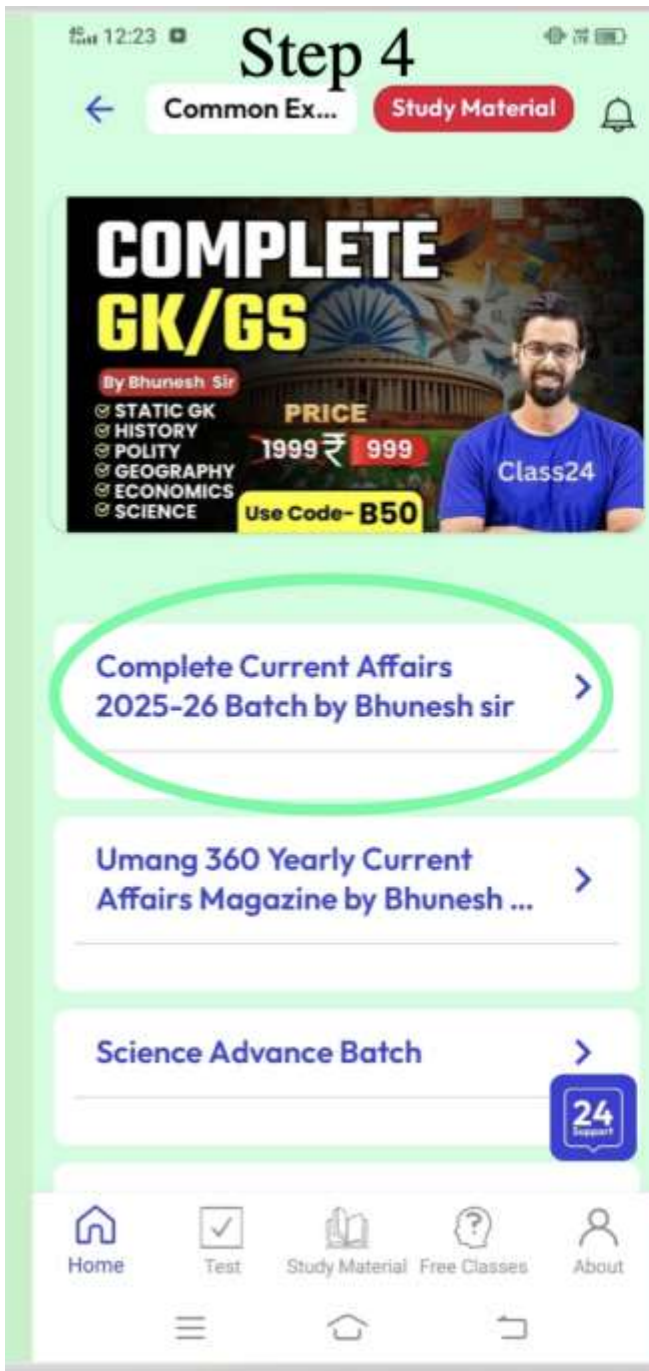
Categories



Step 3

GOVT. EXAMS





Word of the day

Credence:

belief in or acceptance of something as true

Synonyms: certainty, trust, conviction

Usage: *The news report gave credence to the claim.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/credencepro

International Phonetic Alphabet: /kredəns/





Thank you 😊

