#### **Antimicrobial resistance**



- The 'First Multicentric Point Prevalence Survey of Antibiotics '
- Over 70% of the patients in tertiary care hospitals across 15 States and two Union Territories were prescribed antibiotics; over 50% of antibiotics prescribed have the potential to cause AMR.
- 55% of the patients surveyed were prescribed antibiotics as prophylaxis (The term prophylaxis means preventive.), or as a preventive; only 45% were prescribed antibiotics to actually treat infections; of this, only 6% were prescribed the drugs after identifying the specific bacteria.
- AMR occurs when pathogens evolve, fortifying themselves against drugs, and stop responding to antimicrobial drugs.

- While it is the nature of pathogens to evolve, this ever increasing crisis is constantly being exacerbated by unsound medical, and animal husbandry practices.
- overuse of antimicrobials, as revealed by the survey, which cause the development of drug-resistant pathogens that in turn pose great risk to life and exacerbate morbidity.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that bacterial AMR was directly responsible for 1.27 million global deaths in 2019 and contributed to 4.95 million deaths.
- AMR invalidates the multiple gains that modern medicine has achieved over the years, makes infections harder to treat, but also renders medical other procedures treatments such as surgery, sections, caesarean and chemotherapy, much more risky, WHO warns.
- Rational prescription of antibiotics, and curbs on the use of drugs to promote growth in animals and plants.
- It is also clear that there is an antibiotic research and development pipeline crisis, and urgent measures are required to develop new drug

candidates, and more equitable access to them.

- The role of doctors and the government in regulating the use of drugs is crucial in this battle, but more so the latter.
- Patients too are impatient with the medical process, expecting immediate relief to ailments; but medical science offers no magical remedy.
- The Hindu

**PMI** 

The Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)

- The Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) is a measure of the prevailing direction of economic trends in manufacturing.
- The PMI is based on a monthly survey of supply chain managers across 19 industries, covering both upstream and downstream activity.
- The value and movements in the PMI and its components can provide useful insight to business decision makers, market analysts, and investors, and is a leading indicator of overall economic activity
- The headline PMI is a number from 0 to 100. A PMI above 50 represents an

- <u>expansion</u> when compared with the previous month.
- A PMI reading under 50 represents a contraction, and a reading at 50 indicates no change. The further away from 50 the greater the level of change.
- The PMI is calculated as:
- PMI = (P1 \* 1) + (P2 \* 0.5) + (P3 \* 0)
- Where:
- P1 = percentage of answers reporting an improvement
- P2 = percentage of answers reporting no change
- P3 = percentage of answers reporting a deterioration.
- The Hindu

## **Competition commission of India**

- The Competition Act, 2002 was passed by the Parliament in the year 2002, to which the President accorded assent in January, 2003.
- It was subsequently amended by the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007.
- In accordance with the provisions of the Amendment Act, the Competition Commission of India and the Competition Appellate Tribunal have been established. The Competition Commission of India is now fully functional with a Chairperson and six members.

- The provisions of the Competition Act relating to anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position were notified on May 20, 2009.
- The Competition Act, 2002 was passed by the Parliament in the year 2002, to which the President accorded assent in January, 2003.
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- The Competition Commission of India is now fully functional with a Chairperson and six members.
- The provisions of the Competition Act relating to anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position were notified on May 20, 2009.
- The Competition Commission of India ('Commission') has been established to enforce the competition law under the Act. The Commission consists of a Chairperson and not more than 6 Members appointed by the Central Government.

- It is the statutory duty of the Commission to eliminate practices having adverse effect competition, promote and sustain competition, protect the interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade carried on bv other participants, in markets in India as provided in the Preamble as well as Section 18 of the Act.
- The Commission is also mandated to give its opinion on competition issues to government or statutory authority and to undertake competition advocacy for creating awareness of competition law.

The Hindu

### The Gambia









### **PRITHVI** programme



- The Union Cabinet cleared a ₹4,797-crore programme called 'Prithvi' (Earth) that is expected to subsume five existing schemes of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).
- These programmes are to improve and increase long term observations of the atmosphere, ocean, geosphere, cryosphere, and solid earth to track changes in the planet;

XAMINALION

predict weather, ocean and climate hazards, and understand the science of climate change; explore polar and high seas regions of the earth to discover new phenomena and resources; develop technology for exploration and sustainable harnessing of oceanic resources for societal applications; and translate knowledge and insights from earth

system science into services for societal, environmental, and economic benefit.

- "A major component of the Ministry is the Deep Ocean Mission or DOM [one of whose objectives is to send a manned submersible 6,000 metres into the Indian Ocean].
- The Prithvi programme broadly subsumes all of our other major activities,
- The research and development and operational (services) activities of the Ministry are carried out by its 10 institutes.
- They are the India Meteorological Department, the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, the Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology, the National Centre for Coastal Research, the National Centre for Seismology, the National Institute Ocean of Technology, the Indian National for Ocean Information Centre Service, the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, and the National Centre for Earth **Science Studies**



#### The Hindu

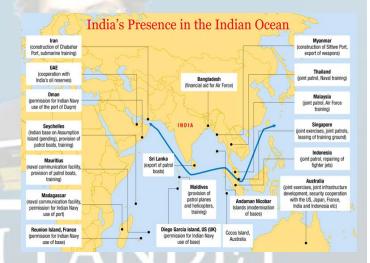
### India's steps for maritime security

- The Government has taken a number of measures to strengthen coastal, offshore and maritime security.
- Broadly, these measures include capacity augmentation of maritime security agencies for surveillance and patrol of the nation's maritime zones; enhanced technical surveillance of coastal and offshore areas; establishment of mechanisms for inter-agency coordination; increased regulation of activities in the maritime zones; as also integration of the fishing and coastal communities.
- Indian Naval ships and aircraft are regularly deployed on 'Mission Based Deployments' in Indian Ocean Region to enhance maritime security.
- It also undertakes surveillance to enhance Maritime Domain

Awareness and address contingencies that may arise.

- These are in consonance with the Government of India's vision of Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) and the Maritime Security Strategy to build its role as the 'Preferred Security Partner' in our extended maritime neighborhood.
- Besides this, India proactively engages with regional Navies to enhance friendship/cooperation and promote maritime security in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).
- Operational interactions with friendly foreign countries include activities like Joint Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Surveillance, Coordinated Patrols on annual / biannual basis along the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL), Maritime Exercises, etc.
- India also exchanges Maritime
   Information bilaterally with Friendly
   Foreign Countries to create Maritime
   Domain Awareness in IOR.
  - This includes information on military and naval assets of hostile / adversarial countries; assessment of maritime activities of mutual concern and activities related to transnational maritime based threats.

Besides these, India also participates in regional frameworks such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF), East Asia Summit (EAS) and the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus) to expand its cooperation and exchanges with the Indo-Pacific region.



The Hindu

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