



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

21st December 2025



India shaping the Global Pecking Order



CONTEXT: Global economic and political hierarchy has undergone a very significant change. No single power can dominate anymore: EAM

How India China will shape Global Order?

- EAM: India has a "special China problem"

Misconceptions of the West

- India as a reliable, aligned bulwark against China
 - Ideological preference for strategic autonomy
 - Practical economic dependence
- India as a primary beneficiary of "de-risking"
 - More dependent rather
- The Border Dispute: Symptom, Not Sole Cause
 - June 2020 border clashes
 - October 2024 border agreement
 - Underlying fault lines
 - Evidence: China settled land borders with 14 neighbors
 - Example: McMahon Line

Areas of Convergence - Often Overlooked by the West:

- Similar worldviews
 - Sovereignty and non-interference
 - Civilizational states
 - Equitable distribution of power in global governance
- Distinction: non-Western vs. anti-Western

Core Drivers of Rivalry:

1. Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity:

- **Tibet**
 - Succession of the 89-year-old Dalai Lama
- **Kashmir**
 - China claim to Aksai Chin/Eastern Ladakh

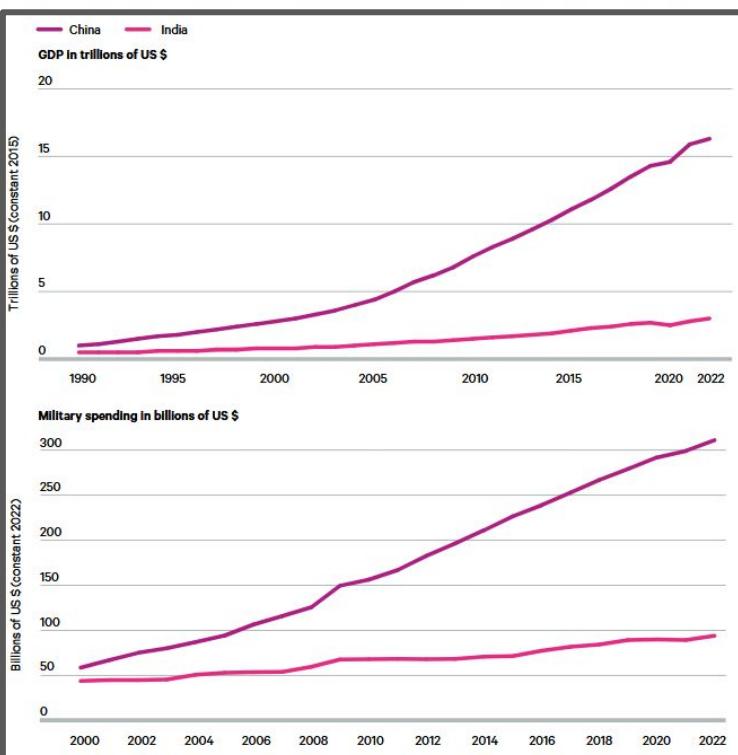
2. Asymmetry of Status:

- **Material Imbalance**
- **Perceptual Asymmetry**

- Unwilling to recognize India as a peer
- Pawn in the US-China rivalry
- **Scholars Perspectives:**

- Rajiv Sikri: China sees India through the US rivalry prism, ignoring bilateral issues.
- "not as a rival or global power" but as "an irritant in siding with the US."

- **Chinese Perspectives:**
 - India as *Vishwaguru*?
- **Evidence of Asymmetry: Diplomatic Service**



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3. Public Perception and Trust

Deficit:

- Public View:**
 - China as the "greatest military threat"
 - 2023 Pew Survey
 - ORF Survey (2023)
- Entrenched Trust Deficit:**
 - For India: 1951 & 1962
 - For China: "running dog of imperialism"

4. Economic Interdependence and Dependence:

- Trade Imbalance**
 - Chinese exports to India: >\$100 billion
 - Indian exports to China: ~\$15 billion
 - Chinese non-tariff barriers
- Indian Dependence: a necessity**
 - Sectoral Examples:
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Renewable Energy
 - Despite post-2020 bans on Chinese apps (TikTok, WeChat), restrictions on Chinese FDI
 - Eco Survey '24:** "To boost Indian manufacturing... it is inevitable that India plugs itself into China's supply chain"
- Government Approach:**
 - Case-by-case Approvals with conditions
 - Focus on strategic objectives

Challenges

I. Competing Visions for Regional and Global Order

- India's Vision: A multipolar regional order (Asia) and a multipolar world
- China's Vision: Sino-centric regional order, multipolar world globally
- Example – Oct 2024 BRICS Summit

II. Mutual Non-Recognition of Civilizational Claims

- India's Claim:** "true middle of the east" and "natural leader" of Asia
 - Shyam Saran rejects China's historical centrality in Asia
- China's Claim:** Global Civilization Initiative
- Brief cooperative rhetoric.

III. Manifestation: Blocking Each Other in Regional/Global Forums

- India's Opposition to China-Led Initiatives:
 - BRI
 - RCEP
 - Engagement with SCO
- China's Opposition to India's Global Aspirations:
 - UNSC
 - NSG Membership

Issue/principle	Convergence	Divergence
Global/regional order	Support emergence of a more equitable distribution of power in a multipolar global order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India does not want to replace US-led global order with Sino-centric global order; Beijing has been less forthcoming in supporting the multipolar regional order favoured by New Delhi.
Non-intervention	Engagement with non-democratic or weakly democratic regimes (Iran, Myanmar, Bangladesh under Sheikh Hasina).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Israel-Gaza: China more vocal in condemning Israel's actions than India; Ukraine: China more emphatic in its support for Russia than India
Right to development vs green energy transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of hydrocarbons in energy mix (e.g. phasing 'down', rather than phasing 'out', coal); Emphasis on climate justice through common but differentiated responsibilities for advanced and emerging economies; Opposition to 'green' protectionism (e.g. EU CBAM, US IRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India more open to international collaboration on technology transfers (e.g. International Solar Alliance, Global Biofuels Alliance); China less vocal as it has gained dominance in green technology supply chains.
Freedom of navigation	Oppose 'innocent' passage of military vessels through their exclusive economic zones without prior consent.	India promotes peaceful settlement of maritime territorial disputes in accordance with international law (e.g. via UNCLOS).

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PILLARS OF US ENGAGEMENT & INDIAN RESPONSE

Pillar 1: Shared Democratic Values

- **Narrative of "Natural Allies"**
- **Divergence in Application:**
 - **US:** democracy promotion as a foreign policy tool
 - **India:** sovereignty & non-intervention above principle

Pillar 2: Strategic Counterbalance to China

- **Convergence on China Concerns**
- **Enhanced Cooperation:** defence, multilaterals
- **Critical Limit – Strategic Autonomy:**
 - No formal alliance
 - Economic reliance on China and military reliance on Russia

Pillar 3: Engine of Global Growth & Supply Chain Alternative

- **US Perspective:** India's democracy preferable for "friendshoring" and de-risking supply chains
- **Indian Ambition:** "trusted global manufacturing hub"
- **Structural Divergences & Hype vs. Reality:**
 - Manufacturing share of GDP stalled at ~17%
 - Structural challenges: infrastructure, labour laws, protectionist sentiment

FAULT LINES & RECENT FRICTIONS

- **Assertive Indian Foreign Policy**
 - Responsible global power & "civilizational state"
- **Allegations of Extraterritorial Action**
- **Fundamental Philosophy Mismatch**
 - **US:** alliances & liberal international order
 - **India:** strategic autonomy & solidarity with the Global South

Trump Presidency (Transactional Approach)

- **Frictions:** trade imbalance, tariffs, US ceasefire narrative
- **Past Rhetoric:** "abuser" of global trade, "dead" economy
- **Similar Worldview Liability.**

INDIAN RESPONSES TO FRICTION & FUTURE TRAJECTORY

- **Reaffirming Strategic Autonomy:** diversified foreign policy
- **Economic Diversification**
 - Pursuing FTAs
 - Strengthening domestic demand
 - Internationalizing INR
- **Diplomatic Caution:** Non-retaliation
- **Continued Enmeshment**
 - 10-year defence agreement, INDUS-X, TRUST, Quad, Minerals Security Partnership, Artemis Accords
- **Path:** Mutual realism, acknowledgment of engagement limits, proactive Indian strategy to enhance strategic indispensability, reducing vulnerability to US.

MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

The trajectory of India's ties with the US and China highlights the complex strategic choices confronting Indian foreign policy. Examine how the evolution of these relationships can shape the emerging global order.



Cotton: Yields & Policy Imperatives



CONTEXT: Cotton farmers struggle to get the MSP as the norms of CCI are not met.

Cotton

Growing Conditions

- Climate
 - hot, sunny
 - long frost-free periods (210 days)
 - Temperatures 21 to 30C
 - Rainfall 50-75 cm
- Soil Types:
 - Deccan plateau black cotton soil
 - deep alluvial soils in north India
 - black clayey soils in central
 - mixed black and red soils in south
- Sensitivity
 - tolerate some salinity
 - vulnerable to waterlogging
- Growth
 - Kharif crop
 - 6 to 8 months to mature

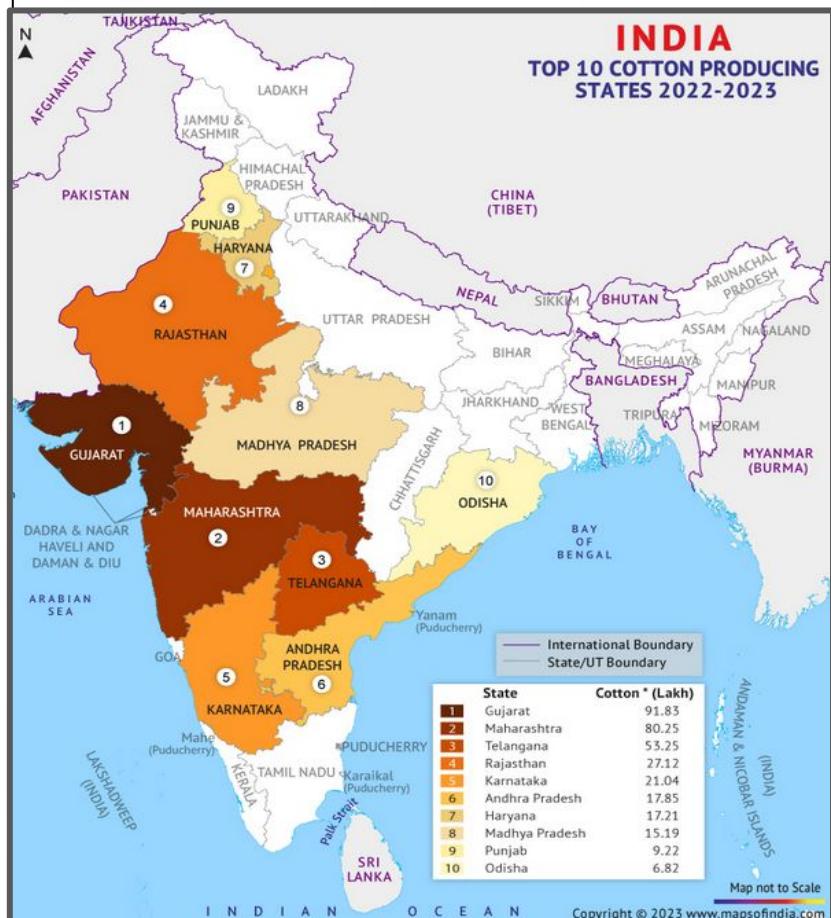
Challenges

- **Pink Bollworm Pest:** 35% reduced cotton yields - Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
- **Unpredictable Yields**
 - Low Yield: ~450 kg/ha
 - i. Brazil's yield: 1,800–2,000 kg/ha
 - limited irrigation
 - declining soil fertility
 - erratic weather - unexpected droughts, excessive rainfall
- **Price Discrepancies**
 - Cost of production: ₹9,000 per quintal
 - MSP: ₹7,235 per quintal
 - Open market prices: ₹5,000–₹5,500

- **Traditional Farming Methods:** small-scale farmers, no access to modern technologies.
- **Rain-Fed Cultivation:** 2/3rd
- **Low Yield:** 480 kg/hectare, global average 800 kg/hectare

Govt Initiatives

- **Cotton Development Programme**
 - Under NFSM
 - Department of Agriculture
- **Cotton Corporation of India**
 - stabilizes prices when market rates fall
- **MSP Formula** - at 1.5 times the production cost
- **Textile Advisory Group** - Coordinates - productivity, pricing, and branding
- **Cott-Ally Mobile App:** MSP rates and procurement center information
- **Committee on Cotton Promotion and Consumption:** steady cotton supply to the textile industry



Cotton: Yields & Policy Imperatives



CONTEXT: Cotton farmers struggle to get the MSP as the norms of CCI are not met.

Policy Imperatives

A. R&D

- Pest challenges, diverse agro-climatic needs, bridging regional yield gaps
- GM solutions
- **Address economic losses:**
 - Pink bollworm annual loss of ₹3900 crores (ICAR-CICR estimate)
 - Production 360 lakh bales (2013) to 294 lakh bales (2025) - CC, soil
- **Promote High Density Planting System**
 - For low-productivity areas
 - Combining short-duration, compact Bt cotton hybrids
 - 30–40% productivity increase
 - Bt varieties to address higher seed cost barrier
 - Stringent IP protection to incentivize a shift from hybrids to varieties

B. Informed Policy Discourse on GM Technology:

- Evidence-based, open, and transparent policy on GM cotton
- Change the narrative
 - Adopt a disaggregated approach comparing specific Indian regions
 - Identify and champion top-performing farmers

C. Support for Cotton Farmers:

- Cultivation incentives: Punjab/Haryana from water-intensive paddy
- Promote in dryland regions
- Ensure market stability & profitability
- Institutional models for scale: China's model of functional farm consolidation via village-level farmer cooperatives

D. Technology Adoption & Extension:

- Targeted deployment: agro-ecological zoning (e.g., ICAR-CICR district efficiency classification)
- Integrated agronomic improvements: High-Density Planting Systems, IPM to bridge productivity gaps

E. Awareness, Education & Financial Support:

- **Subsidies** to alleviate initial investment burdens.

MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION :

Q: Cotton cultivation in India faces multiple challenges ranging from agronomic and climatic constraints to market and policy-related issues. Discuss the major challenges confronting the cotton sector and suggest policy imperatives for ensuring sustainable cotton production in India.



SYLLABUS:GS Paper 3: Environment: Conservation
Newspaper The Indian Express **Page Number: 10**

Background:

Sanjay Dubri TR

- Sidhi district in MP
- bordered by Guru Ghasidas NP on the south
- Sanjay NP + Dubri Sanctuary
- Wildlife corridor connecting Bandhavgarh and Palamau TR
- Rivers: Banas, Gopad, Mawai, Mahan, Kodmar, Umrari
- Flora: North Indian moist+dry deciduous peninsular sal
- Fauna: Tiger, Sloth bear, Chital, Nilgai, Chinkara, Sambar, leopard, Dhole (wild dog), Jungle Cat, Hyena, Porcupine, Jackal, Fox, Indian Wolf, Indian Python, Four-horned Antelope, Barking deer

Ratapani TR

- Raisen and Sehore districts in MP
- on the Vindhya Hills
- parallel on the northern side of Narmada
- Kolar River: western boundary
- Bhimbetka: rock shelters and rock paintings
- Ginnourgarh Fort, POW camp, Keri Mahadeo, Ratapani dam, Jholiyapur dam
- Flora: dry+moist deciduous, >50% area teak
- Fauna: tigers, Chinkara, Panther, Hyena, Jackal, Indian Fox, Wild Dog, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Blue Bull, Chinkara, Black Buck, Chousingha, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer

Panna TR

- in the Vindhyan range
- only TR in the entire Bundhelkhand
- in biogeographic zones of Deccan Peninsula and Central highlands
- 'Table Top' topography: extensive plateaus and gorges
- River: Ken from S to N
- 2000-year-old rock paintings
- Baiga and Gond tribes
- Flora: dry deciduous forest + grassland, teak forest
- Fauna: Tiger, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Striped Hyena, Jackal, Wolf, Wild Dog, Jungle Cat, Rusty Spotted Cat

Rajaji TR

- Haridwar, Dehradun and Pauri Garhwal
- foothills of the Shiwalik ranges
- named after Rajgopalachari
- transition zone between temperate western Himalaya and central Himalaya
- Flora
 - semi-evergreen to deciduous
 - from mixed broad-leaved to Terai grassland
 - Indus-Ganges Monsoon Forest type
 - Rohini, Palash, Shisham, Sal, Khair, Arjun, Baans
- Fauna: Tiger, Asian Elephants, Leopard, Jungle cat, Himalayan Black Bear, Sloth Bear, Striped Hyena, Goral, Sambar, Wild Pig, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, butterflies and small birds

THE STANDING committee of the **National Board for Wildlife** has approved three projects in different tiger habitats of Madhya Pradesh - across the Greater Panna landscape, Sanjay Dubri tiger reserve and Ratapani tiger reserve - besides a ropeway project in the core zone of Uttarakhand's Rajaji National Park.



Electoral Trusts Route for funding



SYLLABUS : GS Paper 2: Salient Features of the Representation of People's Act
Newspaper The Indian Express **Page Number :** 01

Electoral Trusts

non-profit organizations

- As intermediaries, collecting voluntary contributions
- Company registered under S.25 of Companies Act, 1956, can seek approval to form
- Section 13B of IT Act, 1961 – tax benefits to donors
- ECI regulates
- Electoral Trusts Scheme, 2013 by Ministry of Finance
- Who Can Donate
 - Indian citizens.
 - Domestic companies registered
 - Donors required to disclose identity, amount
- Who Cannot Donate
 - Foreign companies or individuals
 - Government companies
 - Entities prohibited under RPA, 1951

Issues

- Transparency Concerns
 - disclose the donors' names
 - amounts to each political party are not publicly available
- Corporate Influence: Large donors dominate

- Inequitable Distribution: significant portion to ruling or major political parties
- Lack of Donor Diversity: limited number of large corporations

Benefits Over Electoral Bonds

- Transparency in Donations
 - disclose names, amounts received to ECI
 - Electoral bonds – anonymous donations
- Accountability of Political Parties
 - Disclosure of contributions disbursed to PPs – public knows which party received how much
- Regulatory Oversight
 - governed by Electoral Trusts Scheme, 2013, operations monitored by ECI
 - Electoral bonds managed by banks, little transparency about regulatory scrutiny
- Prevention of Foreign Influence
 - Electoral trusts prohibit foreign donations
 - Electoral bonds by foreign-controlled entities registered in India

•Contributions in 2024-2025

ELECTORAL TRUST	TOTAL	BJP	CONGRESS
Prudent Electoral Trust	₹2,668.46 crore	₹2,180.71 crore	₹21.63 crore
Progressive Electoral Trust	₹914.97 crore	₹757.62 crore	₹77.34 crore
New Democratic Electoral Trust	₹160 crore	₹150 crore	₹5 crore
Harmony Electoral Trust	₹35.65 crore	₹30.15 crore	0
Triumph Electoral Trust	₹25 crore	₹21 crore	0
Samaj Electoral Trust Association	₹6 crore	₹3 crore	0
Janpragati Electoral Trust	₹1.02 crore	0	0
Jankalyan Electoral Trust	₹19 lakh	₹9.50 lakh	₹9.50 lakh
Einzigartig Electoral Trust	₹7.75 lakh	₹7.75 lakh	0
TOTAL	₹3,811.37 cr	₹3,112.50 cr	₹298.77 cr



SYLLABUS : GS Paper 3: Science and Technology- Developments and their Applications
Newspaper The Hindu **Page Number :** 11

Macrophage

White Blood Cell



Function: Also known as “big eater” cells, macrophages ingest pathogens, cancer cells and microscopic debris, which are then destroyed, degraded and recycled with harsh chemicals and enzymes.

Disease: Unfortunately, macrophages sometimes fail to destroy ingested pathogens, which then may replicate inside the macrophage and hide from other immune responses. Macrophages also play a large role in controlling inflammation and their malfunction can impact inflammatory diseases.

Location: Macrophages develop in the bone marrow as “monocytes,” which circulate in the blood stream and then settle down in other body tissues. Macrophages are given different names depending on the type of tissue they are found in. For example, they are called microglia in the central nervous system and osteoclasts in bone.

The bacteria that cause tuberculosis (TB) also infect macrophages, the very immune cells meant to capture and destroy them. Once inside, the bacteria create a niche where they can persist for months or even years, tolerating even powerful antibiotics. This is a major rea-

pattern. Macrophages with reduced Mtb relied on oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS), a process by which mitochondria generate energy using oxygen. On the contrary, macrophages with oxidised Mtb had higher glycolysis.

These distinct metabolic states influenced how well Mtb tolerated antibiotics against both drug-sensitive and drug-resistant TB, the researchers said.

In Dr. Singh's words: “Glycolytically-driven macrophages harbour impaired mitochondria and experience higher oxidative stress, making the bacteria more oxidised and

es. Specifically, bacteria with a greater ability to counter oxidative stress were markedly more drug-tolerant than those with weaker defenses.

suggested that the key to outsmarting the bacteria, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb), may not lie in new antibiotics but in rewiring the metabolism of host macrophages, potentially paving the way for more effective anti-TB therapies.

Macrophages use several strategies to kill microbes, including bursts of oxidative stress in the form of unstable molecules that can damage cellular components. Amit Singh of the

■ Tuberculosis bacteria can hide inside immune cells, forcing long treatments that patients often struggle to finish

■ A new study suggests changing infected immune cells may help antibiotics work better than before

■ Immune cells that ‘burnt fuel’ by glycolysis made bacteria easier to kill with standard TB drugs

■ Immune cells that burnt fuel a different way (OXPHOS) helped bacteria cope with stress and survive treatment

■ Turning off a crucial protective switch in these cells made stubborn bacteria far more vulnerable

■ Building on this, researchers found a motion-sickness drug helped standard TB drugs improve lung recovery in mice

Rewiring macrophage metabolism for TB



SYLLABUS : GS Paper 3: Science and Technology- Developments and their Applications
Newspaper The Hindu **Page Number : 11**

Multidrug Resistant TB treatment regimen

- BPaLM regimen of 4 drugs – Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid and Moxifloxacin
- TB elimination by 2025, 5 years ahead of the global target under SDG
- traditional treatments – up to 20 months with severe side effects
- world's largest TB laboratory network – 7,767 rapid molecular testing facilities and 87 culture and drug susceptibility testing laboratories

The new era

What does the introduction of the new treatment regimen mean for India's 75,000 drug-resistant TB patients?

- ① It has been proven to be safe, more effective and a quicker treatment option than the previous MDR-TB treatment procedure
- ② It brings down treatment time to around six months from the earlier duration of 18 to 24 months
- ③ It has been found to be cheaper for both health systems and patients



The regimen consists of four drugs – Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid and Moxifloxacin



SYLLABUS : GS Paper 2: Statutory, Regulatory and various Quasi-judicial Bodies

Newspaper The Hindu **Page Number:** 09

FSSAI:

- autonomous body
- under MoH&FW
- Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- setting food standards, regulating the manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, and import of food, and ensuring the availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption
- Functions**
 - Standards Development: ensuring safe for consumption
 - Food Safety Management Systems: guidelines for businesses to implement
 - Licensing and Registration: for food businesses
 - Surveillance and Monitoring: inspections, audits to assess compliance
 - Consumer Awareness: educate the public about food safety, hygiene, and nutrition
 - Food import controls - no harmful ingredients
 - Accreditation of food testing laboratories

Initiatives

- Eat Right India:** promote safe, healthy and wholesome food
- RUCO** (Repurpose Used Cooking Oil): collect and convert used cooking oil into biodiesel
- FoSTaC** (Food Safety Training and Certification): program to train food handlers and improve hygiene practices
- Diet4Life:** Awareness campaign about metabolic disorders and healthy eating

that the eggs available in the country are safe for human consumption and that recent claims linking eggs to cancer risk are misleading, scientifically unsupported, and capable of

cials clarified that the use of nitrofurans is strictly prohibited at all stages of production of poultry and eggs under the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011.

According to the FSSAI, an Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) of 1.0 microgram per kilogram has been prescribed for nitrofuran metabolites solely for regulatory enforcement purposes. This limit represents the minimum level that can be reliably detected by advanced laboratory methods and does not indicate that the substance is permitted for use. "Detection of trace residues below the EMRL does not constitute a food safety violation nor does it imply any health risk," an official noted.



Child Marriage: Data & Actions



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Governance
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 12

Global scenario

- **SDG 5:** gender equality
 - 5.3: eliminate child, early, forced marriage
- Progress measured by % women aged 20-24 married before 18
- **Girls Not Brides:** failure will negatively impact at least 9 other SDGs: poverty, health, education, climate action
- **UNICEF 2023:** 640 million girls globally married in childhood
- 1/3 world's child brides in India
- Global progress must accelerate 20 times faster to meet the 2030 target

Situation in India

- 47.4% (2005-06) to 23.3% (2019-21)
- Progress slowed recently
- Sharp decline of 21 % from 2005-06 to 2015-16, but only 3.5 % in next 5 years
- Uneven across states
- **States with rates higher than national average:** West Bengal (42%), Bihar (40%), Tripura (39%), Jharkhand (35%), Andhra Pradesh (33%), Assam (32%)
- **States/UTs with the lowest rates:** Lakshadweep (4%), Jammu & Kashmir (6%), Ladakh (6%), Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Nagaland (7% each)
- **Strong correlation with education and wealth**
 - 48% girls with no education vs. 4% with higher education
 - 40% from poorest wealth quintile vs. 8% from the richest quintile

Actions

- **Legislation**
 - The Prevention of Child Marriage Act (2006)
 - The POCSO Act (2012)
- **Awareness Campaign**
 - Bal Vivah Mukt Bharat Abhiyan
 - 54,917 child marriage prevention officers appointed nationwide
 - Prevented 1,520 reported instances via persuasion/administrative action
 - Grassroots Partnerships: with faith leaders, youth groups, community networks
- **Central Schemes**
 - BBBP: improve child sex ratio, empower girls through education
 - Laadli schemes: financial support to families with girl children from birth
- **State-Level Initiatives**
 - WB's Kanyashree: Conditional cash transfer

Changing legal age of marriage?

- Union govt proposed from 18 to 21
- Enable higher education, gain skills, independence; increase female labour force participation; improve maternal and child health outcomes
- **Concerns**
 - Without concurrent social reform, could criminalize large sections of society
 - 61% of women aged 20-24 married before age 21



21st December 2025

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the growing conditions of cotton:

1. Cotton requires a hot and sunny climate with a long frost-free period of about 210 days.
2. The ideal temperature range for cotton cultivation is between 21°C and 30°C.
3. Cotton requires very heavy rainfall of more than 350 cm during its growing period.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: a

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding Sanjay–Dubri Tiger Reserve:

1. It is located in the Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh.
2. It is bordered by Guru Ghasidas National Park on its southern side.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Electoral Trusts:

1. Electoral Trusts are non-profit organisations that act as intermediaries for voluntary political contributions.
2. Companies registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, can seek approval to form an Electoral Trust.
3. Electoral Trusts are regulated solely by the Election Commission of India.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: b

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding macrophages:

1. Macrophages are a type of white blood cell.
2. They are also known as “big eater” cells due to their phagocytic function.
3. They destroy pathogens using harsh chemicals and enzymes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: d

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI):

1. FSSAI is responsible for setting food standards and regulating the manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, and import of food.
2. Regulation of agricultural production at the farm level is a statutory function of FSSAI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a





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