



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout**

**25th March 2025**



**CONTEXT** Alarmingly, India ranks among the top contributors to this global food wastage issue.

## Important terms

- **Food Loss** (Dry matter + Quality)

Infra

Logistics

Tech

Natural  
Disasters

- **Food Waste** (Spoilage/ Expiry)

Mkt forces

Consumers

Eating habits

- **Food Wastage**

Food wastage, as defined by FWIR 2024, includes edible and inedible parts discarded from the food supply chain, from manufacturing and retail to restaurants and households. This differs from food loss, which occurs earlier in the supply chain due to issues such as poor storage,

### Status in 2019

Food available for consumption

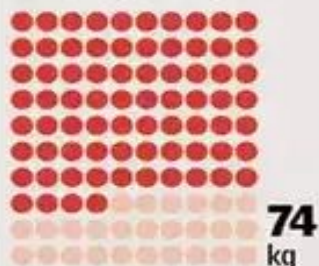
5.3 billion tonnes

Food waste

931 mn tonnes  
(17% of available food)



Global annual per capita food wastage at household level



74 kg

### Status in 2022

Food available for consumption

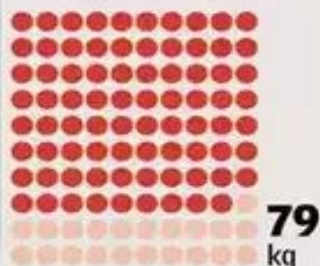
5.5 billion tonnes

Food waste

1.05 bn tonnes  
(19% of available food)



Global annual per capita food wastage at household level

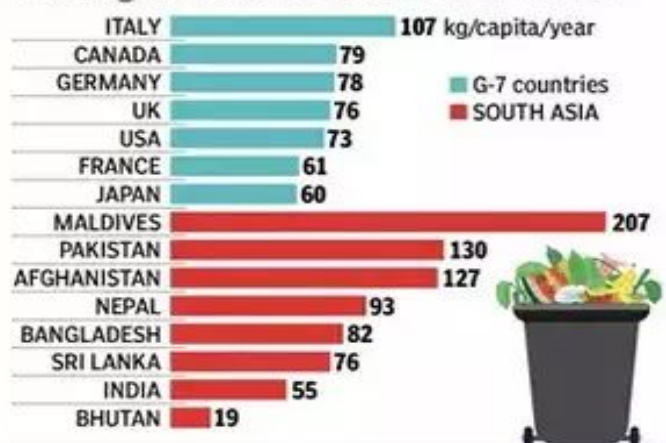


79 kg

### Source-wise % of total waste



### Country-wise annual per capita food wastage at household level in 2002





**CONTEXT** Alarmingly, India ranks among the top contributors to this global food wastage issue.

## Impacts and Significance of the issue

Global economic loss

Trillion dollars + annually

Food insecurity persists in India

Supply chain management

10%-12% of total municipal waste

Methane emissions

8%-10% of annual GHGs

Agricultural resource wastage

FOOD WASTE CONSUMES:

**21%**  
OF ALL FRESH WATER

**19%**  
OF ALL FERTILIZER

**18%**  
OF CROPLAND

**21%**  
OF LANDFILL VOLUME


### Yearly average global food loss and waste


$\frac{1}{3}$  of the world's food


1.3 billion tons


1 trillion US dollars

 **45%** of all fruit and vegetables

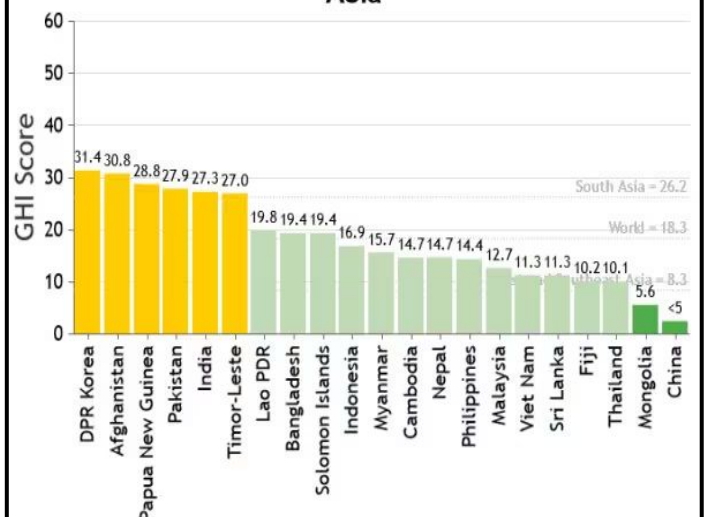
 **35%** of all fish and seafood

 **30%** of all cereals

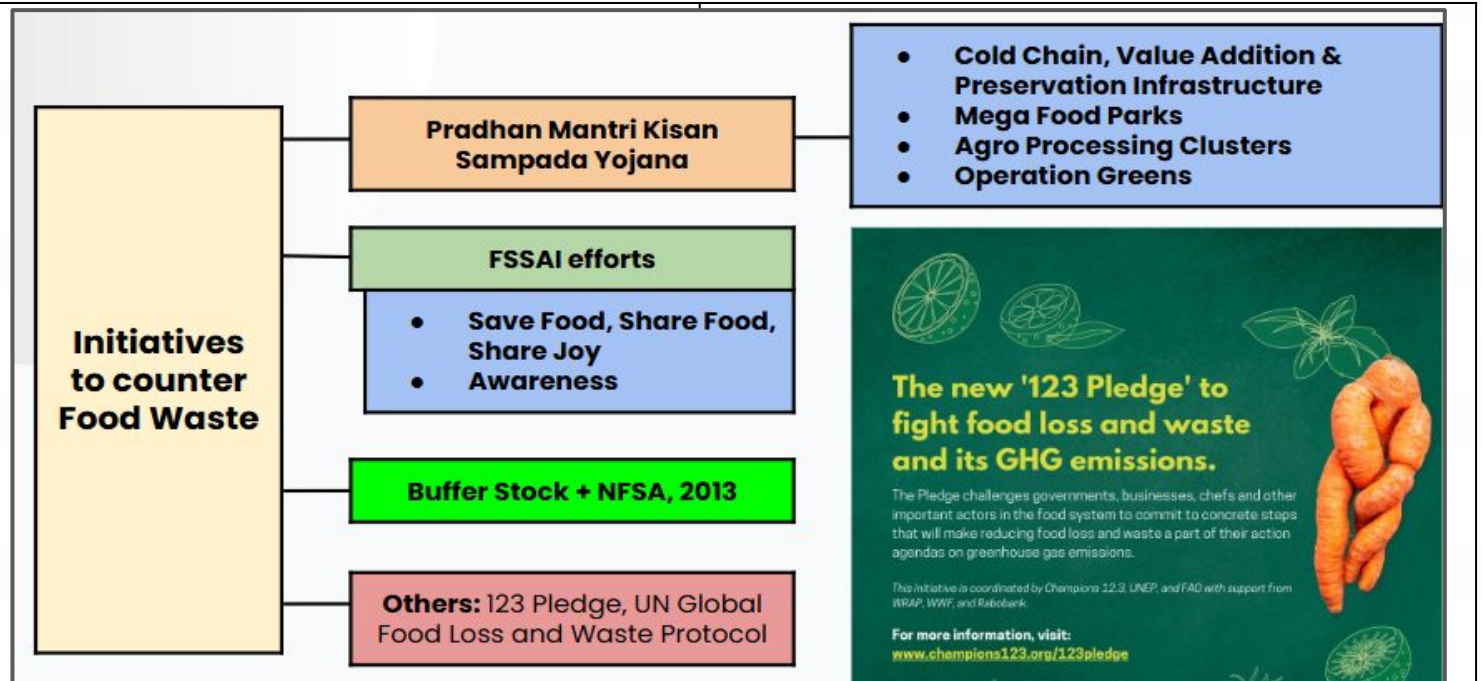
 **20%** of all dairy products

 **20%** of all meat and poultry

### 2024 GHI Scores in South, East, and Southeast Asia



**CONTEXT** Alarming, India ranks among the top contributors to this global food wastage issue.



## Solutions @ SYSTEMIC Levels

- Government Initiatives
  - Farming related
  - Cold storage + Transport
  - Strengthen regulations
  - Food rescue programs
- Business and Retail Sector
  - Food redistribution
  - Food labelling
  - Inventory management
  - Zero-waste policies
- Educational Awareness

## International EFFORTS

- France's Anti-Food Waste Law (2016)
- Denmark's 'WeFood' Stores

## Solutions @ INDIVIDUAL level

- Smart Meal Planning & Shopping
- Efficient Storage
- Creative Use of Leftovers
- Composting
- Food banks and charities

## MAINS PRACTICE QUESTION

The key is not just increasing food production but optimizing existing resources. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 words)





# Food wastage



**CONTEXT** Alarmingly, India ranks among the top contributors to this global food wastage issue.

## UPSC PYQ (P) 2018

**With reference to the provisions made under the National Food Security Act, 2013, consider the following statements:**

1. The families coming under the category of 'below poverty line (BPL)' only are eligible to receive subsidised food grains.
2. The eldest woman in a household, of age 18 years or above, shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issuance of a ration card.
3. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to a 'take-home ration' of 1600 calories per day during pregnancy and for six months thereafter.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

## UPSC PYQ (P) 2016

**Which of the following is/are the indicator/ indicators used by IFPRI to compute the Global Hunger Index Report?**

1. Undernourishment
2. Child stunting
3. Child mortality

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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



**CONTEXT:** India is on the cusp of an **urban metamorphosis**; however, India's urban future is shaped by blueprints drawn far from the streets where people live.

## India's Urban Evolution

<b>JNNURM (2005–2014)</b>	<b>Infrastructure + governance</b> reforms
Pradhan Mantri <b>Awas Yojana</b>	<b>Affordable</b> housing
<b>AMRUT</b> Cities	<b>Water</b> supply, <b>sewage</b>
<b>Swachh Bharat</b> Mission	<b>Sanitation</b> and <b>waste</b> management
<b>Smart Cities</b> Mission	Improve the <b>quality of life</b> in 100 selected cities
<b>Metro</b> Projects	<b>High-cost</b> infrastructure

**Criticism:** These schemes follow a top-down approach



Ensuring A Planned Urban Transformation  
**Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**  
Launched on 25th June, 2015



500 cities (ULBs) with a population of one lakh or more covering approx. 60% of urban population in the country



Total outlay of ₹1 lakh crore including Central Assistance of ₹50,000 crore (from 2015-2016 to 2019-2020)



Thrust areas include:

- Water supply
- Sewerage & septage management
- Storm water drainage
- Green spaces & parks
- Non-motorized urban transport
- Capacity building



## Centre vs. State Role in Urbanisation

### WHY/ HOW does the Centre intervene?

- Cities are "engines of economic growth"
- Infra-led** development (metros, highways)
- Urban funding via **centrally sponsored schemes**

### Finance Commission Conditionalities

- 15th FC (2021-26):** tiered grants to reforms
- Reduces city **autonomy**





# Localised urban agenda

**CONTEXT:** India is on the cusp of an **urban metamorphosis**; however, India's urban future is shaped by blueprints drawn far from the streets where people live.

## Concerns/Challenges

**One-Size-Fits-All Policies**

**Limited Local Autonomy**

**States** replicate Central schemes

**Basic needs** sometimes ignored

**Poor fund utilisation**

**Rigid planning**

## The future lies in:

- ✓ Empowered city governments.
- ✓ Responsive governance.
- ✓ Flexible financial devolution

## MAINS PRACTICE QUESTION

**India's urbanisation is diverse, and centralised missions cannot address local variations. How far do you concur with this statement? Analyse.**

(15 Marks, 250 words)

## Way Forward

### Financial Devolution Reform

- **70% of urban funds** be **directly transferred** to States
  - Role of **State Finance Commissions**
- **30% retained for national priorities**

### Empowering Local Governance

- **City governments** as primary decision-makers
- **Community participation**
  - Participatory budgeting
- **Flexible, demand-driven governance**

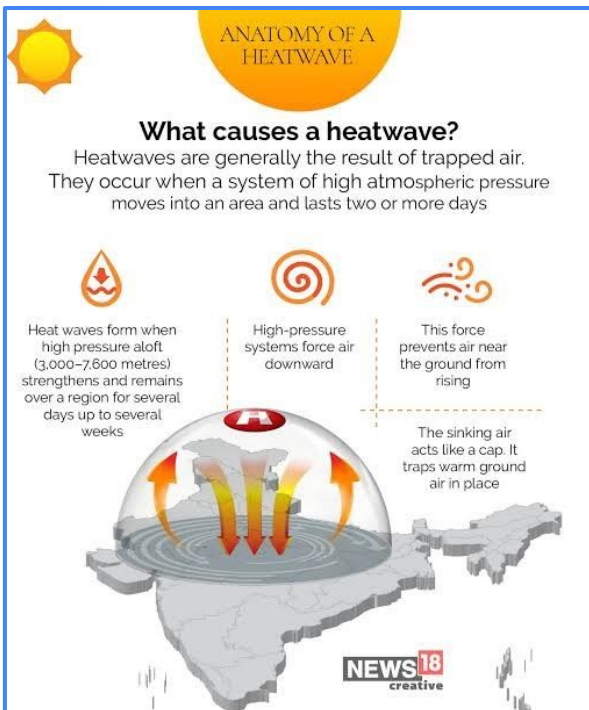
### Decentralised, Need-Based Planning

- **City-specific** fund allocation
- **Local govts: investment priorities**
- **Knowledge agencies** in **evidence-based policymaking**

- ✓ **Locally-driven development**  
(not top-down impositions)
- ✓ **Efficient resource allocation**  
(funds based on city needs)
- ✓ **Sustainable & inclusive growth**  
(people-centric planning)



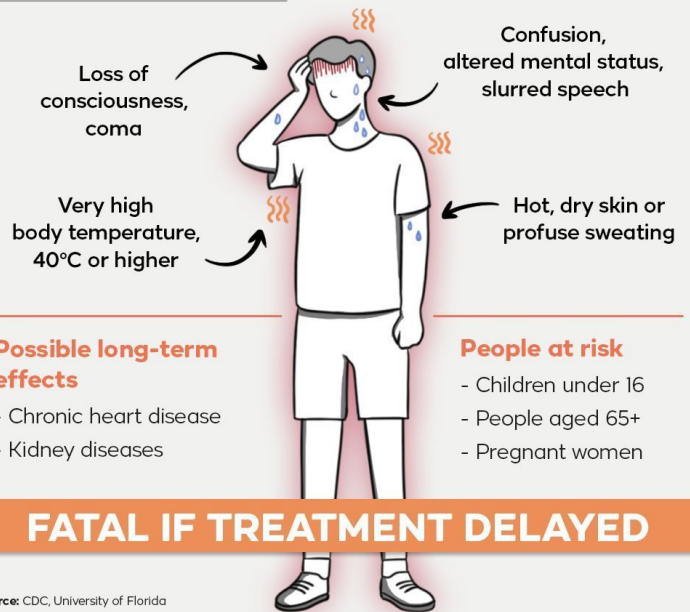
**SYLLABUS:** GS 3: Environmental pollution and degradation  
**Newspaper:** INDIAN Express **Page No:** 16



**Declaration of HW:** Criteria to be met at  $\geq 2$  IMD substation for  $\geq 2$  days

TRTWORLD

## Heat stroke: what it does to your body?

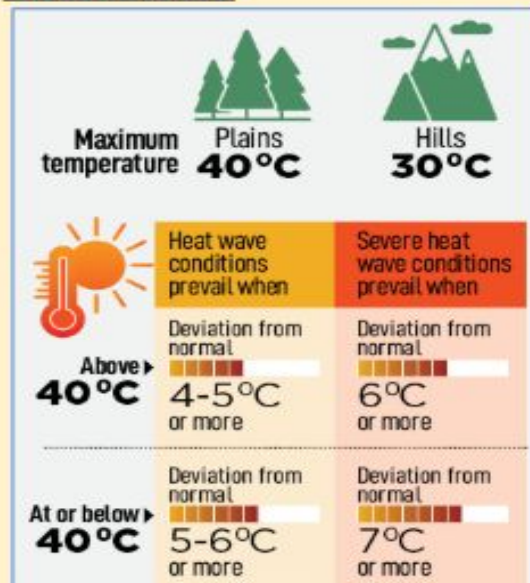


## What are HEAT WAVES?

**NDMA:** Period of **abnormally high temperatures**, more than the normal maximum temperature that occurs during the **summer season** in the North-Western parts of India.

- **Between** March and June
- **Rare cases:** extend till July

## IMD criteria



## Recorded Temperature

- **Heatwave:**  $\geq 45^\circ\text{C}$
- **Severe heatwave:**  $\geq 47^\circ\text{C}$

**Coastal Conditions** ( $\geq 37^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $\geq 4.5^\circ\text{C}$ )



**SYLLABUS:** GS 3: Environmental pollution and degradation  
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## What is a Heat Action Plan?

### Early warning system

### Preparedness plan

"The Plan presents **immediate** as well as **longer-term actions** to **increase preparedness, information-sharing, and response coordination** to reduce the health impacts of extreme heat on vulnerable populations,"

- NDMA **implementing HAPs in 23 states**
  - State Govt. collaboration
- **Key Components** of a Heat Action Plan

Heatwave forecasts

Public alerts

Training medical staff

Cooling centers/  
Water stations

Guidelines on  
heat-related illnesses;  
**Tree plantation** drives

Cool roofs, green spaces,  
shaded walkways

by Delhi-based research organisation Sustainable Futures Collaborative (SFC).

The analysis, 'Is India Ready for a Warming World? How Heat Resilience Measures Are Being Implemented for 11% of India's Urban Population in Some of Its Most At-Risk Cities', was authored by researchers at SFC, King's College London, and the Universities of Harvard, Princeton, and California.

## Findings of analysis

Although **all nine cities** had **short-term emergency measures** such as access to drinking water and changing work schedules, **long-term actions** were either **absent or were poorly implemented**, the study said.

Long-term measures such as **"making household or occupational cooling available to the most heat-exposed, developing insurance cover for lost work, expanding fire management services for heat waves, and electricity grid retrofits to improve transmission reliability and distribution safety"** were missing in all cities, according to the study.



# India's Heat Action Plans



**SYLLABUS:** GS 3: Environmental pollution and degradation  
**Newspaper:** INDIAN Express **Page No:** 16

Actions like expansion of urban shade and green cover and creation of open spaces that dissipate heat were implemented without focusing on populations and areas that experienced the greatest heat risk, the analysis said.

It also noted that long-term strategies that were being implemented focused largely on the health system, and not on prevention.

More funding was required to implement long-term actions, the study found. It noted that possibilities of long-term action were limited by institutional constraints.

"The top problem identified by respondents was local coordination between government departments, both within and between municipal, district, and state government departments," the study said.

## CHALLENGES of HAPs

Assessment of **Socio - economic differences/ Real time data**

"HAPs **static** in nature"

**Weak legal backing**

**Inconsistent methods** across States

**Q. What are the possible limitations of India in mitigating global warming at present and in the immediate future? (2010)**

1. Appropriate alternate technologies are not sufficiently available.
2. India cannot invest huge funds in research and development.
3. Many developed countries have already set up their polluting industries in India

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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





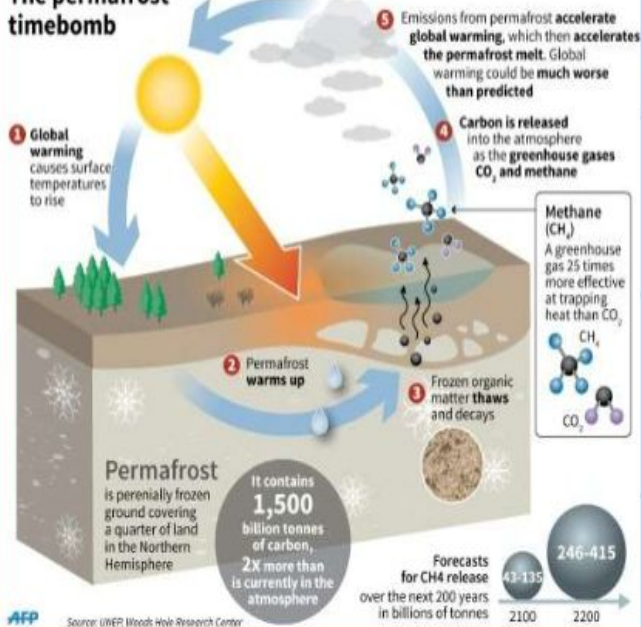
## SYLLABUS:

GS3-

Conservation

Newspaper : The Hindu Page No: Science II

### The permafrost timebomb



## What is a **PERMAFROST**?

**Permafrost is any ground (soil, rock, sediment) that remains frozen ( $\leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for at least two consecutive years**

Type	Description	Example Regions
Continuous	>90% frozen ground	Arctic, Ladakh (high-altitude zones)
Discontinuous	50-90% frozen	Parts of Kashmir, Siberia
Sporadic	<50% frozen	Himalayan foothills

## Why is Permafrost Important?

- Massive carbon reserves
- "Glue" holding rocks and soil
- Influences water cycles

## Why is Permafrost Melting?

- **PRIMARY:** Global warming
- **Human Activities**
  - **Deforestation** → Less shade → Faster thawing
  - **Construction** → Disturbs frozen ground
  - **Wildfires** → Darkens surface → Absorbs more heat

## Planning for permafrost

The experts suggested that while existing roads cannot be closed, the construction of future ones should be informed by the presence or absence of permafrost. This could be a long-term strategy to ensure

## Consequences of Thawing

### Environmental Impacts

- **Carbon Bomb Effect**
  - **Methane** ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) &  $\text{CO}_2$  → +ve **Feedback loop**
- **Glacial Lake Outburst Floods**
  - **65/332** proglacial lakes in J&K risky
  - 2023 **South Lhonak Lake** (Sikkim) GLOF
- **Landslides & Rock-Ice Avalanches**
  - 2021 **Chamoli Disaster** (Uttarakhand)

### Socio-Economic Risks

- **Infrastructure** Damage
- **Water Security** Threats
- **Hydropower** Vulnerability

According to Rashid, while environmental impact assessments are conducted for projects like hydroelectric power projects, whether they adequately account for GLOFs and other cryospheric hazards is unclear. "Increased awareness of permafrost-related risks has only emerged following major disasters. Previously, GLOFs were primarily associated with Nepal, but events such as the Kedarnath disaster, the South Lhonak Lake outburst, and incidents in Ladakh have highlighted their broader relevance,"



**SYLLABUS:**

**GS3-**

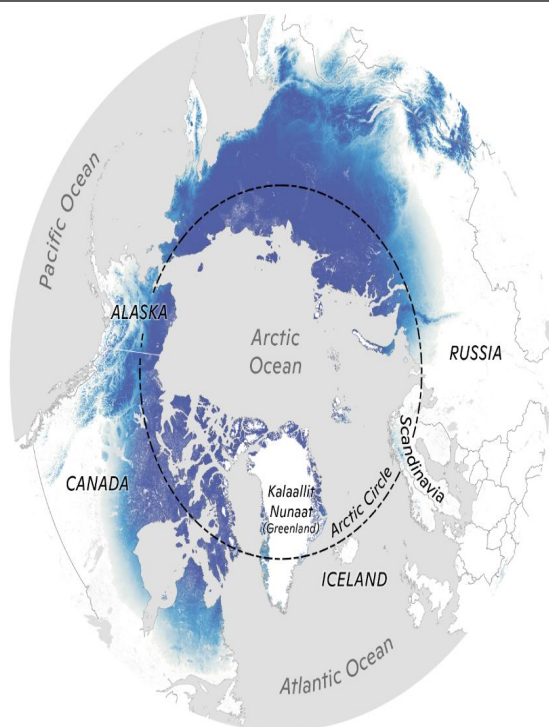
**Conservation**

**Newspaper :** The Hindu **Page No:** Science II

“Households in permafrost-rich regions face varying degrees of risk,” he added. “In Ladakh, steep slopes containing permafrost are home to residential settlements. Military infrastructure in Ladakh is at risk, posing concerns for national security. Many strategic roads pass through permafrost zones, and their degradation due to permafrost thaw or mass wasting could have severe implications for connectivity.”

“We mostly rely on satellite remote sensing to monitor land surface temperatures,” Kamal added.

“However, there is currently no *in-situ* monitoring in these regions. Deploying data loggers in the same catchment areas would allow us to track temperature fluctuations more accurately. These data loggers could also help calibrate satellite data and identify any biases, making permafrost monitoring more precise and reliable.”



Permafrost Coverage (historic)

Sporadic Discontinuous Continuous

Karjalainen et al. 2019

## UPSC PYQ (P) 2019

Which of the following statements is/are correct about the deposits of 'methane hydrate'?

1. Global warming might trigger the release of methane gas from these deposits.
2. Large deposits of 'methane hydrate' are found in Arctic Tundra and under the sea floor.
3. Methane in atmosphere oxidizes to carbon dioxide after a decade or two.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

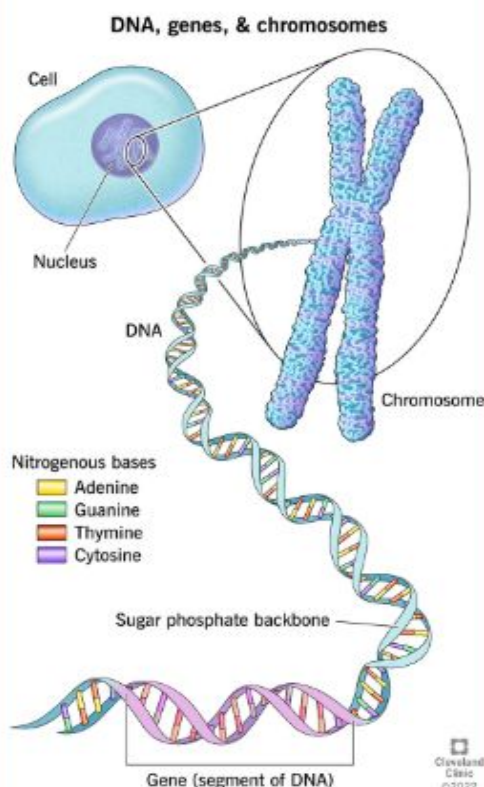
## UPSC PYQ (M) 2021

How do the melting of the Arctic ice and glaciers of the Antarctic differently affect the weather patterns and human activities on the Earth? Explain.



**SYLLABUS:** GS-3: Awareness in fields of S&T  
**Newspaper:** The Hindu **Page No:** 9

## DNA Structure



**Polymorphisms:** Small variations in DNA sequences that differ between individuals

**Short Tandem Repeats:** Repeating DNA sequences (e.g., GATC GATC GATC).

- No. of repeats **varies between individuals**
- **Unrelated people** will have **different STR lengths**

### What is DNA Fingerprinting?

- Unique biological identifier
- Based on **genetic code**
- **Identical twins:** only people with same DNA fingerprint

### It is used for

- Forensics
- Paternity/Maternity tests
- Disaster victim identification
- Organ transplant matching

## DNA Fingerprinting

### Step 1: DNA Extraction

- A **drop of blood** 🩸
- **Cheek swab** (saliva) 🗨️
- **Hair root** (with cells) 🧑
- **Old bones** or **teeth** 🦷

### Step 3: Capillary Electrophoresis

- **DNA fragments are separated by size** using an electric field.
- **Detection:** A laser reads fluorescent-tagged DNA fragments

### Step 2: PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)

- **Purpose:** Millions of copies of STR regions.
- **Process:**
  1. Heat it up: **Denaturation (95°C)** (DNA unzips)
  2. Cool it: **Annealing (60°C)** (Tiny "primers" stick)
  3. Warm it slightly: **Extension (72°C)**
- **Result:** Billions of DNA copies in **1-2 hours**

### Step 4: Creating the DNA Profile

- **STR lengths are recorded for 13-20 genetic markers.**
- **Example:**

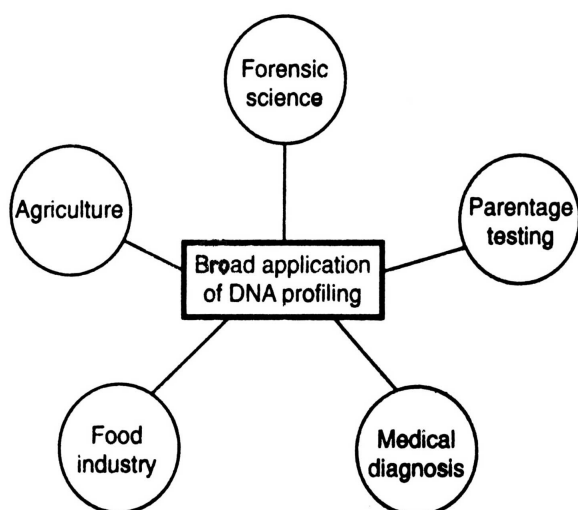
STR Marker	Father's Copy	Mother's Copy
D3S1358	15 repeats	17 repeats
TH01	7 repeats	9 repeats

- **This table = DNA fingerprint** (unique to each person)

**SYLLABUS:** GS-3: Awareness in fields of S&T  
**Newspaper:** The Hindu **Page No:** 9

DNA fingerprints can establish parent/child relationships and help identify individuals from their mortal remains at disaster sites. DNA from blood stains, sweat, and spit from cloth or soil, retrieved from crime scenes, can be used to identify suspects. Experts also use them to identify or exclude potential donors during organ donation.

DNA is very stable. Scientists have extracted it almost intact from 65,000-year-old human remains preserved only by desiccation or cold. Many 'cold cases' have been solved by examining new profiles made from DNA extracted from crime scene materials in the archives. DNA fingerprints have also exonerated wrongly accused convicts.



## UPSC PYQ (P) 2022

Consider the following statements: DNA Barcoding can be a tool to:

1. assess the age of a plant or animal.
2. distinguish among species that look alike.
3. identify undesirable animal or plant materials in processed foods.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

## UPSC PYQ (P) 2019

With reference to the recent developments in science, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Functional chromosomes can be created by joining segments of DNA taken from cells of different species.
- (b) Pieces of artificial functional DNA can be created in laboratories.
- (c) A piece of DNA taken out from an animal cell can be made to replicate outside a living cell in a laboratory.
- (d) Cells taken out from plants and animals can be made to undergo cell division in laboratory petri dishes.





**SYLLABUS:**

GS

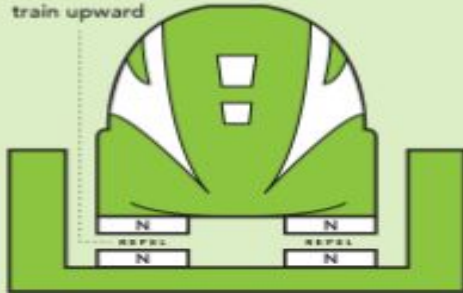
3-

Railways

**Newspaper :** The Hindu **Page No:** 12

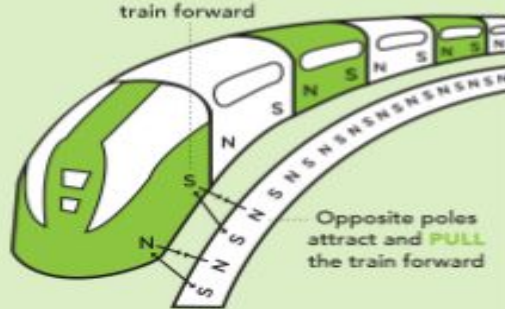
## National High-Speed Rail Corporation Limited

Like poles repel  
and **PUSH** the  
train upward



**LEVITATION**

Like poles repel  
and **PUSH** the  
train forward



Opposite poles  
attract and **PULL**  
the train forward

**PROPULSION**

**Shinkansen Technology**

**Aerodynamic Shape**

**Automatic Train Control  
Earthquake Detection  
Pressure-Sealed Cabins**

**Electric Multiple Units**

**Regenerative Braking**

**Belt and Road Initiative**

**508 km**

distance between  
Mumbai and Ahmedabad

**2.07 hours**

total journey duration,  
down from the existing  
travel time of 7-8 hours

**21 km**

length of India's longest tunnel to fall under the  
train's journey route, along with a 7-km under-sea  
tunnel at Thane Creek

**350 kmph**

the maximum design speed with train's maximum  
operating speed to be 320kmph on an elevated stretch



**₹108,000 cr**

Is the estimated project cost.  
Of this, 81% will come by way  
of Japanese soft loan at an  
interest rate of 0.1% per  
annum, with a repayment  
period of 50 years



## SYLLABUS:

GS:3-

Railways

Newspaper : The Hindu Page No: 12

## PROGRESS REPORT

With commercial operations scheduled to begin in 2027, here's how the work is progressing so far



100% land acquisition completed in Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Maharashtra

All civil engineering contracts awarded in Gujarat and Maharashtra

The laying of first RC track bed as used in Shinkansen has started in Surat and Anand

First mountain tunnel (350m) completed in Valsad in 10 months; work on India's first undersea rail tunnel (7 km) has started in Mumbai

First steel bridge (70m) erected across NH-53 in Surat; bridge works on six rivers completed

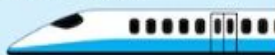
Foundation work done for all eight stations in Gujarat

Excavation work for the Mumbai station, geotech work for other three stations in Maharashtra underway

## HIGH-SPEED TRAVEL

Running at a maximum speed of 320kmph, the bullet train will significantly reduce the travel time between Ahmedabad and Mumbai

**BULLET TRAIN**  
2.07 hrs (two stops)  
2.58 hrs (all 10 stops)



**AIRPLANE**  
3.10 hrs  
(Including the 2-hour check-in time)



**RAIL**  
5-7 hrs



**CAR**  
8 hrs



**BUS**  
9.30 hrs



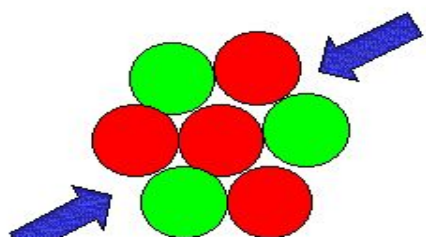
2023 postponed to  
2028-2030

Land Acquisition (~75%)

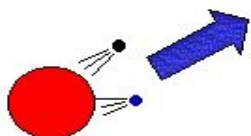
Ecologically sensitive zones

Financial Viability

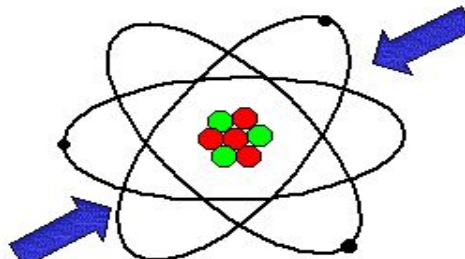
Displacement



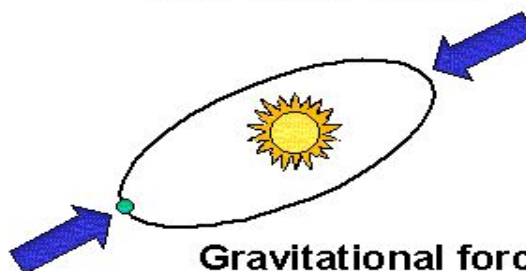
**Strong force binds the nucleus**



**Weak force in radioactive decay**



**Electromagnetic force binds atoms**



**Gravitational force binds the solar system**



### Types of Drug-Resistant TB

- Mono-resistance
- Poly-resistance (EXCL: isoniazid and rifampicin)
- Multidrug-resistant TB
- Extensively drug-resistant TB (amikacin, kanamycin, or capreomycin)

### Causes of Drug Resistance

- Incomplete or improper treatment
- Direct transmission

### What is Dare2eraD?

The genome sequencing initiative, part of Data-Driven Research to Eradicate TB (Dare2eraD TB), an umbrella programme of the DBT, was launched in 2022 with a goal to sequence about 32,500 samples

Of the sequenced samples, 7% are said to be resistant to a single drug. The preliminary numbers were reported at an event organised by the DBT on Monday to mark World TB Day.

The Department of Biotechnology, under the Ministry of Science and Technology, has completed the genomic sequencing of a third, or 10,000 samples, of the target of 32,500 samples of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* – the bacterium behind tuberculosis (TB) – in a bid to improve the understanding of drug-resistant TB and capture unique genomic features of the bacterium in India.



**SYLLABUS:**

GS:2-

Health

**Newspaper :** The Hindu **Page No:** 12

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in 2018, at the End TB Summit, claimed that India would “eradicate” tuberculosis in the country by 2025. This, he underlined, would be five years ahead of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) target of 2030. India has the highest number of diagnosed TB cases and

from across the country. It is tied to the Centre’s broader mission to eliminate TB. Nine labs of the DBT, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Re-

search (CSIR) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) are involved in the programme as part of a consortium called Indian Tuberculosis Genomic Surveillance. Officials said they expected all the samples to be sequenced by October 2025.

In WHO parlance, ‘eradicating’ a disease means bringing the number of cases close to zero. “Eliminating TB,” the WHO says, means getting the number down to about one in a million. As per the latest estimates, India has 1,990 cases per million in 2022, down from 2,370 per million in 2015.

India accounts for about 28% of new TB cases worldwide. This again, refers to those who have been clinically confirmed to

tially up to 3,000 per million, Dr. Soumya Swami-





**Q1. Regarding the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), consider the following statements:**

1. AMRUT was launched in June 2015 with a mission outlay of ₹50,000 crore to cover 500 cities across India.
2. The mission aims to ensure a 24/7 water supply in over 1,000 cities by 2024.
3. The funding for the AMRUT mission is shared between the central and state governments in a 60:40 ratio.

**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. Regarding the 123 Pledge, consider the following statements:**

1. The 123 Pledge is an initiative introduced by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to encourage individuals and communities to contribute towards environmental sustainability.
2. The pledge emphasises 123 actions individuals can take to protect the environment, including reducing waste, conserving water, and supporting renewable energy.

**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. Regarding Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), consider the following statements:**

1. GLOFs occur when a glacial lake's natural dam, typically made of ice or debris, fails, leading to the sudden release of a large volume of water.
2. GLOFs are primarily a concern in the Arctic and Antarctic regions but have little impact in the Himalayan and other mountain ranges.

**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**

**Q4. Regarding heat waves in India, consider the following statements:**

1. A heat wave is declared when the maximum temperature exceeds 40°C in coastal areas and 45°C in interior areas of the country.
2. The NDMA has implemented Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 states to mitigate the impact of heat waves on vulnerable populations.

**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: b**

**Q5. Regarding Tuberculosis (TB), consider the following statements:**

1. Pulmonary TB is the most common type of tuberculosis and primarily affects the lungs, whereas extrapulmonary TB affects organs outside the lungs, such as the kidneys, bones, and brain.
2. Drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) occurs when the virus-causing TB develop resistance to the standard TB medications.

**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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