



pravahini

Monthly Compendium (Miscellaneous Topics)

of Current Affairs by **SUCCESS MANTRA** (GTB Nagar)

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS

MAY 2022 - SET 02



MISCELLANEOUS

#WORLD DAY TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION & DROUGHT

- World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought is observed every year on 17th of June.
- On this day, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) organized **Desertification and Drought Day**.
- The Union Minister released **Forest Stewardship Council's Forest Stewardship Standard for India (FSC FSSI)**.
- FSC is a globally recognized certification system which sets criteria for audit of companies associated with timber related products.

What are the Key Highlights of World Day to Combat Desertification and Droughts?

- It is a unique moment to remind everyone that land degradation neutrality is achievable through problem-solving, strong community involvement and cooperation at all levels.
- **This Year's Theme: Rising up from drought together.**
- It emphasizes the need for early action to avoid disastrous consequences for humanity and the planetary ecosystems.

What is United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)?

- **Established in 1994**, it is sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management.
- It addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found.
- The **Convention's 197 parties** work together to improve the living conditions for people in drylands, to maintain and restore land and soil productivity, and to mitigate the effects of drought.
- It is particularly committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification and land degradation.
- The UNCCD **secretariat facilitates cooperation between developed and developing countries**, particularly around knowledge and technology transfer for sustainable land management.

#UNESCO'S KING HAMAD BIN ISA AL-KHALIFA AWARD

- **Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET)** wins UNESCO's King Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa Prize for the year 2021.
- CIET is a constituent unit of **National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)** under Department of School Education & Literacy.
- CIET has been awarded by **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** for use of ICT in Education under a comprehensive initiative called **PM eVIDYA**.

What is PM eVIDYA?

- The **PM eVIDYA** has been initiated as part of **Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan** by the Ministry of Education on 17th May, 2020.
- It **unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education** to enable multi-mode access for imparting education by using technology to minimise learning losses.

What is UNESCO's King Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa Prize?

- It is **established in 2005** with the support of the **Kingdom of Bahrain**.
- This award **"recognizes innovative approaches** in leveraging new technologies to **expand educational and lifelong learning opportunities for all**, in line with the 2030 Agenda for **Sustainable Development** and its **Goal 4 on Education**.
- The Prize rewards individuals and organizations that are implementing outstanding projects and promoting the creative use of technologies to enhance learning, teaching and overall educational performance in the digital age.
- **Awards:** An international Jury selects two best projects annually.
- Each prizewinner receives **USD 25,000, a medal and a diploma** during the ceremony at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

What are the other Initiatives related to Education?

- **National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning**
- **Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)**
- **Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF)**
- **Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)**
- **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**
- **NEAT**
- **PRAGYATA**
- **Mid Day Meal Scheme**
- **Right To Education (RTE) Act, 2009**
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

#CLIMATE FINANCE FOR MSME

- According to a report by the **Centre for Study of Science, Technology & Policy (CSTEP)** published in 2018, **Micro, Small and Medium Scale (MSME)** generates around 110 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. India's MSMEs must pare emissions and **climate finance** maybe the nudge they need.
- The **MSME sector** contributes **30% to India's GDP** and **employs around 120 million people**.



Why are MSMEs needed to curb emissions?

- **India's Commitment to CoP 26:** India committed to attain **net zero carbon emissions by 2070** during the **26th Conference of Parties (CoP26)** to the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** at Glasgow, Scotland in 2021.
- India would supply **50% of its energy needs through renewable sources by 2030**.
- The CSTEP report highlighted that **the MSME sector used 13% of the total coal/lignite, 7% of petroleum products and 8% of the natural gas** supplied in India in 2015-16.
- The MSME sector needs a push to **adopt new technologies** that quickly minimise its carbon footprints and **make it less vulnerable to climate change and risk**.
- The sector can achieve this transformation with **the aid of climate finance**.
- **Traditional funds alone cannot help** the sector to become **decarbonised**.

What is Climate Finance?

- **Climate finance** is **money paid by developed countries** (which are responsible for most of the historic emissions) to **developing countries** to **help them pay for emissions reduction measures and adaptation**.
- Climate finance will open doors and enable **the transfer of technology and expertise from developed to developing nations**, which require these resources and capacity to combat climate change at the rate that

the world currently demands.

#2022 GLOBAL TRENDS REPORT BY UNHCR

- Recently, the 2022 annual Global Trends Report was published by **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**. **June 20 is designated as World Refugee Day** by the **United Nations**. The **theme** for World Refugee Day 2022 is **whoever, whatever, whenever. Everyone has got a right to seek safety**.



What is Global Trends Report?

- It presents key statistical trends and the latest numbers of refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced and stateless persons worldwide as well as numbers of people who have returned to their countries or areas of origin.
- The report is **published once a year** and reflects on the previous year.
- The **figures are based on data reported by governments, non-governmental organizations and UNHCR**.

What are the Highlights of the Report?

- Global Overview:** The **largest displacements** in the context of disasters in 2021 occurred in **China (6.0 million), the Philippines (5.7 million), and India (4.9 million)**.
- India:** **Nearly five million people in India were** internally displaced due to climate change and disasters in 2021.

What is UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)?

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was **created in 1950**, during the aftermath of the Second World War, to **help millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their homes**.

In 1954, UNHCR won the Nobel Peace Prize for its ground breaking work in Europe. But it was not long before we faced our next major emergency.

During the 1960s, the decolonization of Africa produced the first of that continent's numerous refugee crises. It helped uprooted people in Asia and Latin America over the following two decades.

In 1981, it received a second Nobel Peace Prize for what had become worldwide assistance to refugees.

The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol:

They are the key legal documents that form the basis of its work. With 149 State parties to either or both, they define the term 'refugee' and outlines the rights of refugees, as well as the legal obligations of States to protect them.

The **core principle is non-refoulement**, which asserts that a **refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom**. This is now considered a rule of customary international law.

UNHCR serves as the 'guardian' of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. According to the legislation, States are expected to cooperate with us in ensuring that the rights of refugees are respected and protected.

#WEST NILE VIRUS

- Recently, a 47-year-old man in Thrissur, Kerala died due to **West Nile Virus (WNV)**. This has caused the Kerala health department to be on alert.
- Malappuram's 6-year-old boy also died of the same infection, earlier in 2019.
- WNV was **first reported in the state of Alappuzha in 2006**. Later in 2011, it was also reported in Ernakulam, Kerala.

What is WNV?

- **About:** The West Nile Virus is a **flavivirus related to the viruses** that are also **responsible for causing St. Louis encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, and yellow fever**.
- It is a **mosquito-borne, single-stranded RNA virus**.

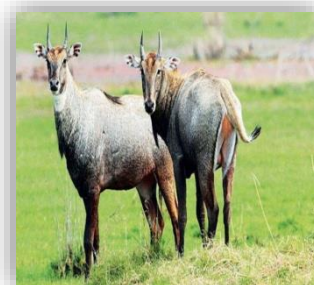


Global Prevalence:

- **Along all major bird migratory routes**, WNV outbreak sites are found.
- **Africa, Europe, the Middle East, North America, and West Asia** are the regions where the virus is commonly found.
- Usually, WNV infections peak during the period when mosquito vectors are most active and the ambient temperature is high enough for virus multiplication for most of the countries.
- **Origin:** WNV was first isolated in a woman in the **West Nile district of Uganda in 1937**.
- It was **identified in birds** in the Nile delta region in **1953**. Before 1997, WNV was not considered pathogenic for birds.
- **Human infections** attributable to WNV have been **reported in many countries for over 50 years**.

#CULLING OF VERMIN

- The **Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2021** was introduced in the Parliament to amend the **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972** in December 2021.
- The basic motive of the amendment is to align the act according to changes in circumstances and trying to emulate a proper solution as per culling of vermin are concerned.



What are Vermin?

- **Vermins** are basically a **problematic animal** or a **nuisance creature** because they threaten **humans, crops, livestock, or property**.
- Species which have been classified as the **Vermin** placed in **schedule V** of the **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**.
- Example: common crows, fruit bats, rats and mice, which may be hunted freely.
- The act does not define the word **Vermin**. The **62nd section** of the **Wildlife Protection Act** grants the central government the power to declare any wild animal as vermin.

What is the Wildlife protection Act, 1972?

- **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972** provides a **legal framework** for the protection of various species of wild animals and plants, the management of their habitats, and the regulation and control of trade in wild animals, plants and products made from them.
- The Act also lists **schedules of plants and animals** that are afforded various degrees of protection and monitoring by the government. The **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972** currently has **six schedules** that assign **varying degrees of protection** to animals and plants.
- The Listed breeds and types of animals in **Schedule I and part II of Schedule II** get supreme protection. For example, Himalayan Brown Bear, Indian Elephant, Golden Geckos, Andaman Teal, Hornbills, Black

Coral, Amara Brucei and many more. Offences under these are prescribed the highest penalties.

- The Listed breeds and types of animals in **Schedule III and Schedule IV** are also secured, but the penalties are comparatively much lower. For example, barking Deer, Falcons, Kingfisher, Tortoise etc.
- **Schedule V** includes the animals which can be hunted. For example, Common Crow, Mice, Rats, Fruit Bats etc. The plants, trees and crops mentioned in **Schedule VI** are banned from Cultivation and Planting. For example, Kuth, Red Vanda, Pitcher Plant etc.

#CHEETAH RELOCATION IN INDIA

- India will be soon releasing cheetahs from South Africa and Namibia into the wild at **Kuno Palpur** in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh. It will initiate **India's ambitious plan of transcontinental relocation of cheetahs**.
- The **country's last spotted cheetah died in Chhattisgarh in 1947** and it was declared extinct in the country in 1952.
- The **Wildlife Institute of India (WII)** some years back prepared a cheetah reintroduction project.

What are the Key Points Related to Cheetahs?

- **About:** The cheetah is one of the oldest of the big cat species, with ancestors that can be traced back more than five million years to the Miocene era.
- The cheetah is also the world's fastest land mammal that lives in Africa and Asia.

What are the Indian Conservation Efforts?

- The Wildlife Institute of India had prepared a Rs 260-crore cheetah **Re-introduction project** seven years ago.
- This could be the world's first inter-continental cheetah translocation project.
- The Ministry of Environment had in the 19th meeting of the **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)** released an "**Action Plan for Introduction of Cheetah in India**".
- The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has decided to bring 50 African Cheetah from Namibia within the next 5 years.

What are the Key Points of Kuno National Park?

- Kuno National Park of Madhya Pradesh is **one the most unique destinations** for all wildlife lovers and enthusiasts.
- It has a **healthy population of chital, sambar, nilgai, wild pig, chinkara and cattle**.
- Currently, the leopard and striped hyena are the only larger carnivores within the National Park, with the lone tiger having returned to Ranthambore earlier this year.

African Cheetah:

- **Scientific Name:** *Acinonyx Jubatus*
- **Characteristics:** They have slightly brownish and golden skin which is thicker than the Asiatic Cheetahs.

Asiatic Cheetah:

- **Scientific Name:** *Acinonyx Jubatus Venaticus*
- **Characteristic:** Slightly smaller than the African Cheetahs.
- They have pale yellowish fawn coloured skin with more fur under their body, specifically on the belly. Inserting image...

#38TH INDIA-INDONESIA CORPAT

- The 38th India-Indonesia Coordinated Patrol (IND-INDO CORPAT) is being conducted in the **Andaman Sea and Straits of Malacca**.

What are the Key Highlights?

- **About:** The two Navies have been carrying out **CORPAT along their International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) since 2002**.
- It highlights the mutual trust, synergy and cooperation between the two friendly Navies.
- India and Indonesia have enjoyed especially close relations, covering a wide spectrum of activities and interactions which have strengthened over the years.
- **Aim:** It is aimed at keeping the **Indian Ocean Region** safe and

Other Exercises between India and Indonesia:

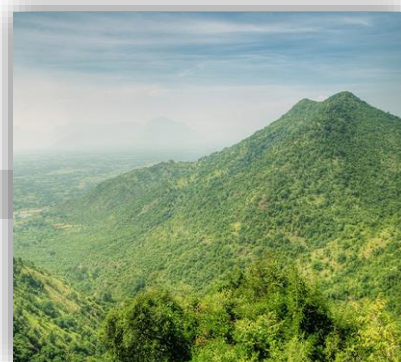
- **Samudra Shakti:** A bilateral maritime exercise.
- **Garuda Shakti:** A joint military exercise.

#BIODIVERSITY PARK AT SIRUMALAI HILLS

- The Government of Tamil Nadu is developing a biodiversity park in the **Sirumalai Hill Range** in Dindigul district.
- The main aim is to create awareness for the sustainable management of the ecologically sensitive area.

What are the Key Points of this Park?

- This park is a **nature reserve that harbours the natural heritage of the area and has conservation, education and cultural values** and will enhance the quality of the environment.
- Various biodiversity components such as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, etc, have been showcased here.
- Different types of **flowering plants have been planted all around the park and necessary irrigation facilities have been provided**.
- Assemblage of nectar plants to attract butterflies and host plants has also been planned.



What is a Biodiversity Park?

- **About:** The Biodiversity Park is a **unique landscape of wilderness** where ecological assemblages of native plant and animal species in the form of biological communities are recreated in a region.
- The underlying principle of the park is **to recreate self-sustaining ecosystems with native flora and fauna** which are characteristics of the area.

What are the Key Points Related to Sirumalai Hill Range?

- **About:** The Sirumalai Hills are **spread over 60,000 acres in Dindigul District of Tamil Nadu**.
- They are considered to be the **spur of the Eastern Ghats**. They are located about 25 kilometres from Dindigul town, at an altitude of 400 to 1,650 metres from mean sea level.
- The hills act as a repository of several rare and endemic plants.

#RAJASTHAN'S MENAR BIRD VILLAGE TO BECOME NEW WETLAND

- Recognised as the “**bird village**” following community-driven conservation efforts, **Menar in Udaipur district is set to be notified as Rajasthan's new wetland**. This will pave the way for getting the **Ramsar site status** for this rural heartland of the Mewar region.

What is a Wetland and its Significance?

- Wetlands:** Wetlands are ecosystems saturated with water, either seasonally or permanently. They include **mangroves, marshes, rivers, lakes, deltas, floodplains and flooded forests, rice-fields, coral reefs, marine areas** no deeper than 6 meters at low tide, as well as human-made wetlands such as waste-water treatment ponds and reservoirs.



What are the Key Highlights of Menar Wetland?

- The two lakes in the Menar village – **the Brahma and Dhandh** play host to a large number of **migratory birds** every year.
- The Forest Department has initiated the process for notification of Menar as a wetland, which will recognise its role in the storage of sediment and nutrients and **enable the local authorities to maintain the respective lakes**.
- With the status of wetlands, the two lakes will be strengthened for **increasing the vegetation of aquatic plants and protecting biodiversity**.

Other Ramsar Sites:

- At present, Rajasthan has **two wetlands recognised as Ramsar sites** –
- Keoladeo Ghana** in Bharatpur district
- Sambhar Salt Lake** in Jaipur district.

What is the Significance of Ramsar Listing?

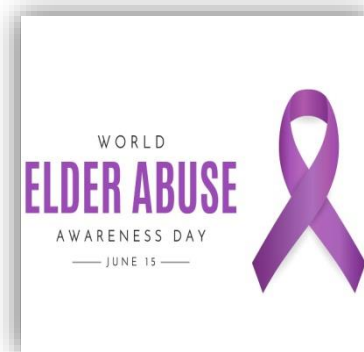
- It is like an **International Organization for Standardization (ISO) certification**. They can take it off the list as well if it doesn't meet their standards continuously. It's a **feather in the cap** but there is a cost to it and that cost can be paid only if there is brand value.
- Ramsar tag makes it incumbent upon authority to strengthen the protection regime** there and creates defenses against encroachment.
- A number of species of birds prefer to **avoid the Himalaya and instead choose the route passing through Afghanistan and Pakistan** to enter the Indian sub-continent via Gujarat and Rajasthan. Thus, **Gujarat becomes the first landing point of many international migratory species** of ducks, waders, plovers, terns, gulls etc and shorebirds as well as birds of prey.
- Wetlands in India **act as foraging and resting grounds for the migratory birds** during winter.
- According to **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)**, CAF (Central Asian Flyway), which includes 30 countries, covers at least 279 populations of 182 migratory waterbird species, including 29 globally threatened and near-threatened species, which breed, migrate and winter within the region.

#WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY: 15TH JUNE

- On the eve of **World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (WEAAD - 15th June)**, the Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry has released a report on the state of Elderly People in India.
- The report was **based on a survey conducted by a Non-Governmental Organisation** across 22 cities.

What is Elder Abuse?

- Elder abuse can be **defined as “a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action**, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person”.
- It is a **global social issue which affects the Health and Human Rights of millions of older persons** around the world, and an issue which deserves the attention of the international community.



What are the Key Highlights about the WEAAD?

- About:** WEAAD occurs every year on **15th June**.
- It was officially recognized by the **United Nations General Assembly** in its **resolution 66/127** in 2011.
- Theme for 2022:**
- Digital Equity for All Ages.

What are the Related Initiatives?

- Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)**
- Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)**
- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)**
- Vayoshreshtha Samman**
- Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007**
- Elder Line, the first Pan-India toll-free helpline number (14567)**
- SAGE (Seniorcare Aging Growth Engine) initiative**

#WORLD MSME DAY OBSERVED ON JUNE 27TH

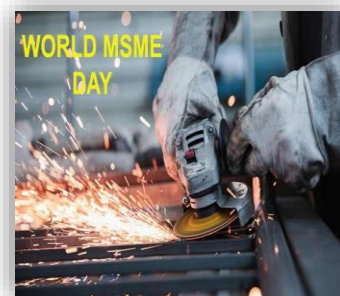
- World MSME Day** is observed every year on June 27 all over the world to highlight the significance of MSMEs and how they play a crucial role in being the backbone of the country's economy.
- Micro-Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises are the organizations that do not usually employ more than 250 employees, however, are responsible for creating more than two-thirds of all jobs globally.
- World MSME Day 2022 recognizes the potential of MSMEs** and their role in strengthening the economies globally. World MSME Day 2022 also aims to raise public awareness regarding the contribution of MSMEs to global economic growth and sustainable development.

World MSME Day 2022 theme

- The theme of World MSME Day 2022 announced by the United Nations is- **Resilience and Rebuilding: MSMEs for Sustainable Development**.

World MSME Day 2022

- World MSME Day was first marked by the **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in its 74th Plenary** on April 6, 2017. The decision of observing World MSME Day came after the International Council for Small Business (ICSB) 2016 **World**



Conference declaration on the urgent need to recognize the MSMEs role in the global development.

- Later, June 27 was designated by the United Nations as the Micro-Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Day.

#PERFORMANCE GRADING INDEX (PGI)

- Recently, the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education (MoE) released the **Centre's first-ever Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D)** for 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- In June, 2021, the Union Education Minister has approved the release of Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2019-20 for States and Union Territories.



What is the Index All About?

- PGI-D assesses the performance of the school education system at the **district level by creating an index for comprehensive analysis**.
- The PGI-D assessed district-level performance in school education based on the data collected from various sources, including **Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE +)**, **National Achievement Survey (NAS), 2017** and data provided by respective districts.
- **Assessment Grades:** The PGI-D grades the districts into 10 grades. **The highest achievable grade is 'Daksh'**, which is for districts scoring more than 90% of the total points in that category or overall.
- It is followed by **'Utkarsh'** (81% to 90%), **'Ati Uttam'** (71% to 80%), **'Uttam'** (61% to 70%), **'Prachesta-1'** (51% to 60%) and **'Prachesta-2'** (41% to 50%).
- The lowest grade in PGI-D is **'Akanshi-3'** which is for scores upto 10% of the total points.
- None of the districts figured in the highest 'Daksh' grade in both these years.

What are the Key Highlights of the Report?

- **Best Performers:**
- Three **districts from Rajasthan performed the best** in the assessment.
- According to the report, the **three districts — Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Jaipur** figured in **'Utkarsh'** grade in 2019-20 in contrast to a year before when no district featured in that category.
- Rajasthan has the highest 24 districts in this grade, **followed by Punjab (14), Gujarat (13), and Kerala (13).**
- **Lowest Performers:**
- The **districts with the lowest scores (1 out of 50) in this category were:**
- South Salmara-Mankachar (Assam), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), North Garo Hills and South Garo Hills in Meghalaya, and Khowai (Tripura) in 2019-20.
- The 12 states/ UTs which **don't have a single district in the Ati-Uttam and Uttam are:**
- Bihar, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

What are the Other Government Initiatives in this Direction?

- **National Education Policy, 2020:** It aims at making **"India a global knowledge superpower"** by introducing several changes from the school to college level in the Indian education system.
- **Samagra Shiksha:** It is an integrated **scheme for school education extending from pre-school to class XII** to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.
- **Mid Day Meal Scheme:** It provides that every child within the **age group of six to fourteen years studying in classes I to VIII** who enrolls and attends the school, shall be provided hot cooked nutritional meals, free of charge every day except on school holidays.
- **Eklavya Model School and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme (RGNF):** these aims to **encourage the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes (ST) community to pursue higher education.**

#KEIBUL LAMJAO NATIONAL PARK (KLNP)

- Manipur's Keibul Lamjao National Park (KLNP) residents oppose the site's relocation.
- People argue that the proposed site has **no connection with efforts to save the endangered deer**. On the other hand, the people in surrounding villages have been doing everything possible to protect the deer.

What are the Important Facts about Keibul Lamjao National Park?

- It is the only **floating National Park in the world**, the Keibul Lamjao National Park located on the **Loktak Lake** is the last natural habitat of the 'Sangai' (Rucervus eldii eldii), the dancing deer of Manipur.
- This is the **last natural habitat of the brow-antlered deer (Sangai)** the dancing deer of Manipur.
- In the 1950s, it was believed that the brow-antlered deer (Rucervus eldii eldii) had become extinct in the country. However, it was subsequently re-discovered in Manipur.
- Hog Deer, Otter, a host of water fowls and **migratory birds** are found here.

What are the Key Points of Loktak Lake?

- Loktak Lake is the **largest freshwater lake in Northeast India** and is famous for the phumdis floating over it.
- Phumdis are the **heterogeneous mass of vegetation**, soil and organic matter at various stages of decomposition.
- This ancient lake plays an important role in the economy of Manipur. It serves as a source of water for irrigation, drinking water supply, hydropower generation.
- Loktak lake** was initially designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention in 1990.
- Later it was listed under the **Montreux Record** in 1993.

#PD1 THERAPY FOR CANCER

- In a medical trial in the USA, 12 patients were **completely cured of rectal cancer without requiring any surgery or chemotherapy**.
- The trial used a **monoclonal antibody dostarlimab** every three weeks for six months for the treatment of a particular kind of **stage two or three rectal cancer**.
- The study was done by doctors from the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Centre in New York.

What are Findings of the trial?

- The trial showed that **immunotherapy** alone – without any **chemotherapy, radiotherapy**, or surgery that have been staples of cancer treatment – could completely cure the patients with a particular kind of rectal cancer called '**mismatch repair deficient**' cancer. '**Mismatch repair deficient**' cancer is **most common** among colorectal, gastrointestinal, and endometrial cancers. Patients suffering from this condition **lack the genes to correct typos in the DNA** that occur naturally while cells make copies.
- Immunotherapy is a treatment that uses a person's own immune system to fight cancer. Immunotherapy can boost or change how the immune system works so it can find and attack cancer cells.
- Immunotherapy **belongs to a category called PD1 blockades** that are now recommended for the treatment of such cancers rather than chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

What is PD1 Therapy?

- PD1** is a **type of protein** that regulates certain functions of the immune system, including by **suppressing T cell activity**, and PD1 blockade therapy looks to release the **T cells** from this suppression.
- T-cells are the White Blood cells (WBCs). They are critical for developing immunity towards common pathogens or antigens.
- Earlier, this therapy was used post-surgery, but the study has shown that **surgery may not be required**.
- Although the therapy is usually used for cancers that have **metastasised** (spread to locations other than where the cancer formed), it is now **recommended for all mismatch repair deficient cancers** as they result in quicker improvement and lesser toxicity as compared to traditional chemo and radiotherapy.
- Eliminating other treatments can **improve a patient's quality of life** by preserving fertility, sexual health, and bladder and bowel functions.

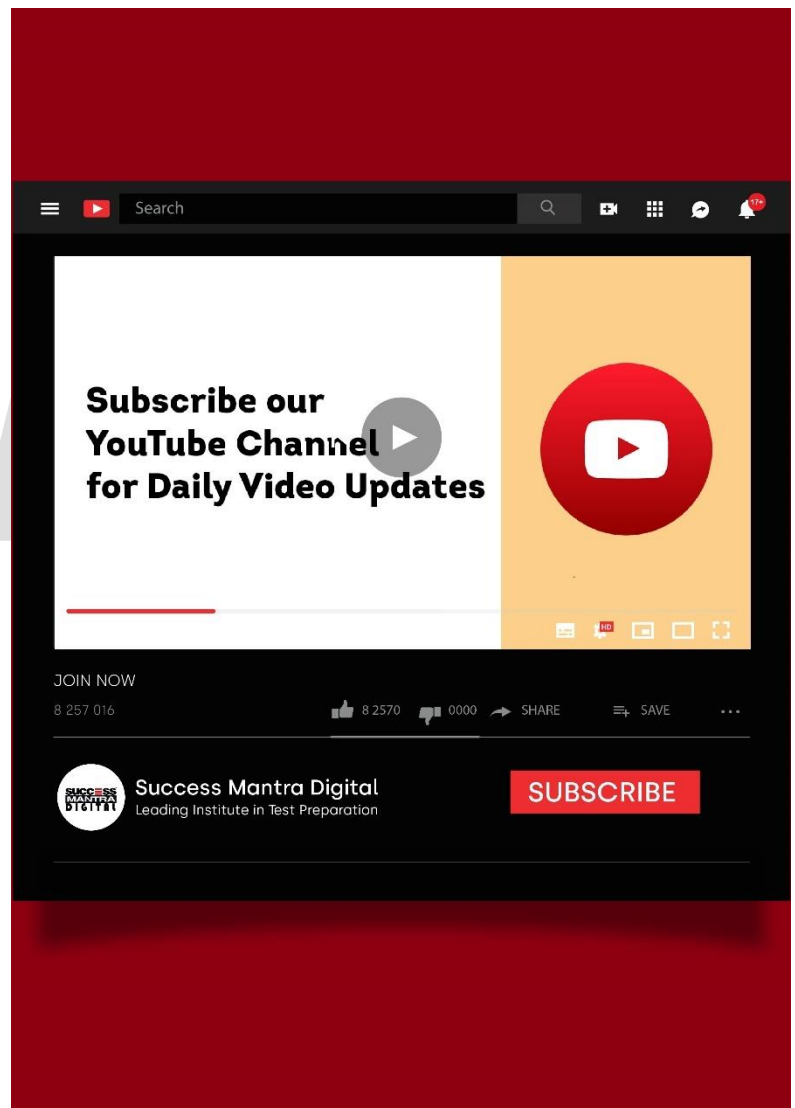
SUCCESS MANTRA DIGITAL YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Welcome to Success Mantra (Head Office- GTB Nagar), India's leading Test Prep Institute for Entrance Exam training. Established in 2010, Success Mantra is today acknowledged as a multi-program training specialist, running on corporate lines, offering a broad range of National and State-Level Entrance Test Programs like Coaching of LAW (CLAT | DU-LL.B.), Hotel Management (NCHM JEE), BBA | BMS (DU JAT | IPM).

While Success Mantra (GTB Nagar) is the epitome to the classroom coaching program, EASE VIDYA Mobile Application (available on Android) is an online podium, available on the web and mobile application both. It is familiarized to ease up the high growing pressure of competition.

When it comes to results, Success Mantra has always been heading and shoulders above the rest. We have the best success rate in the industry. Our Result ratio is as good as

1:3. If you want to prepare for your targeted exam, Come out of your cocoon & Contact us today!



SUCCESS MANTRA DIGITAL YOUTUBE CHANNEL