Badami Chalukyas

Follow the ruler, the event and the evidence

543 — **Pulakesin I**
Vatapi fortified; early independent ruler

c. 610 — **Pulakesin II**
Civil war ends; expansion across the Deccan

634–35 — **Ravikirti’s Aihole inscription**
Sanskrit praise poem; Harsha and Pallava victories

642 — **Narasimhavarman I takes Vatapi**
Pulakesin II probably dies in the fighting

c. 655 — **Vikramaditya I restores the line**
Badami recovered from the Pallavas

c. 753 — **Dantidurga rises**
Rashtrakuta power replaces Chalukya supremacy

Regnal dates are approximate; chronology is not to scale

References: Source Index

Read the Aihole inscription

A record from a reign is not a record of its ending

634–35 CE
Saka 556



Sanskrit
37 verses

Ravikirti → Pulakesin II

The poet records the genealogy and conquests of his patron

Meguti Jain temple → Aihole

The inscription predates the capture of Vatapi in 642; that later defeat is outside its story

Tablet is a schematic; the lines do not reproduce the inscription

References: Source Index

Two Pallava wars

The same Chalukya king faced two Pallava kings

	First conflict	Later conflict
Pallava ruler	Mahendravarman I	Narasimhavarman I
Main setting	Advance towards Kanchi	Counter-advance to Vatapi
Evidence	Aihole and Pallava grants	Pallava grants; Badami record
Outcome	Kanchi remained with the Pallavas	Vatapi captured in 642
Memory cue	Pulakesin presses south	Pallavas strike north

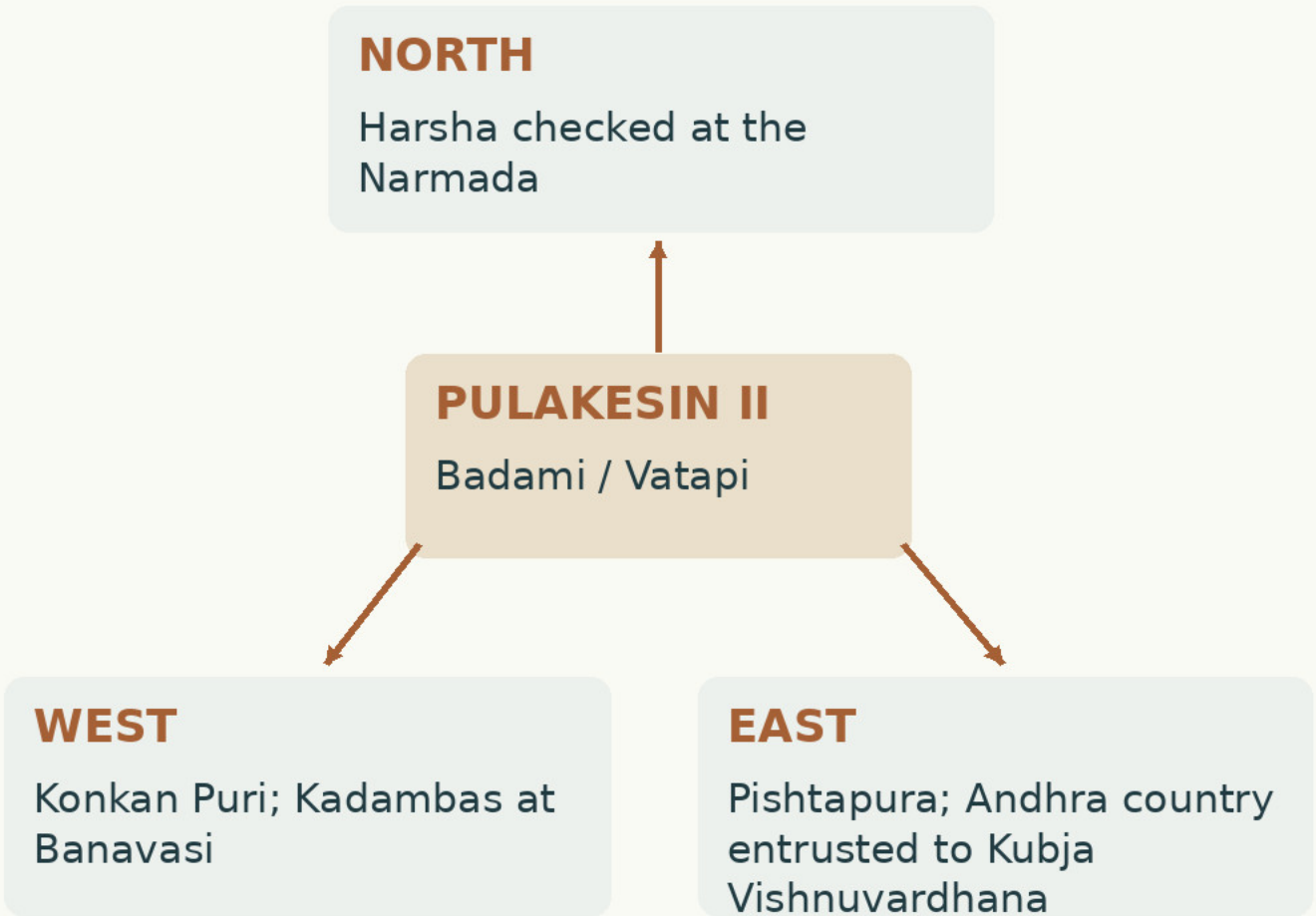
Vatapikonda

The title belongs to Narasimhavarman I, not to Pulakesin II

References: Source Index

The Deccan in four directions

A campaign locator, not a map of imperial borders



Location relationships only; no boundaries or exact scale are implied

References: Source Index

Three history traps

Similar names need different memory hooks

TRAP 1

Pulakesin I and Pulakesin II

I: early Vatapi ruler and horse sacrifice. II: Harsha, Ravikirti and the great Deccan expansion.

TRAP 2

Two Vikramadityas

I restores Badami after the Pallava occupation. II invades Kanchi and leaves the Kannada record.

TRAP 3

A third man called Pulakesin

The viceroy of Lata who checked the Arabs is Avanijanasraya Pulakesin. Do not label him “Pulakesin III”.

References: Source Index

Five Acts, five turning points

1858 → 1861 → 1892 → 1909 → 1919

1858 — **Crown government**

Secretary of State for India; Council of India

1861 — **Nomination and decentralisation**

Additional members; Madras and Bombay recover law-making

1892 — **Questions and budget discussion**

Nomination on recommendation; no vote on the budget

1909 — **Election and separate electorates**

Resolutions; supplementary questions; Muslim electorates

1919 — **Provincial dyarchy**

Reserved / transferred subjects; two Houses at the centre

Sources: Texts of the Acts; UK Parliament; President of India

1858: control moves to the Crown

The old “double government” in London ends

Court of Directors

East India Company

Board of Control

British government

Secretary of State for India

A member of the British cabinet

Council of India: 15 members

Initially 8 appointed by the Crown + 7 elected by Company Directors

Lord Stanley was the first Secretary of State for India

Sources: Government of India Act 1858; Hansard office record

Count powers, not just seats

The legislature gains room to question government

1861 Bills and rules of business

1892 Budget discussion + questions

1909 Resolutions + supplementary questions

1919 Assembly votes on demands for grants

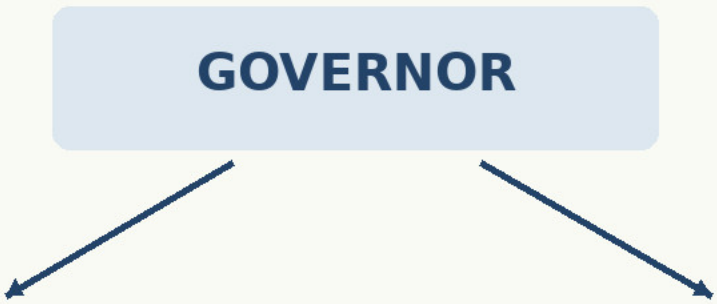
The crucial boundary

1892 permits discussion, not resolutions or budget voting

Sources: Indian Councils Acts 1861, 1892, 1909; 1919 Act

1919: one province, two tracks

Dyarchy belongs to the provincial executive



RESERVED

Executive councillors

Police, justice, finance, land revenue, irrigation

TRANSFERRED

Ministers linked to the elected council

Local government, education, public health, agriculture

At the centre: bicameralism

Council of State + Legislative Assembly. The 1919 Act did not introduce central dyarchy

Sources: Government of India Act 1919; UK Parliament

Three constitutional traps

Look at the level of government and the year

TRAP 1

Official majority in 1909

Retained in the central legislative council; not required in the provincial councils.

TRAP 2

A reform and its legal instrument

Muslim separate electorates came through regulations under the 1909 Act. The Act and its rules work together.

TRAP 3

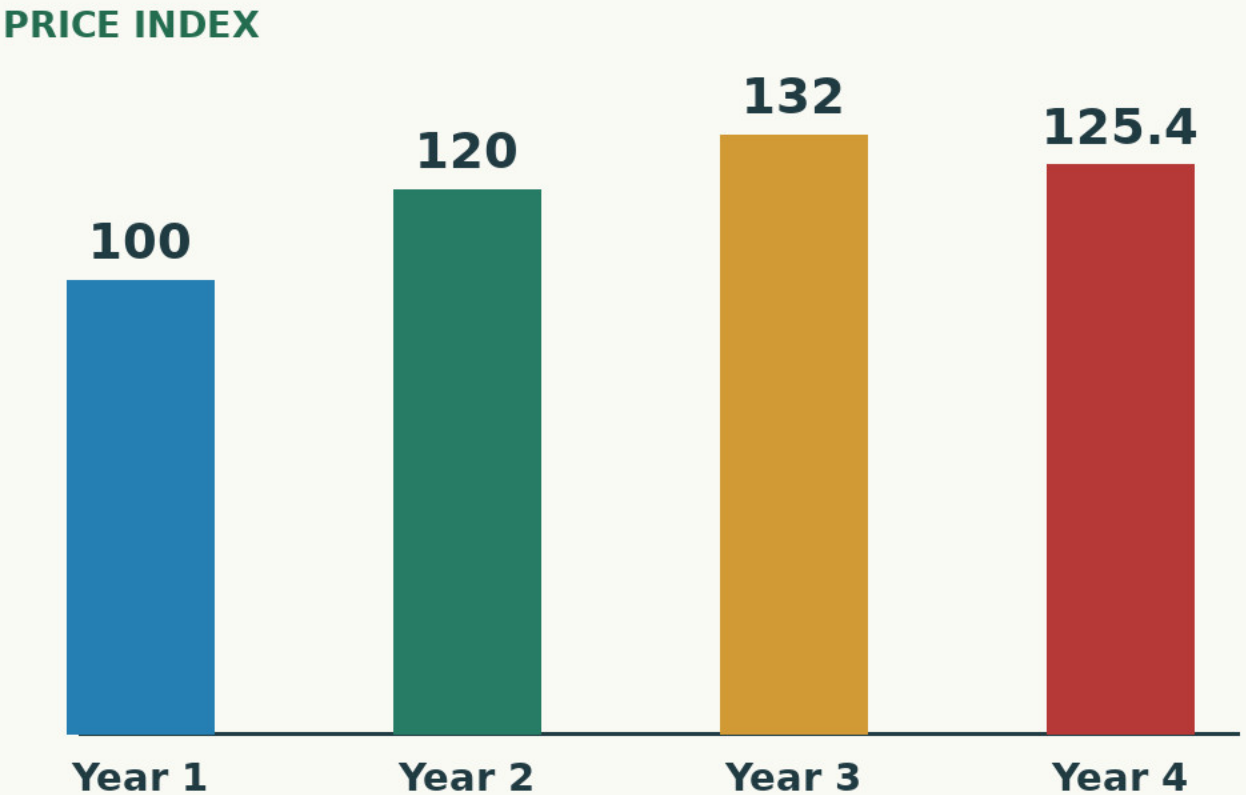
The first Viceroy

Canning was styled first Viceroy in the Queen’s Proclamation. “Viceroy” is not a word used in the 1858 Act.

Sources: Acts and implementing rules; Queen’s Proclamation

Prices can rise more slowly

Disinflation describes the rate, not falling prices



+20%	+10%	−5%
Inflation	Disinflation	Deflation

Illustrative figures. Year 3 prices still rise even though inflation slows

Sources: RBI; Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis

Two routes to rising prices

Demand-pull and cost-push can occur together

DEMAND PULL

Spending grows faster than the economy can supply

Typical triggers

Higher consumption
More investment
Government demand
Stronger net exports

COST PUSH

Inputs cost more or supply is disrupted

Typical triggers

Costlier oil
Supply damage
Currency depreciation
Wages outrun productivity

GENERAL PRICE LEVEL ↑

Expectations can reinforce wage and price increases

Sources: Reserve Bank of Australia; IMF

CPI and WPI measure different baskets

The RBI uses CPI inflation; it compiles neither index

Feature	CPI	WPI
Prices	Retail	Wholesale / first sale
Coverage	Goods + services	Goods only
Compiler	NSO, MoSPI	OEA, DPIIT
Current base	2024 = 100	2022–23 = 100
Largest share	Food and beverages	Manufactured products

A separate family

CPI-IW, CPI-AL and CPI-RL are compiled by the Labour Bureau

Sources: MoSPI February 2026 release; OEA June 2026 release

New bases change the weights

Same COICOP 2018 structure; Combined-sector CPI

CPI: FOOD AND BEVERAGES



WPI: 2022–23 SERIES



Primary articles	Fuel and power	Manufactured
22.76%	14.11%	63.13%

CPI weights are mapped to the same classification. WPI weights rounded to 2 decimals

Sources: MoSPI CPI technical note; OEA new-series release

Use last year as the denominator

A year-on-year rate is not the rise since the base year

Index last September = 150

Index this September = 162

Change = 162 − 150 = 12 points

Inflation = (12 ÷ 150) × 100

8.0% year-on-year

> **Trap: 12 points is not 12%**
>
> The old index is 150. Dividing by 100 would give the wrong rate

Illustrative question data for calculating year-on-year inflation.

Source: MoSPI inflation formula

One Act, several sharing rules

Population ratio is not the answer to every allocation

Asset or liability	Basis
Cash and public debt	Population ratio
Land and operational units	Location
Inter-State commercial / industrial headquarters assets and liabilities	Population ratio
Calamity Relief Fund securities	Area ratio
Central-station power	Past 5 years' energy consumption

2011 POPULATION · AP : TS = 58.32 : 41.68

Sources: AP Reorganisation Act 2014, ss. 2, 48–54; Schedule XII

Find the section before the promise

A compact route through the economic provisions

1. **Section 46 → revenues**
   Finance Commission award and development support

2. **Section 90 → Polavaram**
   National project; Union responsibility under the Act

3. **Section 92 → Schedule XII**
   Coal, oil and gas, and power

4. **Section 93 → Schedule XIII**
   Institutions and infrastructure measures

5. **Section 94 → fiscal measures**
   Industrial incentives, backward areas and capital support

Sources: MHA Gazette copy of Act 6 of 2014

Water management has three levels

Know the chair, the Boards and the priorities

APEX COUNCIL

Union Water Resources Minister + the 2 Chief Ministers

GODAVARI BOARD

Headquarters specified in Telangana

KRISHNA BOARD

Headquarters specified in Andhra Pradesh

WHEN DEMANDS CONFLICT

Drinking water → **Irrigation** → **Power**

Priority runs from left to right

These are statutory headquarters provisions, not an office-location update

Sources: AP Reorganisation Act, ss. 84–85; Schedule XI

Read the obligation word

Schedule XIII mixes establishment with feasibility study

Establishment duties	Examination duties
AIIMS-type institution Tribal Universities National Institute of Disaster Management	Steel plants Refinery and petrochemical complex
NTPC 4,000 MW facility in Telangana	Railway zone Rail Coach Factory
“Shall take steps to establish” IIT, NIT, IIM and other named institutions	Airport upgrades Industrial corridor Metro Rail feasibility

An Act is not a progress report

A statutory promise does not by itself prove that the project has been completed

Sources: AP Reorganisation Act, Schedule XIII, pp. 70–71

The date changes the answer

Keep the original rule and later amendment separate

1 Mar 2014

Presidential assent

Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, Act 6 of 2014

2 Jun 2014

Appointed day

Telangana and successor Andhra Pradesh

2 Jun 2024

Ten-year common-capital period ends

Hyderabad is the capital of Telangana

6 Apr 2026

Amendment names Amaravati

Act 7 of 2026; deemed effective from 2 June 2024

Special Category Status is not written into the Act

Sources: Act 6 of 2014; Amendment Act 7 of 2026; India Code

One atmosphere, five thermal layers

Layers are named by the way temperature changes with height



EXOSPHERE

Outermost; thins gradually into space

THERMOSPHERE

Temperature rises; very thin gas

MESOSPHERE

Temperature falls; most meteors burn

STRATOSPHERE

Temperature rises; ozone absorbs UV

TROPOSPHERE

Most weather, clouds and water vapour

Tropopause: ~8 km at the poles; ~18 km at the equator

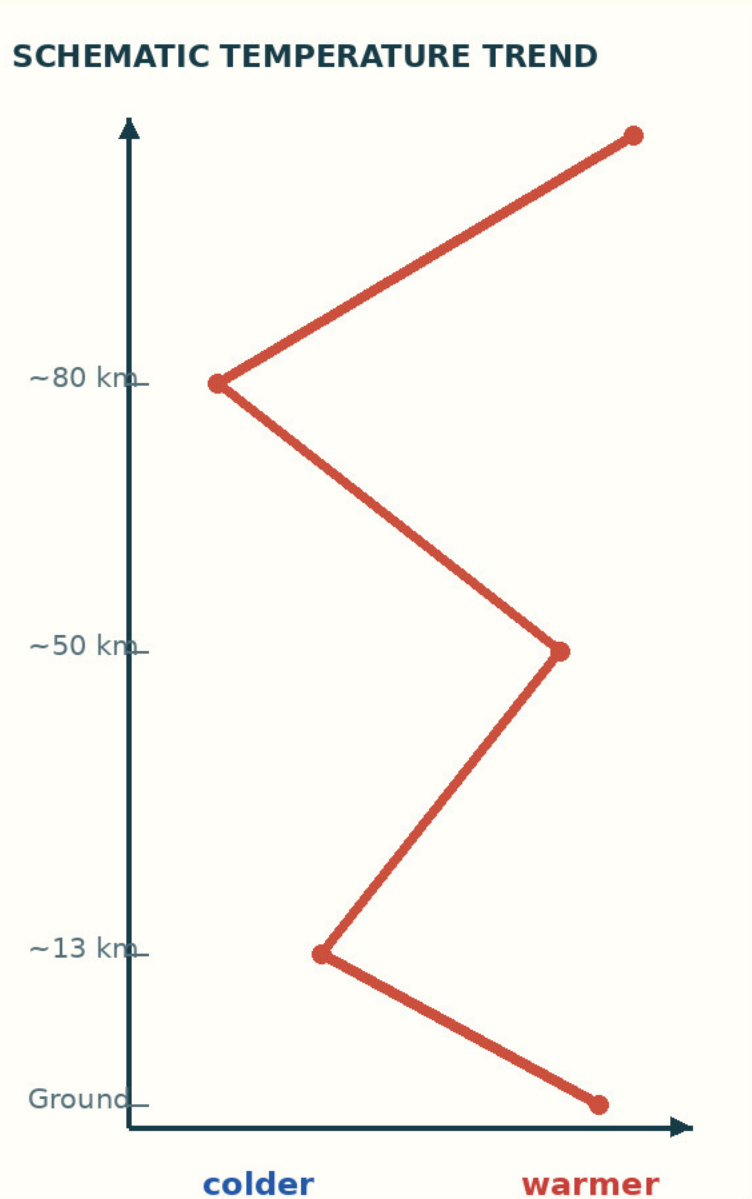
Physical illustration: layer spacing and objects are not to scale.

References: Source Index

Temperature does not fall forever

Read the direction, then name the layer



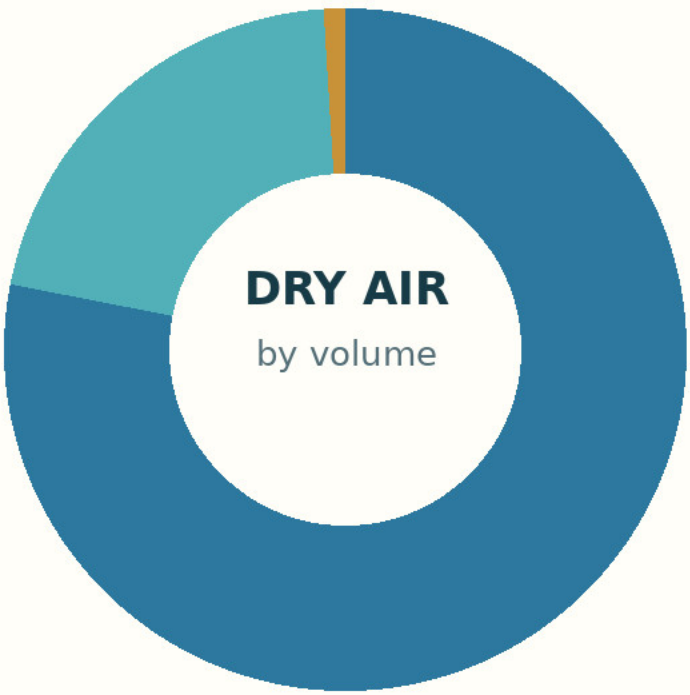


Normal tropospheric lapse rate: about 6.5°C per km

Heights are approximate; curve shape is schematic, not a measured sounding.

Dry air is mostly nitrogen and oxygen

Water vapour is variable and is excluded from a dry-air composition



Nitrogen
78.08%

Oxygen
20.95%

Argon + traces
~0.97%

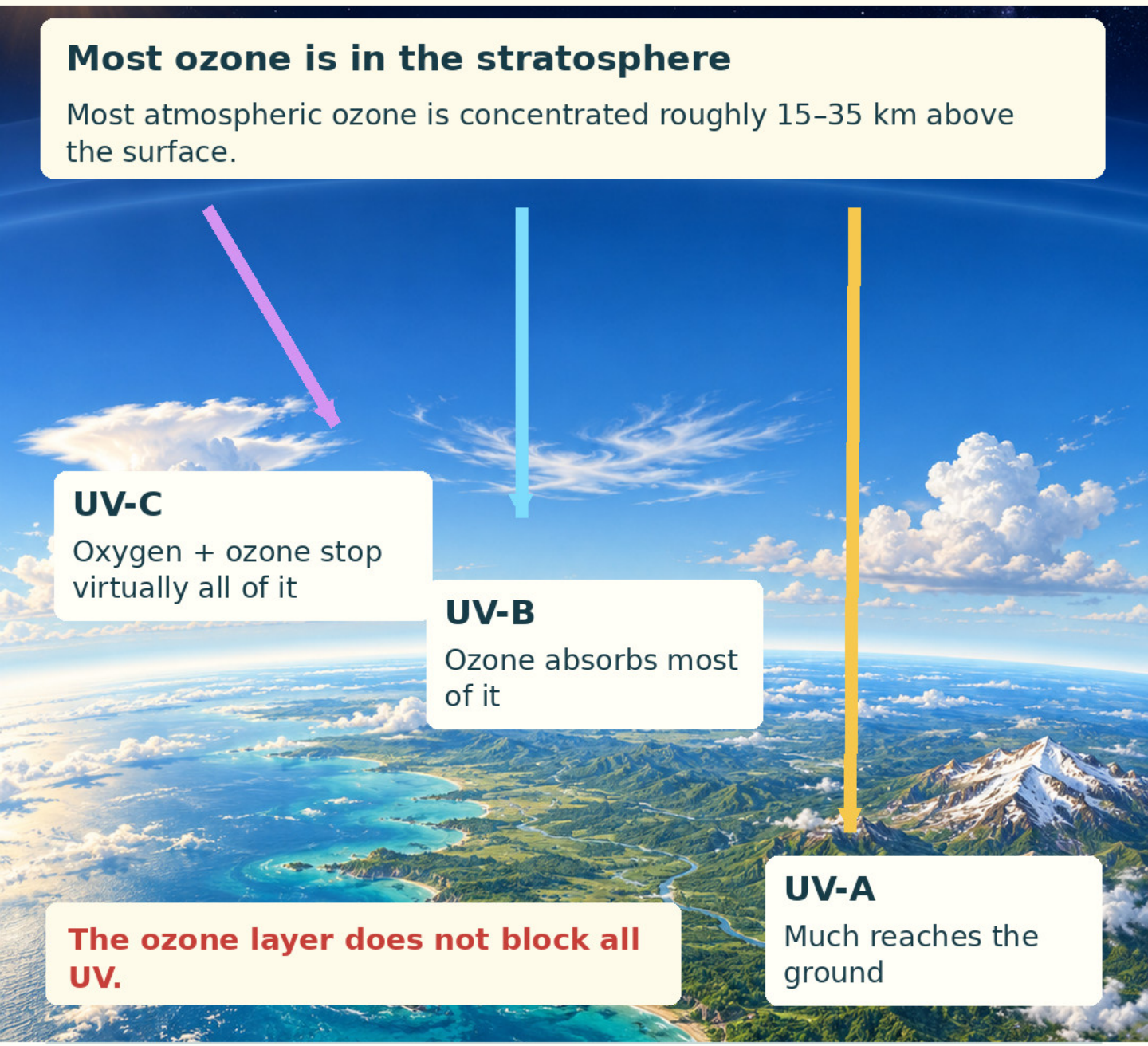
Small share does not mean small effect

CO_2 is about 0.04% of dry air, yet it matters to the radiation balance. Water vapour is the most abundant greenhouse gas and varies greatly.

Rounded composition. Do not mix variable water vapour into the dry-air total.

Ozone filters ultraviolet sunlight

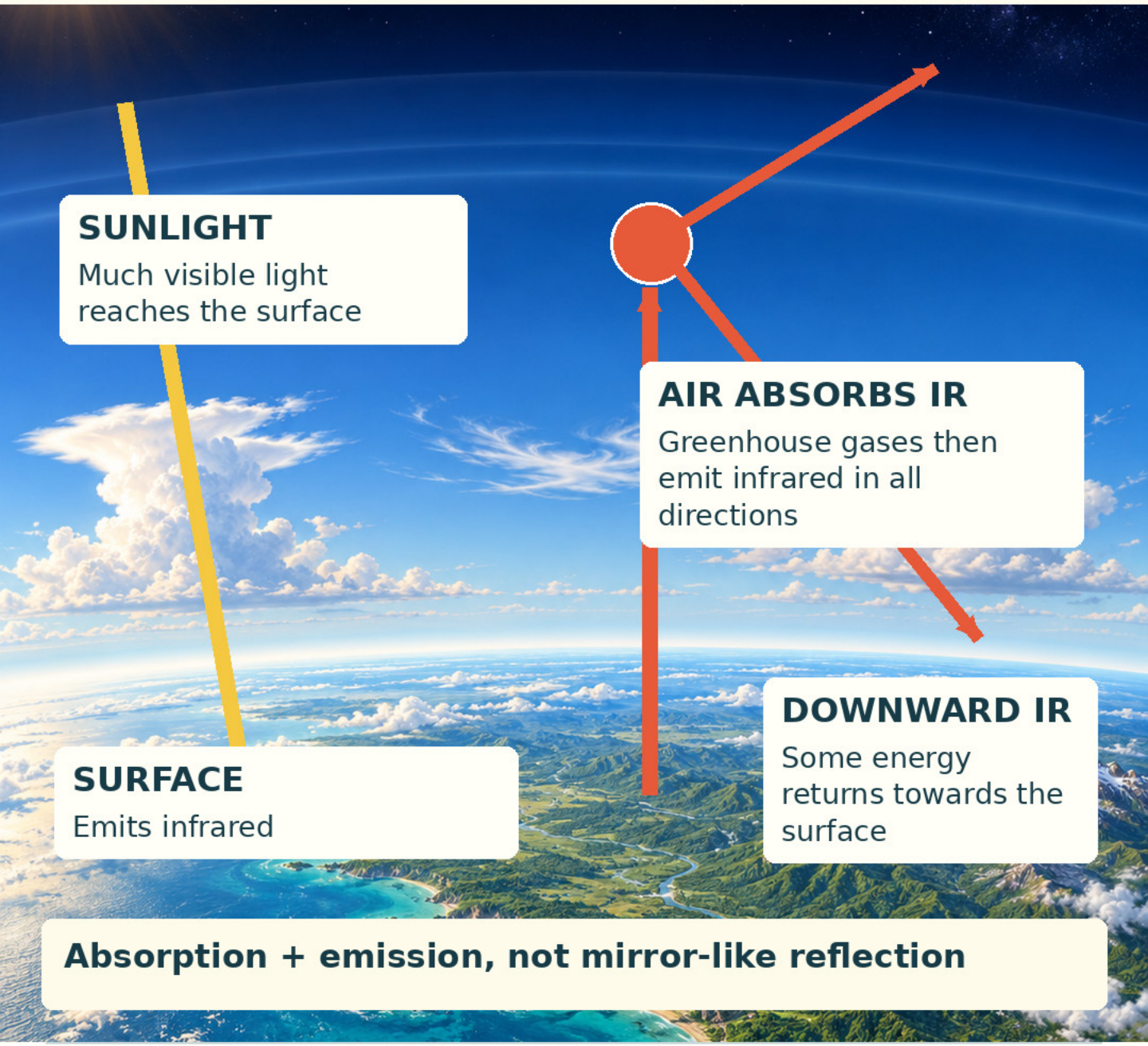
Ozone protection and greenhouse warming are different mechanisms



Source: NASA / WMO, Twenty Questions and Answers About the Ozone Layer · Arrows show the three UV bands schematically; no distance or flux scale

Greenhouse gases absorb and re-emit

Infrared radiation is exchanged between the surface and atmosphere

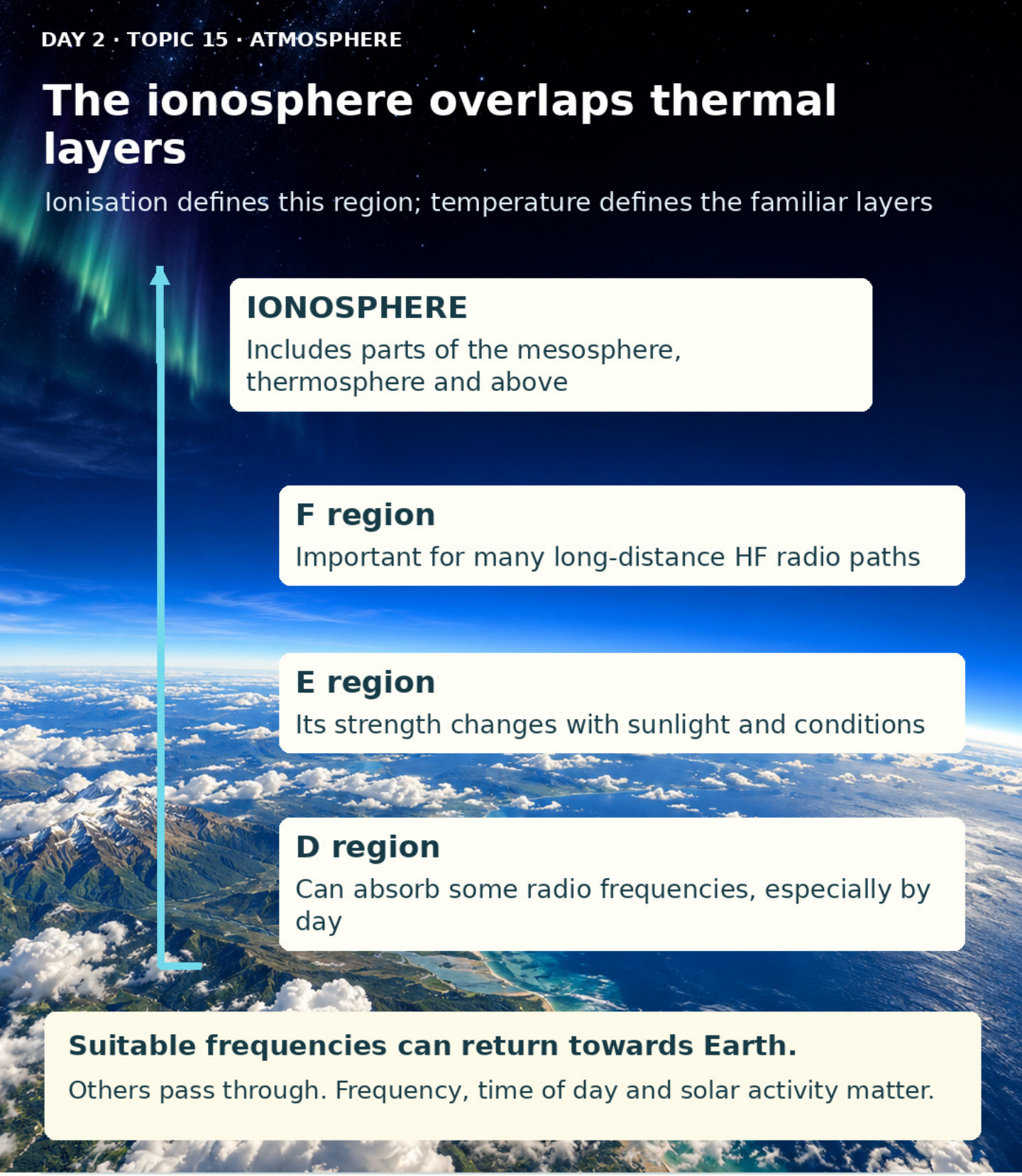


Absorption + emission, not mirror-like reflection

Radiation arrows are a teaching schematic; the atmosphere is not a solid lid.

The ionosphere overlaps thermal layers

Ionisation defines this region; temperature defines the familiar layers



IONOSPHERE

Includes parts of the mesosphere, thermosphere and above

F region

Important for many long-distance HF radio paths

E region

Its strength changes with sunlight and conditions

D region

Can absorb some radio frequencies, especially by day

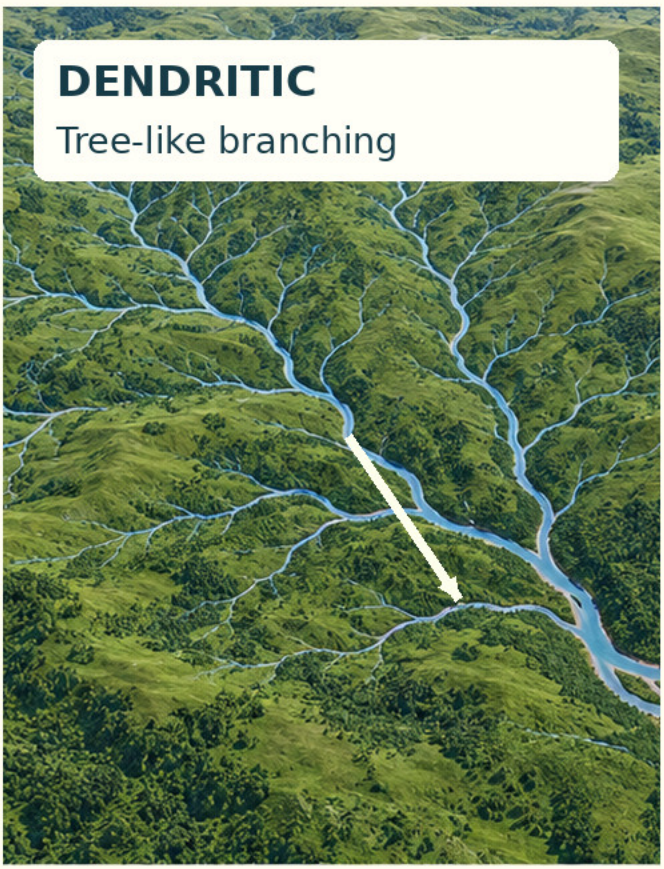
Suitable frequencies can return towards Earth.

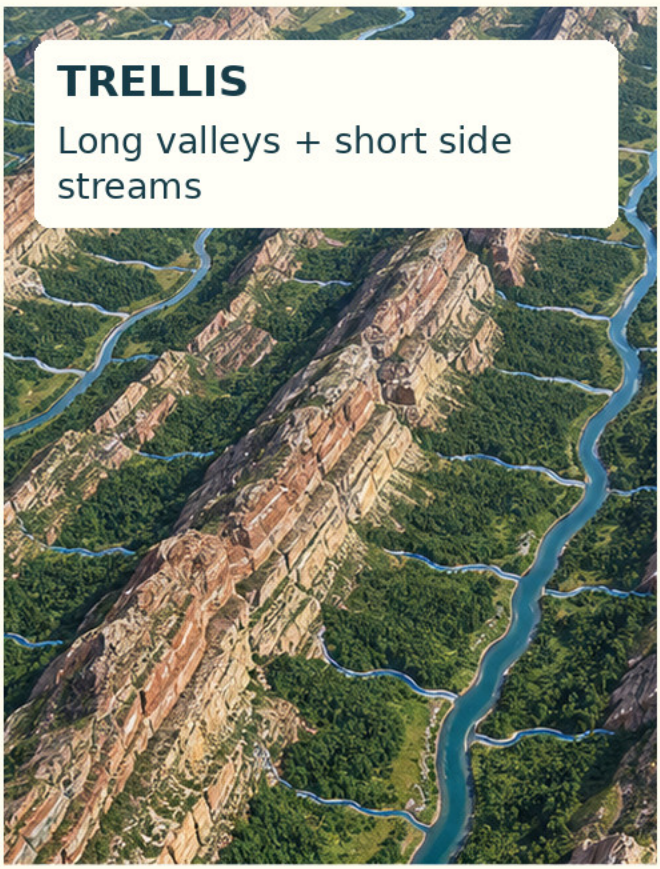
Others pass through. Frequency, time of day and solar activity matter.

Sources: NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center; NASA ionosphere · Open-ended bracket is schematic. Region heights and strengths vary

Dendritic or trellis? Read the relief

A drainage pattern is the arrangement of channels and tributaries





Relatively uniform rock

Tributaries join at varied angles; resembles branches of a tree.

Alternating hard / soft belts

Main streams follow valleys; short tributaries often join near right angles.

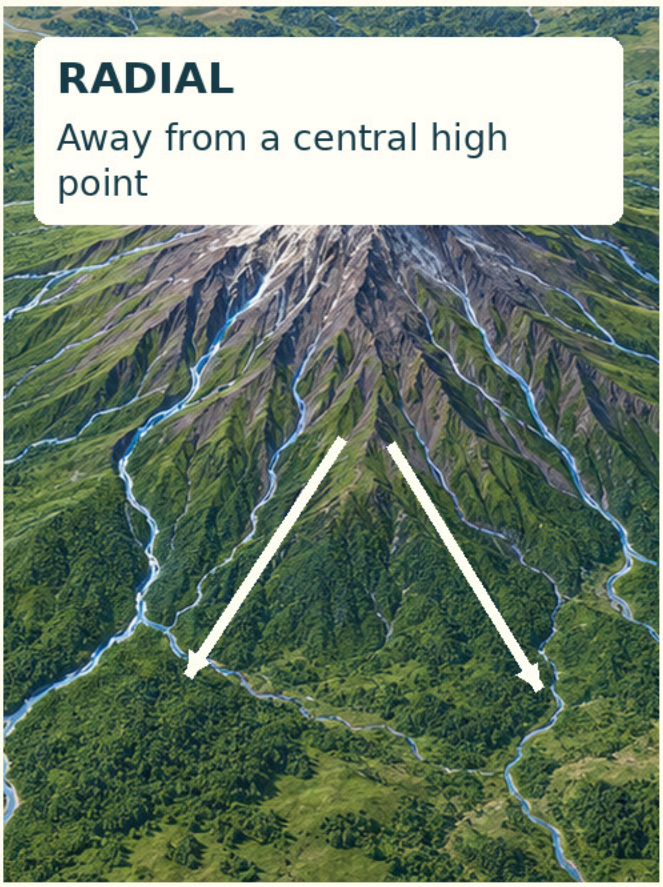
Ask what controls the channels

Uniform surface, rock structure and slope give different clues.

Illustrative terrain and flow arrows, not maps of named river basins.

Outward or inward? Follow the slope

Radial and centripetal patterns point in opposite directions





A dome or volcanic cone

Streams descend in different directions from the central upland.

A closed basin

Streams converge on an inland lake or depression; the basin has no external outlet.

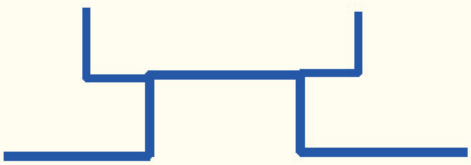
Water flows downslope. Illustrations are idealised examples.

Four more patterns to recognise

Use the geometry together with its physical setting

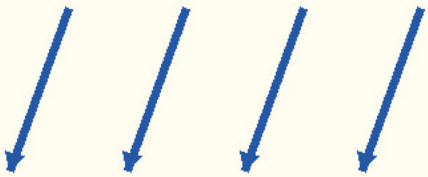


RECTANGULAR



Jointed or faulted rock: angular bends

PARALLEL



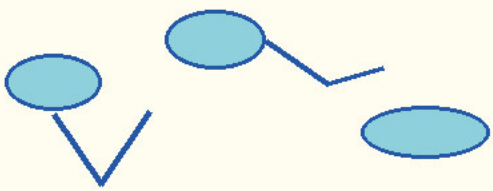
Steep, uniform slope: similar flow directions

ANNULAR



Concentric rock bands around a dome / basin

DERANGED

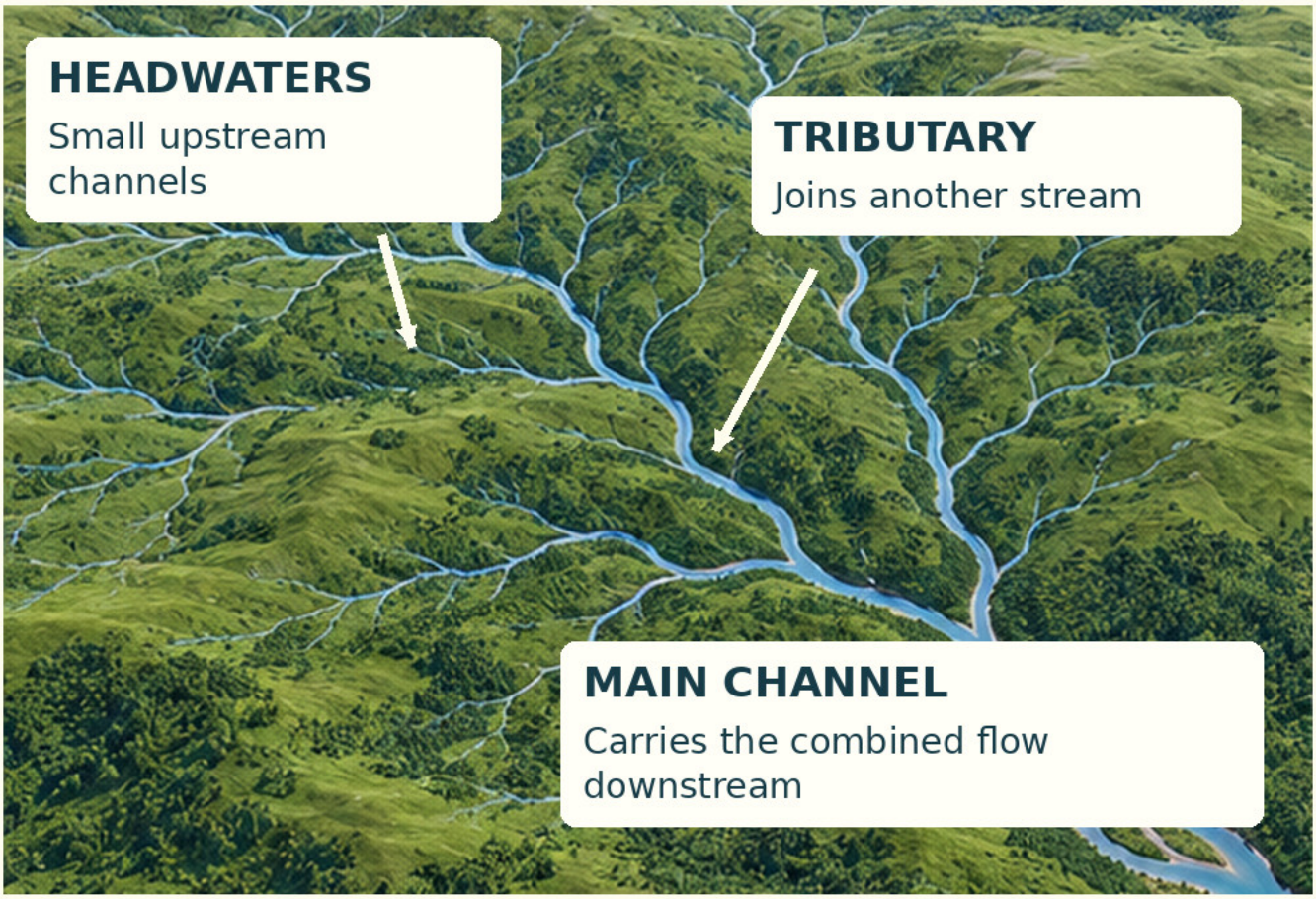


Disrupted drainage: lakes and no organised pattern

Plan-view sketches are schematic; terrain photograph-style artwork is illustrative.

A basin collects; a divide separates

Read the river network as one connected system



Drainage basin / catchment

The land whose runoff reaches a river and its tributaries.

Drainage divide

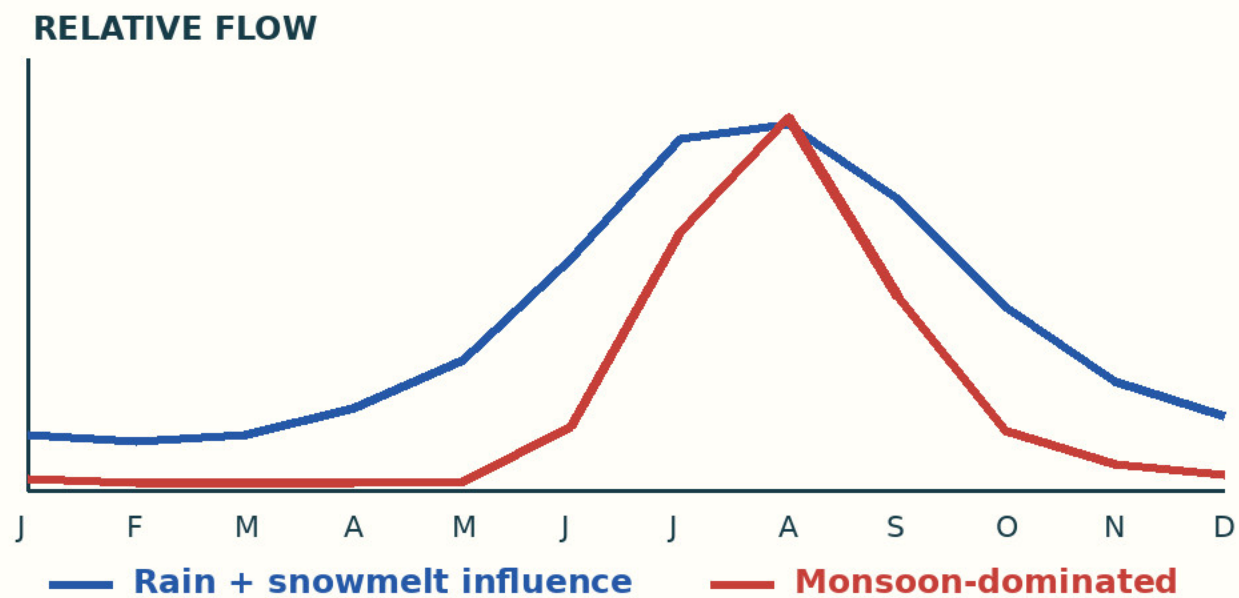
Boundary between basins. “Watershed” can also mean the catchment area; read the context.

The image illustrates a network; no surveyed basin boundary is claimed.

River regime means the yearly rhythm

Rainfall, snowmelt and storage control the pattern of flow





Compare timing, not invented discharge

Illustrative curves, not measurements for a named river.

Illustrative river-regime curves.

Relief alone cannot tell the whole story

Ask whether the river predates the relief or inherited its route



ANTECEDENT

1. River exists first
2. Land rises across its course
3. River maintains its course by incision

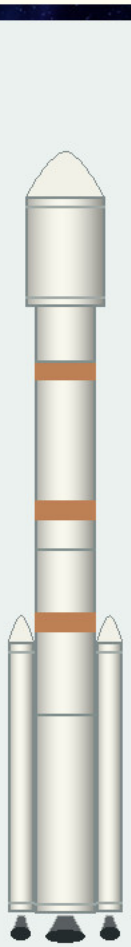
SUPERIMPOSED

1. River develops on an overlying cover
2. Erosion removes that cover
3. Inherited course cuts into underlying structure

Sequence sketches explain origin; the illustrative terrain is not a named river.

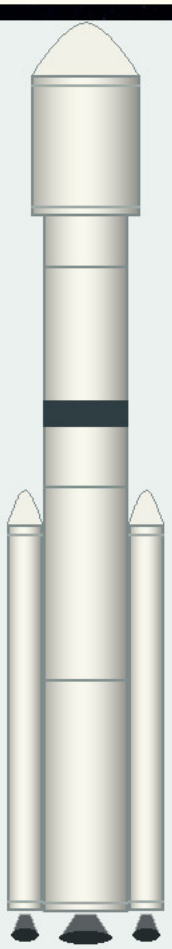
Choose the vehicle for the mission

Payload, target orbit and mission needs determine the launcher.



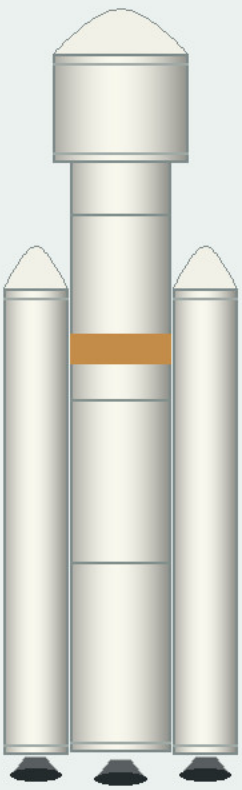
PSLV

Versatile; major role in polar / Sun-synchronous missions



GSLV Mk II

Geosynchronous missions with a cryogenic upper stage



LVM3

Heavier payloads; high-capacity Indian launch vehicle



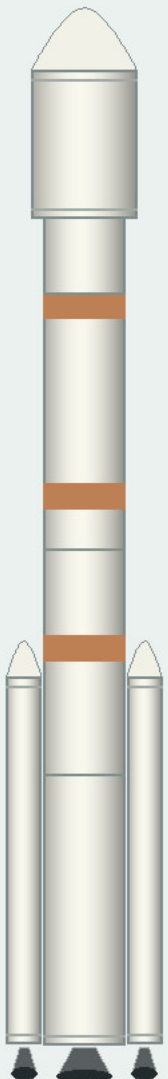
SSLV

Dedicated small-satellite missions

Sources: ISRO vehicle pages for PSLV, GSLV, LVM3 and SSLV · Front views omit hidden boosters. Relative heights are approximate.

PSLV: alternate solid and liquid stages

The four-stage sequence is S–L–S–L.



PS4 · LIQUID
Upper stage; precise orbital injection

PS3 · SOLID
High-energy solid stage

PS2 · LIQUID
Vikas-engine liquid stage

PS1 · SOLID
Large first-stage solid motor

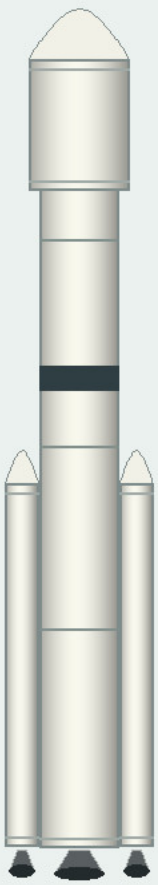
Strap-on options: XL 6 · QL 4 · DL 2 · Core Alone 0

Source: ISRO, PSLV configuration and vehicle overview · Stage diagram is schematic. The payload fairing is protective structure, not a fifth stage

GSLV Mk II and LVM3 are different

Do not swap the core and strap-on propellants.

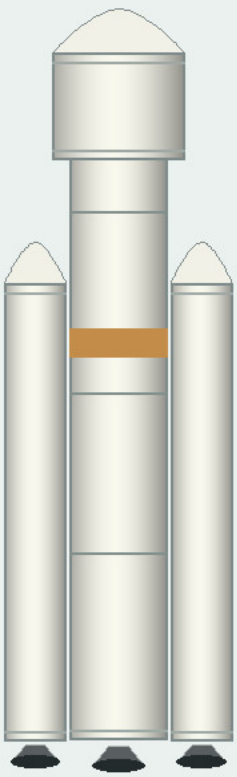
GSLV Mk II



Solid core + 4 liquid strap-ons

Upper stage: cryogenic, CE-7.5

LVM3



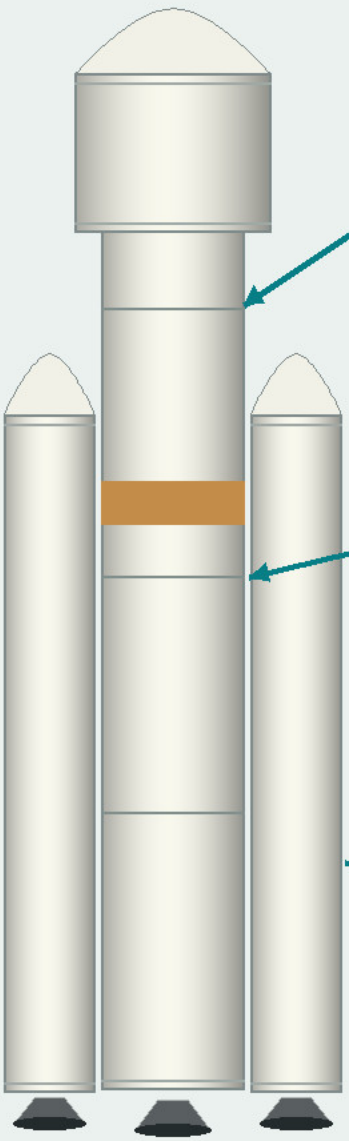
Liquid core + 2 solid boosters

Upper stage: cryogenic, CE-20

Sources: ISRO, GSLV Mk II and LVM3 configurations · Front elevation shows visible external components; labelled booster totals refer to the full vehicle

LVM3: two solids, liquid core, cryogenic top

Three propulsion-stage groups work through the ascent.



C25 UPPER STAGE

Cryogenic liquid hydrogen + liquid oxygen; CE-20 engine

L110 CORE

Liquid-propellant stage with two Vikas engines

TWO S200 BOOSTERS

Large solid motors supply powerful lift-off thrust

Source: ISRO, LVM3 configuration and mission material · S200, L110 and C25 are stage designations, not launch totals

SSLV: a focused small-satellite launcher

Three solid stages plus a liquid Velocity Trimming Module.



VELOCITY TRIMMING MODULE

Liquid propulsion makes final velocity corrections

THREE SOLID STAGES

The main ascent uses solid propulsion

REFERENCE CAPABILITY

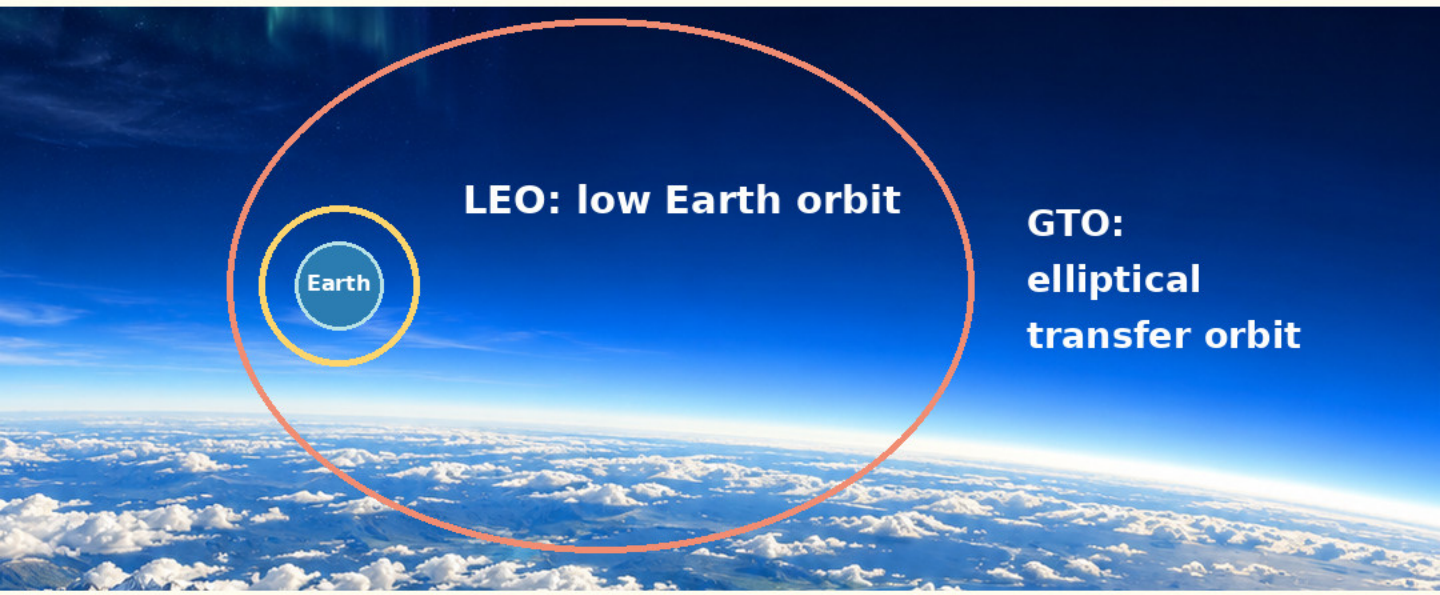
Up to 500 kg to a 500 km planar orbit

A small satellite is still orbit-dependent: altitude and inclination affect what the vehicle can carry.

Source: ISRO, SSLV vehicle overview · A liquid trimming module does not turn SSLV's three main solid stages into liquid stages

Compare payloads only with their orbits

A kilogram figure without its target orbit can mislead.



VEHICLE	PAYLOAD	REFERENCE ORBIT
PSLV	**1,750 kg**	600 km Sun-synchronous polar
GSLV Mk II	**2,250 kg**	GTO
LVM3	**4,000 kg**	GTO (reference capability)
SSLV	**500 kg**	500 km planar orbit

These are reference capabilities

Mission-specific configuration and performance may differ.

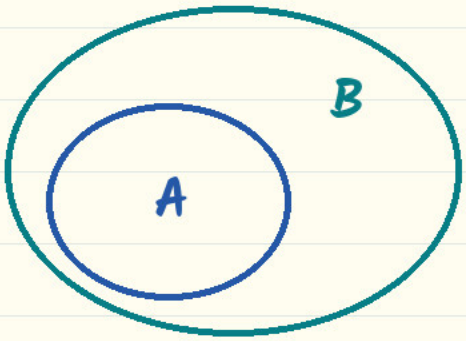
Sources: ISRO vehicle overview pages. Snapshot: 9 October 2026 · Orbit sketches are conceptual. They do not depict an actual mission trajectory or true scale

IAS WITH DR RAVI
AIM. PREPARE. ACHIEVE

Translate before you infer

Each word tells you how to draw the sets.

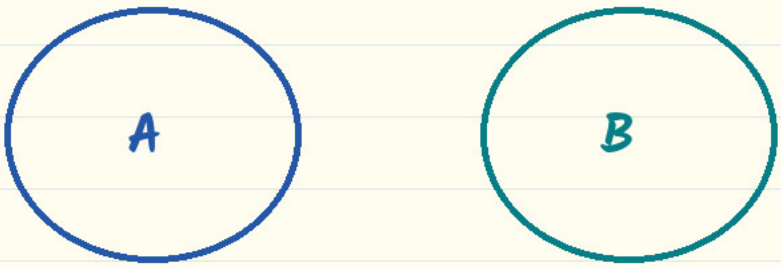
1 ALL A are B: put every A inside B



A may be a proper subset,

or A and B may be equal.

2 NO A is B: keep the sets disjoint



3 SOME A are B: place one witness x in both

"Some" means at least one; it may even mean all.

4 SOME A are not B: place x in A outside B

Only what every valid diagram forces can follow.

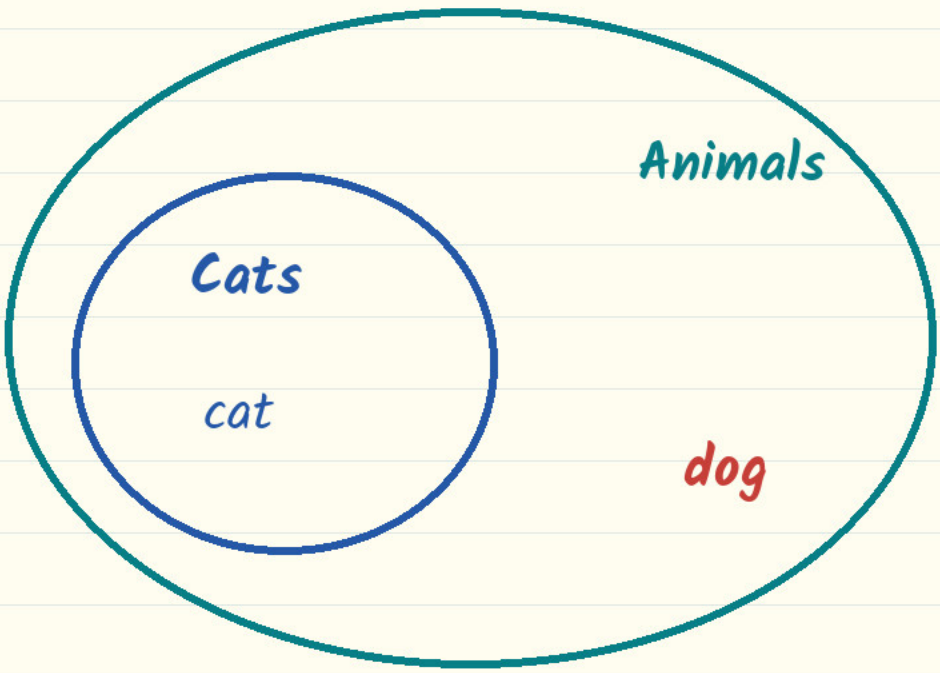
IAS WITH DR RAVI
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Do not reverse “All”

A true sentence may have a false converse.

1 Given: All cats are animals

Animals = {cat, dog}; Cats = {cat}



2 Test the converse: All animals are cats

The dog is a counterexample, so the converse fails.

3 Existence is a separate assumption

“Some animals are cats” needs a cat to exist.

Our practice stems explicitly assume nonempty groups.

Independent countermodel · Same nonempty-group convention as the MCQs

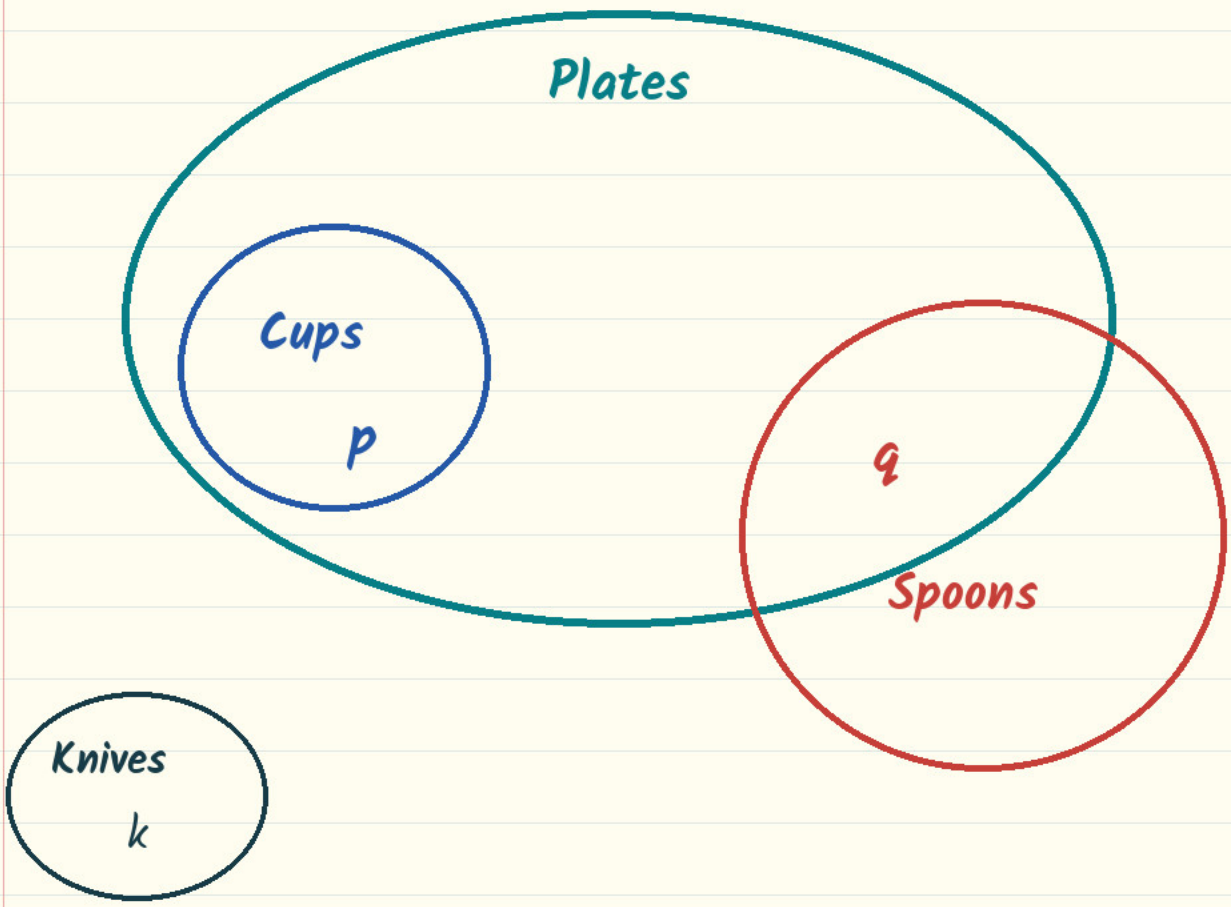
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One counterexample is enough

"Can be true" does not mean "must follow".

1 Statements: all cups are plates; some plates are spoons

Also: no spoon is a knife.



2 Test: Some cups are spoons

This valid drawing has no cup in Spoons.

All statements hold, but the conclusion fails.

So it does not follow.

Countermodel: Cups={p}; Plates={p,q}; Spoons={q}; Knives={k}

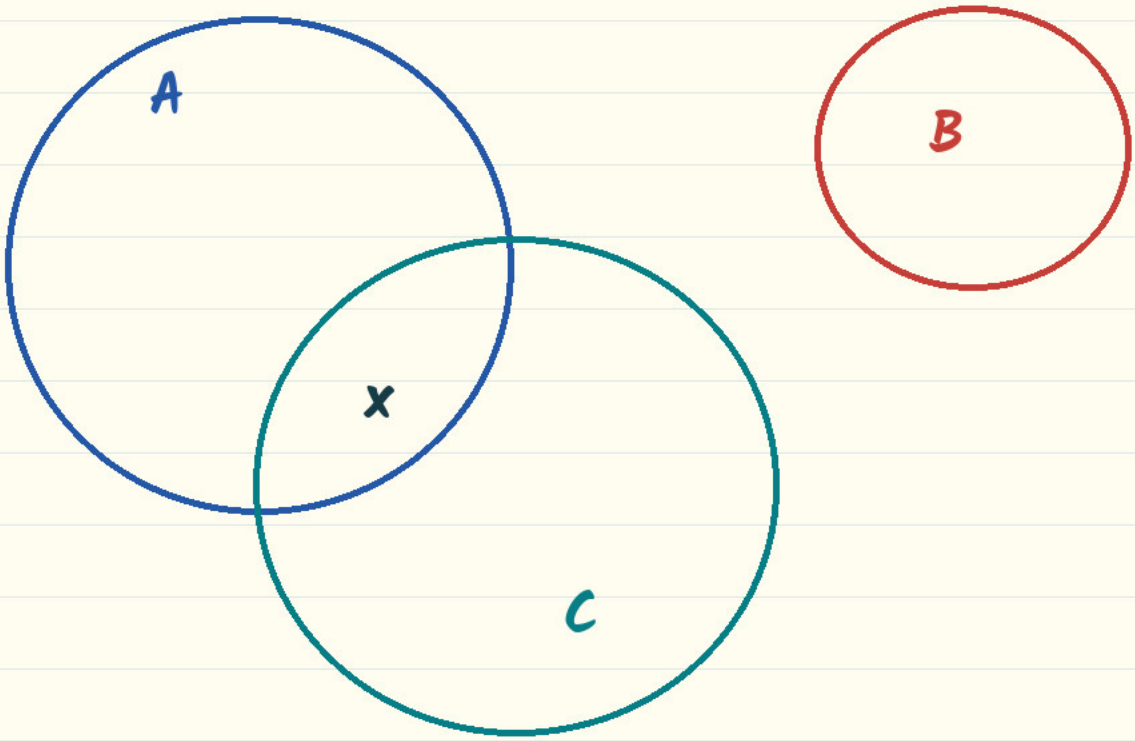
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Follow the middle term

Work from a witness, not from how the words sound.

1 Statements: No A is B; Some C are A

Let x be the thing that belongs to both C and A.



2 x is in A. No A can be in B.

So x is a C outside B.

Therefore: Some C are not B.

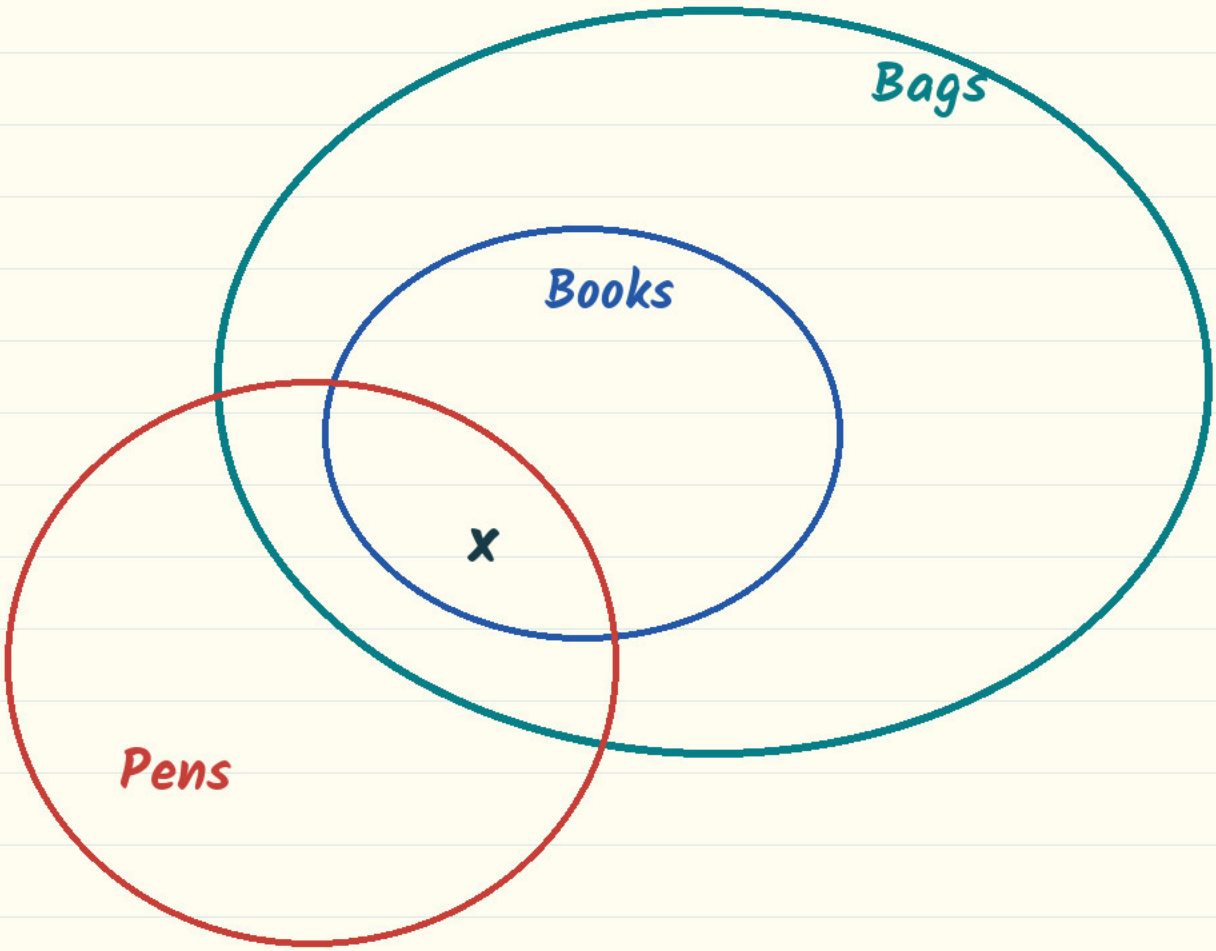
Independent witness proof · Do not convert “Some C are not B”

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Books, Bags and Pens

Make the shared member visible.

1 All books are bags. Some pens are books.



2 x is a book and a pen; every book is a bag.

I. Some bags are pens: x proves it.

II. Some books are pens: x proves it.

Both conclusions follow. Answer: (3)

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Compare fractions

Write the working. Keep equal values together.

1 First make denominators positive

3 / (−4) = −3/4. Never cross-multiply blindly across a negative denominator.

2 Compare 3/5 and 7/12

$3 \times 12 = 36$ $7 \times 5 = 35$

$36 > 35$, so $3/5 > 7/12$

3 Now order all four fractions

5/8, 7/12, 11/18 and 13/24

LCM of 8, 12, 18, 24 = 72

$5/8 = 45/72$ $7/12 = 42/72$

$11/18 = 44/72$ $13/24 = 39/72$

$39 < 42 < 44 < 45$

$13/24 < 7/12 < 11/18 < 5/8$

Check the direction: ascending means smallest first.

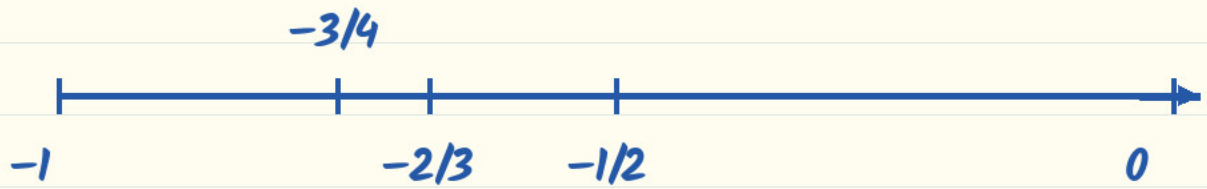
Tie check: 1/2 = 2/4, so do not insert a strict <.

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Negative fractions

On the number line, farther left means smaller.

1 Locate the values before sorting



$-\frac{3}{4} < -\frac{2}{3} < -\frac{1}{2}$

2 Same numerator? Check its sign first

For positives: $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{3}{5}$

For negatives: $-\frac{3}{4} < -\frac{3}{5}$

Why? −0.75 is to the left of −0.60.

3 Normalise before comparing

$\frac{-2}{(-3)} = \frac{2}{3}$, but $\frac{2}{(-3)} = -\frac{2}{3}$

A sign is part of the number, not decoration.

Number-line positions are to scale

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Line up the decimal point

Extra zeros at the end do not change a decimal.

1 Equalise the number of decimal places

5.7 =	5.700
5.67 =	5.670
5.706 =	5.706

Compare tenths, then hundredths, then thousandths.

$5.670 < 5.700 < 5.706$

2 More digits does not mean a larger number

$0.9 = 0.900 > 0.89 = 0.890$

3 Keep equal values as a tie

$0.7 = 0.70 = 0.700$

Never compare 89 with 9 after ignoring the point.

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Use 1/2 as a benchmark

Remember the boundary values 0, 1/2 and 1.

1 For positive a and b, compare 2a with b

3/8: 2 × 3 = 6 < 8, so 3/8 < 1/2

4/8: 2 × 4 = 8, so 4/8 = 1/2

5/8: 2 × 5 = 10 > 8, so 5/8 > 1/2



2 Sort into groups without losing the edges

Negative | 0 | 0 < x < 1/2 | 1/2

Then 1/2 < x < 1 | 1 | x > 1

3 Check the group, then compare within it

7/6 > 1, because 7 > 6.

Do not hide 1/2 inside a strict "below" group.

Independent fraction comparisons · Benchmark positions are to scale

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Find numbers in between

The average of two different numbers lies between them.

1 Start with 2/5 and 3/7

2/5 = 14/35 3/7 = 15/35

(2/5 + 3/7) ÷ 2
= (14/35 + 15/35) ÷ 2
= 29/70

2 Find another one between 2/5 and 29/70

(28/70 + 29/70) ÷ 2 = 57/140

3 Put all four over 140 and check

2/5; 57/140; 29/70; 3/7

56/140 < 57/140 < 58/140 < 60/140

For rational a < b, (a + b)/2 is rational and lies between them. Repeat without end.

Resistance belongs to the microbe

AMR makes infections harder to treat. The person does not become resistant.



A resistant microbe can withstand a medicine

that would normally control it.

ANTIBIOTICS
Bacteria

ANTIVIRALS
Viruses

ANTIFUNGALS
Fungi

ANTIPARASITICS
Parasites

Antibiotic resistance is one part of AMR

Antibiotics do not treat the viruses that cause colds or influenza.

Sources: WHO AMR fact sheet; CDC antibiotic-use guidance

Selection changes the bacterial population

The antibiotic does not make every bacterium resistant at once.

Teal = susceptible · Red = resistant

1 Variation already exists

Some bacteria carry resistance genes.



2 An antibiotic creates selection pressure

Susceptible bacteria die or stop growing.



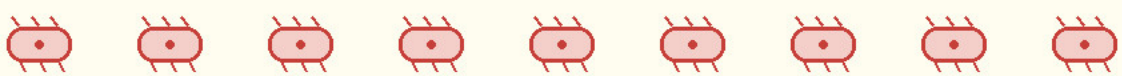
3 Resistant survivors multiply

Resistance becomes more common in the population.



4 Bacteria and resistance genes can spread

Across people, animals and the environment.



Sources: WHO AMR fact sheet; CDC, How antimicrobial resistance happens · Colours: teal = susceptible; red = resistant. Cross = killed or growth suppressed

One Health connects the whole system

Human, animal, plant and environmental health are linked.



HUMAN HEALTH

Care, infection control and safe medicine use

ANIMAL HEALTH

Veterinary care, farm hygiene and prudent use

POSSIBLE PATHWAYS

Food, contact, wastewater and contaminated surroundings

ENVIRONMENT

Safe water, sanitation and waste management

Sources: WHO One Health; CDC environmental and food pathways · Pathways show possible connections; they do not mean every farm or water source is contaminated

Three jobs that support each other

Tracking the problem, preventing infections and improving medicine use.



SURVEILLANCE

Collect samples → test susceptibility → analyse trends

Find where resistance is appearing or changing.

INFECTION PREVENTION

Hand hygiene + sanitation + vaccines + clean equipment

Fewer infections reduce spread and treatment demand.

STEWARDSHIP

Review indication, medicine, dose, route and duration

Improve treatment while avoiding unnecessary exposure.

Sources: WHO GLASS; WHO infection prevention; WHO antimicrobial stewardship · Hospital samples do not automatically represent the resistance rate of the entire population

Good use protects treatment for the future

Stewardship supports effective care when an antimicrobial is needed.



1. **Is an antimicrobial needed?**
   A viral cold alone is not a reason for an antibiotic.

2. **Which treatment fits this infection?**
   The care team considers the diagnosis and relevant test results.

3. **What dose, route and duration fit?**
   Use professional advice; do not share or use leftover medicines.

4. **Review the response and new evidence**
   A clinician may adjust the plan when results or the condition change.

Sources: WHO AWaRe antibiotic book; CDC antibiotic-use guidance · Use prescribed treatment as advised; ask the prescriber before stopping, extending or replacing it

NAP-AMR 2.0: understand, detect, prevent

Objectives 1–3 turn awareness and evidence into fewer infections.



1 **Improve awareness and understanding**

Communication, education and training.

Example: explain why antibiotics do not cure viral colds.

2 **Strengthen laboratories and surveillance**

Track resistance and monitor antibiotic residues.

Example: use susceptibility tests and analyse trends.

3 **Reduce infection through prevention and control**

Interrupt spread in healthcare and the wider community.

Example: improve hand hygiene, sanitation and vaccination.

Source: India NAP-AMR 2.0, Executive Summary, printed page 6 (NCDC) · Plain-language objectives; examples illustrate action rather than report a specific programme outcome

NAP-AMR 2.0: access, research, coordinate

Objectives 4–6 connect good care with sustained national action.



4 Support access and judicious use

Keep antimicrobials available; improve use in humans, animals and food.

Example: review prescriptions without denying needed treatment.

5 Advance research and innovation

Set priorities for basic and operational research.

Example: evaluate diagnostics and practical prevention measures.

6 Strengthen governance and cooperation

Coordinate within sectors and between sectors.

Example: joint reviews with clear responsibilities and timelines.

Source: India NAP-AMR 2.0, Executive Summary, printed page 6 (NCDC) · Access and stewardship support each other. One Health requires coordination beyond hospitals

Keep the Indian and global plans distinct

Dates and policy status matter as much as the headline.



2017–2021

India: first NAP-AMR

The first national plan provided the earlier framework.

18 NOV 2025

India: NAP-AMR 2.0 launched

Plan period 2025–2029; 6 national objectives.

23 MAY 2026

WHO: updated global plan adopted

Global plan period 2026–2036; a separate framework.

Exam check: draft ≠ final rule

A draft drug-labelling proposal does not by itself prove a rule is in force.

Sources: MoHFW / PIB launch, 18 Nov 2025; WHO WHA update, 23 May 2026; CDSCO draft · Policy snapshot: 9 October 2026. India's national plan and WHO's global plan are not interchangeable