



DATE: 7 SEPTEMBER 2026

1 Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006 (Source: The Hindu)

Aims to recognize and vest forest rights and occupation in forest land to forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFDs), who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights have not been recorded.

- Also called the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act.

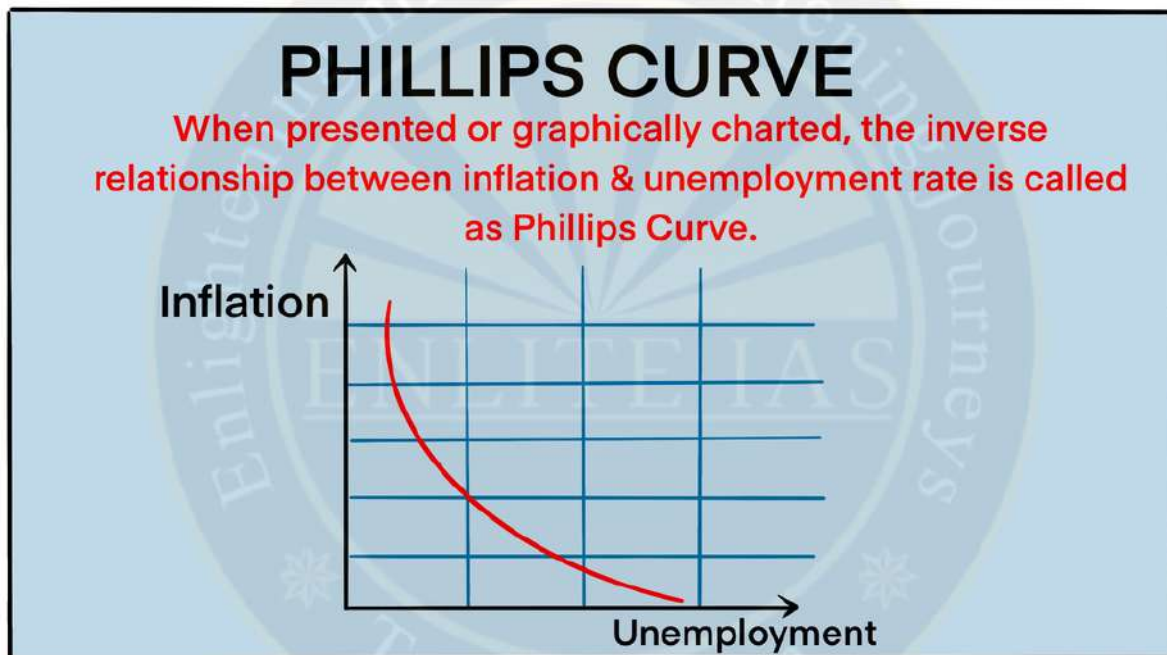
Key Features

- The act recognizes the rights of forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers to live in and cultivate forest land for habitation or self-cultivation.
- It provides for the vesting of forest rights and occupation in forest land to eligible individuals and communities.
- The act recognizes various types of rights, including land rights, ownership rights, habitat rights, and community forest rights.
- The act outlines the process for the recognition and verification of forest rights by the concerned authorities at the gram sabha (village assembly) level.
- It establishes mechanisms for filing appeals and resolving grievances related to the recognition of forest rights.
- While recognizing the rights of forest dwellers, the Act also emphasizes the conservation and protection of forests, wildlife, and biodiversity.



2 Phillips Curve (Source: The Hindu)

The Phillips curve states that inflation and unemployment have an inverse relationship; higher inflation is associated with lower unemployment and vice versa.



3 Rabies (Source: The Hindu)

RABIES

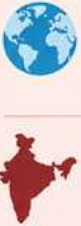
A Preventable but Fatal Zoonotic Disease

Rabies is a viral zoonotic disease that affects the central nervous system of mammals, including humans. It is almost always fatal once symptoms appear, but it is 100% preventable through timely vaccination and proper post-exposure care.



Zero deaths are possible with awareness and timely care

Rabies virus (Rhabdovirus)

CAUSATIVE AGENT - Rabies virus (genus <i>Lyssavirus</i>, family <i>Rhabdoviridae</i>). - Enveloped, single-stranded RNA virus, bullet-shaped. - Highly neurotropic (attacks the nervous system).  Bullet-shaped rabies virus	RESERVOIR AND SOURCE - Usually found in the saliva of infected animals. - Common reservoirs: dogs (main source of human infection), bats, foxes, jackals, wild carnivores. - Transmitted through the bite, scratch or lick on broken skin or mucous membranes. 	HOW IT SPREADS - Bite from an infected animal (most common) - Scratch from an infected animal - Saliva entering through broken skin, eyes, nose or mouth 
INCUBATION PERIOD Usually 1–3 months (can range from a few days to more than a year) depending on the site of exposure, severity of wound and viral load. 	SYMPTOMS Early symptoms (flu-like) - Fever - Headache - Malaise - Tingling or burning at the bite site  Later symptoms (neurological) - Anxiety and confusion - Hydrophobia (fear of water) - Aerophobia (fear of air) - Muscle spasms and paralysis - Coma and death 	TREATMENT  - No specific cure once symptoms appear. - Treatment is mainly supportive and palliative. - Hence, prevention and early post-exposure care are crucial.
PREVENTION - Vaccination of domestic animals, especially dogs. - Responsible pet ownership and control of stray dog population. - Avoid contact with unknown or wild animals. - Wash wounds immediately with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. - Timely post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) after any animal bite. 	POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP) Immediate wound care Wash thoroughly with soap and water; apply antiseptic (povidone-iodine). Rabies vaccine Start as early as possible (e.g., 0, 3, 7, 14, 28 days). Rabies immunoglobulin (RIG) Given for severe (Category III) exposures, infiltrated around the wound. Complete the full course Do not discontinue once started. 	PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP) - Recommended for high-risk groups: veterinarians, animal handlers, laboratory workers, wildlife professionals, and travellers to high-risk areas. - Rabies vaccine given in 3 doses (0, 7, 21/28 days). - Provides protection but does not eliminate the need for PEP after exposure. 
GLOBAL AND INDIAN SCENARIO - Causes around 59,000 human deaths every year worldwide, mostly in Asia and Africa. - Over 95% of human cases are due to dog bites. - India accounts for about 36% of global rabies deaths. - Dog-mediated rabies is a major public health challenge, especially in rural areas. 	KEY MESSAGES - Rabies is almost always fatal, but 100% preventable. - Seek immediate medical care after any animal bite. - Vaccinate pets and support animal birth control measures. - Together, we can make 'Zero human deaths from rabies' a reality. 	 Prevent Rabies Protect Lives "Healthy animals, safer communities, rabies-free future."