



For success in a changing world

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 23-12-2025

GS-2

1. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

GS-3

2. Competition Commission of India (CCI)
3. Candida auris (C. auris)
4. Raccoon Roundworm (*Baylisascaris procyonis*)
5. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

Syllabus: GS: 2 – International Institutions

Context

- For the **third consecutive year**, India has topped the **World Anti-Doping Agency's global list of doping offenders**.



About WADA

- Established in **1999**
- Nature: **International independent agency**
- Objective: Promote **doping-free sport**
- Role:
 - Harmonize and coordinate global anti-doping rules
- Key Activities:
 - Scientific & social science research
 - Education and awareness
 - Intelligence and investigations
 - Monitoring compliance with the **World Anti-Doping Program**
- Headquarters: **Montreal, Canada**

Governance Structure

- **Foundation Board**
 - 42 members
 - Highest policy-making body
 - Equal representation from governments and the Olympic Movement

- **Executive Committee**
 - 16 members
 - Oversees day-to-day functioning

Competition Commission of India (CCI)

Syllabus: GS: 3 – Economic Development, Regulatory Bodies

Context

The Competition Commission of India has taken cognizance of information filed against **IndiGo Airlines** regarding recent flight disruptions.

About CCI

- Established in **March 2009**
- Under the **Competition Act, 2002**
- Nature: **Statutory, quasi-judicial body**
- Nodal Ministry: **Ministry of Corporate Affairs**
- Headquarters: **New Delhi**

Composition

- One Chairperson
- Six Members
- Appointed by the **Central Government**
- Eligibility:
 - Minimum **15 years' professional experience**
- Tenure: **5 years**

Functions

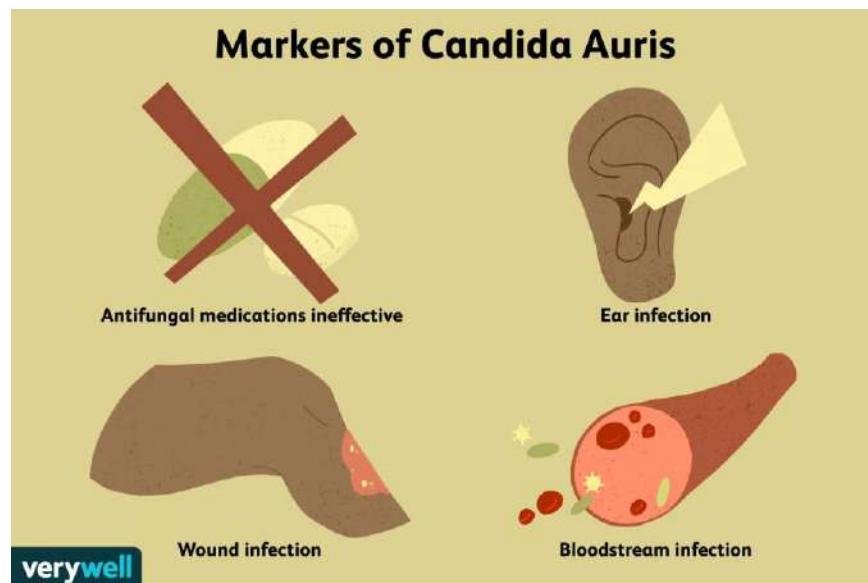
- Prevent anti-competitive practices
- Protect consumer interests
- Promote fair competition
- Review mergers and acquisitions
- Conduct investigations and impose penalties
- Advise government bodies
- Promote awareness of competition law

Candida auris (C. auris)

Syllabus: GS: 3 – Science & Technology, Health

Context

- Scientists have identified a **genetic process** that could open new pathways for treating **Candida auris**, a deadly fungal infection.



About Candida auris

- A **multi-drug-resistant fungal pathogen**
- Can survive on:
 - Human skin
 - Inside the body
 - Environmental surfaces
- Causes **invasive infections**

Diseases Caused

- Bloodstream infections
- Meningitis
- Bone infections
- Wound and burn infections
- Urinary tract infections

Key Facts

- First identified in **Japan (2009)**
- Estimated mortality rate: **30–60%**

Transmission

- Mostly in healthcare settings:
 - Hospitals
 - Nursing homes
- Spread through:
 - Contaminated surfaces
 - Person-to-person contact
- High-risk groups:
 - Hospitalized patients
 - Patients with invasive medical devices

Mode of Infection

- **Asymptomatic colonization**
- **Invasive bloodstream or wound infection**

Treatment

- First-line drugs: **Echinocandins**
- Resistant cases may require:
 - Multiple antifungals
 - High-dose therapy

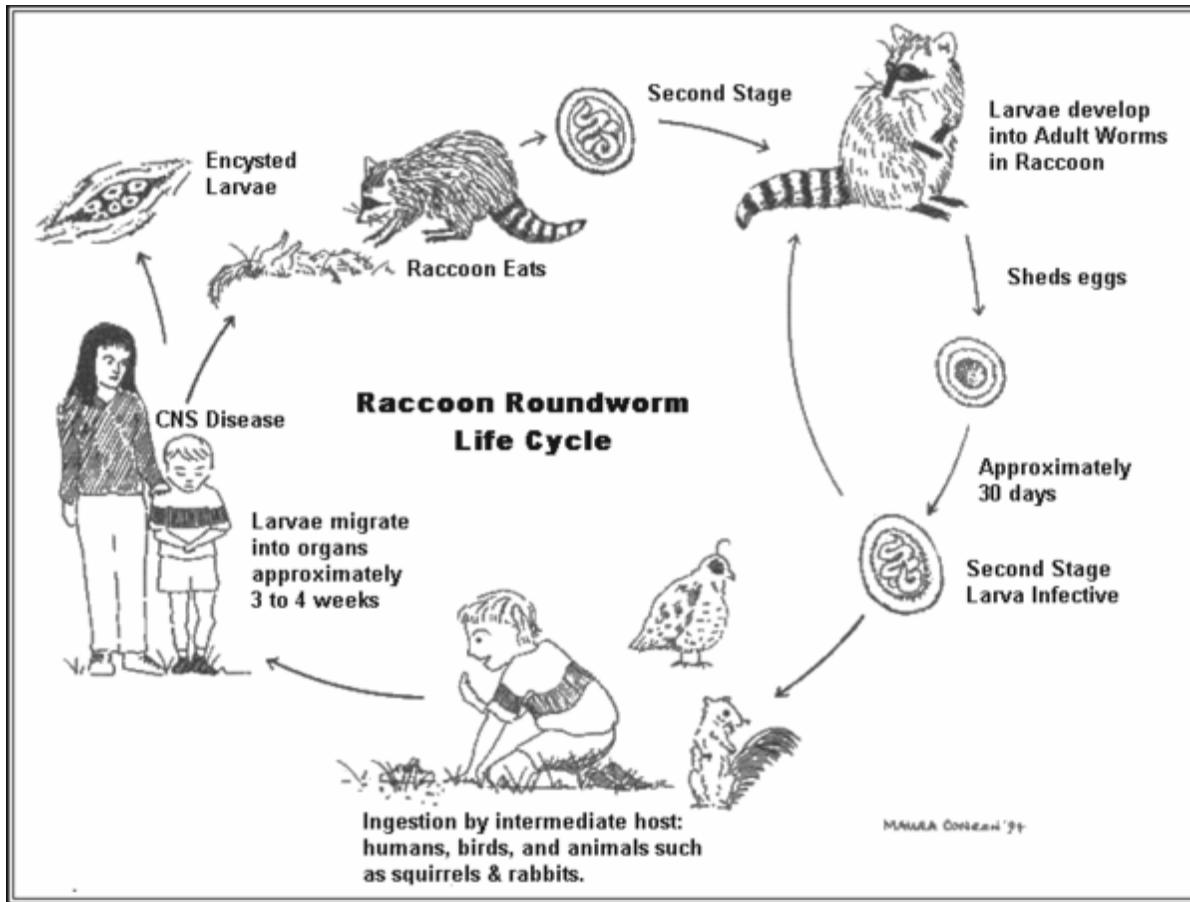
Raccoon Roundworm (*Baylisascaris procyonis*)

Syllabus: GS-3– Environment, Biodiversity, and Health

Context

- Europe is on alert after a recent study revealed that the raccoon roundworm has firmly established itself in wild raccoon populations across **nine European countries**.

About Raccoon Roundworm



- Raccoon roundworm (*Baylisascaris procyonis*) is a **large intestinal ascarid parasite** found in raccoons.
- **Geographical Presence:**
 - Common in **North America**
 - Emerging in **Europe and Asia**
 - Rare in **South America**
- **Origin:** Indigenous to North America.
- **Spread:** Introduction of North American raccoons during the **early 20th century fur trade**.
- **Concern:** Causes **severe disease in humans and animals**.

Primary Hosts

- Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*)
- Wild and domestic canids

Transmission & Life Cycle

- Infection through ingestion of:
 - Infective eggs, or
 - Infected paratenic hosts
- Eggs shed in raccoon faeces:
 - Embryonate in **2–4 weeks**
 - Become infective in the environment
- Larvae migrate to **liver, lungs, eyes, and brain** after ingestion

Treatment & Control

- Adult worms can be treated using **anthelmintic drugs**

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Syllabus: GS: 3– Internal Security

Context

- The Prime Minister extended greetings to SSB personnel on their **Raising Day**.

About SSB

- Established on **15 March 1963**
- Former name: **Special Service Bureau**
- Formed after the **1962 Sino-Indian War**
- Ministry: **Ministry of Home Affairs**
- Part of: **Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)**

Roles and Responsibilities

- Guard India's borders with **Nepal and Bhutan**
- Prevent:
 - Smuggling
 - Illegal immigration
 - Transnational crimes
- Prevent unlawful entry and exit across borders
- Promote security awareness among border communities

- Perform additional duties:
 - UN missions
 - Law & Order and counter-insurgency operations
 - Election duties
 - Border area development activities

Organisation

- Headed by a **Director General**
- Includes:
 - Infantry battalions
 - Specialized units (medical, engineering, signals, dog squads)
 - Training centres