

Q: Consider the following statement:

1. The election of the President is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
2. The EVMs are designed to register proportional representation of voting.

Choose the correct option from codes given below:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The electronic voting machines (EVMs), used in four Lok Sabha elections and 127 assembly polls since 2004, **are not deployed in polls to elect the President and Vice President of India**, members of the Rajya Sabha, and members of state legislative councils.
- The election of the President is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- In accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, every elector can mark as many preferences, as there are candidates contesting the election.
- These preferences for the candidates are to be marked by the elector, by placing the figures 1,2,3, 4, 5 and so on, against the names of the candidates, in the order of preference, in the space provided in column 2 of the ballot paper.
- The EVMs are not designed to register this system of voting. The **EVM is an aggregator of votes** and under the system of proportional representation, the machine will have to compute votes based on preference and it requires an altogether different technology. In other words, a different type of EVM would be needed.

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Farmer Registration & Unified Beneficiary Information System or FRUITS software:

1. It facilitates multiple registration using an Aadhar card, Voter card, driving license etc.
2. Farmers can access benefits of hosts of schemes such as Direct Benefit Transfer under PM Kisan.
3. The software allows various departments to access information about the farmers under a single platform.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: b

Explanation:

- The Farmer Registration & Unified Beneficiary Information System or FRUITS software, facilitates single registration using an Aadhar card and Karnataka's Bhoomi digitised land record system for authenticating ownership.
- Through the creation of single digital identification through FRUITS, farmers can access benefits of hosts of schemes such as Direct Benefit Transfer under PM Kisan, payment for Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for crops, special financial assistance, caste certificate authentication and ration cards.
- The software allows various departments to access information about the farmers under a single platform, which ensures better targeting and effectiveness in the implementation of the schemes.

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Child Labour in Indian and choose the incorrect option:

- a) The UN general assembly in 2015 adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), one of which was to eliminate all forms of Child labour by 2025.
- b) World Day Against Child Labour is celebrated on June 12.
- c) Top three child labour state by 2025 will be Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

- d) According to the 2011 census of India, the total number of child labourers in the country is 1.01 crore (10 million).

Ans: c

Explanation:

- The UN general assembly in 2015 adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), one of which was to eliminate all forms of Child labour by 2025.
- On June 12, the World Day Against Child Labour, there should be introspection, on the one hand, and strategic planning, on the other, so that children receive their inalienable rights; a happy childhood, education and justice in India.
- The present situation of child labour in India is distressing. According to the 2011 census of India, the total number of child labourers in the country is 1.01 crore (10 million).
- A research report by the Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation has estimated that by 2021, the year when a new census was due, the total child labour population in India would be 81.2 lakh. This figure is expected to decline further to 74.3 lakh by 2025.
- The top three states which will together have half of the total child labourers by 2025 in the country will be Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra.

Q: India has the highest number of incident and prevalent cases of Type-1 diabetes in the world as per recent estimates. Consider the following statement:

1. It is a chronic condition in which the pancreas produces maximum insulin.
2. It appear in any age and decreases increased thirst, frequent urination, hunger, fatigue and blurred vision.

Choose the correct option from codes given below:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Type I diabetes, also called juvenile diabetes is a chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin.
- It typically appears in adolescence and symptoms include increased thirst, frequent urination, hunger, fatigue and blurred vision.
- Treatment is aimed at maintaining normal blood sugar levels through regular monitoring, insulin therapy, diet and exercise.
- The new guideline document states that individuals with Type-1 diabetes need support to survive, using insulin and other therapies, and to live their entire life without stigma, restrictions, or disabling complications due to their illness.

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Financial Action Task Force (FATF):

1. The grey countries are designated as jurisdictions under increased monitoring.
2. Black list means countries designated as high-risk jurisdictions subject to call for action.
3. Currently, Russia and Venezuela are on the black list.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: a

Explanation:

- While the words ‘grey’ and ‘black’ list do not exist in the official FATF lexicon, they designate countries that need to work on complying with FATF directives and those who are non-compliant, respectively.
- At the end of every plenary meeting, FATF comes out with two lists of countries. The grey countries are designated as “jurisdictions under increased monitoring”, working with the FATF to counter criminal financial activities. For such countries, the watchdog does not tell other members to carry out due-diligence measures vis-a-vis the listed country but does tell them to consider the risks such countries possess. Currently, 23 countries including Pakistan are on the grey list.
- As for the black list, it means countries designated as ‘high-risk jurisdictions subject to call for action’. In this case, the countries have considerable deficiencies in their AML/CFT (anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing) regimens and the body calls on members and non-members to apply enhanced due diligence.
- In the most serious cases, members are told to apply counter-measures such as sanctions on the listed countries. Currently, North Korea and Iran are on the black list.
- Being listed under the FATF’s lists makes it hard for countries to get aid from organisations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the European Union. It may also affect capital inflows, foreign direct investments, and portfolio flows.