

**Q: The 'New Delhi Declaration' recently was in news, in context of:**

- a) Artificial Intelligence
- b) Border Issues
- c) Trade and Investment
- d) Climate Change

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) Summit, chaired by India, announced the adoption of the New Delhi Declaration at the Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi.
- The New Delhi Declaration on AI agreed to collaboratively develop AI applications in healthcare and agriculture, as well as including the needs of the Global South in development of AI.
- It agreed upon using the GPAI platform to create a global framework on AI trust and safety, and make AI solutions and benefits available for all.
- India pitched to host a GPAI Global Governance Summit to finalise the proposed framework, in next six months.

**Q: With reference to the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) Council, consider the following statements:**

1. It is led by a GPAI Member elected by simple majority vote and serves a one-year term.
2. It provides strategic direction to GPAI and is responsible for all major decisions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: b

Explanation:

- The GPAI Council: It is an all-Member body that provides strategic direction to GPAI and is responsible for all major decisions, including on membership and participation.
- It convenes in two formats:
  - ❖ Ministerial Council - having high-level representatives from all GPAI Members.
  - ❖ Working level Executive Council - with representatives from all GPAI Members.
- It is led by three GPAI Members serving in staggered one-year terms - the current year Lead Chair supported by Outgoing and Incoming Support Chairs.
- It elects a new Incoming Chair annually by a simple majority vote.

**Q: With reference to the Haemophilia, consider the following statements:**

1. People with hemophilia experience prolonged bleeding, even from minor injuries.
2. The two main types of hemophilia are hemophilia A and hemophilia B.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c

Explanation:

- Hemophilia is a rare genetic disorder that impairs the body's ability to control blood clotting or coagulation.
- People with hemophilia experience prolonged bleeding, even from minor injuries.
- The two main types of hemophilia are hemophilia A and hemophilia B, and they differ based on the deficient clotting factor.

- Hemophilia A is the more common form and is caused by a deficiency of clotting factor VIII.
- Hemophilia B is less common and is caused by a deficiency of clotting factor IX.

**Q: With reference to the Anthrax, which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. It is a zoonotic disease caused by viruses.
2. It is 100% fatal but 100% vaccine-preventable.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Anthrax is a serious infectious disease caused by gram-positive, rod-shaped bacteria known as *Bacillus anthracis*.
- It occurs naturally in soil and commonly affects domestic and wild animals around the world.
- People get sick with anthrax when they come in contact with infected animals or contaminated animal products.
- Animal-to-animal and human-to-human transmission of anthrax does not typically occur, although rare records of person-to-person transmission have been reported with cutaneous anthrax.
- Fever, nausea, vomiting, and sweats which progress to dyspnea and ultimately respiratory failure and hemodynamic collapse.
- Anthrax can be diagnosed by identifying *Bacillus anthracis* in blood, skin lesions, or respiratory secretions through laboratory culture, PCR, or ELISA tests.
- Vaccines are also available for both livestock and humans. But it is not 100% vaccine-preventable.

**Q: Consider the following:**

1. Sickle Cell Anemia
2. Klinefelter Syndrome
3. Crohn's Disease
4. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Which among the following are the genetic disorders?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Sickle Cell Anemia is a genetic disorder characterized by the presence of abnormal hemoglobin, known as hemoglobin S (HbS), in red blood cells.
- Klinefelter Syndrome is a genetic condition in which a male is born with an extra copy of the X chromosome.
- Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that can affect any part of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, from the mouth to the anus.
- While genetics is believed to play a role in the development of Crohn's disease, it is not solely a genetic disorder.
- Crohn's disease is considered a complex, multifactorial condition influenced by a combination of genetic, environmental, and immunologic factors.
- Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. If HIV is not treated, it can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).
- There is currently no effective cure. Once people get HIV, they have it for life.