

1. The strategy of “import substitution” was employed in India during which of the following period?

- A. During the British rule
- B. Post Independence, Pre 1990s
- C. Post 1990s, Pre 2013
- D. Post 2013

Answer: **B**

Explanation:

- The policy of “import substitution” was adopted after the Independence which aimed at substituting imports with domestic production. This policy was subsequently renounced during the LPG reforms of 1990s.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/view-why-import-substitution-industrialisation-is-doomed-to-flounder-again/articleshow/77101465.cms>

2. Which of the following countries are part of the Quadrilateral security dialogue or Quad?

- 1. India
- 2. Japan
- 3. The U.S.
- 4. New Zealand
- 5. South Korea
- 6. Australia

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- B. 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- C. 1, 2, 3 and 6 only
- D. 1, 2, 4 and 6 only

Answer: **C**

Explanation:

- The grouping of four democracies– **India, Australia, US and Japan** –known as the **quadrilateral security dialogue or quad**, was first mooted by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in 2007. Quad was revived in 2017.
- Quad is projected as four democracies with a shared objective to ensure and support a “free, open and prosperous” Indo-Pacific region.

- With growing concerns in all four quad countries about **Chinese foreign policy and regional influence**, the group has found renewed relevance.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/india-navy-quad-china-6517102/>

3. With reference to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), consider the following statements:

1. FIU provides quality financial intelligence for safeguarding the financial system from the abuses of money laundering, terrorism financing and other economic offences.
2. It works under the Ministry of Finance.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The FIU was set by the Government of India in 2004 as the central national agency responsible for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions. It provides quality financial intelligence for safeguarding the financial system from the abuses of money laundering, terrorism financing and other economic offences.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It is an independent body reporting directly to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister.

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/fiu-to-get-pan-data-from-i-t-dept-to-check-large-suspicious-cash-transactions-11595377241024.html>

4. Consider the following statements about compulsory licensing.

1. It is the process of authorizing a third-party to make, use or sell a particular product or use a particular process which has been patented, without the need of the permission of the patent owner.
2. Compulsory licensing is one of the flexibilities provided under the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Compulsory licenses are authorizations given to a third-party to make, use or sell a particular product or use a particular process which has been patented, without the need of the permission of the patent owner.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** This concept is recognised at both national as well as international levels, with express mention in both **(Indian) Patent Act, 1970 and TRIPS Agreement**. There are certain pre-requisite conditions which need to be fulfilled if a compulsory license is to be granted in favour of someone.
- In 1995, TRIPS established minimum standards of protection and enforcement that each government adhere to for intellectual property held by nationals of fellow WTO members. Article 28 of TRIPS enshrines exclusive rights of patent holders to use, offer for sale, sell, or import the patented good. The patent holder also has an exclusive right to assign, transfer, or license the patent.
- While TRIPS ensures the enforcement of intellectual property rights, including pharmaceutical patents, the agreement does provide for flexibilities in the form of compulsory licensing through **Articles 30 and 31**.
- Article 30 allows WTO members to make limited exceptions to patent rights as long as certain conditions are met. Article 31 provides a detailed exception in the form of compulsory licensing.
- While TRIPS originally provided limited flexibilities, developing countries raised the scope of these flexibilities and their ability to provide greater access to pharmaceuticals. Through the **2001 Doha Declaration**, the WTO reaffirmed the need to balance grave public health problems afflicting many developing countries and recognized a WTO member's right to protect public health and promote access to medicines for all. It stated that each member can determine the circumstances that constitute a national emergency.

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/why-are-re-purposed-medicines-expensive/article32154508.ece>

5. The Bandung Principles is related to

- A. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- B. BRICS
- C. G 20
- D. Non-Aligned Movement

Answer: D

Explanation

- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was officially founded in 1961, at the Belgrade Summit, drawing on the principles (also known as **Bandung Principles**) agreed at the Afro-Asian Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955.
- Such principles were adopted later as the main goals and objectives of the policy of non-alignment. The fulfillment of those principles became the essential criterion for Non-Aligned Movement membership.
- The ten principles of Bandung are followings:
 - Respect of fundamental human rights and of the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
 - Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
 - Recognition of the equality among all races and of the equality among all nations, both large and small.
 - Non-intervention or non-interference into the internal affairs of another -country.
 - Respect the right of every nation to defend itself, either individually or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.
 - Non-use of collective defense pacts to benefit the specific interests of any of the great powers.
 - B. Non-use of pressures by any country against other countries.
 - Refraining from carrying out or threatening to carry out aggression, or from using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.
 - Peaceful solution of all international conflicts in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.
 - Promotion of mutual interests and of cooperation.
 - Respect of justice and of international obligations.

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/the-main-planks-in-a-counter-china-policy/article32154149.ece>