

Qn. 1

Answer D

Explanation:

1. **Statement 1 is correct.**

China Shock 1.0 refers to the large-scale economic disruptions, particularly in manufacturing sectors in the U.S. and Europe, after China's accession to the **World Trade Organization (WTO)** in 2001. The influx of cheaper Chinese goods led to factory closures, job losses, and economic changes, particularly in developed countries' labor markets.

2. **Statement 2 is correct.**

China Shock 2.0 is often used to describe the disruptions caused by China's growing technological power. This includes its advancements in areas such as **semiconductors, 5G, artificial intelligence (AI), and electric vehicles**. These industries have strategic importance for national security, leading to concerns about China's dominance and sparking discussions about **technological decoupling** between China and Western countries.

3. **Statement 3 is correct.**

While **China Shock 1.0** dealt primarily with labor market disruptions due to China's role in global supply chains for traditional manufacturing, **China Shock 2.0** is more focused on **technological dependencies** and the geopolitical implications of China's dominance in high-tech industries. The latter has sparked concerns over **supply chain security**, especially in sectors critical for defense and national infrastructure.

Qn. 2 B 1 & 3

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **GlobE Network** was launched by the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** in 2021. Its main purpose is to promote international cooperation among anti-corruption authorities across the world, helping them to fight transnational corruption.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The GlobE Network is **not restricted to any specific region**. It is open to **all UN member states** that have ratified or acceded to the **United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)**, allowing for global participation in anti-corruption efforts.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A core objective of the GlobE Network is to facilitate the **real-time exchange of information** among anti-corruption agencies, allowing them to collaborate more effectively on investigations, prosecutions, and asset recovery efforts related to corruption.

Qn 3 b

Explanation:

- **Statement A: True.** UNCAC requires member states to criminalize various forms of corruption, including bribery of public officials, private sector bribery, money laundering, and the embezzlement of public funds. This provision is essential for creating a legal framework to combat corruption effectively.
- **Statement B: False.** While UNCAC emphasizes preventive measures (such as promoting integrity and transparency), it also addresses the prosecution of corrupt practices. The convention outlines specific obligations for member states to implement legal frameworks that allow for the prosecution and punishment of individuals involved in corruption.
- **Statement C: True.** UNCAC encourages international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance in investigations and prosecutions related to corruption. It establishes a framework for countries to work together effectively to combat transnational corruption, enhancing the overall impact of anti-corruption efforts globally.

Qn.4 D all are correct

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- **About the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO):**
- It is India's national regulatory body responsible for the approval, regulation, and monitoring of pharmaceutical products, medical devices, and clinical trials.
- It functions under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** and operates in accordance with the **Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940**, and its associated rules.
- The **Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI)** heads the CDSCO and oversees its operations

Qn 5 B

A) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is correct as the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 indeed regulates the manufacture, distribution, and sale of drugs and cosmetics in India.
- **Statement 2** is also correct because the Act provides for the establishment of the CDSCO to oversee drug regulation.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect; the Act does not prohibit the sale of all herbal medicines. Herbal medicines can be sold provided they comply with the regulatory requirements and standards set forth in the Act