

**Que-1 What was the Hayabusa-2 mission?**

1- The Hayabusa-2 mission was launched in December 2014 when the spacecraft was sent on a six-year voyage to study the asteroid Itokawa.

2- It is a successor to the Hayabusa mission, which returned asteroid samples for the first time in June 2010.

3- It is an asteroid sample-return mission operated by the Japanese state space agency JAXA.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

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

**Que-2 What is an asteroid?**

1- Asteroids are rocky objects that orbit the Sun, much smaller than planets.

2- Scientists study them to look for information about the formation and history of planets and the sun.

3- Most asteroids lie in a vast ring between the orbits of Saturn and Jupiter.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

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

**Que-3 With reference to Rohingya people, consider the following statements**

1- Rohingya are an ethnic group, largely comprising Muslims, who predominantly live in the Western Myanmar province of Rakhine.

2- They speak a dialect of Urdu, as opposed to the commonly spoken Burmese language.

3- Myanmar has not granted Rohingyas full citizenship.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

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

**Que-4 Consider the following statements about Refugees in India**

1- India does not have a clear cut domestic policy or law for refugees.

2- India is a signatory to UN conventions on refugees - the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

3- All foreigners, legal or illegal; migrants or refugees; fall under the Passports Act, 1967 and Foreigners Act of 1946.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 1 and 2 only      b) 1 and 3 only

- c) 1, 2 and 3                      d) 3 only

**Que-5 With reference to UN conventions on refugees - the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, consider the following statements**

1- Originally, the convention looked into refugees in context of World War 2 (events occurring before January 1, 1951) and therefore it was limited to European refugees only.

2- 1967 protocol removed its limitations and widened the ambit of the convention to refugees across the world.

3- It defines a refugee as: "someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion."

Which of the following given above is/are correct

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

**Que-6 With reference to Refugees vs. Migrants, consider the following statements**

1- Refugees are persons fleeing armed conflict or persecution.

2- Migrants choose to move not because of a direct threat of persecution or death, but mainly to improve their lives by finding work, or in some cases for education, family reunion, or other reasons.

3- Unlike migrants who cannot safely return home, refugees face no such impediment to return.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

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

**Que-7 In which situations can online content be blocked to the public?**

1- Given the reach of the internet and its potential to cause significant harm to online users, governments across the world reserve the power to monitor and issue directions for regulation of the online content being available in their jurisdictions.

2- Courts in India, also have the power to direct intermediaries to make content unavailable in India to provide effective remedy to the victim/plaintiff.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 1 only      b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2      d) Neither 1 nor 2
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**Que-8 With reference to Draft Indian Ports Bill, 2022, consider the following statements**

- 1- It seeks to consolidate and amend the laws relating to ports in India.
- 2- The proposed bill will homogenise and streamline the development of the maritime sector, along with, promoting ease of doing business by eliminating unnecessary delays, disagreements and defining responsibilities.
- 3- It will incorporate State Maritime Boards in the national framework.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

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

1- (d)

- The Hayabusa-2 mission was launched in December 2014 when the spacecraft was sent on a six-year voyage to study the asteroid Ryugu.
- Hayabusa2 is a follow-up to Japan's original Hayabusa mission, which was the first spacecraft to take samples from an asteroid, and was also the first mission to successfully land and take off from an asteroid. It returned samples from asteroid 25143 Itokawa to Earth on June 13, 2010.
- Hayabusa2 carried multiple science payloads for remote sensing and sampling, and four small rovers to investigate the asteroid surface and analyze the environmental and geological context of the samples collected.

2- (a)

- Most asteroids lie in a vast ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
- Asteroids are rocky objects that orbit the Sun, much smaller than planets. They are also called minor planets. According to NASA, there are 994,383 known asteroids, the remnants from the formation of the solar system over 4.6 billion years ago.

- Asteroids are divided into three classes. First are those found in the main asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, which is estimated to contain somewhere between 1.1-1.9 million asteroids.
  - The second group is that of trojans, which are asteroids that share an orbit with a larger planet. NASA reports the presence of Jupiter, Neptune and Mars trojans. In 2011, they reported an Earth trojan as well.
  - The third classification is Near-Earth Asteroids (NEA), which have orbits that pass close to the Earth. Those that cross the Earth's orbit are called Earth-crossers. More than 10,000 such asteroids are known, out of which over 1,400 are classified as potentially hazardous asteroids (PHAs).
- 3- (b)
- They speak a dialect of Bengali, as opposed to the commonly spoken Burmese language.
  - Though they have been living in the South East Asian country for generations, Myanmar considers them as persons who migrated to their land during the Colonial rule. So, it has not granted Rohingyas full citizenship. According the 1982 Burmese citizenship law , a Rohingya (or any ethnic minority) is eligible for citizenship only if he/she provides proof that his/her ancestors have lived in the country prior to 1823. Else, they are classified as “resident foreigners” or as “associate citizens” (even if one of the parent is a Myanmar citizen).
- 4- (b)
- Since they are not citizens, they are not entitled to be part of civil service. Their movements are also restricted within the Rakhine state.
  - India is not a signatory to UN conventions on refugees - the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.
  - The Acts define a non-Indian national as a “foreigner” independent of his/her specific legal status. While there are no specific laws for protection of refugees, Constitution of India grants right to equality (Article 14), right to life and liberty (Article 21), et al to its non-citizens.
- 5- (c)
- The definition of “refugees” — The 1951 Refugee Convention is a key legal document and defines a refugee as: “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of

being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.”

- This is problematic for India since it is surrounded by neighbours where people have been trying to leave their country to come to India. Porosity of borders is a huge obstacle and India will not be able to abide by the framework if it becomes a signatory to the UN convention.
- Another reason is Article 35 of the convention which vests the responsibility of supervising the refugee processing on UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for refugees). The influx of “illegal immigrants” from India’s neighbouring nations is a huge problem. India does not want the decision of how to view this problem to rest on UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

6- (a)

- Unlike refugees who cannot safely return home, migrants face no such impediment to return.
- Refugees are persons fleeing armed conflict or persecution. There were 21.3 million of them worldwide at the end of 2015. Their situation is often so perilous and intolerable that they

cross national borders to seek safety in nearby countries, and thus become internationally recognized as "refugees" with access to assistance from states, UNHCR, and other organizations.

- India is not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol and does not have a national refugee protection framework. However, it continues to grant asylum to a large number of refugees from neighbouring states and respects UNHCR’s mandate for other nationals.

7- (c)

- There are two routes through which content can be blocked online — executive and judicial.
- First, given the reach of the internet and its potential to cause significant harm to online users, governments across the world reserve the power to monitor and issue directions for regulation of the online content being available in their jurisdictions. The Government of India gets this power from Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Section 69A allows the government to direct an intermediary to “block for access by the public...any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource” if it is “necessary or

expedient to do so, in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognisable offence". Section 69A draws its power from Article 19(2) of the Constitution which allows the government to place reasonable restrictions on the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression.

- Second, courts in India, also have the power to direct intermediaries to make content unavailable in India to provide effective remedy to the victim/plaintiff. For example, courts may order internet service providers to block websites which provide access to pirated content and violate the plaintiff's copyright.

8- (c)

- India has a 7,500 km long coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes.
- About 95% of India's trade by volume and 65% by value is done through maritime transport facilitated by ports. Under the aegis of the Sagarmala project of Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, several

initiatives on port-led development have been identified and launched.

- The ongoing developments and committed investments (public and private) in ports needs to be aided by scientific and consultative planning, with a keen focus on ever increasing safety, security and environmental issues.
- The Indian Ports Act, 1908 ("Act") is more than 110 years old. It has become imperative that the Act is revamped to reflect the present-day frameworks, incorporate India's international obligations, address emerging environmental concerns, and aid the consultative development of the ports sector in the national interest.