

JP

NEXT IAS

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25 AUG 2024

anubhav 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2403

Test No. : 03

Name of Candidate: Darshana Singh Mobile No. [REDACTED]Roll No. : GSPM24A12028 Start Time 09:00 End Time.....Date of Examination: 25/08/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10		11.	15	
2.	10		12.	15	
3.	10		13.	15	
4.	10		14.	15	
5.	10		15.	15	
6.	10		16.	15	
7.	10		17.	15	
8.	10		18.	15	
9.	10		19.	15	
10.	10		20.	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

1

2

3

Evaluator's Feedback / Response

1

2

3

MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



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MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.'

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

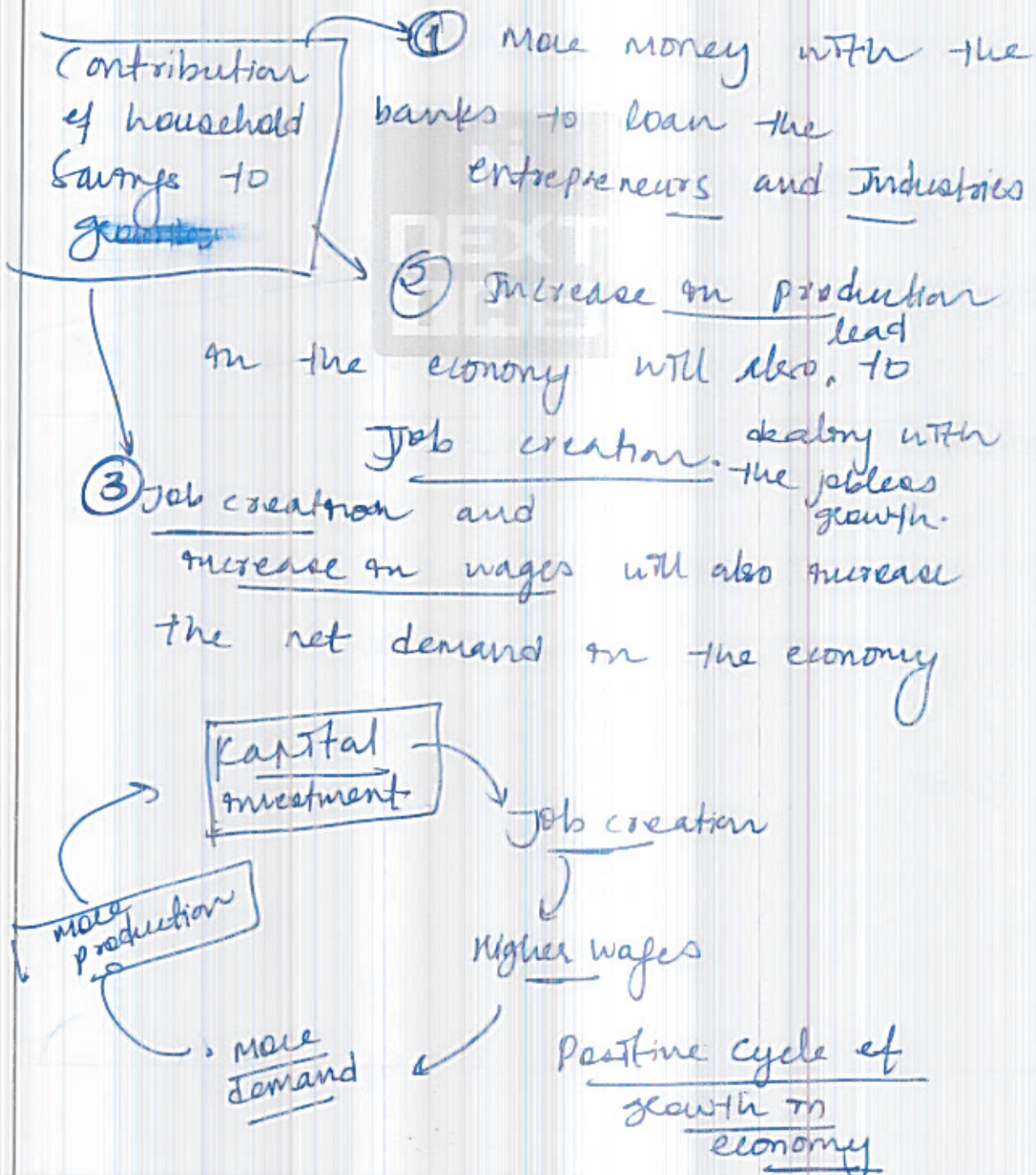
AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1. घरेलू बचत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की संवृद्धि में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? क्या आपको लगता है कि घरेलू बचत दर में गिरावट भारतीय परिवारों में ऋणग्रस्तता और संकट में वृद्धि का संकेत देती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How do household savings contribute to the growth of the Indian economy? Do you think that the recent fall in household savings rate marks a rise in indebtedness and distress among Indian households? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

As per Mahalanobis, If Indian economy starts saving more than 20%, we would be propelled on the path of self-sufficient growth



Recent fall in household savings rates
marks a rise in indebtedness :-

- ① Increased tendency to take loans
e.g. housing loan, education loan,
- ② meagre income, increased inequality
(40% wealth with 1% population)
Specially after the informalisation of
economy after COVID.

~~other factors~~
 (Not a sign of rise
in indebtedness and
household
distress)
 → ② Increase in Household
consumption expenditure
 (Recent NIES survey,
increase spending of urban
and rural household other
than food.

- ② over consumption is also a reason
for decrease in savings by the
households.
- ③ Decrease in the welfare schemes has
also increased the expenditure of
the households.

The savings rate of household should be increased
through Financial inclusion and investment
avenues to realise the vision of Aatmanirbhar
Bharat.

2.

भारत के एफडीआई (FDI) क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय गिरावट देखी जा रही है। वे कौन से कारक हैं जो विदेशी निवेशकों के बीच भारत में निवेश करने के प्रति आशंका उत्पन्न कर रहे? सरकार द्वारा इस गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति को उलटने/रोकने के लिए कुछ सुधरात्मक उपाय सुझाइए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

India's FDI sector is seeing a significant downward trend. What factors are causing apprehensions among the foreign investors to invest in India? Suggest some corrective measures that must be taken by the Government to reverse the falling trend.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

FDI investment is foreign investment in the Indian companies, It is important to increase the growth ^{rate} of India.

Factors causing apprehensions among the foreign investors :-

- ① Degree of openness of the Indian economy to the foreign investors.
- ② changing regime and rules : unstable regulation.
- ③ Factors inhibiting ease of doing business in India - Bureaucratic delays, Red Tapism
- ④ Protective policy of the Indian government ~~to~~ ~~for~~ towards companies
- ⑤ Tax ~~relations~~ ~~given~~ to the indigenous company.

corrective measures to reverse the falling trend :-

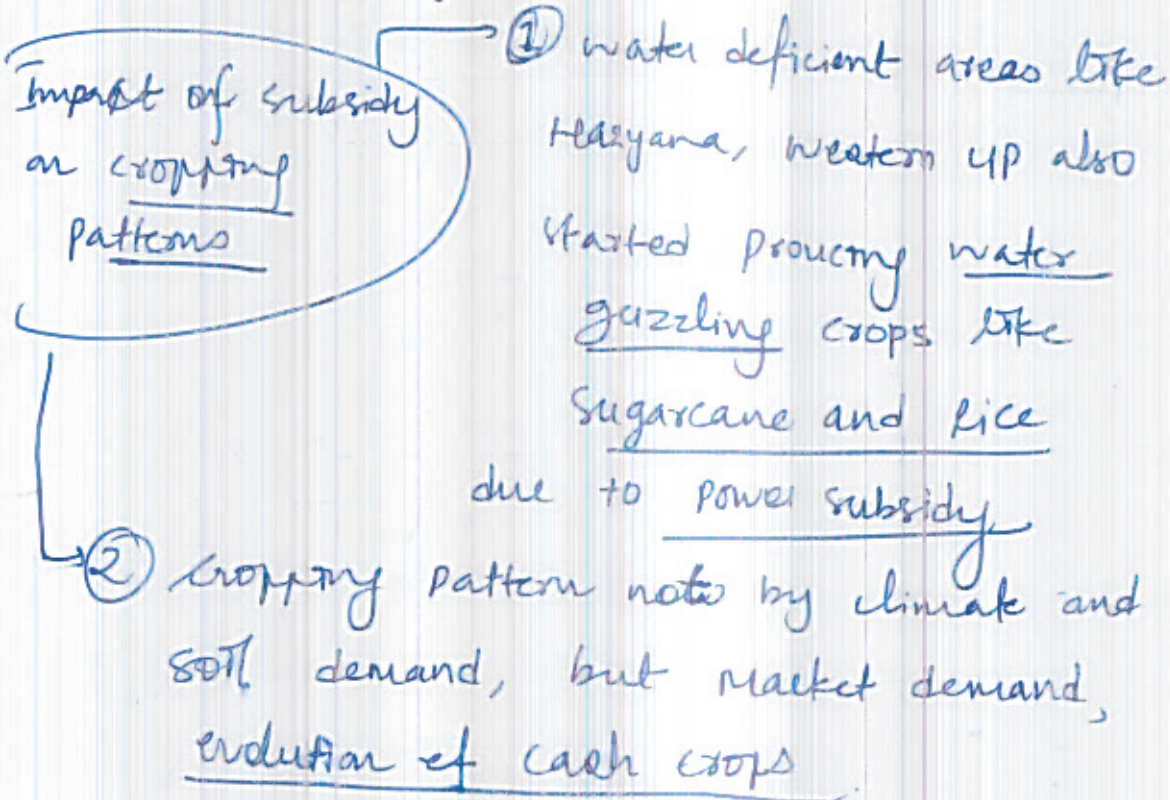
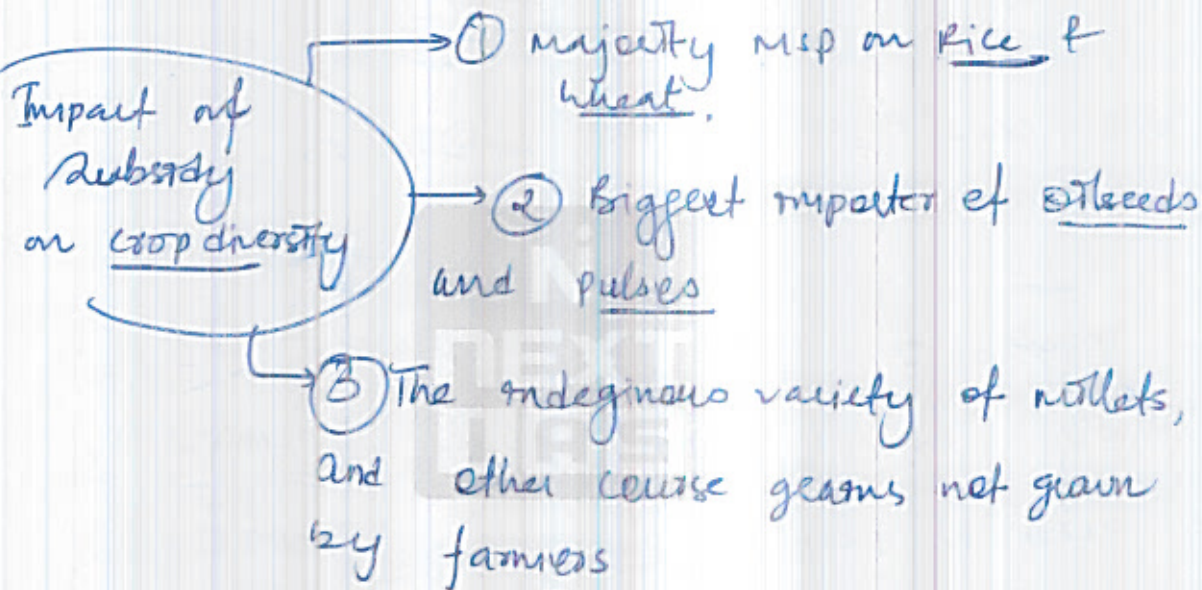
- ① opening all the sectors to FDI
except the critical ones.
- ② Streamlining of rules and procedures
to attract better investors.
- ③ Tax benefits to the FDI

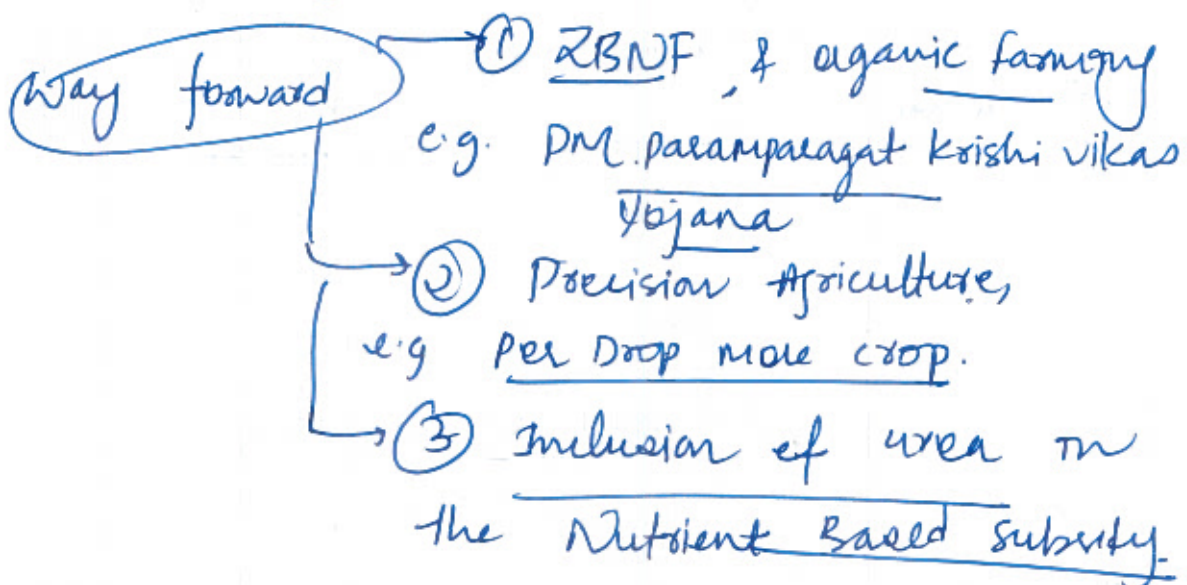
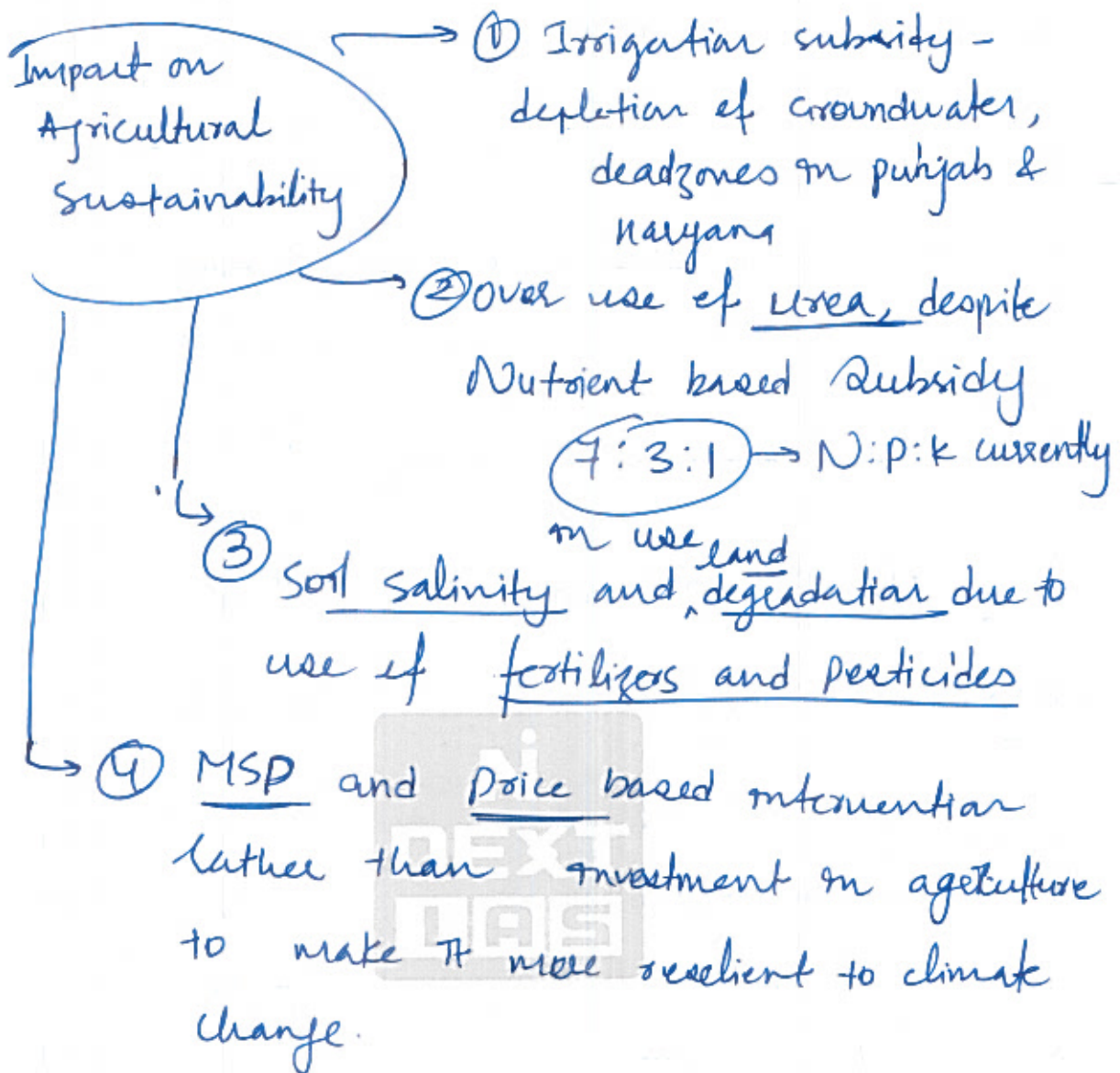
The image of India as a preference
economy was broken after liberalisation,
we need to keep implementing these
reforms for sustained investment
into India

3. कृषि सब्सिडी भारत में फसल विविधता, फसल प्रतिरूप और कृषि संधारणीयता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How do farm subsidies impact crop diversity, cropping patterns and agricultural sustainability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The fertilizer subsidy bill is the one of highest in India. Farm subsidies have a significant impact on shaping India's crop diversity, cropping patterns & Agricultural sustainability.





Sustainable Agriculture will form the basis of food security as well as Nutritional Security in the era of climate change

4.

“परिशुद्ध कृषि” के सिद्धांतों पर चर्चा करते हुए, परिशुद्ध कृषि में “इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स” के उपयोग को विस्तार से समझाइये।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

While discussing the principles of “precision agriculture”, elaborate on the uses of “Internet of Things” in precision agriculture.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Precision Agriculture is efficiently utilizing the given resources without overusing them. Internet of things has great application in them.

- Principles of Precision agriculture
- ① Irrigation - under PMKSY, Drrip irrigation, Per Drop more crop
 - ② Fertilizers - one Nation one Fertilizer, to prevent excess use of Nitrogen based fertilizers
 - ③ Neem coated urea, Nano urea to limit the amount of Nitrogen use
 - ④ Integrated pest management - use of female pheromones in Maharashtra to deal with pests and insects.
 - ⑤ Zero budget Natural Farming utilising all the produce on the farm along with aquaculture, Agroforestry.

and livestock.

Internet of things in precision agriculture :-

- ① Direct access to farmer on field for training and awareness
- ② Guidelines to apply fertilisers and pesticides over a guided module.
- ③ use of Drones to monitor and map the fields
e.g. CROPIC - Taking photos for insurance claims.
- ④ Mechanisation of farms (only 40% in India)
e.g. Happy Seeder in Punjab.
- ⑤ FARMS App in provide information to the farmers

Precision agriculture can be utilised for an creegreen revolution as envisioned by Dr. Swaminathan

5. लघु मॉड्यूलर नाभिकीय रिएक्टर (SMR) क्या हैं? लघु मॉड्यूलर नाभिकीय रिएक्टरों को परंपरिक नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का सुरक्षित विकल्प क्यों माना जाता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- What are Small Modular Nuclear Reactors (SMRs)? Why are SMRs considered a safer alternative to conventional Nuclear Power Plants? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

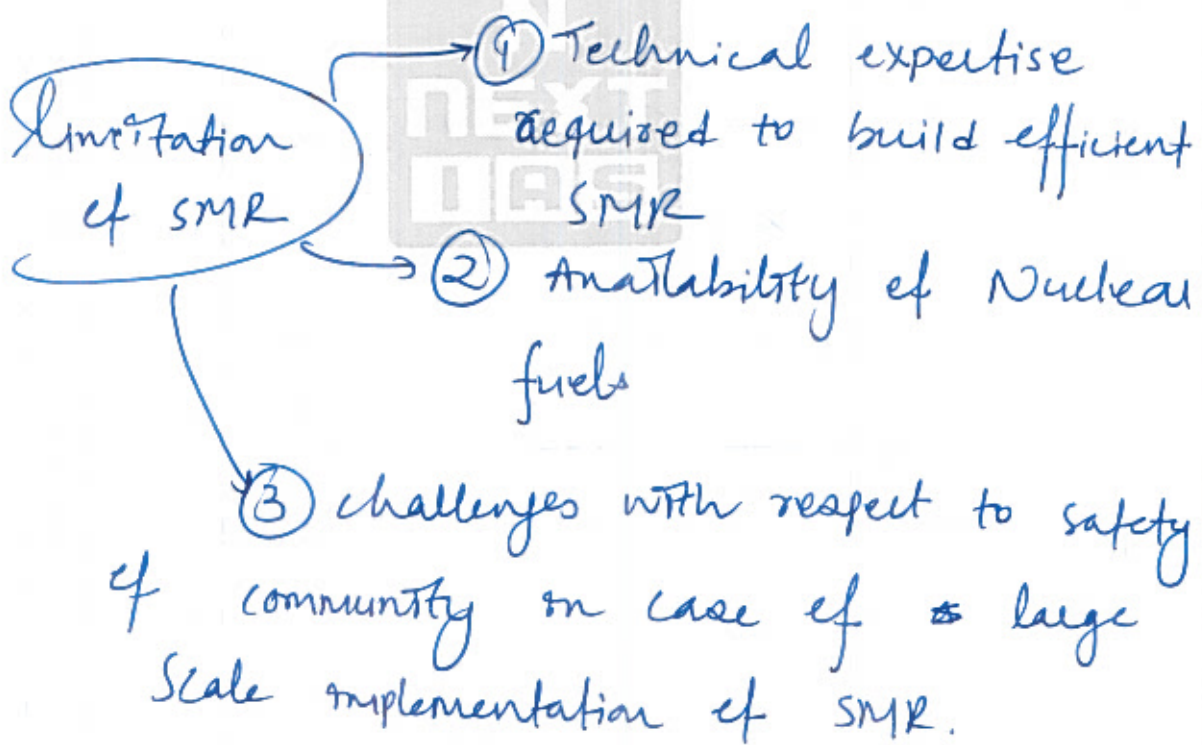
Small Modular Nuclear Reactors produce less than or equal to 700 Mew of energy. They are pitched as an alternative to Nuclear plants

SMR as a safer alternative :-

- ① can be installed anywhere in a limited space
- ② less intensity of nuclear energy, hence nominal disaster risk
- ③ more efficient in comparison to large nuclear power plants.
- ④ Also less displacement of people in building SMR.

⑤ The chain reaction in large nuclear power plants cannot be stopped easily in case of large power plant e.g. Fukushima disaster.

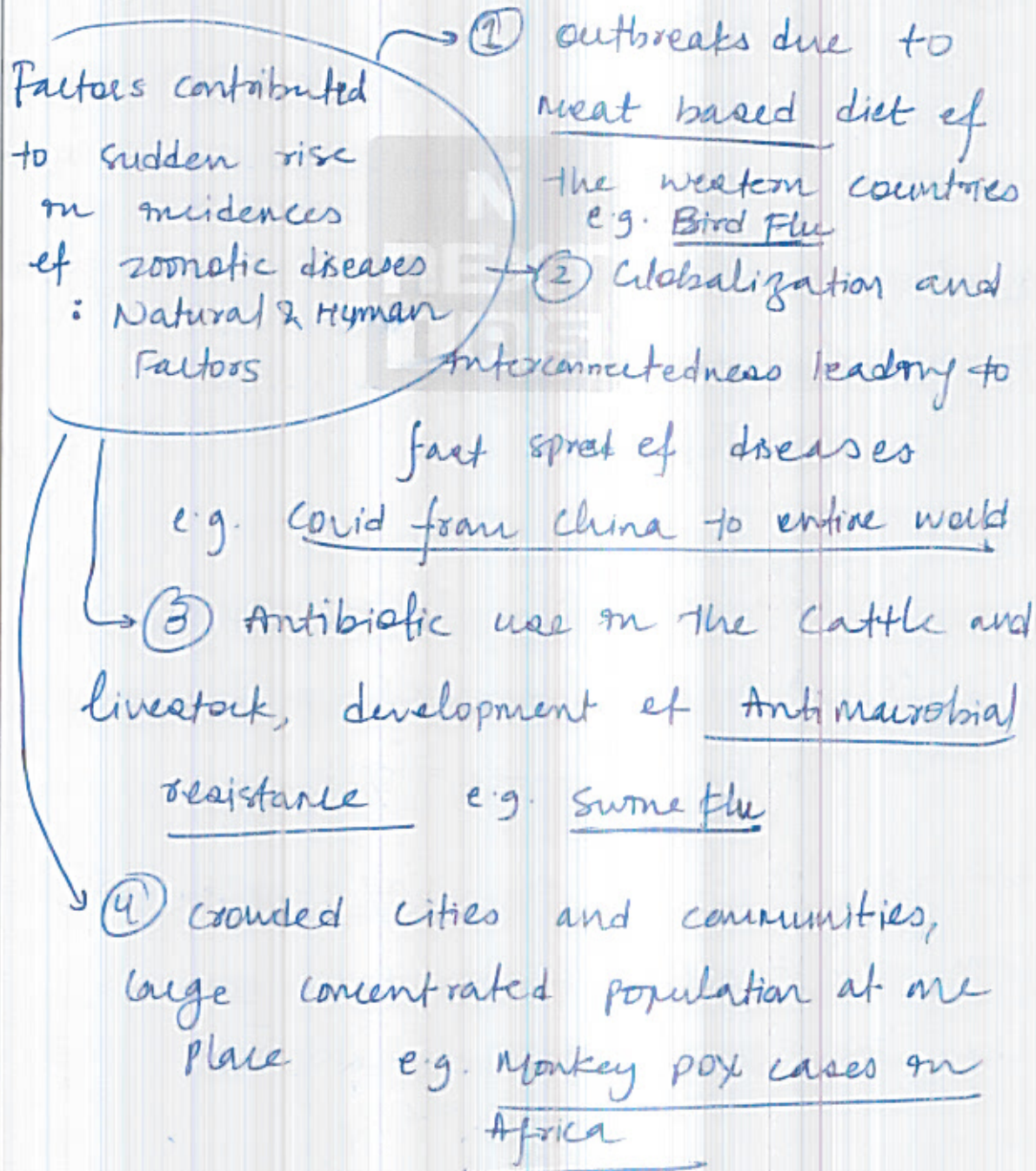
⑥ ^{Large} Nuclear power plants require large amount of water, hence build near river, or ocean, no such requirements for a SMR.



To achieve the INDC of 50% energy from Non-fossil fuels, SMR ~~can~~ can be used effectively.

6. विश्व भर में जूनोटिक रोगों की घटनाओं में अकस्मात वृद्धि में किन कारकों का योगदान है? जूनोटिक रोगजनकों के कारण होने वाली महामारियों के हालिया उदाहरणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- What factors have contributed to the sudden rise in the incidences of zoonotic diseases across the globe? Highlight the recent examples of pandemics caused by zoonotic pathogens. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Zoonotic diseases are those which are transferred from animals to human. Sudden rise of such incidences represents the disturbed ecological balance.



↳ ⑤ Ice melting in Arctic and permafrost regions, Zoonotic viruses.

↳ ⑥ Increased contact with wildlife for the purpose of research.

Dealing with the pandemics and epidemics :-

① Limiting the spread through self-imposed or regional lockdowns

② Increasing the capacity of primary health-care centres and ready with oxygen cylinders and other stocks.

③ International cooperation to deal with the spread of such infections

④ Research and development for scientific procedures to make custom made vaccines e.g. M-RNA during Covid.

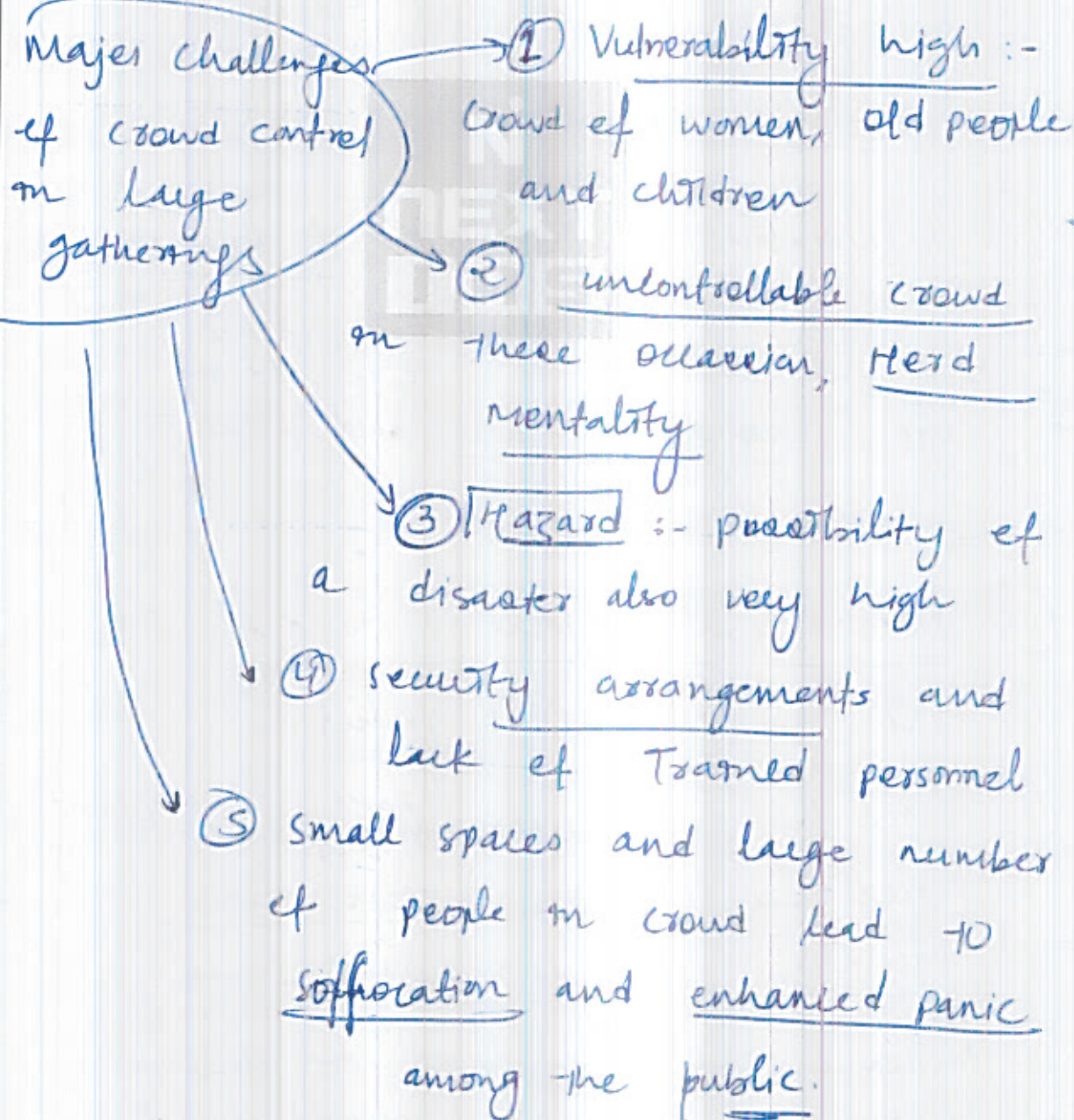
Covid pandemic resulted in death of millions of people, the entire world should reflect and work towards capacity building.

वार्षिक समारोहों और समागमों में भीड़ नियंत्रण की प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। एनडीएमए समारोहों के आयोजन स्थलों के लिए भीड़ प्रबंधन योजना की तैयारी हेतु सुझावात्मक रूपरेखा के आलोक में भीड़ की घटनाओं को रोकने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

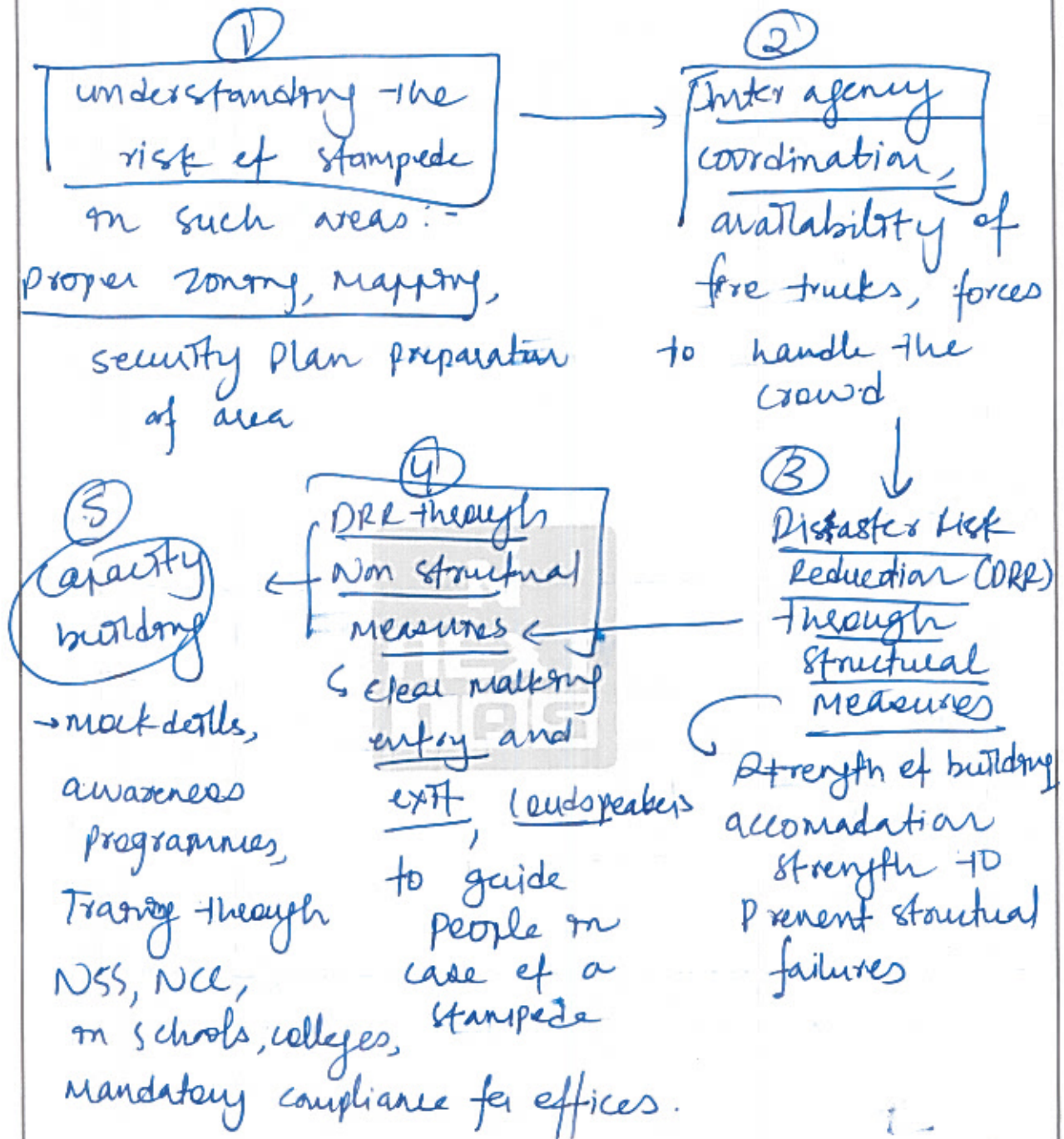
Discuss the major challenges of crowd control in large socio-religious gatherings and congregations in India. In the light of NDMA's "Suggestive Framework for Preparation of Crowd Management Plan for Events Venues of Mass Gathering", suggest measures to prevent stampede incidents.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The cases of stampede are increasing in India due to large passenger but mismanagement of crowd control.



NDMA's Suggestive Framework :-



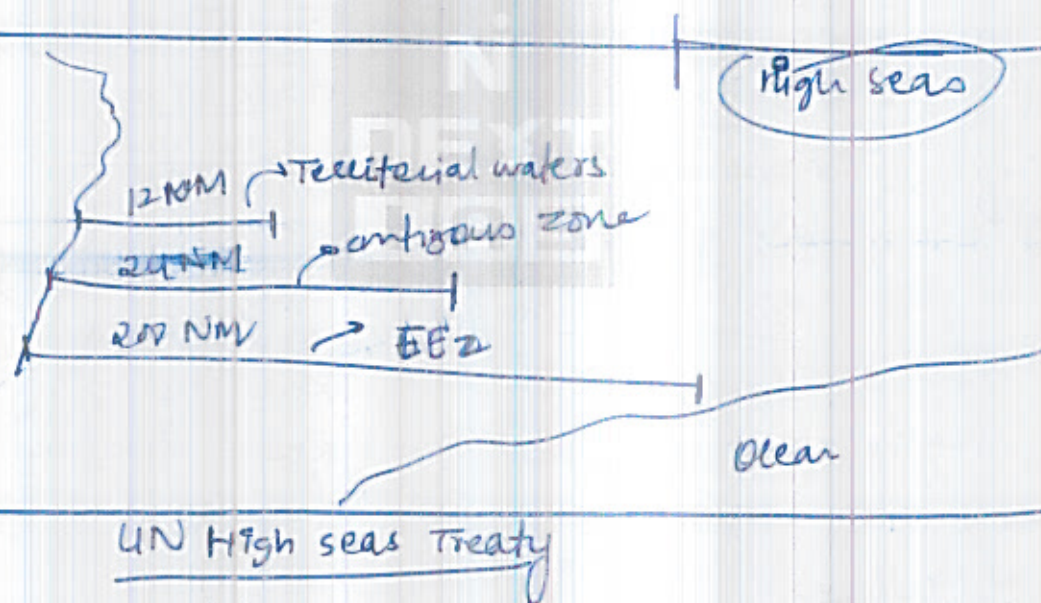
Crowd control needs to mainstreamed as a disaster to ~~not~~ mitigate the risk of death of large number of people,

8. 'संयुक्त राष्ट्र हाई सी ट्रीटी 2015 के पेरिस समझौते की महत्ता और सार्थकता के बराबर है' इसके संदर्भ में, समुद्री जैव विविधता के संरक्षण और निष्पक्ष व न्यायसंगत संसाधन-साझाकरण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र हाई सी ट्रीटी के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The UN High Seas Treaty is comparable to the 2015 Paris Agreement's importance and significance'. In the context of this, discuss the importance of the UN High Seas Treaty for the conservation of marine biodiversity and fair and equitable resource-sharing.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

UN high seas treaty is signed under UNCLOS framework to protect the marine diversity as well as for fair and equitable resource sharing in the Global commons.



Protection of marine biodiversity :-

- ① protection of marine resources and prevention of pollution by the ships
- ② Prevention of coral bleaching

- ③ Rules to protect the marine resources from exploitation in the high seas.
- ④ permission to explore resources beyond EEZ of a country, e.g. Nikita sea grant permission to India for polymetallic nodules

Fair & equitable sharing :-

- ① Freedom of navigation and shipping to all countries.
- ② equitable resource sharing to the coastline countries.

The excursion of China in the South China Sea violates the UN high seas treaty, efforts should be made towards sustainable use of high seas.

9. जनरेटिव एआई (Generative AI) के अवैध प्रयोग से उत्पन्न नए साइबर खतरे क्या हैं? हाल ही में हस्ताक्षरित बैलेचले घोषणा के आलोक में, भारत एआई द्वारा उत्पन्न खतरों के विरुद्ध अपनी साइबर सुरक्षा ढाँचा को किस प्रकार मजबूत कर सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the new cyber threats posed by the illicit use of Generative AI? In the light of recently signed Bletchley Declaration, how can India beef up its cybersecurity structure against threats raised by AI? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The NITI Aagag report ~~ag~~ on AI warns against new cyber threats posed by illicit use of Generative AI. (India became the 2nd most cyber attacked country in the world.)

Cyber threats posed by illicit use of Generative AI

- ① Formation of Deep fakes and spread of fake information
e.g. recent Lok Sabha elections

- ② Hate speech and Identity theft with the use of Generative AI

- ③ Spamming, Financial frauds, Phishing

- ④ used by companies to analyse sensitive data of the users for marketing.

e.g. Meta showing relevant ads according to the search history.

- ↳ ⑤ Attack on Critical infrastructure
hacking
e.g. recent attack on AIIMS
database, Adhaar leak

measures to beef up cyber security infrastruc,
as per Stetchely declaration:-

- ① upgradation of outdated technology in
the offices.
- ② National guidelines to protect misuse
of public data.
- ③ Prompt Grievance redressal mechanisms in
case of an attack.
- ④ Capacity building, Research and
development to understand and
Promote fair use of AI
- ⑤ Developing regulatory mechanisms
to develop and use Generative AI
e.g. AI mark on AI produced images.

The mushroom growth of ~~AI~~ Generative AI needs
to be tamed down and put to fair use
for sustainable development

10. पड़ोसी देशों में बढ़ते राजनीतिक संकट के कारण भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा गंभीर दबाव में है। विस्तार से समझाइये।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
India's border security is under severe pressure due to the rising political crisis in neighbouring countries. Elaborate.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The recent crisis in the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh, Myanmar has put the border security of India under great pressure



Fig: Rising political crisis in the Neighbourhood

Pressure on India's border Security :-

- ① Bangladesh :- overthrowing of Sheikh Hasina government, influx of refugees, ethnic tension in the Aссam
- ② Myanmar :- Junta regime, ~~leading~~ armed insurgents, rohingya refugees fleeing to Indian borders

③ China :- imperialist policy of China,

④ Pakistan :- army's policy of Zia-ul-haq doctrine and proxy wars against Indian state.

measures take to alleviate the pressure :-

① The Free movement regime was revoked.

② CIBMS and BOLD-QIT installation to protect the borders from the refugees.

③ Fencing and Borders management through structural measures like electricity supply at outposts.

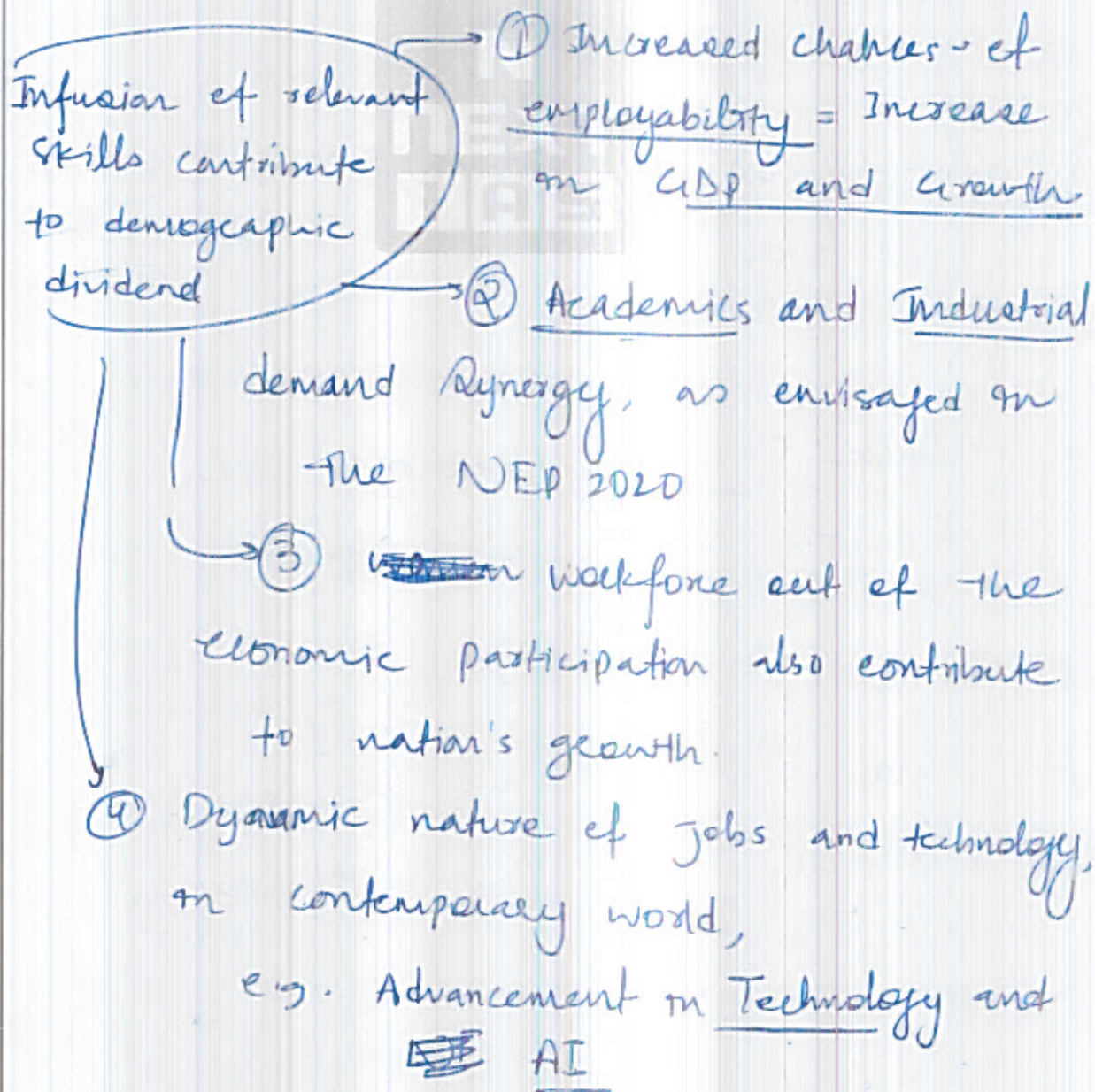
The unstable neighbourhood is a challenge for India which should be dealt to maintain the National security

11. "कौशल के बिना व्यक्ति संपत्ति नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र के विकास पर एक दायित्व है"। प्रासंगिक कौशलों का समावेश भारत के जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? युवाओं में कौशल अंतर को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में कौन सी पहल की गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"A person without skill is not an asset but a liability on the nation's growth". How infusion of relevant skills contribute to the demographic dividend of India? What recent initiatives have been undertaken by the Government to reduce the skill gap among young Indians?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

As per NITI Aayog report only about 42% of graduates are employable in India, programmes are skilling are required to utilise the demographic dividend of India (76% population under 35 years of age)



↳ ⑤ Skilled workforce also required to increase the competitiveness of Indian products.

Recent initiative - by Government to reduce the skill gap :-

- ① Skill India Campaign in collaboration with FICCI and CII, to reduce the gap of relevant industrial skills.
- ② PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) under NRLM to enhance skills of rural youths.
- ③ NEP 2020 :- collaboration of industries and academic to provide internship to the students.
- ④ Lakhpati didi scheme - supporting women SHGs, increasing income opportunities.
- ⑤ Vishwakarma Yojana - formal re-skilling Training camps for the traditional Craftsmen.

Way forward :-

- ① Increasing the employability of Indian Youth.
- ② Encouraging entrepreneurship for more job creation, e.g. Growth story of Japan.

The skilling of youth is crucial to realise the Demographic Dividend of the country, to realise the vision of Amrit Kaal

12.

भारतीय विमानन क्षेत्र में देश में परिवहन का प्राथमिक साधन बनने की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं। भारत के विमानन क्षेत्र में संवृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस क्षेत्र के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसमें सुधार के उपाय सुझाइए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Indian aviation sector has immense potential to become the primary mode of transportation in the country. What are the factors propelling growth in India's aviation sector? Highlight the challenges that the sector faces and suggest measures for improvement.

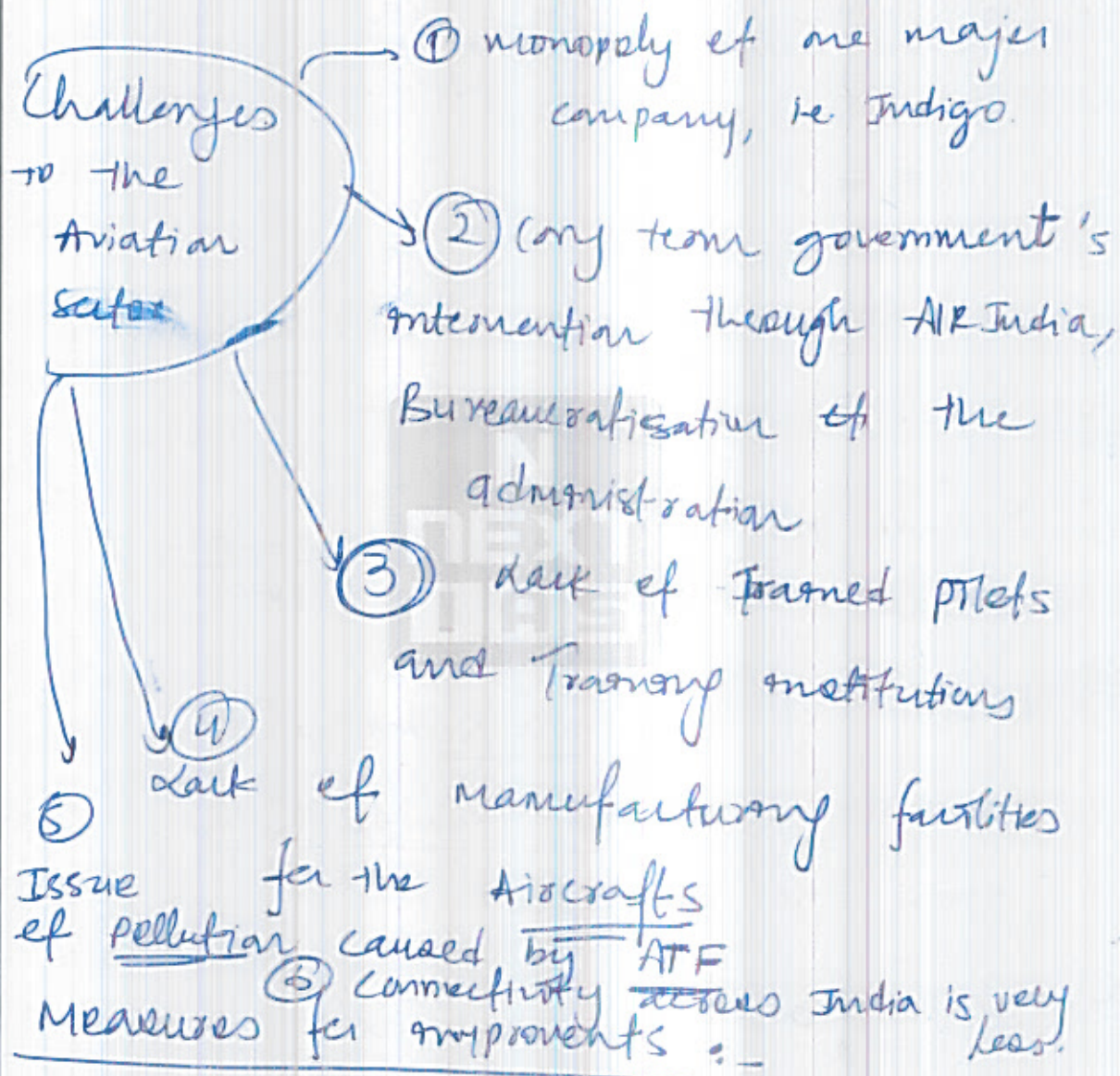
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The disinvestment from AIK India is the awareness of immense potential of India's aviation sector.

Factors propelling growth in India's aviation sector :-

- ① Increase in income of the middle class (as per HCES, only 4-5% poverty in India)
- ② Growth of the service sector and demand for faster transportation from the ^{private} businesses
- ③ Tourism from India increasing. increase of domestic as well as international flights.
- ④ medical tourism into India, after giving Ayush Usa to the foreigners

- ⑤ Increase in the number of people living outside India for education or job (NRI)



① ~~present~~ present to the public
e.g. Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik scheme

② connectivity through more airports, even in non-metro cities

Construction and maintenance through public private partnerships.

e.g. Indira Gandhi International Airport

③ ~~use of~~ Research on Green fuel for the aircrafts,

e.g. ISRO's research on Green fuel for rockets.

④ Green and Sustainable airports.

The challenges faced by the Aviation Sector ~~can be~~ ~~be~~ should be overcome for better connectivity across India and for inclusive development.

13.

किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफ.पी.ओ.) कृषि-नवाचार के इंजन हैं। इस संदर्भ में, कृषि में विखंडन और आधुनिकीकरण के अभाव की समस्या के समाधान में एफ.पी.ओ. के भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। कृषि में एफ.पी.ओ. की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Farmer Producers' Organizations (FPOs) are engines of agri-innovation. In this context, discuss the role of FPOs in addressing the issue of fragmentation and lack of modernization in agriculture. Highlight the initiatives the Government took to promote the participation of FPOs in agriculture. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The FPOs are the group of farmers who pool their resources for the economies of scale

- role of FPO in addressing the issue of fragmentation
- ① Small & marginal landholding (< 2 hectares) are more than 89%, (significant increase from 2020)
 - ② The productivity in small landholding is negligible
 - ③ Consolidation of landholding can be undertaken by the FPOs
 - ④ more Bargaining power if the farmers form a collective
 - ⑤ pooling resources to buy fertilisers, seeds, pesticides in bulk
 - ⑥ warehousing, storage and transportation facilities can be afforded

Role of FPO in
addressing lack
of mechanisation

① Buying ~~fertilisers~~ Tractors,
harvesters and large
farm equipments

② Drip irrigation, a
network of irrigation and
modern technology

③ ~~providing~~ pooling of resources
to enhance knowledge and
awareness in the farmer's
community.

Government initiatives
to promote participation
of FPOs

① Land holding
ceiling under land
reforms

② FARMS act
for renting out
farm equipments

③ Registration in APMC to remove
middle men and enable
direct negotiation.

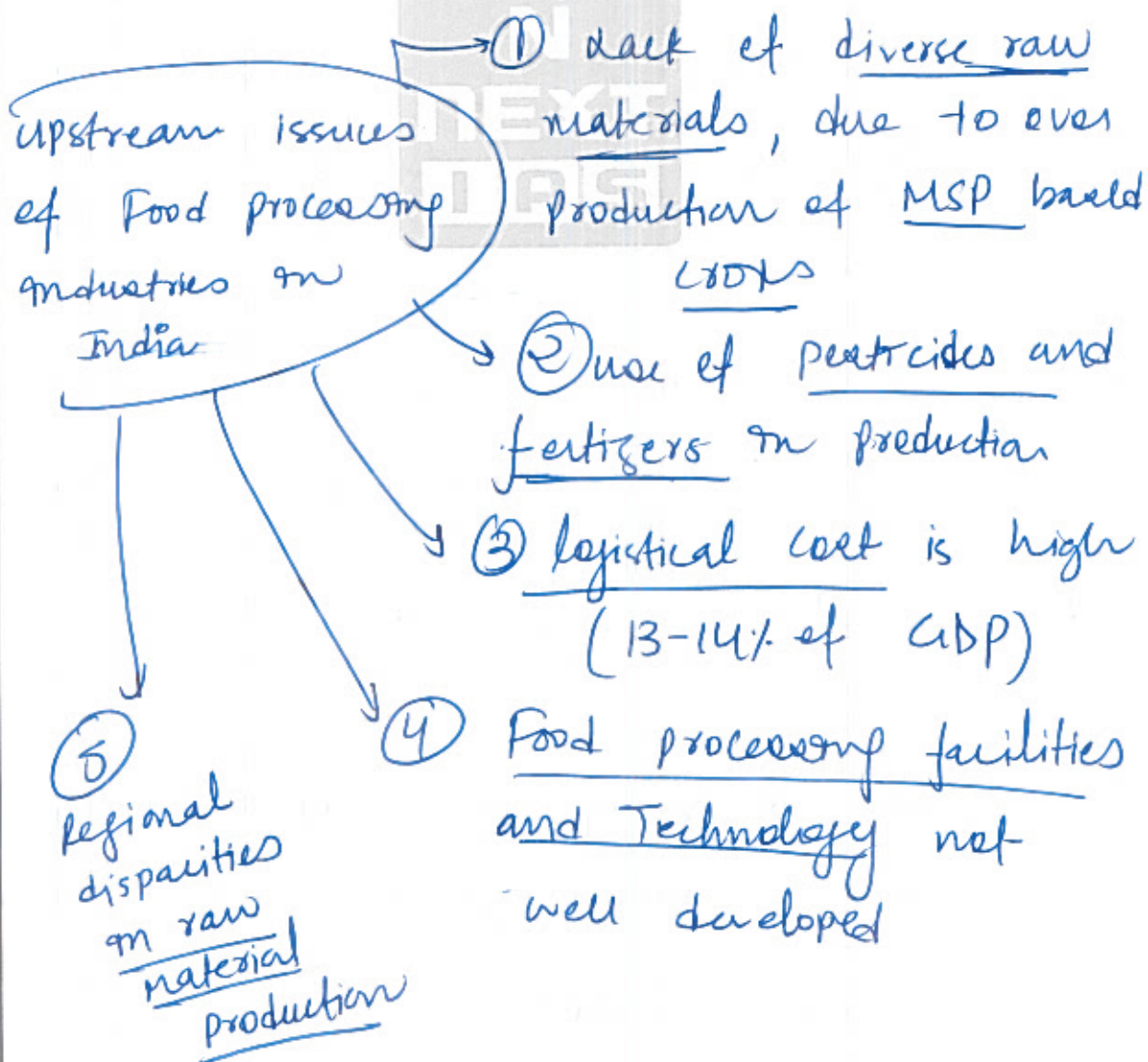
The innovation in Indian agriculture should
promote climate resilience and address
the Agrarian distress.

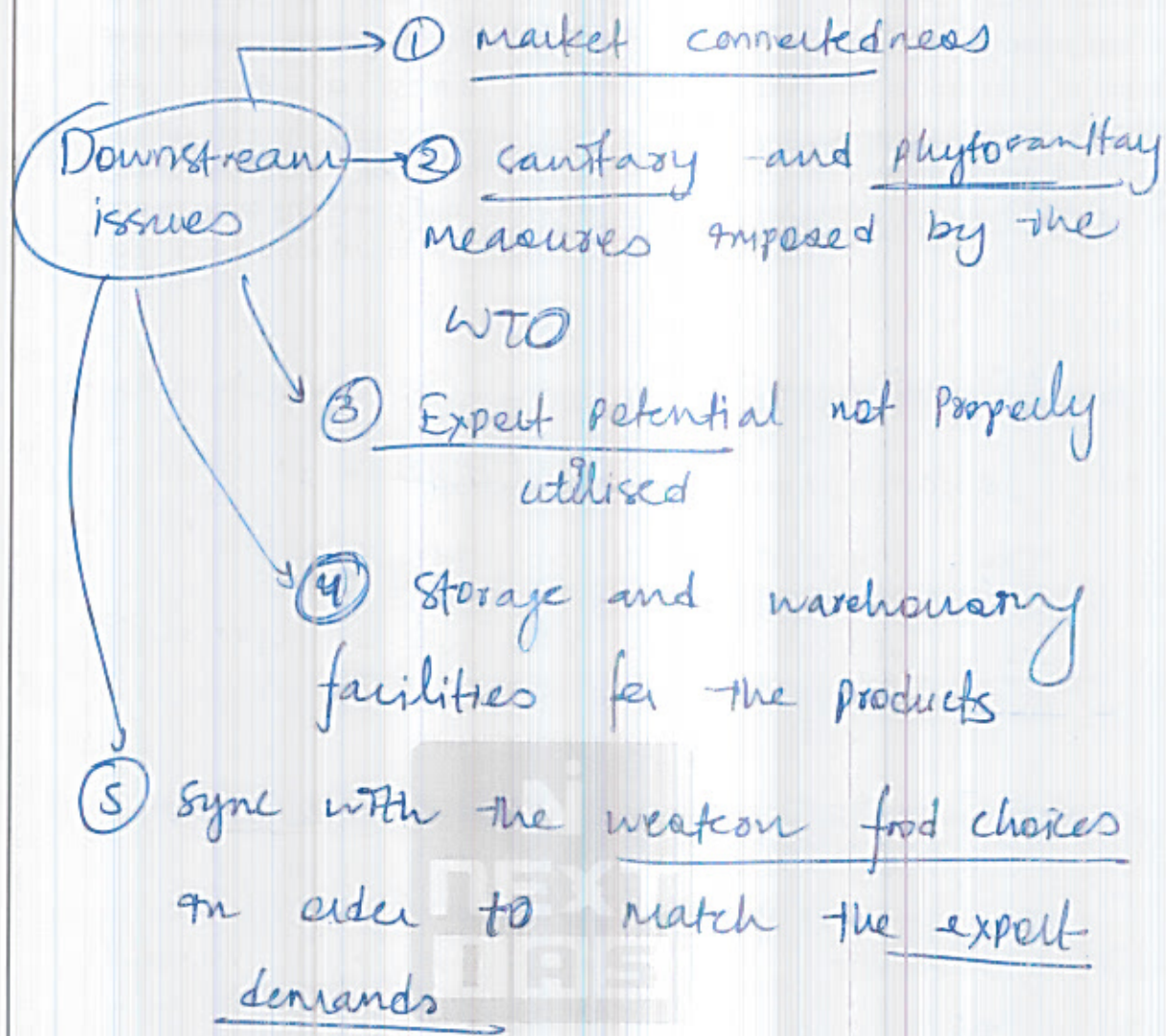


14. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सबसे मजबूत विकास इंजनों में से एक होने के बावजूद, कुछ अपस्ट्रीम और डाउनस्ट्रीम मुद्दे हैं जो भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के विकास को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के समग्र विकास को मजबूत करने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite being one of the strongest growth engines of the Indian economy, there are certain upstream and downstream issues ailing the growth of food processing industries in India. Discuss. Suggest measures to strengthen the overall growth of food processing industries in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The food processing industry is complementary to the Indian agriculture, because of India being the biggest producer of majority Agricultural products, e.g. Rice, wheat, sugarcane





Measures to strengthen overall growth of food processing industries,

- ① ^{Coop} Diversification, through suitable in agriculture
- ② contract farming and proper regulations made for the same
e.g. Nestle collaboration with farmers

- ③ Mega Food Parks to enhance and support the food processing industries.
- ④ Industrial corridors in majority producing areas to reduce the logistical cost.
- ⑤ organic farming, (Bharatiya Krishi Paddhati Yojana) to meet the demands of organic products across the world.

The food processing industry has great potential to solve the issues of rural unemployment and indebtedness among farmers

15.

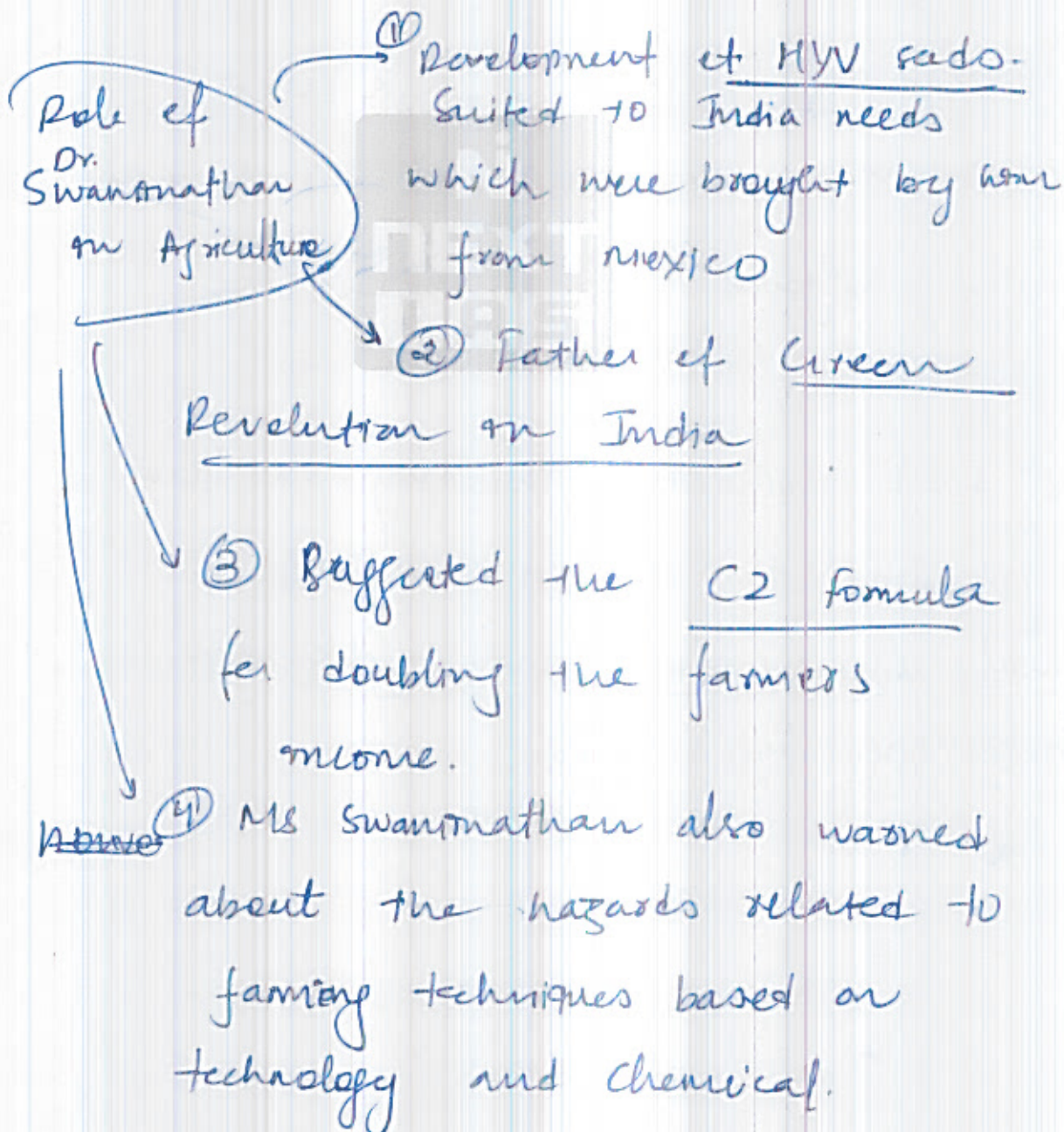
कृषि विज्ञान व सांख्यिकी के क्षेत्र में क्रमशः डॉ. एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन और डॉ. सी.आर. राव के योगदान से भारत को क्या लाभ हुआ?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How was India benefitted from the contributions of Dr M.S. Swaminathan and Dr C.R. Rao in the fields of agricultural science and statistics respectively?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

From being a import dependent nation for food, to net exporter, the role of Dr. MS Swaminathan and Dr CR Rao is prominent.



⑤ Talk about any evergreen revolution
including sustainable agricultural
practices.





16. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) समग्र बौद्धिक संपदा प्रतिमान को किस प्रकार चुनौती दे रही है? नवप्रवर्तन को बढ़ावा देने और कृतियों एवं आविष्कारों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता को बौद्धिक संपदा के साथ कैसे संतुलित किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How is Artificial Intelligence (AI) challenging the overall intellectual property paradigm? How can AI be balanced with intellectual property to foster innovation and incentivize creations and inventions? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The intellectual Property paradigm in India is already under severe pressure, use of AI in manipulating the copyrights of creators is emerging as a new problem.

AI
Challenging the overall intellectual Property Paradigm :-

- ① Paraphrasing and remodelling of original content to present as new content
- ② The AI Database of ChatGPT and other Generative AI based model is violative of IPR rules.

③ use of hashes, crypting to
use the IPR content.

④ Regulation and Safety of IPR
becomes difficult due to the
use of AI

Balancing AI with IPR to foster
innovation :-

① use of AI tools to detect the
difference between AI generation
and original content

② AI tools can be used to
research for fostering innovation
but at the same time
not violating the IPR.

Balancing AI with IPR to
incentivise creations and invention

① Strict rules and guidelines
for protection of IPR

② 'AI marked' research papers, If the data is used by applying generative AI then it should be declared beforehand.

The technology associated with AI should be understood properly ~~about~~ and prompt implementation of guideline to prevent any violation of rights.

17. भारत की जैव विविधता को परिरक्षित और संरक्षित रखने में "पश्चिमी घाट" के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस नाजुक और पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के सामने आने वाले खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए। पश्चिमी घाट पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की सुरक्षा के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों को विस्तार से समझाइये। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Highlighting the significance of "Western Ghats" in preserving and conserving the biodiversity of India, discuss the threats faced by this fragile and ecologically sensitive Region. Elaborate on the measures taken by the Government of India to protect the Western Ghats ecosystem. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Western Ghats form the western coastline of Indian peninsula and also form the Natural Heritage site of India as given by UNESCO as well as a Biodiversity hotspot.

Significance of Western Ghats

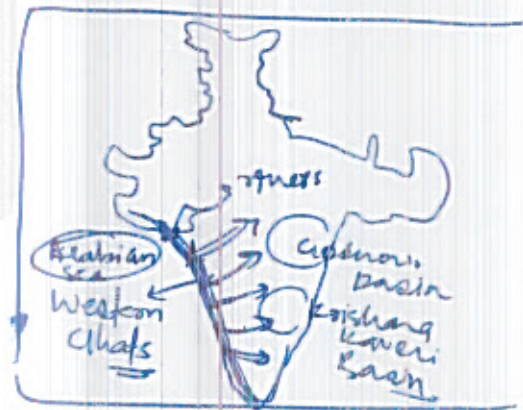
① Biodiversity hotspot

② Major ports due to submergent coast

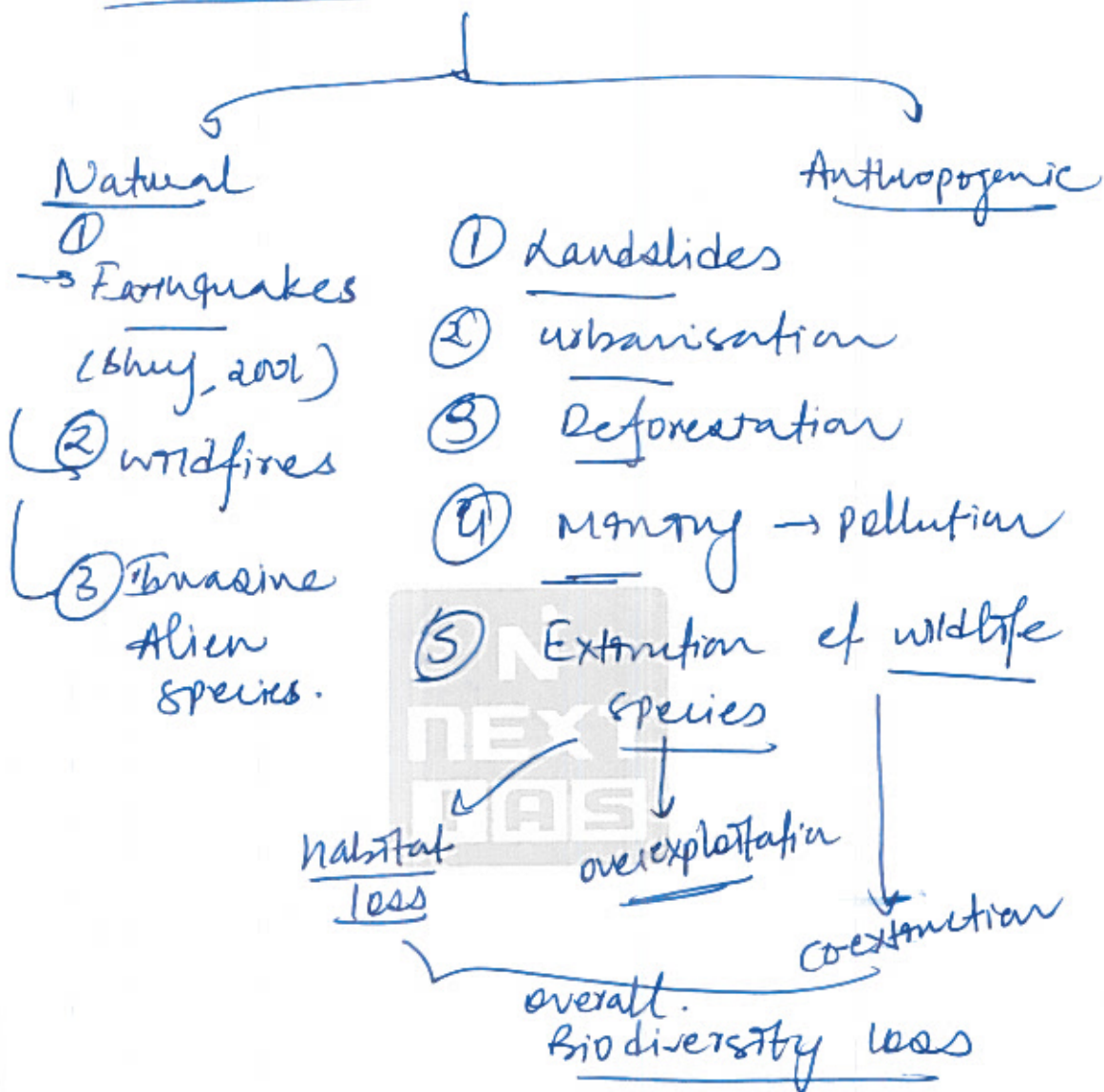
e.g. Kandla, Mumbai port

③ multiple rivers flow from the western ghats

④ monsoon divergence towards India



Threats faced by western ghats



Government initiatives

- ① Environmental Protection Act, 1980
- ② Wildlife Protection Act
- ③ Biodiversity Act, 2000
- ④ Coastal regulation zones to protect the coasts



18. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (UNFCCC) के पक्षकारों के सम्मेलन (COP) के 28वें सत्र के प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का वर्णन कीजिए। COP-28 के दौरान भारत द्वारा शुरू की गई ग्रीन क्रेडिट पहल की क्या विशेषताएँ हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Describe the major outcomes of the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). What are the features of the Green Credit Initiative launched by India on the sidelines of COP-28?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The 28th session of COP to UNFCCC holds great significance as the world took a stocktake of advancement towards Paris agreement goals.

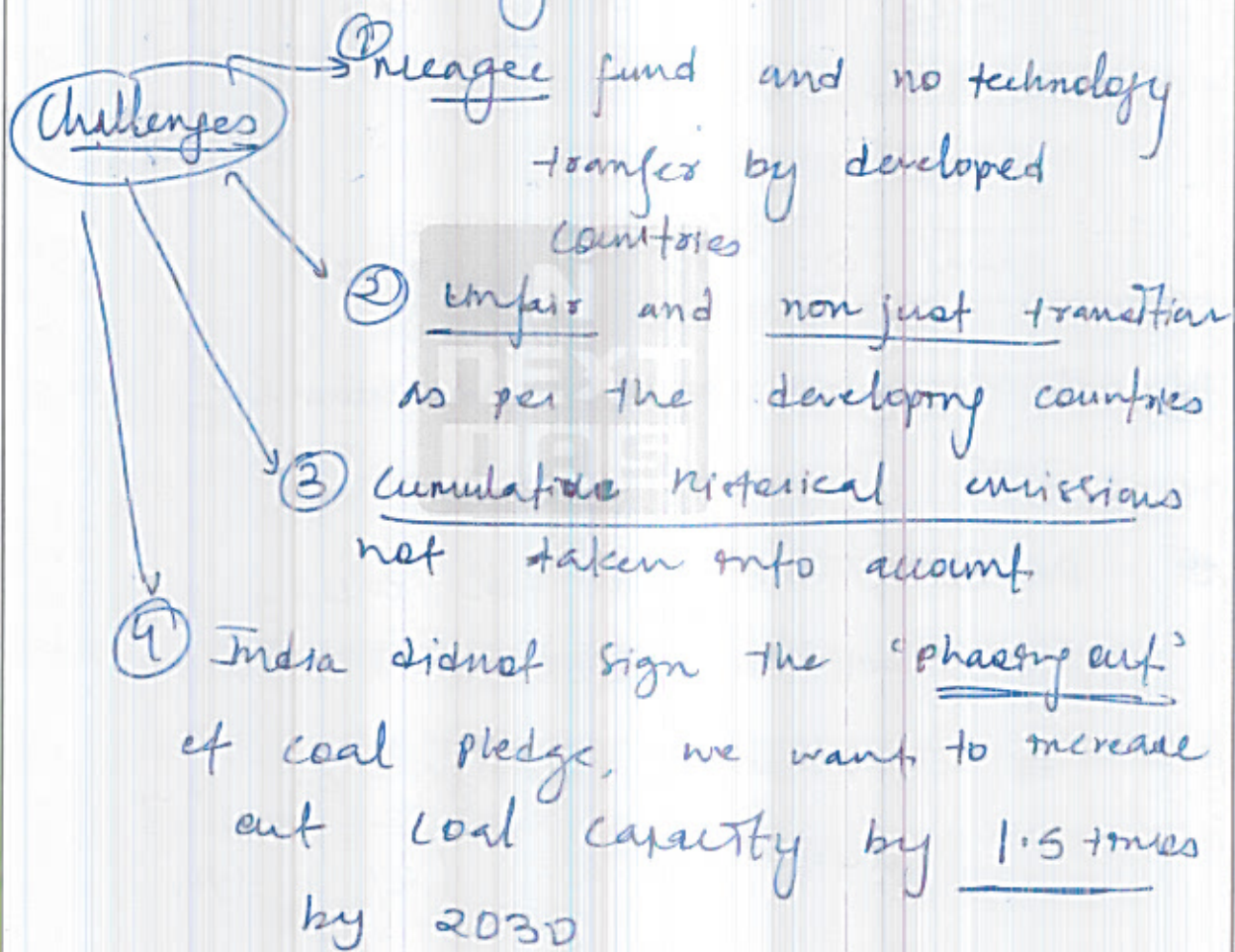
Major outcomes of COP 28 :-

- ① operationalised of loss and damage fund,
- ② ~~Double~~ ^{Tripling} the ^{nm} forest fuel energy of the world by 2030.
- ③ ~~Double~~ Doubling of energy efficiency of world by 2030 (2% to 4%)
- ④ Transitioning away from the fossil fuels
- ⑤ phase out of use of use

⑥ focus on adaptation plans as well as mitigation plans.

~~Also~~ 'National Adaptation plan' for all the countries.

⑦ Cutting the source of methane significantly.



Key Features of Green Credit Initiative :-

① under ministry of power

② Incentive to public for ~~plant~~ planting trees and earning green credits.

⑤ in line with the India's INDC
of 2.5 - 3 billion tonnes of CO₂
increase.

The Green Credit initiative and the
outcome of COP28 should be ~~fast~~
implemented to ^{stop the} change ~~of~~ of temperature
of above than 1.5°C from pre-industrial
levels



19. शेल कंपनियों ने भारत में धन-शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे में किस तरह योगदान दिया है? क्या धन-शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2005 में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों से ऐसी शेल कंपनियों के साथ ग्राहकों की लेन-देन संबंधी प्रकृति की समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता मिलेगी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How shell companies has contributed to the menace of money laundering in India? Do you think recent amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2005 will help address the problem of the transactional nature of clients with such shell companies?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Money Laundering in India has become a menace due to its close connection with organised crime and Terrorism

Contribution of shell companies to the menace of money laundering

① Placement

↳ To place the black money into the system
↳ use of shell companies to show fake taxes, receipts

② Layering

↳ Through shell companies a network of money is made such that the origin of black money is not traceable.

③ Integration

↳ formal integration of black money in the economy.

15





20. चर्चा कीजिए कि अपराध-उग्रवाद गठजोड़ ने पूर्वोत्तर भारत में जातीय संघर्षों और उग्रवाद की वृद्धि में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है। इस चुनौती से निपटने के लिए कौन से संस्थागत उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss how the crime-insurgency nexus has contributed to the rise in ethnic conflicts and insurgencies in North-East India. What institutional measures can be undertaken to address this challenge?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The issue of insurgency in N-E India is very old in nature but it is subject to new issues due to crime-insurgency nexus.

Crime-insurgency nexus in N-E India :-

- ① Drug smuggling, ~~the~~ Arms trafficking from across the border of Myanmar
- ② human trafficking to Bangladesh and other neighbouring states.
- ③ Terrorists and insurgents supplied by the junta regime in Myanmar.
- ④ Ethnic ties of Chin group with communities in India.

- ⑤ open and porous borders also facilitate the movement of armed insurgents.
- ⑥ Cases of violence and crimes against women and aggravate the ethnic tension among the communities.
e.g. Manipur conflict.

Institutional measures :-

- ① Government scrapped the Free movement regime in the wake of increased insurgency and interference from Myanmar
- ② Trust among the communities
e.g. Xoonbill festival to increase inter-community bonding.
- ③ Efforts to reduce the governance deficit, empowerment of Autonomous district councils and state government to deal with local law and order issues.

- ④ Employment and Skilling Gap
need to be addressed to deal with
the feeling of perceived
deprivation among the communities
- ⑤ Surrendering and rehabilitation
programmes for the youth involved
in such activities
- ⑥ Physical connectivity with the
N-E region, from the rest
of India, e.g. IMT corridor,
UDAAN Scheme

The perceived neglect and governance
deficit has led to increased.

Crime-conflict nexus in the North-
East, strong measures need to be
taken for addressing these.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	क्या करें- 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध
1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)। 2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं। 3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो । 4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए। 5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए। 6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

and to the study of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

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2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

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