

NEXT IAS

anubhava 2024

RECEIVED

25 AUG 2024



(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2403

Name of Candidate: SONYA JAIN Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. [REDACTED] Start Time 10:00 End Time [REDACTED]

Date of Examination: 25-Aug-2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10	
2.	10	
3.	10	
4.	10	
5.	10	
6.	10	
7.	10	
8.	10	
9.	10	
10.	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11.	15	
12.	15	
13.	15	
14.	15	
15.	15	
16.	15	
17.	15	
18.	15	
19.	15	
20.	15	
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

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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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



Next IAS Test Centre Location

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



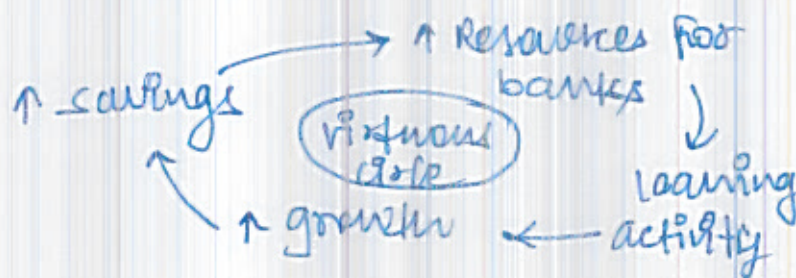
IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

Household savings forms an important part for the growth and investment. Household savings rate of Indian economy is around at 6% annual growth rate.

Contribution of household savings in growth of economy :-

- ① savings push investment cycle
- ② It helps to manage the inflation rate
- ③ Helps general population in times of economic crisis.
- ④ promote banking habit & culture
- ⑤ Effective resource mobilisation



- ⑥ Helps to go through the phases of business cycle (downward + upward).

⑦ Increases money multiplier in the economy

Recent fall in saving rate - Increase in
indebtedness and dispoers

- ① lack of resources to cope up with
unseen future
- ② inflation - deflation cycle can have
negative consequences
- ③ High rate of interest for taking loan
- ④ Investment will reduce from economy
- ⑤ Difficulty in getting loan due to
decreased money multiplier.
- ⑥ most affect on the small sectoral
income household like - MSME,
agriculture etc.
- ⑦ Inflation will lead to high prices even
for the basic goods.

There is need to increase the
saving rate for economies of scale and
achieving higher investment rate in
the period of AMRIT KAAL.

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

India received around ~\$600 Bn of FDI.
It is a meagre decline as compared to the last year.

factors leading to downward trend of FDI

- ① volatility in the economic market
- ② Taxation policies of other economies are more lucrative
- ③ India's policy for in and out (exit) of FDI investors is tough.
- ④ closed nature of sectors like space, atomic energy, solar etc.
- ⑤ international disputes creates apprehension
- ⑥ redanta case over retrospective taxation
- ⑦ credit rate is high as compared to other economies.
- ⑧ Infrastructure & high cost of logistics.

Corrective measures

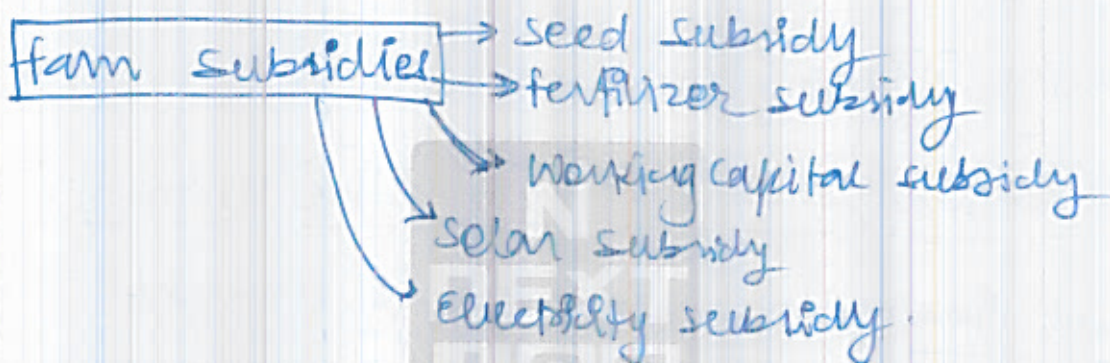
- ① opening up more sectors
 - (Ex) Indian space policy 2023 - opened up space sector upto 75% in some cases.
- ② Incentives in form of taxation and reduced duties.
- ③ promoting MICE tourism
meetings, incentives, committees, environment
- ④ Global Environment Summit at different places
- (Ex) collected > \$500 Bn in m P & UP.
- ⑤ China +1 strategy must be utilized by India.
- ⑥ Infrastructure development
- ⑦ skill development of the population for workforce.

Need of the hour is attract FDI as much as possible for completing the aim of VIKSIT BHART by 2047.

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

Subsidies constitute an important part of Budget every year. The Budget 2024-25 shows reduced subsidy bill as compared to the growth of last year.



Impact of farm subsidy

① Crop diversity: -

① subsidy to certain crops like wheat, Rice affects cropping diversity

② shift toward subsidised crops.

③ All other crops are not profitable for farmers.

④ concentrated growth in agriculture sector.

Cropping pattern:-

- ① It changed the cropping regime due to uniform subsidisation across country.
- ② farmers shift toward lucrative crops.
- ③ Subsidies helps to get resources for the crops.
- ④ farmer take decision at per the subsidy regime.

Agricultural sustainability:-

- ① concentrated growth may compromise agro climatic farming.
- ② misuse of subsidies → overfertilisation
→ abuse of water
- ③ Harm the quality of soil - desertification
→ soil pollution.
- ④ lack incentives to go for economies of production.

Jalwa committee suggested for rationalisation of subsidy regime in Indian agriculture, need to consider the recommendations.

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 refers to the use of technologies that are beneficial for the agriculture by focusing on precision in production and productivity.

Principles of precision agriculture

- ① Increased production of the crops.
- ② Increased productivity.
- ③ use of technology in agriculture.
- ④ use of satellite imaging.
- ⑤ Economies of scale and economies of scope.
- ⑥ precise use of agri products like fertilizers and others.
- ⑦ focus on farm quality, health of production, livelihood & fisheries.
- ⑧ shift from subsistence to technical agriculture production.

Internet of things in Precision agriculture

- ① use of internet based crop selection
 ↓ use of maumam app, soil health check for identification of suitable crop
- ② Internet - can avail data of demand & supply of crops - so precise consideration
- ③ satellite farming - based on imaging can identify areas and geomaps of the cropping pattern
- ④ analysis of plant disease through IoT like models
 ex) PLANTIX app.
- ⑤ Integrating AI into agriculture
 ex) Artificial Intelligence for Agricultural innovation mission (AI4AI)
- ⑥ Blockchain technology for precision use of agricultural fertiliser & payments.
 ex) mission sagu sagu Telangana.
 Hence, need is to make internet base of agriculture for
"EASE OF DOING KRISHI" in contemporary times.

5. लघु मॉड्यूलर नाभिकीय रिएक्टर (SMR) क्या हैं? लघु मॉड्यूलर नाभिकीय रिएक्टरों को पारंपरिक 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 are ~~safe~~ alternate source of clean energy provide energy in cleaner mode with sustainable future Send on
[547.]

safer alternatives

- ① Reduced carbon emission
↳ Helps in decarbonisation
- ② Smaller reactors produce less nuclear waste as compared to premissised heavy water reactors
- ③ Need less energy to produce
- ④ achieve net zero by 2070.
- ⑤ SMR helps to shift to cleaner source via just-transition.



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

The coroid 19 pandemic is the example of zoonotic disease which disrupted not just health ecosystem but socio-economic life the countries as well.

sudden rise in zoonotic diseases

- ① Global connectivity was increased, so easy to spread disease.
- ② increased man-animal ~~interaction~~ interaction - so higher of disease cont.
- ③ avoiding care and safety at personal level.
- ④ increased culture of non-reg (of animals which are source of zoonosis)
- ⑤ globalisation
→ chimeric viruses spread across world.
- ⑥ Host of diseases are interacting
outside.

⑦ Micropora population - coming and going out of lampores.

⑧ Nipah virus - in Kerala.

⑨ Habitat destruction of animals.

⑩ swine flu.

⑪ The causes of disease are more making more connectivity between pathogens & humans.

⑫ chickens - Bird flu (avian influenza)

means for zoonotic disease → WHO's global strategy to fight against zoonotic diseases.

↓
zoonotic disease prevention plan.
→ One Health approach
Integrating health of human environment & animals.



"Health is the real wealth, not the prices of gold / silver" (Lundhi) - so zoonosis must be prevented.

7. भारत में बड़े सामाजिक-धार्मिक समारोहों और समागमों में भीड़ नियंत्रण की प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। एनडीएमए के "सामूहिक समारोहों के आयोजन स्थलों के लिए भीड़ प्रबंधन योजना की तैयारी हेतु सुझावात्मक रूपरेखा" के आलोक में, भगदड़ 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

Recent stampede in Hathras due to religious gatherings and created chaos as it took lives of almost 300 people, questioning the crowd management protocols.

major challenges in crowd control

- ① Ineffective gathering planning.
- ② No guidelines for people's safety availed by the organisers.
- ③ In case of stampede - less exit doors.
- ④ lack of coordination between NDRF and event organisers.
- ⑤ Crowd become haphazard during stampede.
- ⑥ No one take the responsibility of event happening.

- ⑦ unawareness among people - what to do in case of crowd mismanagement is not known
- ⑧ lack of police / NDRF personnel in and around the site.
- ⑨ lack of cameras & recorders near site.

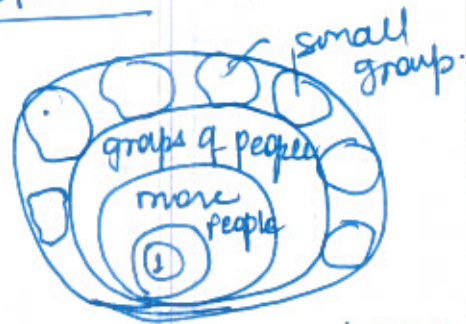
NDMA suggestions

- ① NDMA suggested SNAKE line approach for effective crowd management.

- ② use of cameras and recorders at site.

- ③ more than 2 exit gate must be there on site

- ④ crowd management step wise →



- ⑤ Training of NDRF personnel based on (South Korean model) → after Halloween stampede.

⑥ Crowd management is necessary for the effective gatherings. It is preventable disasters, must be prevented.

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 महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

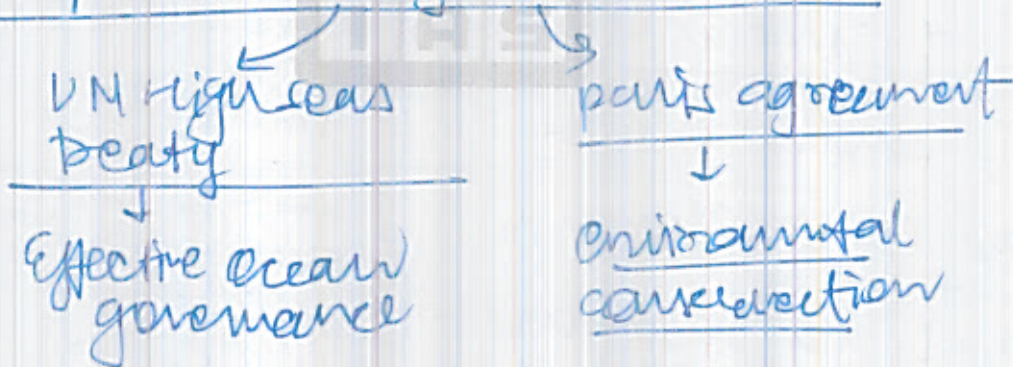
'The UN High Seas Treaty is comparable to the 2015 Paris Agreement's importance and significance'. In the context of this, discuss the importance of the UN High Seas Treaty for the conservation of marine biodiversity and fair and equitable resource-sharing.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

UN High seas treaty govern the areas of seas which are beyond the jurisdiction of any of the nations.

Comparable to Paris agreement 2015

- ① Both has similar aim of sustainable development in different domain



- ② Both aims to reduce the temperature rise beyond 1.5°Celsius.

Importance of High Seas Treaty :

- ① Conservation of marine biodiversity :-

- ① Effective governance of marine area.

- ② Check IUU fishing activities.
- ③ Restriction ~~of~~ on mining or other activities in and around area of marine hotspot.
- ④ Sustainable development - Blue Economy initiative.
- ⑤ Biodiversity is the base of marine ecosystem is basic principles

Equitable resource sharing

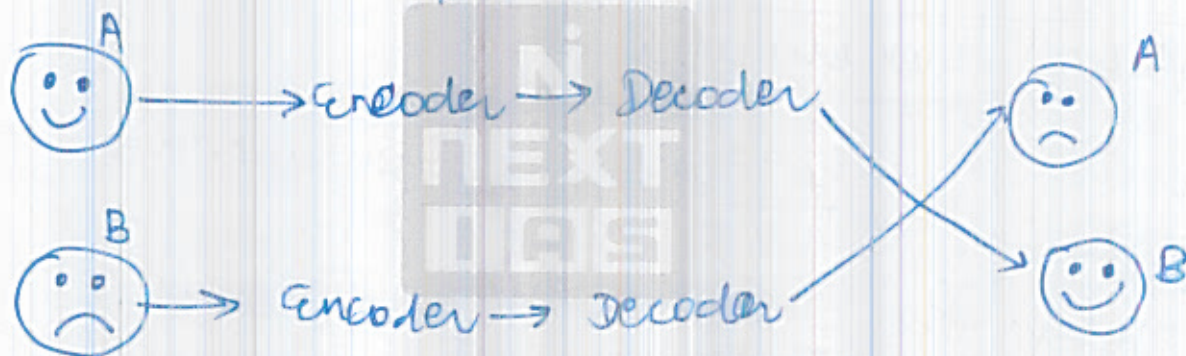
- ① Govern the distribution of resource between nations
- ② Resolve the dispute based on Economic exclusion zone
- ③ preservation of rights of coastal indigenous groups.
- ④ Guidelines of equitable sharing to the UNCLOS.
- ⑤ Efficient & effective distribution of minerals.

High sea jurisdiction is important as all the ocean boundaries are in contact to each other, effective governance is required.

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

Generative artificial Intelligence is use of AI through generative adversarial network with the help of encoder and decoder to modify, change or alter the information, image or videos.



Altered image via GAI

New cyber threats via Generative AI

- ① cybersexual violence in the form of revenge porn with women.
- ② Increasing misusing of voice and images of people by encoding the information.
- ③ fake messages, fake payments via generative AI.

- ④ frauds by altering information
ex) case in UP → where a person acted as
CBI director on call.
- ⑤ cyberterrorism can increase.

Bletchley declaration

- ① 1st global AI document for 'safe,
secure and trustworthy' AI usage.
- ② global cooperation as cyber space of
world is connected.
- ③ guidelines for reducing use of AI
against countries.
- ④ ethical guidelines for secure CII.

India's strategy

→ effective realisation of
→ national strategy on
AI by Niti Aayog.

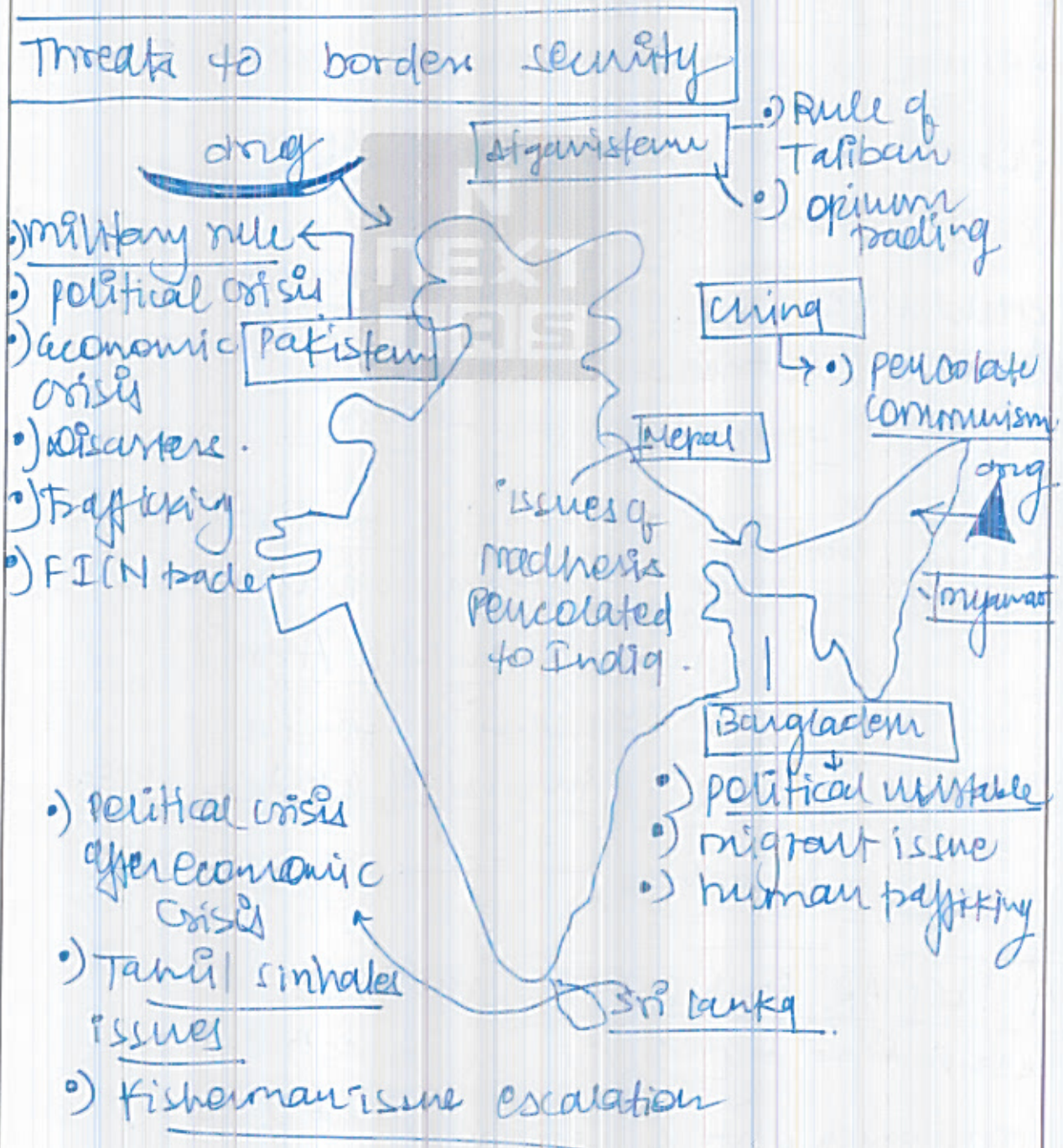
↓
effective
legislation
on lines of
EU's AI act

→ Adherence to the
principles of ethical use
of AI

ASILOMAR PRINCIPALS must be
considered by India for effective
management & development of AI.

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

Recent political crisis in Bangladesh against questioning the stability of South Asian region, specifically in and around India.



Ensuring border security

- ① Border agreements between nation bilaterally
 ↳ Border safety & tranquility agreement with China.
- ② Enhancing border safety using technology
 ↳ use of satellite imaging, drone, night vision cameras.
- ③ strict security regime — along Myanmar & Pakistan to curb illegal migration
- ④ people to people connect - through 'border haats'
- ⑤ Border fencing using technological methods.
- ⑥ enhancing soft and hard power with countries.

Pradhumakar Gupta Committee's
recommendation must be considered
for effective border security.

11. "कौशल के बिना व्यक्ति संपत्ति नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र के विकास पर एक दायित्व है"। प्रासंगिक कौशलों का समावेश भारत के जनसांख्यिकीय लाभान्श 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 हैं?

(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

Skilled workforce is considered as asset for nation. As per economic survey 2023-24, PMKVY provided skills to almost 4 crore individuals.

Person without skill is liability

- ① Person become dependent on nation.
- ② less contribution in the development activity
- ③ Ineffective potential utilisation
- ④ lack of education & technical knowledge, so less growth
- ⑤ less intergenerational mobility
- ⑥ can develop the 'culture of poverty' for another generation to come.

Infusion of skills - demographic dividend

- ① Realisation of technical knowledge required.

- ② upgradation of human capital as per need of the hour.
- ③ can realise the power of youth.
- ④ Indian young population is around 65.4% of total — so effective labour force participation.
- ⑤ youth — ready for 4th industrial revolution.
- ⑥ creation of more jobs — due to effective industry academic linkage.
- ⑦ STEM participation — not only men but women too.
- ⑧ promotion of startup culture ~~for~~ from the skills.
- ⑨ Knowledge of AI & technology like blockchain, GPT — make workforce more efficient.
- ⑩ Demographic dividend — will realise in economic terms — next generation will also be ready for it.

Recent initiatives of government :-

① National Skill Development Mission

- Skill certificates to large no. of people
- Upgradation of skills,
- Skill training at workplace.

② Poadhan mantri karmshil Vikas Yojna

- Increased skill training,
- > 4 crore certificates.

③ Global Skills Centre - inaugurated in
Bhopal for skilled workforce for
nation

④ Industry academic linkages - for
effective and required skilling.

⑤ Skill development plan of different
ministries.

- ↳ Railways Skill development mission
- ↳ Ministry of skill development signed
MOU with other countries.

As per WEF, if India invest
3-5% of GDP in skill development
it will increase by 10% growth rate.

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

Aviation industry remain less developed in India as compared to other modes of transportation. The modal share of aviation is less than 5% of total freight.

potential to become primary mode of transportation in country :-

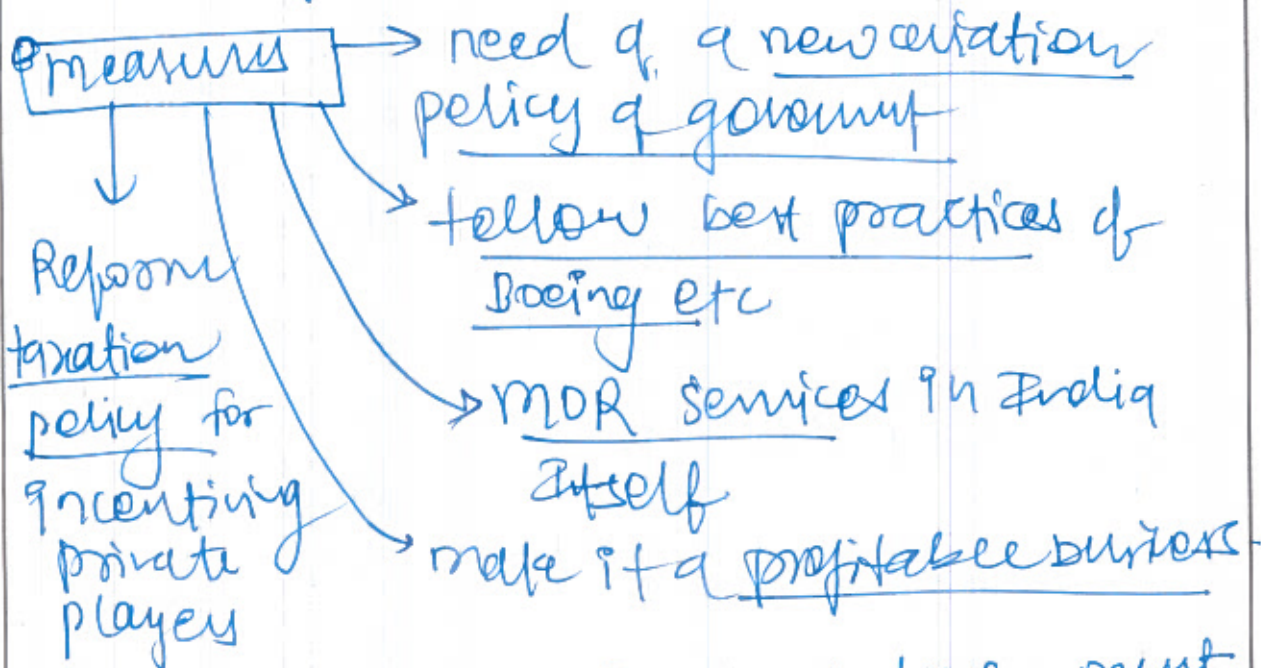
- ① Huge demand of aviation among people
- ② lacking connectivity of hinterlands provide potential for connection.
- ③ Requirement and need of the hour.
- ④ Railways are overcrowded, so aviation can manage that crowd.
- ⑤ infrastructure of road & railway is dilapidated, so aviation can ensure effectivity in transportation.

Factors propelling growth of aviation sector : —

- ① Aviation sector is growing at the annual growth rate of 10-15%.
- ② Government policy is open and liberative.
- ③ Reduced taxation and easy entry-exit option
- ④ Competition in the sector - inviting more youth & start ups.
- ⑤ Open sector - so, FDI promotion
- ⑥ Privatisation of sector - so more autonomy & openness
Ex) Air India - TATA.
- ⑦ Infrastructure development
- ⑧ Technology transfer from other countries like USA through Icat
- ⑨ private start up in Aeronautics increasing.

challenges faced

- ① Higher prices in aviation sector -
- ② mismanagement of rights due to ineffective airport governance
- ③ 80% flight delayed from Jan-June last year.
- ③ maintaining overhaul repairing charges are very high.
- ④ competition leading to erosion of confidence.
- ⑤ companies are in loss due to lack of more wealth



Aviation is the future must be developed as an effective mode of transportation.

13. किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफ.पी.ओ.) कृषि-स्वाचार 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

farmer producer organisation are organised farmer union which make collective efforts for the effective realisation of profitable agriculture.



Role of FPO

① Addresses issue of fragmentation

① Collectivisation by FPO

② Cooperative model of farming

③ Small & marginal farmers can gather

for effective returns :

④ land fragmentation issue resolved -
as small land owners can

produce together by conserving land resources.

⑤ farmers go beyond caste issue & make collective efforts for effective income

⑥ self help groups kind organisation
↳ so loan available:

③ Issue of lack of modernisation

① FPO provides technological help to farmers

② They have their own 'seed banks', machine banks, solar banks to help farmers.

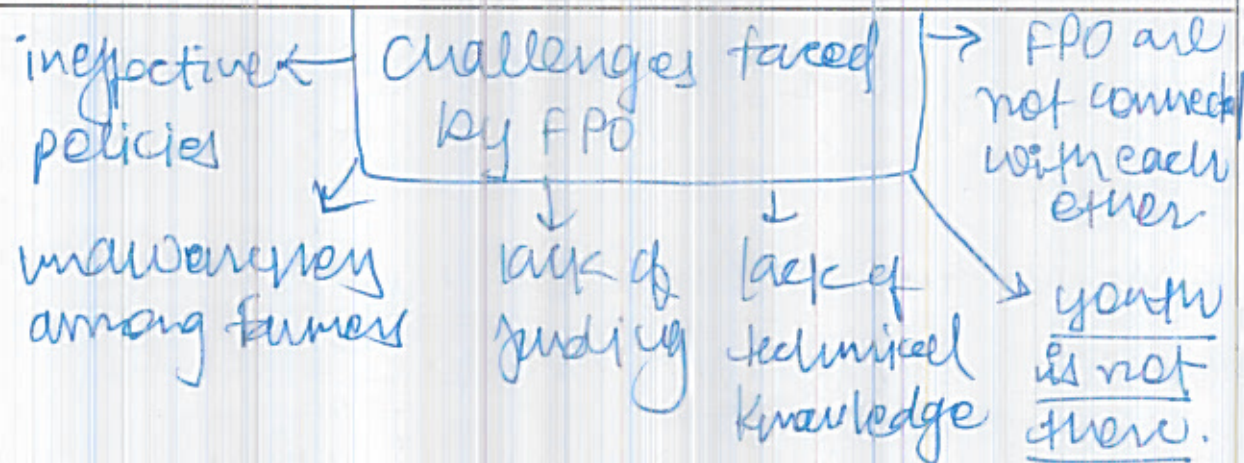
③ effective use of E-NAM for market exploration

④ Andal technical ingredients like nano urea liquid, Nano GAP.

⑤ Technical equipments - harrower etc. availability

Ex) OLA tractor app by some FPO.

⑥ Effective backward & forward market linkages.



Government policies

- ① PM called for making 10000 FPOs by end of 2024.
- ② schemes like KISAN SAMPAADA yojna is based on FPO architecture
- ③ Providing loan to FPO in PSL
- ④ Better dissemination of information & government policies upto FPO.
- ⑤ Technological linkages to FPO
- ⑥ India chain of Niti Aayog blockchain bandhan

FPO's can increase the farmers' income as per Dattaj Committee. Need is to make viable environment for their growth.

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

food processing industries are considered as sunrise sectors. It is growing with growth rate of 9% per year.

Strongest engine of Economy :-

- ① provide link between primary and secondary sector.
- ② provide employment to near 50 lakh people directly / indirectly
- ③ Reduce food wastage from economy
- ④ forms important part of exports and earn dollars.
- ⑤ ensures balanced & nutritious diet
- ⑥ farmer income increases — via contract farming with food processing sector

⑦ Agricultural inputs get channelled for effective outputs.

(ex) potato $\longrightarrow$ potato chips.

Issues affecting the growth

Upstream issues :-

- ① Backward linkages are weak.
- ② farmers are not aware about API
- ③ Ineffective platform for linking farmers + industrialist
- ④ lack of culture of corporate farming
- ⑤ small & marginal farmers (nearly 80%, as per SAS) $\rightarrow$ so lack of produce.

Downstream issues

- ① lack of branding, packaging of food.
- ② Technology is backward in production units
- ③ Demand supply gaps.
- ④ lack of effective logistics and supply chains.

(5) consumers prefer fresh food in India over processed food.

(6) competition with MNC chains.

Measures to strengthen

(1) culture of contract farming within the interest of farmers.

(2) policy implementation effective

(x) Pm Kisan SAMBAAD Yojna

(3) PLI Scheme for food processing industries (2020-21) - for indigenous industries.

(4) developing farmer producer organisation for effective downward & upward links.

(5) Reform taxation policy and IPR regime

(x) F-2021 potato case - lays chips.

FPI never become a future for Agriculture in a country like India which is "KRISHI PRADHAN"

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

Dr M.S. Swaminathan and Dr C.R. Rao
both an important figure in
development pejectory of nation in
field of agriculture & statistics.

Contribution of M.S. Swaminathan

- ① He is regarded as father of green revolution in India.
- ② Introduced first green revolution through high yielding variety seeds.
- ③ Ensured food security of the nation.
- ④ Agriculture productivity with his efforts increased almost 20 times.
1960's = 800 kg/hectare
1980's = 1670 kg/hectare > wheat
- ⑤ farmers income doubled

- ⑥ He introduced sustainable practices of irrigation, fertilization and production.
- ⑦ He provided a roadmap for agricultural development of India.
- ⑧ Also recommended for a new green revolution for northeast
- ⑨ chaired National Commission on Farmers 2004
 - Farmer Suicide issue highlighted
 - Recommended ($+50\%$) as MSP.
- ⑩ suggested for land reforms & called previous reforms as 'unfinished agenda'

Dr. C R Rao's Contribution

- ① Growth of statistical analysis in India
- ② Statistics as a discipline developed after his efforts.

- ③ various tools of measurement of data developed by him
- ④ GDP, GNP calculation based on statistical knowledge given by him.
- ⑤ he argued 'what gets measured gets managed.'
- ⑥ Statistics should be the base of economic policies.
- ⑦ Statistical analysis is required for social-physical & infrastructural development.
- ⑧ Got Nobel for his contributions

Both scientists are gem in the cosmos of India.

Even today inspires the whole generation in the specific fields.

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

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is
 emerging field ~~to~~ having lack of
 universal, safe, secure & trustworthy
 guidelines as of now, hence
struggling with IPR regime.

AI Challenging IPR paradigm :-

- ① IPR is challenged by tools of
generative AI.
- ② Deepfakes can misuse the
IPR information.
- ③ Lacking traceability due to use of
deep and dark web.
- ④ Human knowledge has replaced by
artificial knowledge.

- ⑤ lacking protection to IPR products
- ⑥ losing value of intellectual of human in front of AI.
- ⑦ lack of government policy which focuses on potential threat to IPR by AI.

Balancing AI and IPR :-

① Legislative measures :-

- amendment in the patent law for integrating AI threats to IPR.
- provide protection to IPR from generative AI & deep fakes.

② Functional measure -

- form institution which link IPR & AI for challenges analysis
- can provide grievance redressal to people with IPR.

③ International Cooperation

- WIPO must consider threats of AI to IPR.
- countries must have consensus over misuse of AI.

④ Individual level

- people must be aware about potential threats of AI.
- The codes, OTP and information must not be shared to unauthorised users.

⑤ Organisational cooperation —

for effective security architecture, so misuse of AI can break the security of IPR.

"AI must be the facilitator of innovation not a hindrance"
thus effective balance is required.

17. भारत की जैव विविधता को परिरक्षित और संरक्षित रखने में "पश्चिमी घाट" के महत्त्व 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 are important
biodiversity hotspot of nation.

consist huge species endemism of
plants and animals.

Significance of western ghats vis a
vis biodiversity :-

- ① Huge forest - tropical evergreen forest
- ② contain > 1500 species of vascular plants.
- ③ Endemic species found.
ex) malabar civet.
- ④ important forest like sholas.
- ⑤ various national parks and

protected areas

ex) Gonakulam, Periyar etc.

⑥ Coastal biodiversity

↳ Lakes, estuaries etc. — contains various species.

⑦ Safe hideouts for species of plants & animals from rainfall.

Threats

Kasturibangar Committee & Madhav Gadgil Committee showed threats to wetlands —

① Mining activity —

ex) Recently mining project started in Satara

② Infrastructure development in eco-sensitive region. (Pune highway)

③ landslides & other disasters

ex) Waynaad landslide recently in 2014.

- (4) Industrial development threatening biodiversity
- (5) Invasive species contaminating Chirpant
- (6) man animal conflict
- (7) Elephant in Kerala-attacked agri-fields

measures to strengthen

- (1) Effective eco sensitive zoning
 - (2) Protection of protected areas
 - (3) Cooperation in man-animal
 - (4) Banning polluting industries of Red & Orange categories
 - (5) Adopting climate smart infrastructure
 - (6) Ban on mining based on supreme court guidelines
 - (7) Community management of resources
 - (8) Tulsi Ganga - encyclopedia of forest in western ghats
- Western ghats are important ecosystem, must be preserved for overall development of region.

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

UNFCCC COP28 meeting end up with
VAE declaration and Camp up with
important climate decisions.

major outcomes of COP28 :-

- ① loss & damage fund operationalised -
climate finance issue get some
acceleration in positive direction -
- ② Global cooling Pledge - for adopting
cooling initiative & reducing temperature
below 1.5°C .
- ③ VAE declaration on -
- sustainable agriculture - for
preservation of sustainable traditional
practices.

④ Climate justice issue raised : -
→ inter country climate equality
→ intra country climate justice
are required.

⑤ Common but differentiated responsibility
for creating just transition of
developmental activities.

⑥ Inclusion of youth & gender
sensitisation in climate initiative
x) youth champion partnership.

Green Credit Initiatives - launched
by India in COP 28 summit.

Features : -

① include individuals & communities
in earning green credits.

② Green credits are broader than
earlier carbon credits.

- (3) Indigenous communities can be benefited.
- (4) Non obligated entities (NOE) can get green credits through voluntary efforts.
- (5) it will propel green financing
- (6) major activities allowed under green credit initiative -
- tree plantation
 - Reforestation of habitat.
 - Green adaptation
 - Restoration of waterbodies etc.
- (7) It is a measure toward green financing of development.
- It can ensure the sustainable development goal 13.
- i.e. climate action at India & global level.

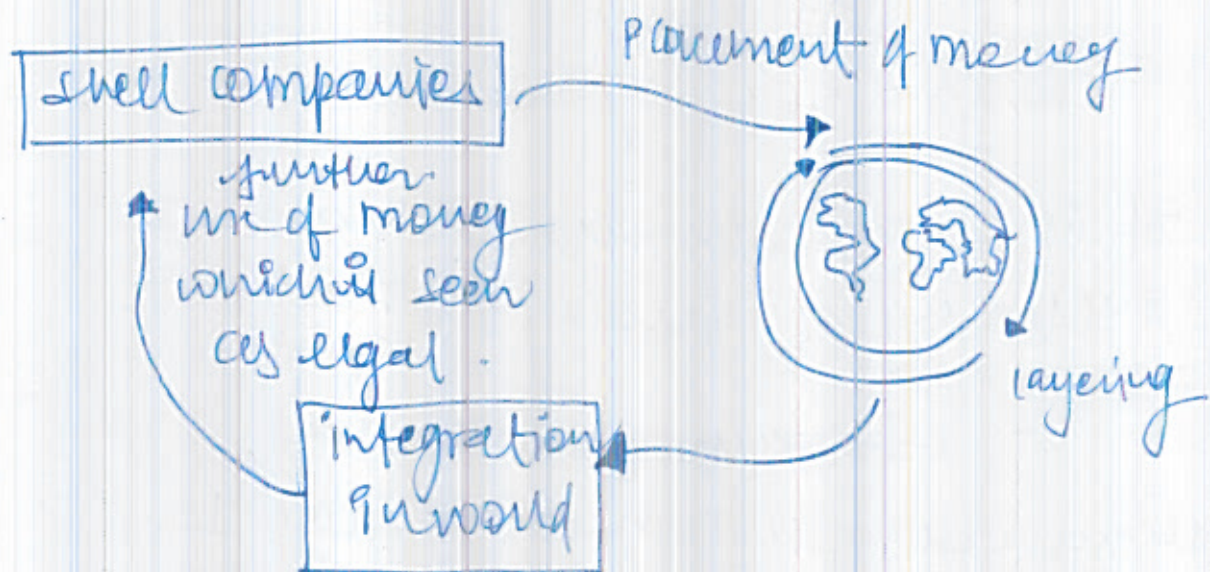
19. शेल कंपनियों ने भारत में धन-शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे में किस तरह योगदान दिया है? क्या धन-शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2005 में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों से ऐसी शेल कंपनियों के साथ ग्राहकों की लेन-देन संबंधी प्रकृति की समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता मिलेगी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 is increasing in contemporary times - As per UN office on drugs & crime, India lose almost 10% wealth due to money laundering & shell companies are most important host of it.

shell companies and money laundering



① shell companies are ~~just~~ companies which are just on paper & have no physical presence.

- ② They use illegal money and show it as legal through authorised economic activity.
- ③ using network of Hawala transactions, FIAT, Drug trafficking
- ④ connections with organised criminal groups.
- (EX) Yakuza in Japan, Russian mafias.
- ⑤ Avoid taxation by setting up their base in tax havens (BEPs).

Recent amendment in PMLA

- ① PMLA provided greater power and more teeth to enforcement directorate
↳ ① will have more power against shell companies. (sec. 16, 17)
- ② Easing asset recovery without warrants
- ③ No need to show ground for asset

- (4) Tough bail provision - In PMLA to create deterrent in criminals
- (5) PMLA rules includes now crypto assets as new form of money laundering
- (6) specific rules & definition of politically exposed person
↳ will break the link between shell companies & politicians.
- (7) Strict KYC norms - DARPA Portal.
- (8) Digital assets must be shown to the authorities - shell companies can't operate in hideouts.

There is further need
to include the palermo convention
of united nations for further
strengthening architecture against
shell companies & money
laundering.

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 recent kuki meitei clashes in Manipur presenting the case of ethnic conflict in northeast India.

Crime-insurgency nexus in northeast

Rise in ethnic conflict :-

- ① creating animity between groups.
- ② insider outsider issues.
 - (ex) Bodo vs Mew bodo.
- ③ issue over relative deprivation & marginalisation.
 - (ex) Enakma community is marginalised.
- ④ unemployment of ethnic groups
provide potential causes & recruits

Rise in 'insurgencies' -

① fueled by neighbouring countries

(ex) PRC's army - training camp near border.

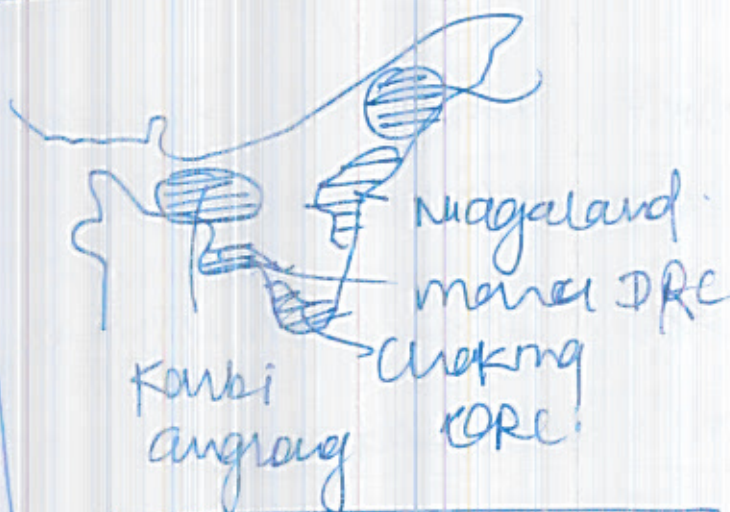
② secessionist tendencies -

(ex) 'Nagaland' demand.

③ insurgents linkages with drug traffickers & money lenders

④ Assimilation of northeast created fire in insurgents.

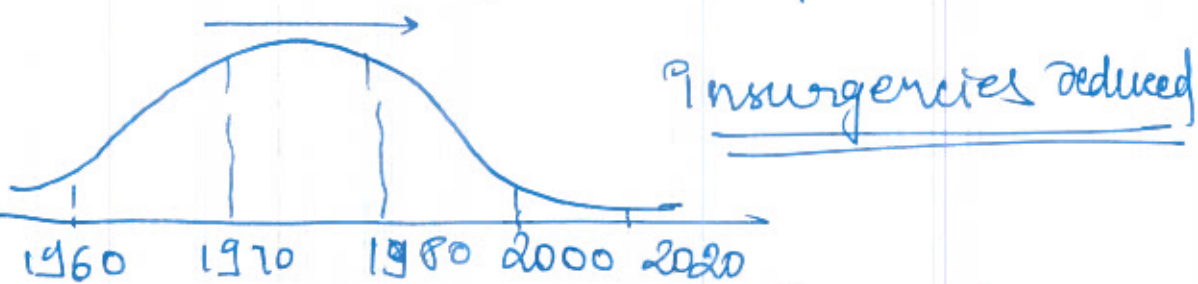
⑤ lack of development in northeast fuels insurgencies against state.



Base of Insurgencies

Need of institutional measures

- ① Strengthening national security architecture through greater coordination
- ② Strengthening local police agencies
- ③ Northeast gang information system
- ④ Technical upgradation through MTRO like organisation.
- ⑤ Need of Centre-State cooperation effectively.
- ⑥ Drug Trafficking must be curbed
 ↳ International cooperation



PM said → development is need of the hour which can reduce despondency and disillusionment

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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.
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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।

