

NEXT IAS

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07 SEP 2024

anubhav 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2403

Test No. : 03

Name of Candidate: Afink Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : GSMACT24A 1023 Start Time 02:50PM End Time 05:50PM

Date of Examination: 07/09/2024 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



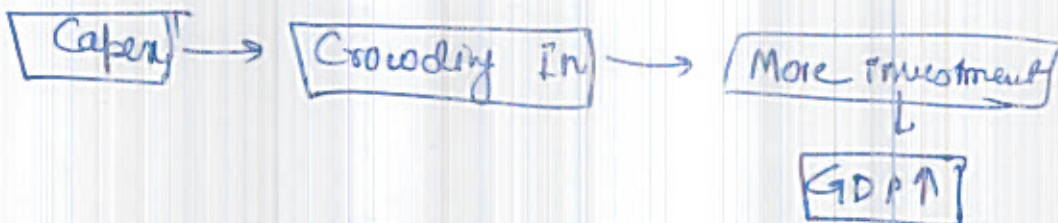
IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

As per RBI, there is a mismatch of 300-400 base points between credit-deposit ratio. One base points = 0.01%.

Saving contribute to growth of Indian economy

- ① Increase in money multiplier as banks can give loans to other entities like $\begin{cases} \text{Corporates} \\ \text{Govt.} \end{cases}$
- ② Helps in fighting distress in situation of some exigencies. (eg) $\rightarrow$ Covid 19 situation.
- ③ Capital expenditure by the govt. as govt. takes loan and fund its expenditure.



- ④ Helps in increasing Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

Recent fall in household savings rate and implication

- ① Inflation and COVID-19 shock has led to this fall as inflation $\sim 6\%$ (CPI). Food inflation $\sim 9\%$.
- ② Wage gap due to structural reforms like GST and demonetisation and then COVID-19; there was a issue of wage problem in the economy. Closing of small firms which employ people.
- ③ Aspirational Youth investing in stock markets and not in FPs. As Demat Account 16cr currently.
- ④ Rise in F&O trading leading to very less money in savings.
- ⑤ Digital economy too leading to overspending of money.

Thus, we can't see it is a mark of indebtedness or distress. It is a combination of several factors which are leading to this type of scenario. To pump deposition rate, and maintain inflation Repo rate needs to be increased.

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

As per Ministry of Finance (FY 23-24); FDI inflows.

\$ 44 bn in the country. Although it was \$ 70 bn

in 20-21. After that it is on a downward trend.

Apprehension among foreign investor to invest in India

- ① FDI is decreasing worldwide and not only in India. Eg China first time FDI inflow falls.
- ② Global turmoil after COVID-19 and Russia-Ukraine war has led to FDI winter.
- ③ Increased rates by Fed (USA) also led to the lesser FDI inflow in India.
- ④ Govt. policy of increasing import duty on raw materials to boost domestic manufacturing has also led to lesser FDI.



- less FDI .

- ⑤ Stringent Rules for FDI from neighbouring countries like china during COVID-19.

Corrective Measures

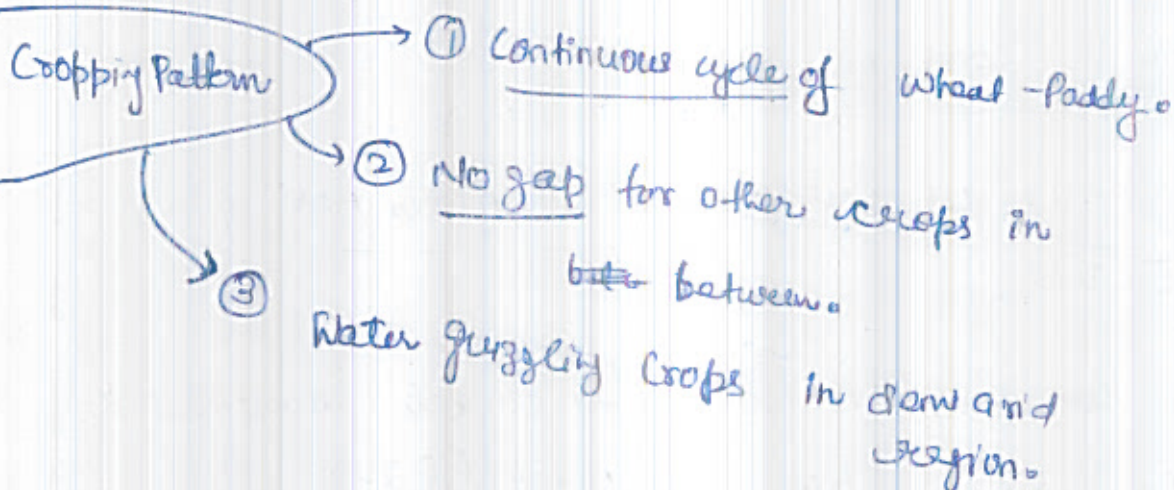
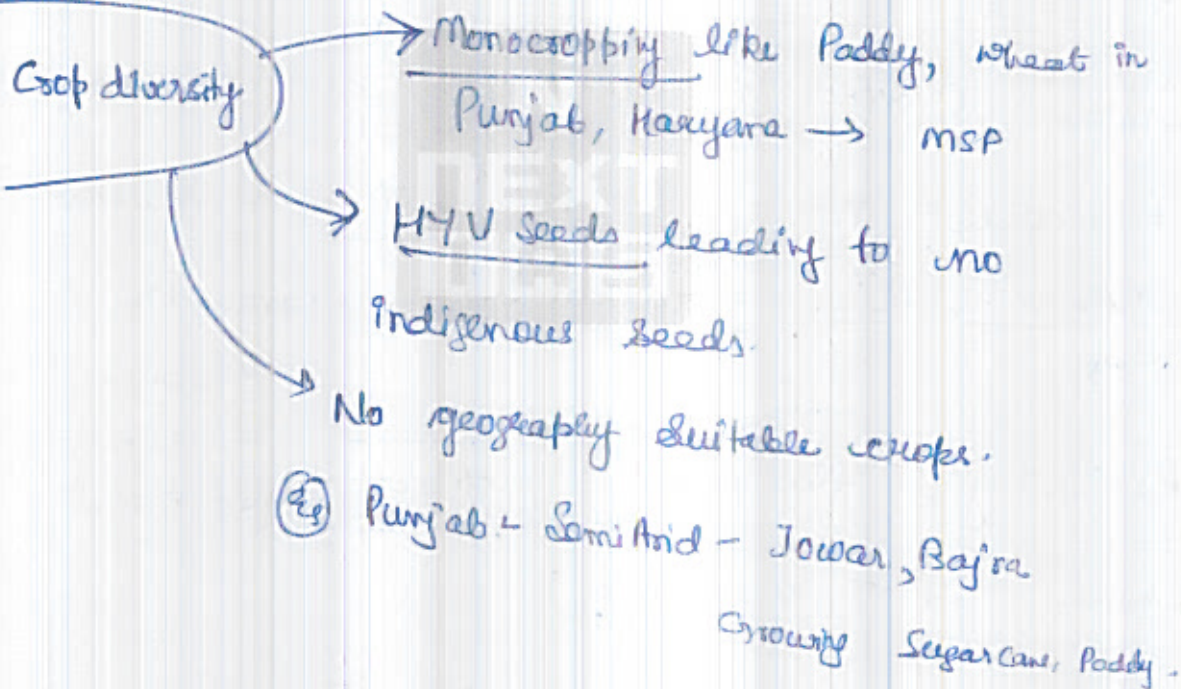
- ① Looking upon the import duty clauses to attract FDIs.
- ② Investing more in capex for crowding in effect (e) 3.9% GDP capex (24-25)
- ③ Favourable initiatives like India Semiconductor Mission, PLI, Make in India, Green H₂ Mission,
- ④ Rethinking on the plans to attract FDIs from China. (DPIIT Secretary)
- ⑤ Policy measures by govt. like Tax incentives to the companies etc.
- ⑥ Coming up with Jan Vishwas Act for EODB.

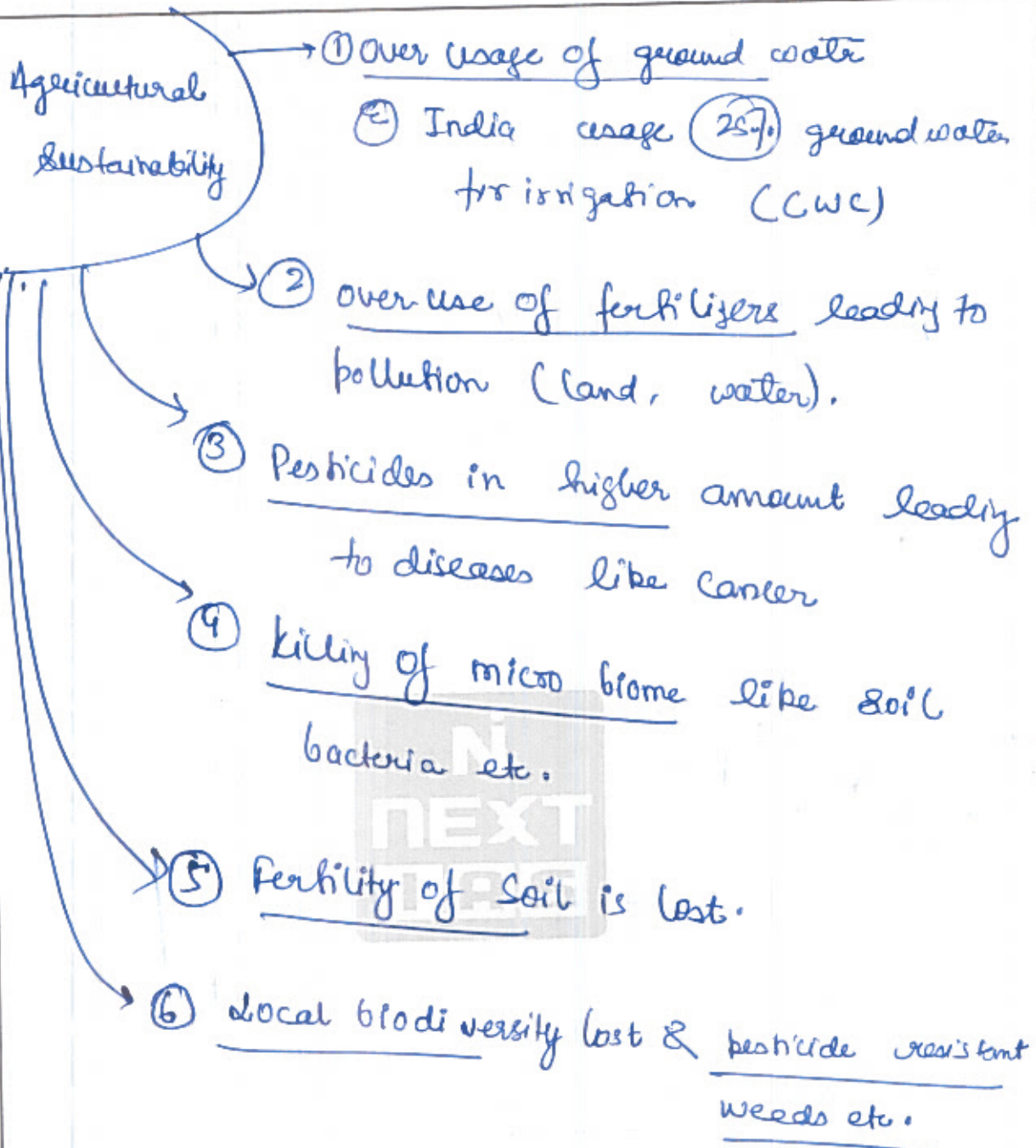
Thus, our govt. is ready to attract investment & doing all its bit to attract FDI.

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

Farm subsidies can be of 2 types like direct or indirect.
Direct subsidies like PMKISAN, MSP; whereas indirect like electricity subsidy, UREA subsidy etc.

Farm Subsidies impact





Thus, subsidies regime need not to be abolished.

But its design needs to be changed like

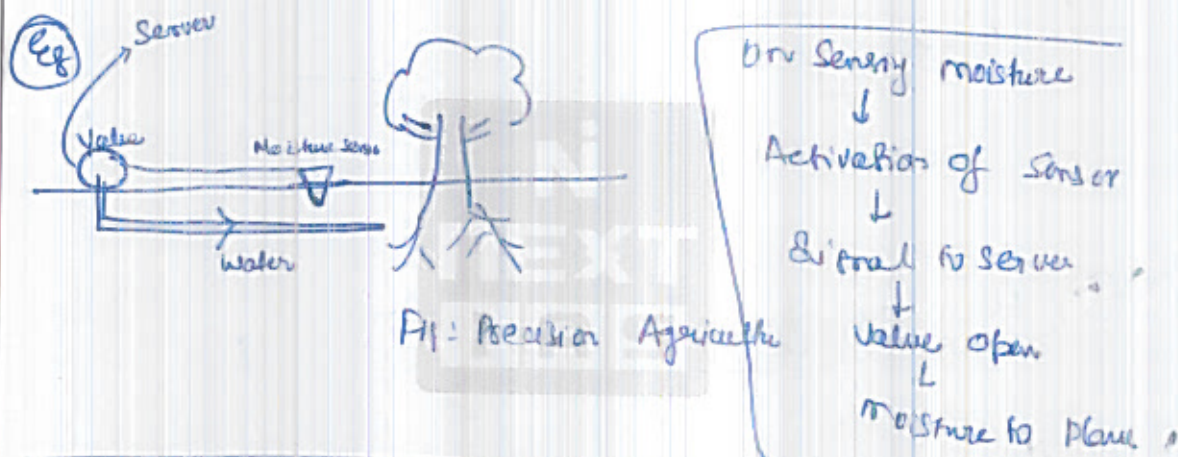
Coupon for Urea, Limitation on usage, Separate

feeder for electricity connection, diversification of

Crop, organic & natural farming to be promoted.

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 can be defined as the agricultural practices in which we use sensor, IoT, valves, actuators for agriculture.



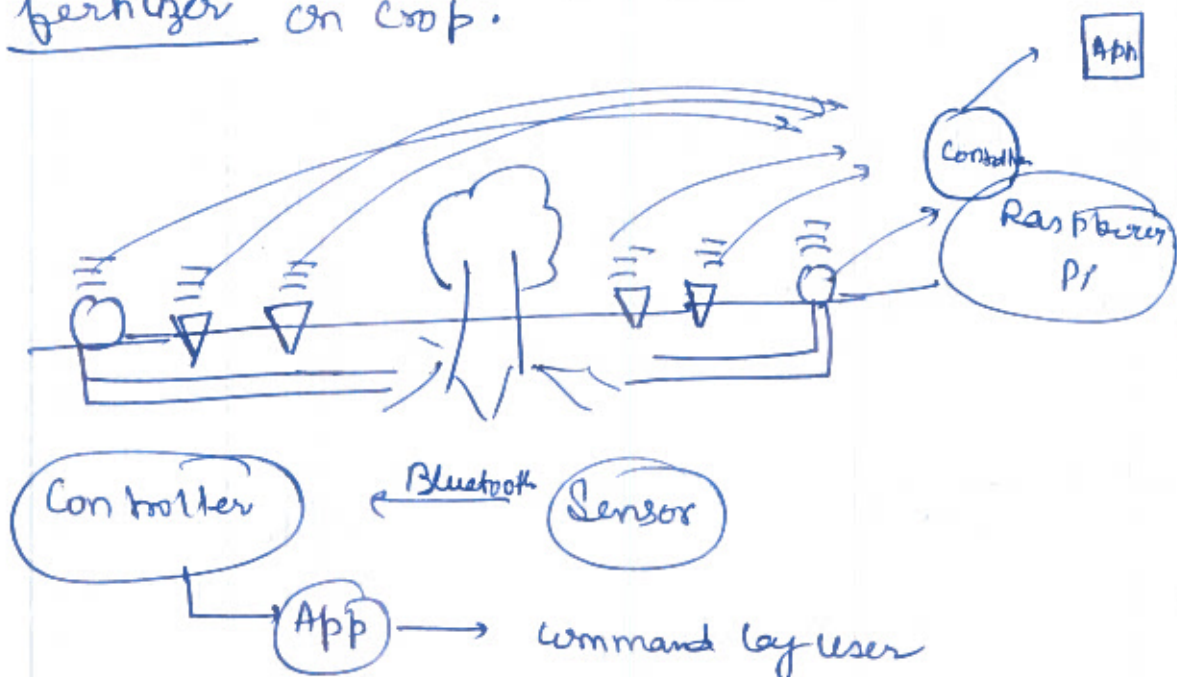
Principles of Precision Agriculture

- ① Use of sensors to control
 - ①.1 Microclimate of soil
 - Moisture
 - Soil Health
 - Conductivity.
 - ①.2 Fertilization exact amount of fertilizers.
- ② Use of IoT to make a connected environment
So that remotely can be governed &

used.

IoT in agriculture usage

- ① Remotely controlling the field from comfort of home. (Eg) On-the motor using app on phone.
- ② Controlling the inputs to the plants like fertilizer, pesticides, water etc. from a button on phone.
- ③ Drones and its usage by IoT for surveillance & fertilizer on crop.



Thus, IoT can be game changer in agriculture; concern is only huge cost upfront & less technical knowledge. Agri Tech startups are 'Game Changers'.

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 Reactors are nuclear reactors having the potential to generate 300 MW(e) by nuclear fusion. India is planning to construct Small modular reactors under BHARAT SMRs.

Advantages of SMRs

- ① Portable and can be taken anywhere.
- ② Not necessary to build at site.
- ③ Lesser fuel required for its operation.
- ④ Fuel loading is also easy in such SMRs.
- ⑤ Electricity can be generated at a place where sudden demand surges.
(eg) Cricket Stadium.
- ⑥ Safer than conventional nuclear reactors

because lesser fuel $\rightarrow$ lesser chances of radiation.

⑦ lesser ancillary units are required for its upkeep

⑧ Can be air lifted to far off places.

Thus, SMRs are a very noble research work to meet our energy demand. we need to develop it at a faster rate as we want to increase our nuclear capacity by 3x by 2030 ~

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 defined as the diseases originated in animals and transmitted to humans due to several factors.

(Eg) → Monkey Pox, Small Pox etc.

Factors for sudden rise

① Close contact with animals due to

- ①.1 Deforestation
- ①.2 Human-wildlife conflict.
- ①.3 Clinical trial on animals.
- ①.4 Domestication of exotic species.
(Eg) Lion, Tiger in UAB.
- ①.5 Agricultural initiatives.
- ①.6 Hunting for hides, skin, teeth & medicines.

② Globalisation leading to spread of disease from one corner to other, and

very fast pace.

Recent examples of pandemic by zoonotic are

- ① Nipah virus by Bat.
- ② Covid-19 pandemic
- ③ Monkeypox pandemic.
- ④ Small pox pandemic
- ⑤ Avenza Flu.
- ⑥ ~~etc~~

Thus, zoonotic diseases if on rise we need to be very vigilant regarding this. Secondly, unprotected clinical trials should be stopped. WHO guidelines on zoonotic diseases need to be followed.

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 Hathras Stampede & Jahanabad Stampede throws a light on the crowd management in socio-religious gatherings.

Challenges of crowd management in large socio-religious congregations in India are:-

- ① More no. of people than the carrying capacity.
- ② Wish to have a look of godly figures.
- ③ Lesser no. of volunteers to control crowd.
- ④ Lesser involvement of local police.
- ⑤ Management by people belonging to that place only.
- ⑥ Violation of norms & rules by the organiser.
- ⑦ Village population with lesser awareness & prone to rumour.

⑧ More no. of female & children in the gatherings.

NDMA measures

- ① Guidelines to take prior permission from the authorities.
- ② Strict governance measures to check the venue → pass system.
- ③ No rule followings → penalty & fine provision.

Thus, we need to follow measures to avoid such mishap in future.

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।

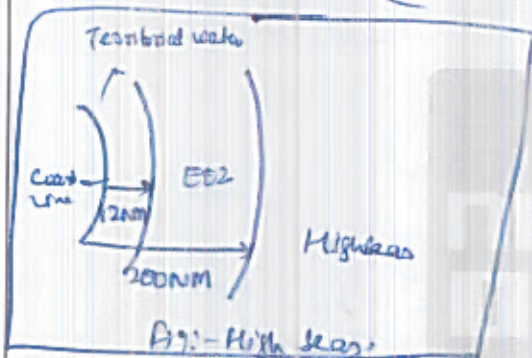
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

'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 is a first global treaty to protect high seas. High seas refer to all

seas outside (EEZ) of a country.



Significance of High Seas Treaty

- ① Global Resource High seas everybody responsibility to protect it.
- ② Biodiversity to conserve 30% by 2030.
- ③ No Irregularly unreported fishing in these high seas.

④ Countries responsibility to be fixed by the treaty.



9. जनरेटिव एआई (Generative AI) के अवैध प्रयोग से उत्पन्न नए साइबर खतरे क्या हैं? हाल ही में हस्ताक्षरित ब्रिसेल 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 AI pose some serious cyber-threats issue like impersonation, phishing mail, privacy issue, plagiarism, etc. Generative AI are large language Model (LLMs) used to generate text, image, videos on a prompt by the user.

New cyber threats posed by illicit use of Gen AI are:-

- ① Deepfake as it can be made using Gen AI video editor tools. (eg) SORA.
- ② Phishing Mails can be made from Gen AI. (eg) Open AI Chat GPT.
- ③ Doctored Photo/Audio can be made using Gen AI (eg) → Grok 2.0.
- ④ Plagiarism of the Original content can be done by the Gen AI tools. (eg) New York Times case.

- ⑤ Cyber fraud by doctored audio & impersonating voice.
- ⑥ Financial fraud using analytics of and computational power of Gen AI.

Bletchley Declaration and India beefing up Cybersecurity Structure

- ① Co-ordination between multiple agencies like I4C, CERT-IN, NTRC etc.
- ② Ethical usage of AI and so India needs to come up with AI Act as done by EU.
- ③ A new and updated cyber policy is required for India.
- ④ No provision for deepfakes in law.
- ⑤ New threats like cyber financial fraud, cyber crimes like rapes etc. to be defined and codified.

Thus, Gen AI is a double edged sword. Apart from job loss (40% IMF) it can also cost as

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

India has a border of ~15000 km land border and 7500 km coastline. With recent turmoil in almost all neighbouring countries & 2 belligerent neighbours China, Pakistan pose serious threat.



Fig: Border Countries & Problem

- ① Bangladesh: Cucking of Ms. Sheikh Hasina
①① Influx of illegal migrants

(1.2) Anti-India Sentiments fuelled.

(1.3) Porous Border.

(2) Myanmar: Junta Govt. & Civil war

(2.1) Several outfit like Arakan Army, Shan Army etc are fighting.

(2.2) FM R regime.

(2.3) Influx of migrants $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Ethnic conflict,} \\ \rightarrow \text{Insurgency.} \end{cases}$

(3) Afghanistan: Taliban Takeover

(3.1) Stable govt. lost.

(3.2) No formal relationship with India.

(4) Nepal: Political instability

(4.1) Communist govt. closeness with China.

(4.2) Border issue $\rightarrow$ Lipulekh, Limbuckh.

(5) Pakistan & China: Belligerent Neighbour

(5.1) CPEC corridor through Pok.

(5.2) Drone based drug trafficking

(5.2) Cross Border Terrorism.

(5.4) Salami Slice, Staple Visa, Changing names of villages.

(5.5) Galwan Clash.

Following much historical animosity because we can't do

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

Only 51% of our population is formally skilled (Skill India Report).

Only 50% of our population is (graduates) are employable.

Unskilled population may lead to 'demographic disaster'.

The infusion of relevant skills will contribute to demographic dividend in the following ways:→

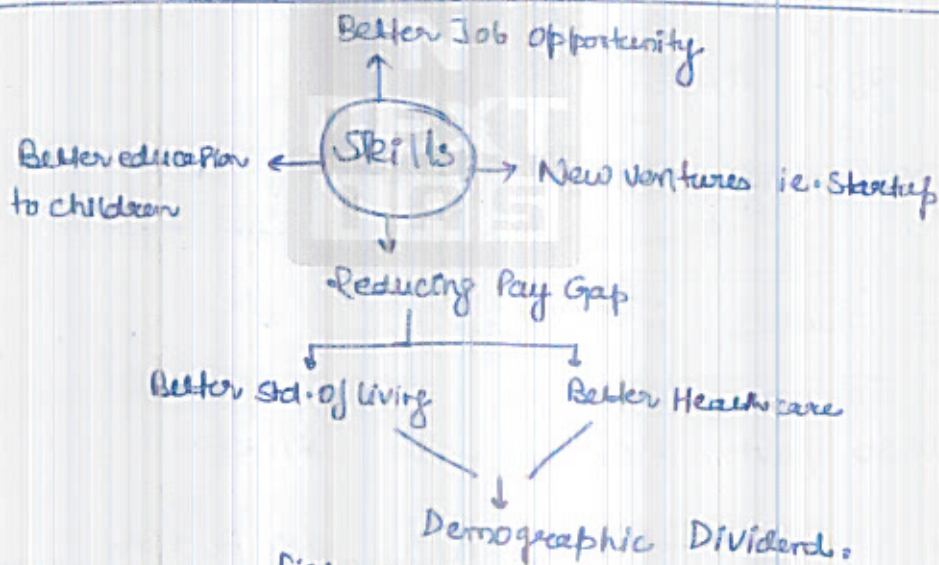


Fig:- Skills & Demographic Dividend

- ① Opening of new ventures :→ Better skills will provide the risk appetite to open a new venture.

(eg) - Most startups by IIT / IIM graduate.

- ② Better Job Opportunities :→ Skills will lead to better job opportunities with a formal kind of employment.

(eg) - Job in IT sector / Manufacturing sector.
India Skill Report (60%) skill mismatch.

for A1/ML sector.

- ③ Reducing paygap → Better skill will lead to good jobs and pay gap would be reduced.

(eg) → A good skilled graduate earns ~ 7.8 Lakh/year

- ④ New domain of work like Freelancer where skill is the most important thing.

- ⑤ Better Standard of Living → can be achieved through bridging skill-demand mismatch.

(Eg) - Better housing, assets, quality water etc.

- ⑥ Healthcare facilities as OoPE (48% NFHS-05)

better skill → Better healthcare → Healthy Lifestyle
↓
GDP↑ ← Contributing to economy

- ⑦ Better education to children will lead to better acquisition of skills and then demographic dividend too.

Recent Initiatives by the govt. are

- ① Future Skills PRIME to skill young profession in advanced skill & technology.

- ② PM-Kausthal Vikas Yojana $\Rightarrow$ To train and skill young people in different skill.
- ③ PM Vishwakarma Yojana $\rightarrow$ To train and skill artisans in different fields like blacksmith, with credits and formal training.
- ④ Skill India Mission $\rightarrow$ For skilling more than 1cr youth.
- ⑤ NIPUN Program for training construction workers with new skill.
- ⑥ National Apprenticeship Program to provide apprenticeship to young people and make them job handy.
- ⑦ CSR initiatives of several organisations for skilling people: (e) Hero MotoCorp.

Thus, skilling at mass level is required and it is our pillar of AMRIT KAAL. All stakeholders have to participate with full zeal to achieve the potential.

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

India's aviation sector is 3rd largest in the world.

The recent bulk order of Indigo & Air India 7500

planes is the testament.

Factors propelling growth in India's aviation sector.

① Rising middle class As per Goldman Sachs more than 100 mn people would start to earn 78 lakh/yr by 2028.

② Young population :- Our median age is ~29 yrs and with aspirational youth → growth of aviation sector.

③ Govt. initiatives like UDAN Ekde Desh Ka Am Nayeik) where 73 airports operationalised.

Both green field & brown field.

Viability Gap Funding is the route taken.

④ - Dairhanga, Kushinagar etc.

④ Cargo transfer and supply chain :- With India's increasing clout in global supply chain and rise of e-commerce; cargo ~~and~~ airlines are also on rise.

eg Fed Ex.

⑤ Initiatives like PARVAZ Mission to transfer apple from Jammu & Kashmir to other areas by aeroplane.

⑥ India's gigantic size and its topography where air lines provide connectivity to the hinterland.

eg - North East like Pawam Hane Helicopter.

⑦ New ventures like Air Taxi & Seaplane is also fueling the demand.

eg Air Taxi in Guwahati to be launched.

Challenges that the sector faces

① UDAN routes are not profitable for the aviation industry.

eg - lesser no. of flights in Dibrugarh etc.

② Monopoly/Oligopoly in the aviation sector.

(eg) Indigo (Global Aviation) (50%) market share.

③ Safety challenges as shouted by DGCA.

(eg) Spice Jet's recent audit.

④ Less Capacity constraints with lesser number of Air Traffic Controller etc.

⑤ Working Condition of pilots as pilots & stewards work for long hours jeopardizing safety.

⑥ Pilot's Training several pilots not trained in CAT-III training unable to fly / land during foggy weather. (eg) Delhi's fog days delay in 2024.

⑦ Global Supplychain issue leading to delay in procurement of engines. (eg) Pratt Whitney engine.

Improvements

① Market regulation for a fair play among the player by DGCA.

② More recruitment of ATC and augmentation of Radars etc.

③ Bureaucratic reforms to make licensing etc smooth.

④ Strict training & examination condition strict vigil by DGCA.

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

Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs) are organisation which lie in the middle of co-operative and company. Professionals manage the organisation and farmers have a say. Group of farmers and management by professionals registered under Companies Act.

Role of FPOs in addressing issue of

- ① Fragmentation.
 - ①.① Initiation of land pooling by several farmers and planning on huge chunks of lands.
 - ①.② Avg. land holding 1.08 ha/capita (Agri Census 2015)
 - ①.② Collective resource utilization by the farmers to get better yield
 - ①.③ Sharing tools, implements, machines and collective buying give them econom for expenditure.

(1.4) collective bargaining power also give them a say in their selling.

(1.5) Professionals knowhow of the market, technology helps in improving the productivity and adoption of new technology.

(Eg) → Precision Farming, Micro irrigation etc.

Modernization of Agriculture

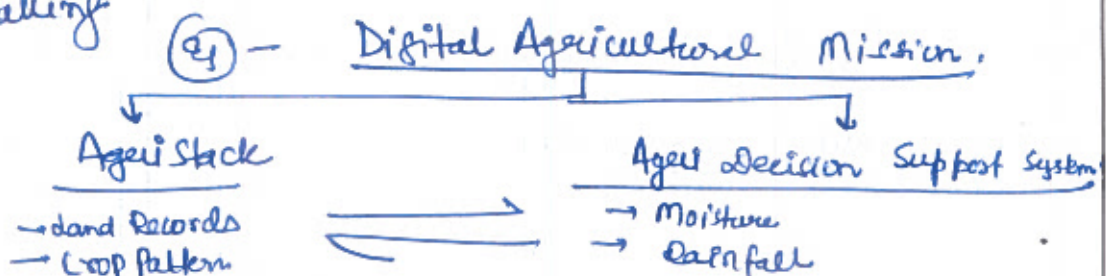
(1) less unmechanization :- Tractor penetration 21 / 1000 ha

FPOs provide for community hiring centre.

(2) Study & Implementation of modern forms of agriculture. (Eg) Integrated Farming
Organic Farming.

(3) Technology adoption like AI, Drones and Blockchain for farmers.

(4) Use of Agri Stack with compilation land records, type of soil, its health for better decision making



Initiatives by govt. to promote participation of FPOs

- ① Inclusion of FPOs in Agriculture Infrastructure Fund → Now they are too able to take benefit of this.
- ② use of technology like AgriStack and training regarding this.
- ③ Easy formation of FPOs and promoting it.
- ④ Awareness and capacity building for the creation of FPOs in the villages.
- ⑤ Promoting agri-tech startups to promote FPOs in their area of operation.

Thus, FPOs are like "Ray of Hope" for our agricultural sector. Their participation is very much required in achieving ⓧ farmer's income and also promoting climate resilient & sustainable agriculture.

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 called the 'Sunrise Sector' of Indian economy. Contributing (11%) to our exports and employing (75mn) people in total. (Economic Survey 23-24). Some challenges of FPIs in India are—

① Upstream challenges

- ① Logistical issue and supply chain as we know the logistical cost is high (14% of GDP) and also plaguing FPIs.

↳ Freight cost.

- ② Market penetration is also one of the challenge as to how to do brand positioning etc.

- ③ Credit Gap as most of the FPIs are MSMEs and \$ 200bn credit gap for MSMEs.

④ Advertisement and Packaging issue also hindering the development.

(eg) - Bihar produces (85%) Makhana & still (1%) contribution in its exports.

⑤ Lack of technology and infrastructure like irradiation technology, drying technology etc.

⑥ More no. of compliances to be fulfilled.

(eg) for a MSME, no. of compliances 770,000.

II Backward Challenges

① Inputs of materials like vegetables and fruits is topsy turvy due to

- > Climatic events like rainfall.
- > Pest attacks etc.

② Far off places & nfield unable to procure the materials. (eg) - lesser no. of FPIs in country, less of ₹ 1,52,600 cr food (MoFPI)

③ Higher amount of pesticide, chemical fertilizers in the food products leading to FSSAI standards not met.

④ Demand-Supply gap :- As India is rising food pattern is also changing. This is leading to new items being demanded. No supply of such items.

⑤ Avacado farming ~~leading~~ is required due to increased demand of jam.

Measures for overall growth of FPIs in India

① Structural Reforms

①.1 More no. of FPIs in India through mega Food Park, PM Sampada Yojana.

①.2 Operation GREEN for perishables items.

①.3 Awareness & among farmers regarding trend in global value chain. ⑥ Exotic fruits.

② Policy Reforms

②.1 Promoting micro food processing units. ⑦ PM FME.

②.2 Attracting investments through FDI & FTAs.
⑧ UAE \$ 26n in FPI sector.

②.3 Village Cluster for Food Processing.

②.4 Startup in this domain. ⑨ Jhaji Pickles.

Thus, our FPI sector is expected to touch

\$ 5606n by 2025 (Economic Survey). If such

initiatives are taken forward then sky is the limit

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

Our scientific fraternity have always made us proud in all the fields. Recently, our pm has also said Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan and Jai Anusandhan.

Contribution of M.S. Swaminathan

① Green Revolution :- He was the pioneer of Green Revolution in the country.

①.1 H-V seeds on the farms.

①.2 Chalking out the plan.

①.3 Information dissemination to the farmers.

①.4 Educating the farmers, officials etc.

② Farmer's MSP :- He also headed a commission called Swaminathan Commission for doubling the MSP.

②.1 Given the formula of $MSP = 1.5 \times C_2$.

2.7) $C_2 = A_2 + FL \text{ cost}$ such that the cost of labour bygone + Agricultural inputs all are considered.

3) Sustainable farming:- In his last days he switched to 'sustainable farming' with lesser usage of chemical fertilizers etc. He opened a centre in Odisha too.

3.1) Changing climate → sustainable farming.

3.2) Farmers will be able to grow products which are climate resilient.

4) Propounder of Rainbow Revolution which talks

about the revolution in all the sectors

namely $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Crop} \\ \rightarrow \text{Dairy} \\ \rightarrow \text{Asteries etc.} \end{cases}$

Contribution of Dr. CR Rao

He was the director of Indian Statistical Institute and also a professor of JNU.

Later he joined University of Cambridge.

Contributions

- ① Statistical technique method for analysis of different problems.
- ② New method of regression etc. was ~~discovered~~ invented by him.
- ③ Statistical analysis leading to policy making
- ④ Use of Big Data to gather information and solving the problem.

Thus, these both son of the soil are masters of their field. We should take inspiration from them when both agriculture & statistics are the future. Statistics core of AI/ML and agriculture for food security and climate resilient agriculture.

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 one of the disruptive technology that we have witnessed. The Generative AI is capable of doing multitude of task. Recent controversy between New York Times & Open AI regarding copyright issue sparks the debate of plagiarism.

AI challenging the overall Intellectual Property Paradigm

- ① Taking data from open source like Newspaper and digital media hampering their IPR.
(Es) New York Times case.
- ② Taking information from open source journals etc. like Springer, Nature.
- ③ Users using the Chat GPT to copy the articles without permission → Plagiarism.
- ④ Openness of internet is on peril as these news agencies etc. are threatening to

~~Sensor~~ Censor their articles etc.

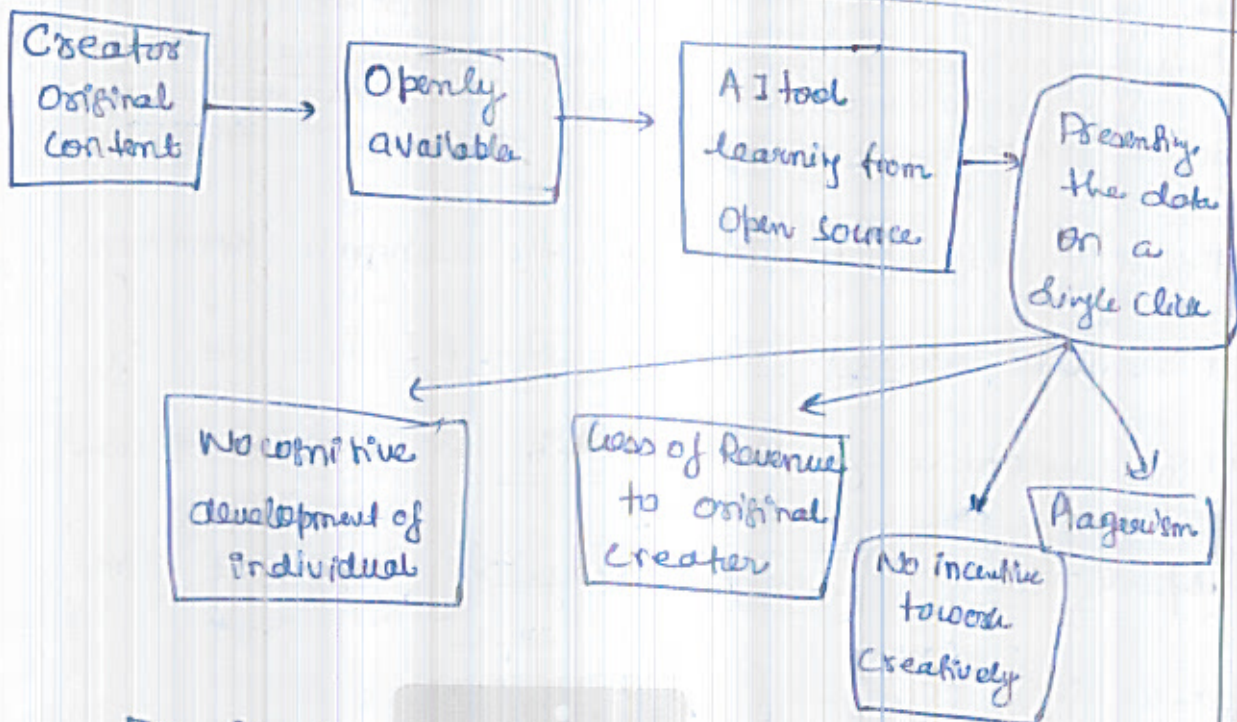


Fig:- Flowchart

AI can be balanced with intellectual property to foster innovation & incentivize creation in the following ways:-

- ① Ethical guidelines to be followed strictly by AI Companies. This can be done by
 - ①.1 Recruitment of 'compliance officer'.
 - ①.2 Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) by the authority.
 - ①.3 Strong corporate governance model.

- ② Revenue share model to be followed between AI companies and original content creator.
- ③ Openness in taking permission before using any contents.
- ④ Augmenting each other efforts while doing work.

eg → Creator video using SORA
SORA capitalising it and sharing revenue.



However, due to such plagiarism issue there is some doubt that internet can be lesser open in the future leading to expensive information from internet.

Thus, we need to strike a balance where both are working in collaboration with each other for their development.

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 is one of the biological HOT SPOT of our country. Biodiversity is at the core of western Ghats with Kans Patthar Plateau and Nilgiri hills.
 (Eg) Lion Tailed Macaque, Gecko, Neel kusunji etc.

Significance of western Ghats in preserving and conserving the biodiversity

- ① Home to endemic species like Nilgiri Tahr, Neel kusunji etc.
- ② Tropical evergreen forest with several layers of forest. (Eg) → Mountain forest also present.
- ③ Home to big and endangered species like Asian elephant, Tiger etc.
- ④ Acting as a source of river which helps in sustaining biodiversity. (Eg) → Krishna, Bhima etc.
- ⑤ Source of livelihood for several communities.

eg) Iruula, Warli etc.

Threats faced by Western Ghats

- ① Monocropping Plantation of Coffee, Rubber.
eg) - In Kerala
- ② Deforestation for developmental projects.
eg) Construction of Mumbai-Pune. expressway.
- ③ Stone Quarrying and illegal mines in the Western Ghats.
- ④ Unsustainable tourism in the Western Ghats.
eg) In Maharashtra & Kerala,
- ⑤ Large size hydropower dams in the region.
- ⑥ Rapid Urbanization leading to destruction.
eg) Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Mumbai encroached.
- ⑦ Invasive Alien Species in the Western Ghats.
eg) Lantana Camara.
- ⑧ Avoiding ESI norms of Supreme Court.
for constructing Resorts, Hotels etc.
eg) In Goa Ziplining etc.

Measures taken by the govt. are

- ① Crackdown on Illegal Quarrying in the

Western Ghats.

② Committee like Gadgil & Kasturirangan Committee

for ESZ in western Ghats.

Recommendation - Gadgil (100%) Western Ghat
ESZ
Kasturirangan (37%) ESZ.

③ Tackling Invasive Alien Species Swiftly.

(e.g.) Nilgiri Hills

④ Nature based solutions like Afforestation by
CANPA fund.

⑤ Joint Forest Management involving local communities.

⑥ Convention of Biodiversity & Biodiversity Act 2002
for protecting traditional knowledge &
biodiversity.

⑦ Invasive Alien Species first time defined and
Schedule 4 of Wildlife Protection Act.

Thus, Western Ghats have several benefits and
must be preserved at any cost. Because
we must remember There is No Planet B.

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) took place at Abu Dhabi. It is an annual event. First time global stocktake of Paris Agreement was discussed.

Major Outcomes

- ① Transitional Fuels :- Talk and discussion on transitional fuel was held for the first time is moving away from fossil fuels.
- ② Global Stocktake :- Taking the initiative on the countries INDC of Paris Agreement.
- ③ Tripling the Renewable Energy Capacity by 2030.
- ④ Tripling the Nuclear Energy Capacity by 2030.
- ⑤ Gender Responsive & Just Energy Partnership.
- ⑥ Global River Cities Alliance program was launched.

- ⑦ Operationalisation of Loss & Damage Fund for the first time.
- ⑧ Green Credit Initiative by India took place TUAE
- ⑨ Climate Resilient Action Taskforce formed by the parties.

Features of Green Credit Initiative by India are:-

- ① Voluntary Market Mechanism where everybody can contribute individually for the environment.
- ② Any stakeholder can participate like individual, companies, government etc.
- ③ It is under Mission Life initiative.
- ④ This Green Credit can be used and can be traded to offset the

ill effects of climate change.

⑤ Proceeds can be used for wastewater treatment, Afforestation, reducing emission etc.

Challenges

- ① Rules are very vague.
- ② Double counting could take place.
- ③ Greenwashing could also take place.
- ④ Mechanism to be developed for contribution.

However, the recent COP (28) achieved some remarkable feat but as per UNEP as per current INDC if achieved fully then also 1.8°C rise in temperature.

Thus, we have done so much of harm that it is now very difficult to retract our path. We must remember there is No Planet B. Developed Nations should take the lead by CBDP, Financing etc.

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

Shell companies can be defined as those illegal companies that have existence only on documents. They are made exclusively for illicit purposes like money laundering etc.

Role of shell companies in Money laundering

- ① Acted as a source of integration of black money into the system.
- ② Acting as a source of Hawala channel for the money laundering.
- ③ Tax evasion and tax avoidance using legal loopholes and using this for money laundering.
- ④ Using of new newer technologies like

crypto agencies, cryptoassets for money laundering

⑤ fictitious or ghost partner and their names
used for money laundering.

(Eg) false PAN card.

⑥ Base in some tax heaven country and
using money | pumping it through (FDI)
into India (Integration)

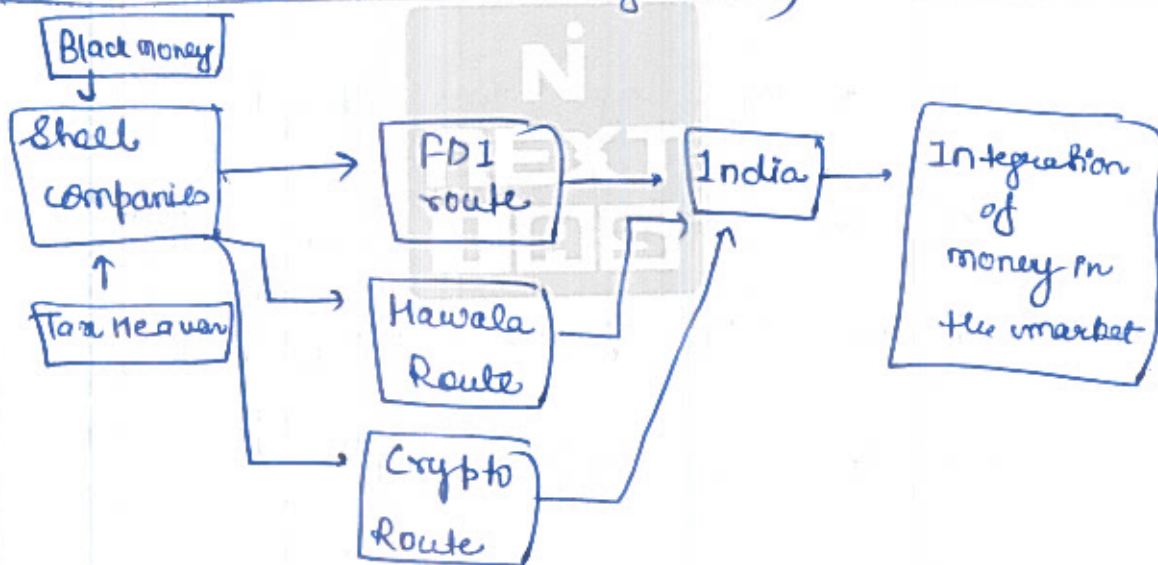


Fig:- Routing of black money by shell companies

Recent Amendments of PMLA and provisions are:-

① Partners now at 10% stake; earlier 25% stake.

② Information of all partners to be communicated.

to the authority.

- ③ Crypto asset and VDA service provider to be registered with FIU-INDIA.
- ④ Repository of such VDA service provider is maintained a separate secretariat for this.

With all these amendments, India has tried to address the problem of transactional nature of crimes. However, proper co-ordination is required with ED, EOW, DRI, FIU etc. such that our efforts not go in vain.

Above all this India's membership of FATF and organising NMTF session was also helpful.

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

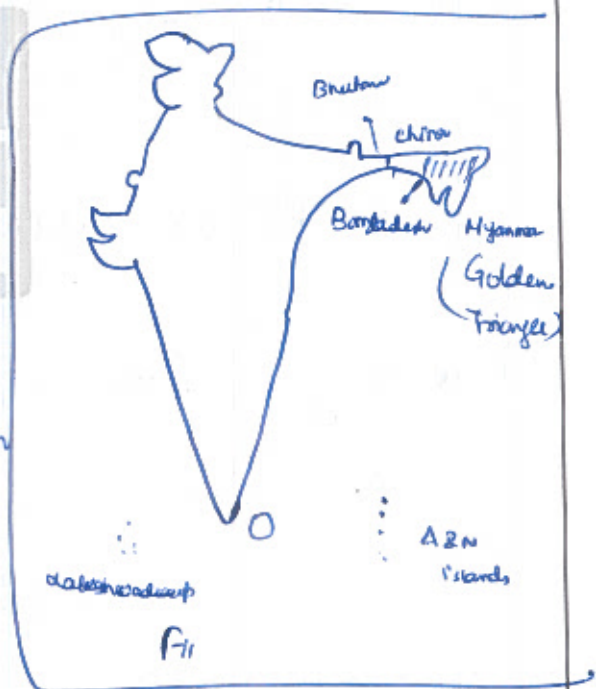
Our North East India consist of 7 Sisters and 1 brother.

Integral part of India consisting of pristine forest, natural beauty etc. However, due to insurgency rise of ethnic conflict as it is home to 7200 tribes.

Rise of ethnic conflict due to
Crime-insurgency nexus

① Increase in poppy production

as in (Golden Triangle proximity) leading to ethnic conflicts.



② Insurgent groups formed based on ethnicity leading to insurgency and ethnic conflict.

(Eg) BODO agitation.

③ Arms trade and wildlife trafficking in the

region has also led to crime and insurgency.

(Eg) → Traditional medicine in China,

(4) Human Trafficking through porous border
also leading to ethnic conflict.

(Eg) → FMR with Myanmar

(5) Influx of illegal immigrants due to porous border and easy hideouts lead to ethnic conflict.

(Eg) → ~~BT~~ Bengali influx in Assam.

(6) Insurgency due to foreign players like China
which is providing them with arms & ammunition leading to ethnic conflict.

Institutional Measures to be undertaken

(1) Guarding of border by a single force
(BP Bhadrakar committee).

(2) Better co-ordination between CAPF and
army for border safety

③ Use of technology like CBIMS and BOLD-817 for border protection.

④ Reconciliation approach & Suspension of Operation agreement with the insurgents.

④ → NSCN.

⑤ Peace Accord with the insurgent groups.

⑤ → NLF, Bodo, ULFA etc.

⑥ Cracking down heavily on organised crime

⑥ → Human Trafficking, drug Trafficking etc.

⑦ Ethnic groups to be on same table to discuss the problem.

⑦ → Kuki-Meitei ✓

⑧ Socio economic development of region
Thrusts

⑧ → MNER, Vibrant village Program,
Infra development, BOLD initiatives
etc.
PM Devine

Then, more efforts are required for peaceful co-existence of communities in the North East Region.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
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.

DO'S

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.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

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।

