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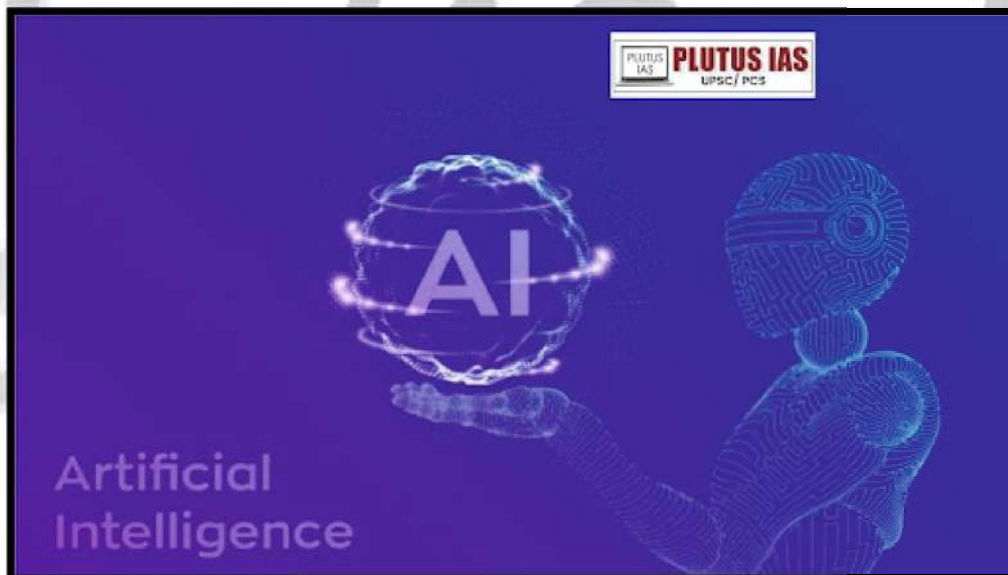
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“GOVERNING AI: A CRUCIAL IMPERATIVE FOR THE FUTURE”

WHY IN THE NEWS?

The Paris AI Action Summit 2025 will be a pivotal event in shaping global AI policies, governance, and innovation. Led by India and France, the summit will gather world leaders, tech giants, and policymakers to discuss key issues like privacy, ethics, AI governance, and economic impact. The focus areas include AI regulation, data security, economic growth, and global collaboration, aiming to establish responsible AI frameworks, safeguard user data, and drive AI-driven innovation across industries.



DEFINITION OF AI:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the ability of machines or computer systems to simulate human intelligence by performing tasks such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making. It enables machines to analyze data, recognize patterns, and make predictions with minimal human intervention.

GLOBAL AI LAWS, AGREEMENTS, AND COOPERATION TREATIES

Name	Enacted By / Organization	Mandate
EU AI Act (2024)	European Union (EU)	Regulates AI systems based on risk levels, with strict rules for high-risk applications.
U.S. Executive Order on AI (2023)	U.S. Government	Ensures AI safety, security, transparency, and promotes AI-driven innovation.
China's AI Regulations	Chinese Government	Imposes restrictions on generative AI, deepfakes, and ethical AI development.
India's AI Framework	Government of India	Focuses on responsible AI use, data protection, and AI-driven economic growth.
G7 Hiroshima AI Process (2023)	G7 Nations	Establishes voluntary AI governance standards among G7 member countries.
Global Partnership on AI (GPAI)	OECD & Partner Countries	Promotes human-centric AI policies, research, and ethical AI deployment.
OECD AI Principles	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Provides guidelines for trustworthy and ethical AI.
UNESCO AI Ethics Framework	United Nations (UNESCO)	Sets global ethical standards for AI to ensure fairness, inclusivity, and human rights protection.
EU-U.S. AI Collaboration	European Union & United States	Aligns AI governance frameworks, enhances AI safety, and promotes innovation.
India-France AI Cooperation	Governments of India & France	Strengthens AI research, innovation, and regulatory policy alignment.
China-EU AI Dialogue	European Union & China	Focuses on AI safety, trade regulations, and cross-border AI policies.
AI in BRICS Nations	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS)	Develops common AI standards and promotes AI cooperation among BRICS members.

APPLICATIONS OF AI IN VARIOUS FIELDS

Field	Application	Example (Global & India)	Data/Impact
Healthcare	Improved Diagnostics – AI	Global: PathAI aids in cancer diagnosis. India: Niramai uses AI	A study in JAMA found AI detecting diabetic

Field	Application	Example (Global & India)	Data/Impact
	analyzes medical images (X-rays, MRIs) with higher accuracy.	for early breast cancer detection.	retinopathy with accuracy similar to ophthalmologists .
	Drug Discovery – AI accelerates drug discovery by analyzing large datasets.	Global: Atomwise predicts drug effectiveness. India: Bengaluru-based Innoplexus uses AI for faster drug research.	AI can reduce drug development time and cost significantly.
Transportation	Autonomous Vehicles – AI-powered self-driving cars enhance road safety.	Global: Waymo tests self-driving cars. India: Tata Elxsi works on AI for autonomous driving.	NHTSA reports 94% of accidents are due to human error , AI can reduce this.
	Traffic Optimization – AI analyzes real-time traffic data to optimize flow.	Global: Google Maps provides real-time updates. India: Bengaluru Traffic Police uses AI-powered Adaptive Traffic Signals.	AI can cut travel time by up to 25% .
Retail	Personalized Recommendations – AI suggests products based on customer behavior.	Global: Amazon uses AI for personalized recommendations. India: Flipkart's AI models enhance product recommendations.	McKinsey reports AI-driven personalization can increase sales by 20% .
	Inventory Management – AI predicts demand to optimize stock levels.	Global: Walmart optimizes inventory with AI. India: Reliance Retail uses AI for supply chain efficiency.	AI can reduce waste and stockouts , improving customer satisfaction.
Finance	Fraud Detection – AI identifies suspicious financial transactions.	Global: Banks use AI to flag fraudulent activities. India: ICICI Bank deploys AI for real-time fraud detection.	AI-powered fraud detection can reduce losses by 70% .
	Risk Management – AI assesses risks by analyzing financial data.	Global: Insurance firms use AI for risk profiling. India: SBI Life uses AI for customer risk assessment.	AI improves loan approval accuracy and reduces financial risks .
Manufacturing	Predictive	Global: General Electric uses AI	Predictive maintenance

Field	Application	Example (Global & India)	Data/Impact
g	Maintenance – AI detects potential failures in machinery.	for jet engine maintenance. India: Tata Steel employs AI for equipment health monitoring.	can reduce downtime by 50% and extend equipment lifespan by 40% .
	Quality Control – AI-powered vision systems detect product defects.	Global: AI inspects manufactured goods for quality. India: Maruti Suzuki uses AI for vehicle quality checks.	AI enhances product reliability and reduces manufacturing waste .
Education	Personalized Learning – AI adapts content to students' learning pace.	Global: Khan Academy uses AI for math tutoring. India: Byju's AI-based platform tailors lessons for students.	AI-driven education tools improve student engagement and performance .
	Automated Grading – AI evaluates assignments, saving teachers time.	Global: AI grades online tests automatically. India: CBSE is exploring AI for exam evaluation.	AI can reduce grading workload by over 40% .
Customer Service	Chatbots – AI-powered virtual assistants provide instant support.	Global: Many companies use AI chatbots. India: HDFC Bank's EVA chatbot answers customer queries.	AI chatbots cut customer service costs by 30% .
	Personalized Recommendations – AI suggests relevant content/products.	Global: Netflix recommends shows using AI. India: Hotstar uses AI to recommend content.	AI-driven recommendations enhance user experience and engagement .
Agriculture	Precision Farming – AI optimizes crop yields using sensors and drones.	Global: AI drones monitor farmland. India: Agri-tech startup CropIn helps farmers with AI-based solutions.	AI increases crop yields while reducing water and pesticide use .
	Autonomous Tractors – AI automates farming tasks for efficiency.	Global: John Deere develops self-driving tractors. India: Mahindra & Mahindra is working on AI-powered agricultural machinery.	AI lowers labor costs and boosts productivity .

KEY ISSUES CONCERNING AI REGULATION AND USE

Defining AI: There is no universally agreed-upon definition, making regulation inconsistent. An OECD 2023 survey found that policymakers struggle to define AI, affecting global policy alignment.

Balancing Innovation and Regulation: Overregulation can slow AI advancements in critical sectors like healthcare. EU AI Act could delay life-saving AI medical tools.

Bias and Discrimination: AI models can reinforce societal biases, leading to unfair outcomes. Amazon's AI hiring tool discriminated against women due to biased training data.

Transparency and Explainability: Many AI decisions lack clear explanations, making accountability difficult. AI-driven loan rejections without justification raise fairness concerns.

Accountability and Liability: Unclear legal responsibility when AI systems fail or cause harm. Who is liable when a self-driving car causes an accident—the manufacturer, software developer, or owner?

Safety and Security Risks: AI vulnerabilities can lead to failures or cyberattacks. Example: Tesla's Autopilot failed to detect an obstacle, causing a crash.

Data Privacy Concerns: AI systems collect and process vast amounts of personal data, raising privacy risks. AI-powered surveillance tools often lack proper safeguards for biometric data.

Global Cooperation Challenges: Differing AI regulations create fragmentation, making compliance complex. For example, the EU enforces a risk-based AI approach, while the US prefers sector-specific regulations.

Public Perception and Misinformation: Fear, distrust, and AI-generated misinformation can erode public confidence. Example: Deepfakes spread misinformation, impacting elections and public discourse.

COURSE OF ACTION FOR REGULATING AI AND ENSURING SUSTAINABLE AI DEVELOPMENT

Establish Strong Ethical AI Principles: AI must prioritise human rights, fairness, and transparency to ensure ethical use. For example, the EU's GDPR enforces strict AI data privacy laws, protecting individuals from misuse.

Implement Robust Safety and Security Standards: AI systems should be safe, reliable, and resistant to cyber threats. Microsoft's AI-driven cybersecurity tools detect and prevent cyberattacks in real-time.

Create Clear and Adaptive AI Regulations: Governments must develop flexible laws that evolve with AI advancements. Example: India's NITI Aayog AI framework promotes responsible AI use in healthcare and agriculture.

Ensure AI Transparency and Explainability: AI models should be interpretable and accountable for their decisions. Example: Google's Explainable AI tools help industries understand AI-driven decisions.

Encourage International Cooperation and AI Governance: Global partnerships can harmonise AI regulations and prevent misuse. For example, the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) unites nations to ensure ethical AI development.

Invest in AI Education and Workforce Training: AI literacy programs must prepare individuals for AI-driven economies. Example: Google's AI for Everyone initiative trains professionals on ethical AI practices.

Promote AI for Sustainable Development: AI should address global challenges like climate change, agriculture, and healthcare. AI-driven precision farming in India optimises water use and boosts crop yields.

Establish Independent AI Oversight and Accountability Mechanisms: Regulatory bodies must monitor AI use, enforce laws, and address violations. For example, the EU AI Act proposes an independent authority to oversee AI safety and ethics.

CONCLUSION:

The Paris AI Action Summit 2025 is a pivotal step toward global AI governance. Led by India and France, it highlights the need for collaboration on ethics, regulation, and innovation. Constructive global action is crucial for establishing transparent policies and fostering sustainable advancements to ensure AI's responsible and inclusive growth.

PRELIMS QUESTION:

Q. With reference to the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), Consider the following statement:

1. Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence is an Intergovernmental cooperation set up by the G20 group.
2. India is the founding member of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI)
3. GPAI is hosted by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

How many of the above-given statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

ANSWER: A

MAINS QUESTION:

The regulation of Artificial Intelligence is not just the need of the hour but a *raison d'être* (fundamental necessity) Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

Munde Dhananjay Navnath

FRANCE: A BEHIND CURTAIN FRIEND OF INDIA

WHY IN THE NEWS?

India and France's recent agreement to enhance cooperation in high-end technology sectors is a significant development, reflecting the growing partnership between the two nations. This includes discussions on long-standing issues in civil nuclear cooperation, setting the stage for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's upcoming visit. The Foreign Office Consultations in Paris involved key officials from both sides, including Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri and French Foreign Minister Jean-Noël Barrot. The talks also covered the upcoming Summit for Action on Artificial Intelligence, which India is set to co-chair, highlighting its role in global tech discussions. Additionally, the focus on coordinated surveillance in the Indian Ocean Region signals both countries' commitment to strengthening security and strategic ties.



EVOLUTION OF INDIA-FRANCE TIES:

Year	Key Highlights
1950s	– Diplomatic relations established post-Indian independence.
	– Emphasis on cultural exchanges and shared democratic values.
	– France supported India’s intellectual and educational initiatives.
1980s	– Growth in defence and technological cooperation, including civil nuclear energy.
	– Strengthened ties in trade and international diplomacy.
2014	– Prime Minister Modi’s visit marks the renewal of the India-France strategic partnership.
	– Major defence cooperation (e.g., Rafale deal), clean energy initiatives, and climate change collaboration.
	– Expansion in trade relations focusing on technology, defence, and infrastructure.
2025	– Economic cooperation growth, especially in green technologies, smart cities, and infrastructure.
	– Continued defence and security collaboration, especially in cybersecurity and Indo-Pacific security.
	– Focus on science & technology cooperation in space research, AI, and digital innovation.
	– Cultural ties expanding through education exchanges, Indian diaspora, and student mobility.

KEY AREAS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND FRANCE:

1. Defense & Security: Joint military exercises, defence technology sharing, and maritime security cooperation.

- 2. Economic & Trade:** Strong trade relations, investments in green technologies, and joint infrastructure projects.
- 3. Clean Energy & Climate Change:** Cooperation in renewable energy, the International Solar Alliance, and climate action efforts.
- 4. Science & Technology:** Collaboration on space research, AI, health tech, and innovation partnerships.
- 5. Cultural & Educational Exchange:** Student exchange programs, cultural diplomacy, and promoting French language education in India.
- 6. Tourism:** Joint efforts to promote tourism, especially heritage and eco-tourism, and hosting related events.
- 7. Health & Medicine:** Collaboration on health projects, vaccine partnerships, and medical research.
- 8. Diplomatic & Strategic Ties:** Multilateral cooperation through forums like UNESCO, G7, and G20, and regional geopolitical collaboration.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FRANCE FOR INDIA:

- 1. Strategic Partnership:** France is a key strategic partner for India, with strong cooperation in defence, security, and counterterrorism.
- 2. Defense Cooperation:** France is one of India's most trusted defence partners, with joint military exercises, advanced defence technologies, and the purchase of Rafale fighter jets.
- 3. Trade and Economic Ties:** France is an important trading partner, with significant French investments in India. Bilateral trade covers sectors like energy, aerospace, and manufacturing.
- 4. Clean Energy and Climate Action:** France plays a crucial role in India's renewable energy goals, particularly through cooperation in solar energy and participation in the International Solar Alliance.
- 5. Cultural and Educational Ties:** France is a centre for higher education and cultural exchange, with thousands of Indian students studying in France.
- 6. Scientific and Technological Collaboration:** Joint ventures in space research, science and technology innovations, and collaborations on environmental sustainability are key areas of mutual interest.
- 7. Tourism and Diplomacy:** France is a popular destination for Indian tourists, and both countries work together to promote tourism. The diplomatic relationship strengthens through frequent visits, summits, and cultural programs.
- 8. Geopolitical Influence:** As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and a member of major international forums like G7, G20, and the EU, France supports India's role in global governance and regional security.
- 9. People-to-People Connections:** France has a large Indian diaspora, fostering deeper cultural, social, and economic ties between the two nations.

ISSUES HINDERING INDIA-FRANCE RELATIONS:

- 1. Trade Imbalance:** India's exports to France are low-value, while it imports high-value products, creating a trade imbalance.
- 2. Visa & Immigration:** Visa restrictions, particularly for students and professionals, remain a challenge despite efforts to ease processes.
- 3. Defence & Technology Transfer:** Delays in defence contracts and issues around technology and intellectual property rights complicate cooperation.
- 4. Nuclear Energy:** Concerns over liability laws and nuclear safety hinder progress in nuclear power projects.
- 5. Cultural Differences:** Societal and cultural differences can occasionally affect diplomatic and business interactions.
- 6. Terrorism & Security:** Differences in counterterrorism strategies may arise based on national security concerns.

7. Geopolitical Alignment: Diverging foreign policy priorities, especially on regional issues, occasionally affect cooperation.

8. Environmental Challenges: Joint environmental projects face hurdles in balancing climate goals with economic needs.

9. Bureaucratic Delays: Slow execution of agreements in various sectors due to bureaucratic red tape.

COURSE OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN INDIA-FRANCE TIES:

1. Boost Bilateral Trade: Focus on diversifying trade beyond high-value products, encourage Indian exports to France, and reduce the trade imbalance.

2. Enhance Strategic Partnerships: Expand cooperation in defence, space, and cybersecurity, ensuring quicker execution of defence contracts and technology transfers.

3. Increase Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges: Foster deeper cultural understanding through academic exchanges, tourism, and cultural programs. Encourage more French students to study in India and vice versa.

4. Facilitate Ease of Movement: Simplify visa processes for students, professionals, and tourists to encourage more bilateral exchanges.

5. Collaborate on Innovation and Technology: Enhance cooperation in clean energy, AI, and high-tech industries through joint research platforms and private sector engagement.

6. Joint Initiatives on Global Issues: Align both countries' policies on pressing global issues like climate change, counterterrorism, and sustainable development.

7. Nuclear Cooperation: Resolve issues related to nuclear liability and safety and expedite projects on nuclear energy, especially for India's energy needs.

8. Strengthen Diplomacy in Multilateral Forums: Both countries should collaborate more in international organizations like the UN, G20, and WTO to advance common interests and improve their global standing.

9. Promote Regional Security Cooperation: Coordinate more closely on regional security challenges, especially in the Indo-Pacific, and share expertise on maritime security and counterterrorism.

10. Support Green Energy Transition: Work on joint projects to promote sustainable and clean energy, enhancing collaboration in green technologies.

CONCLUSION:

The India-France relationship is poised for further growth, driven by shared interests in defence, clean energy, trade, and strategic cooperation. With both nations working to address issues like trade imbalances, defence technology transfers, and nuclear cooperation, their partnership can be deepened through focused efforts in these areas. Strengthening people-to-people exchanges, facilitating ease of movement, and collaborating on global issues like climate change will also be crucial to fostering a stronger bond. By continuing to build on their strategic, economic, and cultural ties, India and France have the potential to become even more significant global partners in the years to come.

PRELIMS QUESTIONS:

Q. With reference to the India-France bilateral relations, consider the following statements:

1. India and France established diplomatic relations shortly after India's independence in 1947.
2. The Rafale fighter jet deal between India and France was signed in 2014.
3. France has supported India's membership in the United Nations Security Council.

How many of the above-given statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two

- C. All three
- D. None

Answer: B

MAINS QUESTIONS:

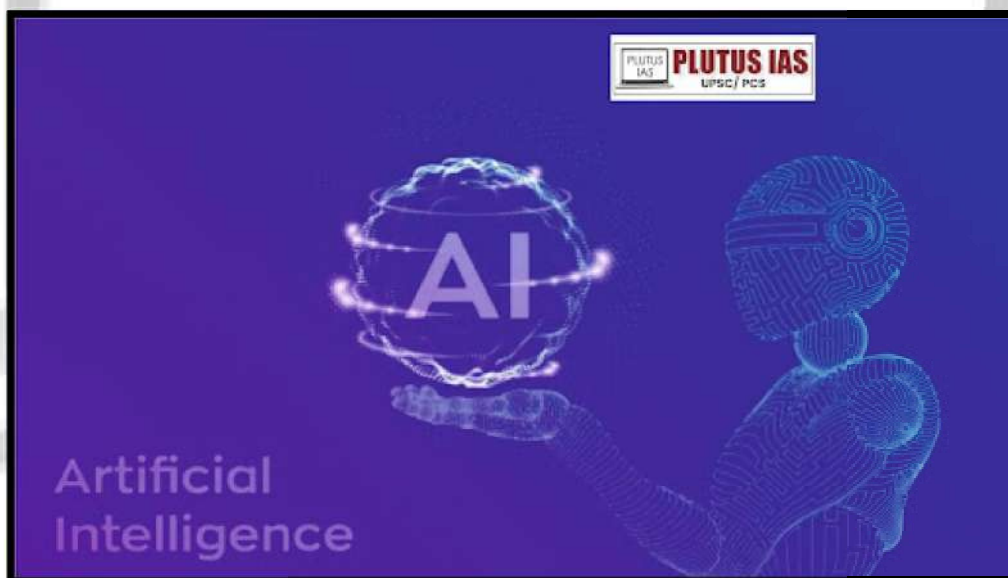
Q. Discuss the key areas of cooperation between India and France and how these contribute to strengthening their bilateral relationship. (250 words, 15 marks)

Ritik singh

PRELIMS BITS: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (GPAI)

WHY IN THE NEWS?

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GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (GPAI)

Category	Details
Full Name	Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI)
Established	June 15, 2020
Proposed By	Canada and France (2018 G7 Summit)

Category	Details
Hosted By	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Objective	Guide responsible AI development, ensuring it aligns with human rights and democratic values
Founding Members (15)	Australia, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, UK, USA, EU
Joined in 2021 (10)	Czechia, Israel + additional EU countries (total membership: 25)
Total Members (2022)	29 countries
Pending Members (7)	Austria, Chile, Finland, Malaysia, Norway, Slovakia, Switzerland
Key Activities	Supports AI research, policy recommendations, and international collaboration
Working Groups	– Responsible AI (including AI & Pandemic Response)
	– Data Governance
	– Future of Work
	– Innovation & Commercialization
Centres of Expertise	– Montreal (supports Responsible AI & Data Governance)
	– Paris (supports Future of Work & Innovation & Commercialization)
Steering Committee Chairs	– Jordan Zed & Baroness Joanna Shields (2020-2021)
	– Joanna Shields & Renaud Vedel (2021-2022)
	– Yoichi Iida & Inma Martinez (2023-2024)
Rotating Presidency	Canada (2020), France (2021), Japan (2022), India (2023)

PRELIMS QUESTION:

Q. Consider the following countries:

1. Argentina
2. India
3. Russia
4. China

How many of the above countries are members of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI)?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two

- C. Only three
- D. All four

ANSWER: B

Munde Dhananjay Navnath

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