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FIAS - MGP - 2023 - 93 Paper 3 - FLT 3

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Medium :- English

Centre :- Home

Date :- 4/08/23

Index

Q1	13
2	14
3	15
4	16
5	17
6	18
7	19
8	20
9	
10	
11	
12	

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Total

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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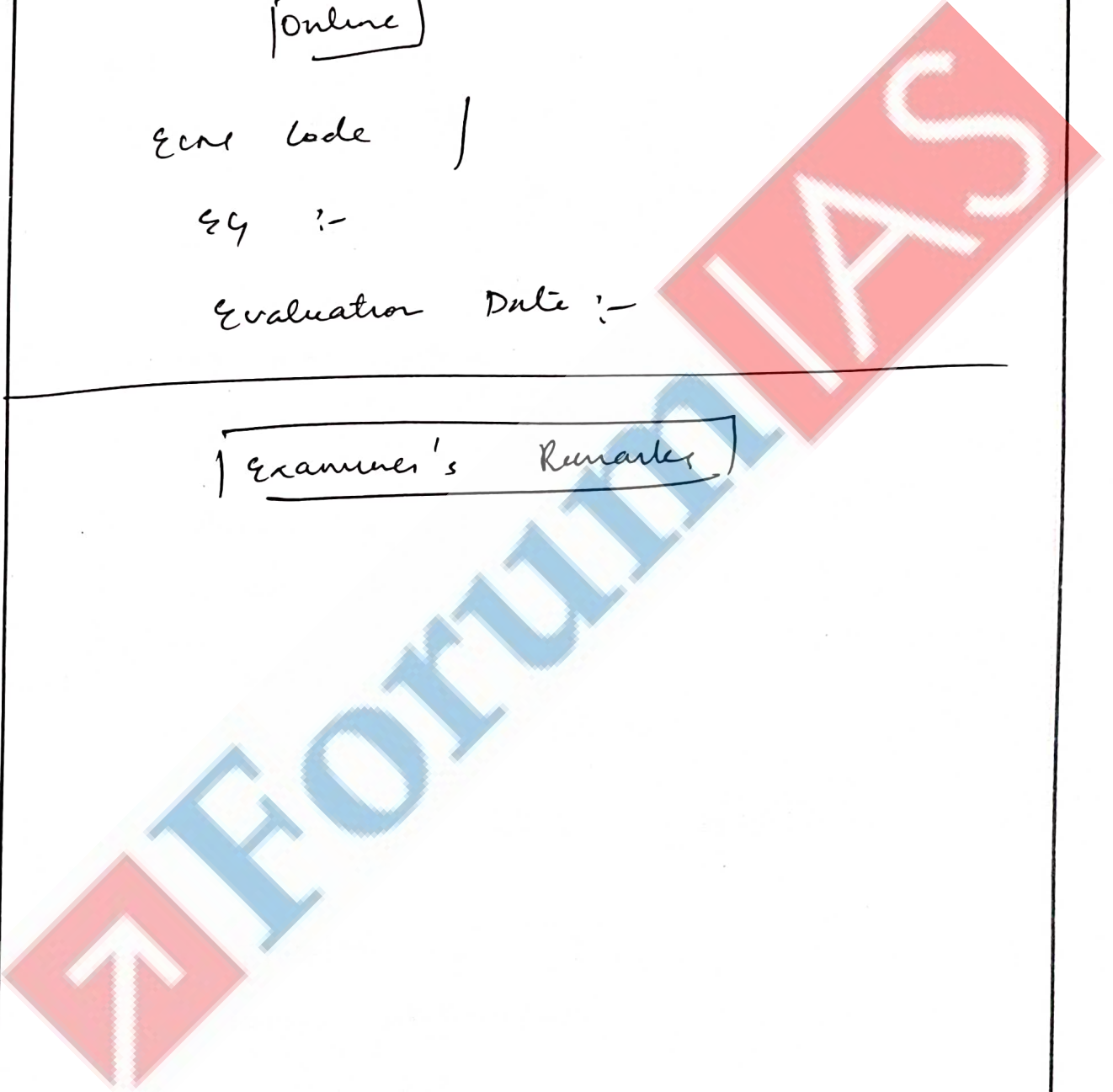
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Examiner's Remarks



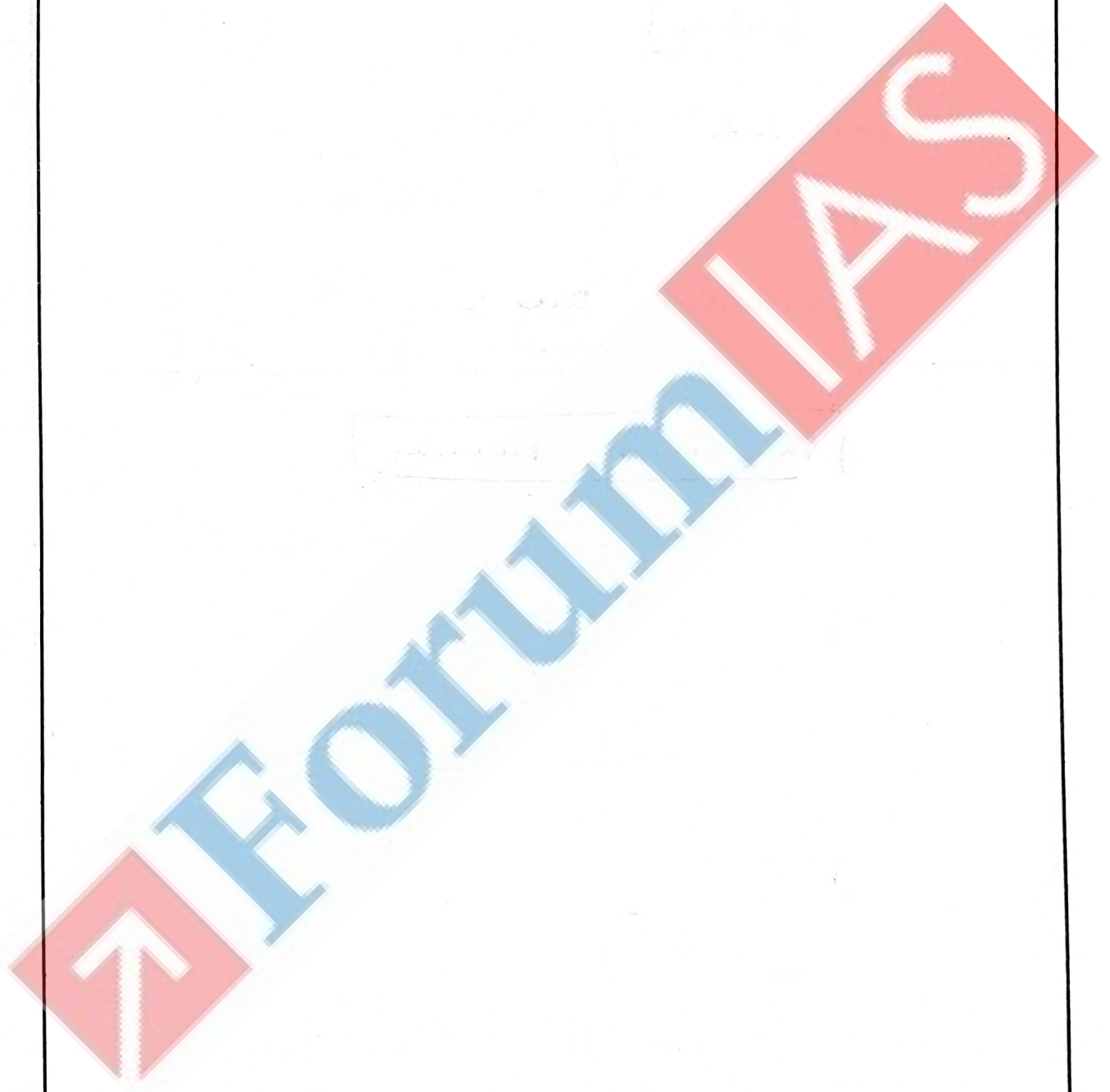
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(Question No.)

Remarks



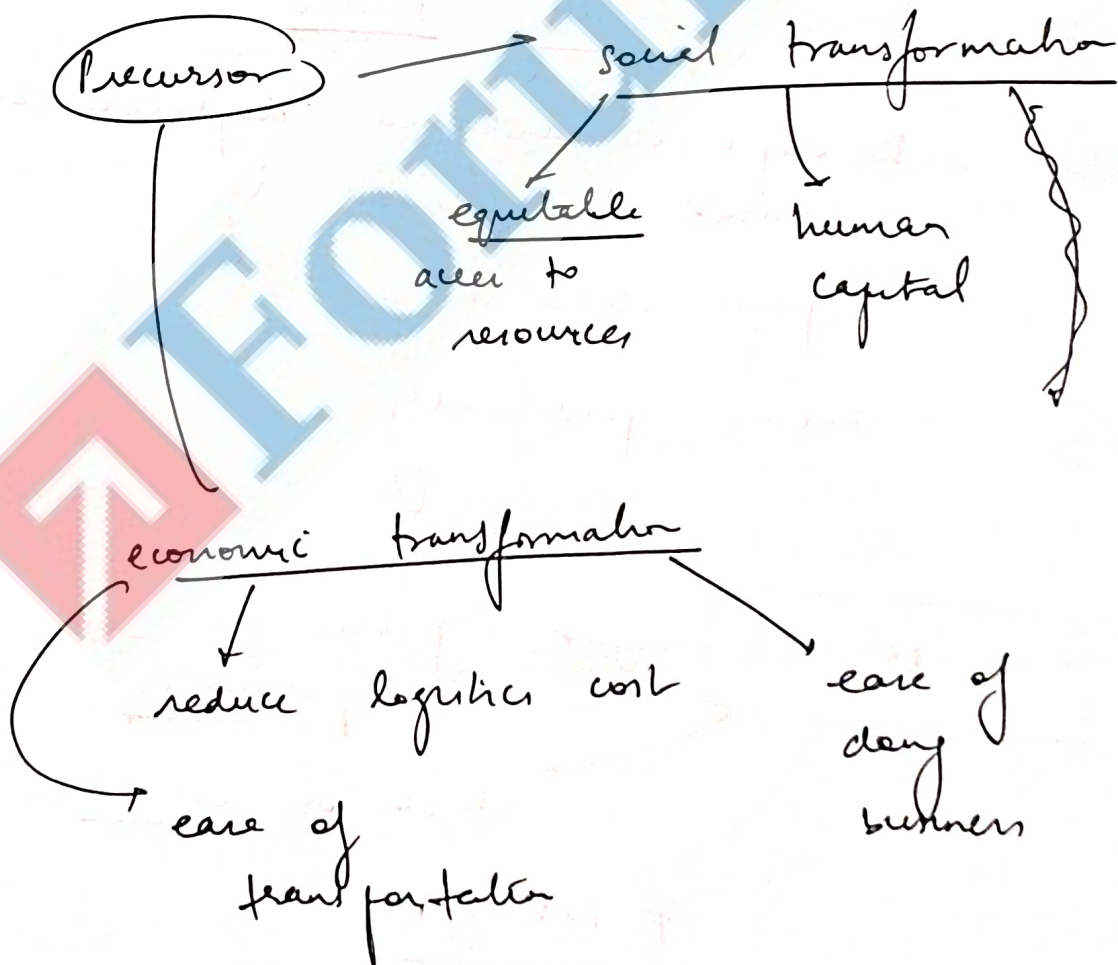
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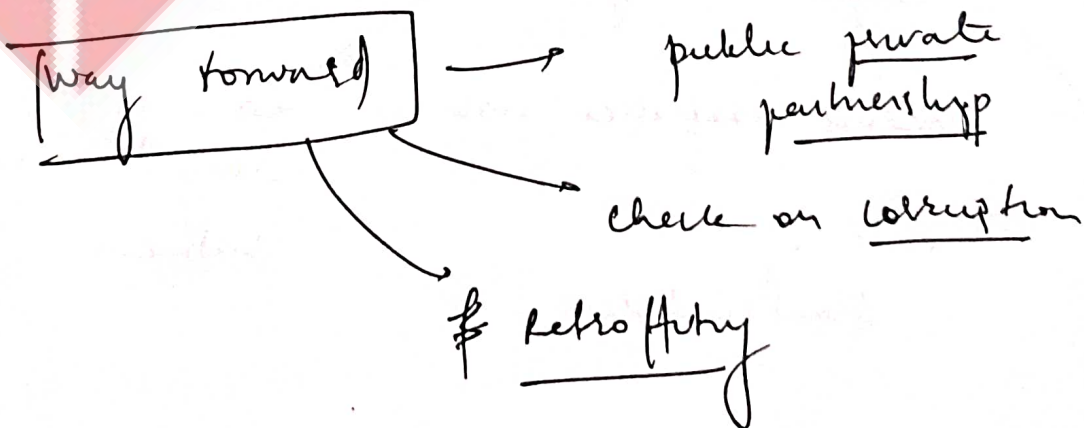
①

Infrastructure is sum total of roadways,
railway, airways, shipways, energy
power
+
social infrastructure
(Health, education, skill)
these forms base for economy to grow



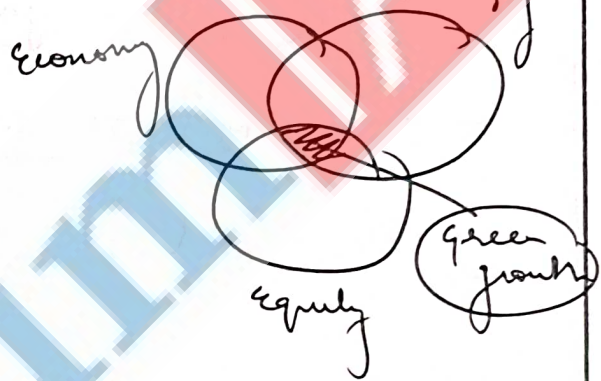
However, concern for safety should
be kept in mind.

- ① $\&$ concern for environment as well
→ green growth, sustainable development
- ② Usage of modern techniques
- ③ Accept geological feasibilities
ex: Jashmath
- ④ Proper feasibility studies
- ⑤ Development induced displacement
should be followed by
proper rehabilitation
Review periodically



②

Green growth refers to environmentally sustainable growth where economic development does is accompanied by positive outcomes for environment as a whole



Measures in Budget
2023 - 2024 to
promote green growth

→ Special focus on Gobardhan
scheme (Waste to wealth)

→ National hydrogen mission with
outlay of 17,000 crore

→ Green ammonia mission

→ 20% blending of ethanol
in Petrol by 2026

→ Mission millets

→ Mission life (lifestyle for environment)

→ PM PRANAM scheme for reducing usage of chemical fertilizers and promoting natural farming

→ MISHRI scheme (for promotion of marginal habitats)

Green growth is one of seven elements specially focussed upon.

It will help us achieve Parichay promised by PM Modi in 2026

3

Project cheetah is the first inter
continental transfer of a large Carnivores
with 20 cheetahs brought from South
Africa and Namibia to Kuno National
park of Madhya Pradesh

Departure from traditional methods

- ① first intercontinental transfer
- ② special monitoring by geo tagging
- ③

Intended Benefits

- Promote wildlife tourism
- Reintroduction of cheetah species
the govt established in 1952
- Umbrella species and will
lead to positive repercussion
on environment

(Concerns that remain)

① More than 6 cheetahs have died due to multiple reasons like shock, failure of adaptation, heart attack etc

② Kuno's territory is perceived to be small

③ Coexistence with lion, tiger, leopard raises some doubts → over feed

Reproduction should be done only after

→ due diligence and study of unintended consequences

→ keep in mind health of species and other flora and fauna

→ suitable environment + tracky

should be done

only when benefits exceed
vulnerabilities

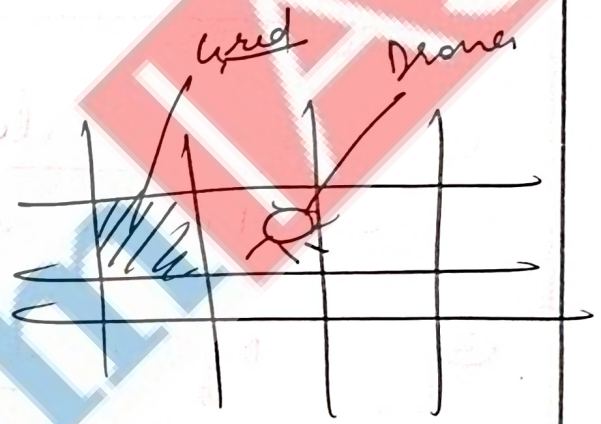
प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

④

Precision agriculture refers to usage of technology to rationalize the inputs to agriculture

Technologies used in precision agriculture are as follows

- Drones
- GPS systems
- Artificial intelligence
- Grid Soil sampling system



Precision agriculture as Panacea for multipronged challenges

- ① Helps overcome overusage of fertilizer
- ② efficient usage of water
- ③ continuous monitoring of output

- ④ Adaptability to local conditions
- ⑤ less requirement of labour

Impediments to adoption of precision agriculture

- ① small scale of farmholdings
→ 1.15 ha on per 2011 census
- ② digital illiteracy, lack of know how to usage of drones, GPS
- ③ highly cost intensive while average farm income is 20k/year
- ④ Not resilient to variability of weather
- ⑤ lack of government support

~~Intensive~~ precision farming is way for the future and can be promoted by economies of scale, digital literacy and incentives

5

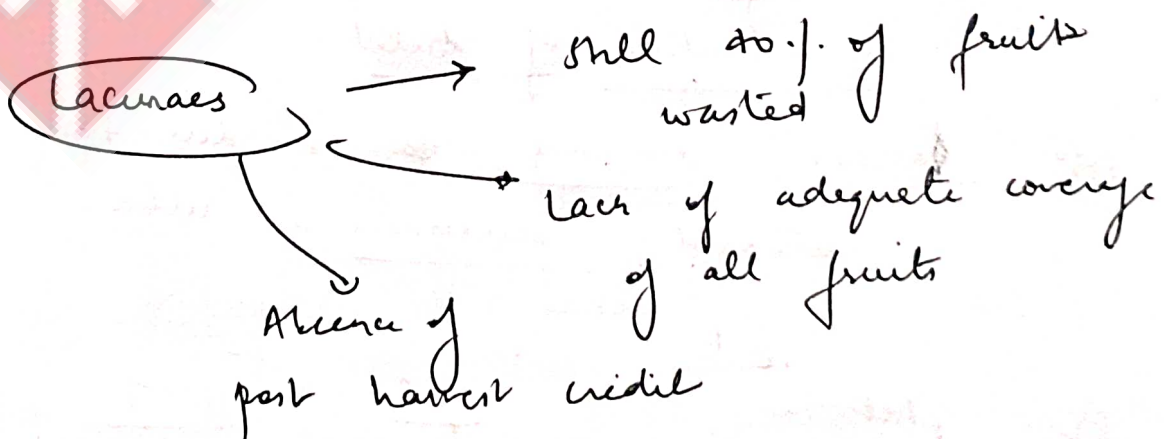
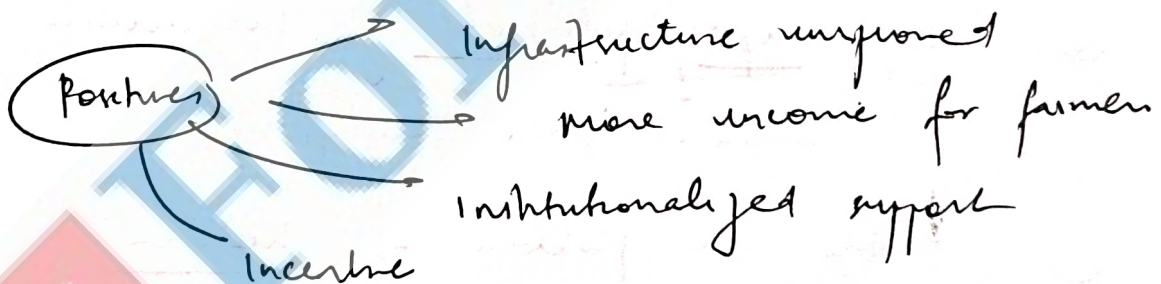
Horticulture refers to the growth of fruit and vegetables.

Reasons for increasing emphasis on horticulture is as follows:-

- ① Increase farmer income as majority of horticulture income flows back to farmer.
- ② High export potential of horticulture increased forex earnings.
- ③ Tackle the problem of hidden hunger and rising cost of food and nutrients diversification of diets.
- ④ Increasing demand for fruits and vegetables is due to increased consciousness in urban areas.
- ⑤ Act as an input to food processing industries.

Government efforts for development of horticulture

- ① multi integrated development of horticulture (MIDH)
- ② formalization of food processing industries, Kisan Sampada Yojana
- ③ Reforms in transportation and supply chain
- ④ Kisan Krishi Udaan Yojana for ease of transportation



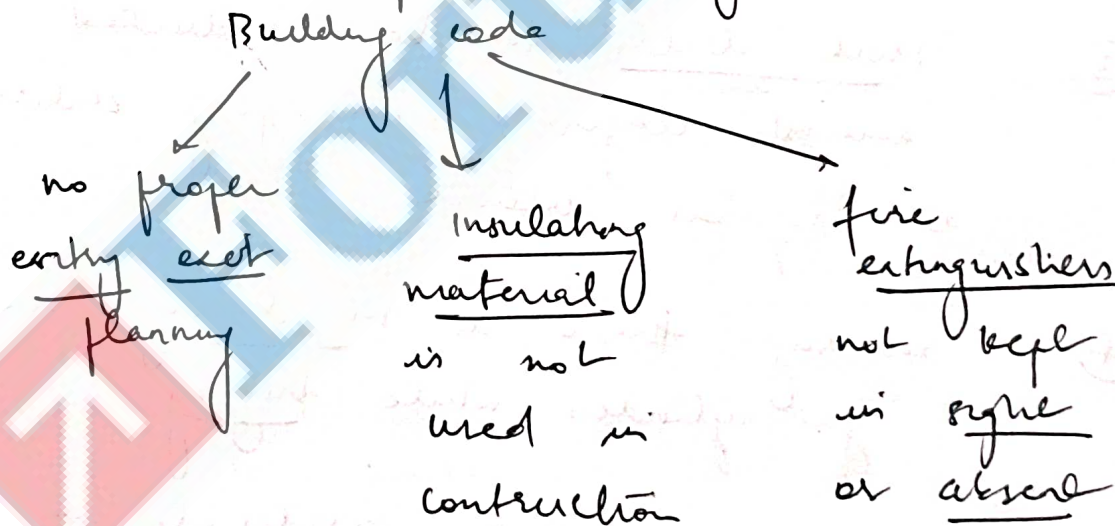
Horticulture's success is important to better things under ranking of 107

(c)

12% of Indian population is expected to live in cities by 2030. Over urbanization can lead to human induced hazards like fire breakouts, stampedes etc.

Cause of Urban Fires

→ Poor implementation of National



→ breakdown of social harmony with people preferring their own lives

→ congested construction

→ Instances of corruption where
permits are given without proper
monitoring

Recommended measures for mitigating urban
fires

- ① Judicious implementation of National building code with Random inspections
- ② Pathways should be broad enough to allow entry of fire tenders
- ③ Mock drills to be conducted amongst citizens / school going children at regular intervals
- ④ ensuring there is no leakage in gas cylinders while buying
- ⑤ Usage of insulating material in constructions
- ⑥ Regular fire safety audits

Thus, mitigating urban fires is an important
component of systematic urbanisation

3

Digital public infrastructure refers to essential services provided to all section of society through the use of information communication technology.

Importance of digital public infrastructure

① Enhance effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery

example :- Direct Benefit Transfer
due to Jandhan - Aadhar - Mobile

② Increase transparency and trust

example :- cowIN certificates by
Aarogya Setu app

③ Grievance redressal to promote
good governance

ex :- CPGRAMS

④ Social infrastructure

ex :- e-sanjeevani, (Telemedicine),

e - BASTA, DIKSHA portal (education)

However, despite the advantage, there are some challenges

① exclusion error

ex:- people denied food ration
due to discrepancies in Aadhar
details

② exploitation due to limited digital literacy (due to rural urban divide)
man-women divide

ex:- cyber attacks
data thefts

③ monopolisation by e

ex:- e-commerce giant like Amazon engaging in deep discount,
selling own products → abusing
dominant position

④ language barrier, geographical barrier
(English dominates) (rural region)

Way Ahead → Promoting digital literacy
↓ → Data protection framework
Effective grievance redressal

8

Nasa - ISRO synthetic aperture Radar
is a joint collaboration between
Indian and American space agencies
(ISRO) (NASA)
to study the spectrum of sunrays
falling on earth's atmosphere

Relevance of NISAR mission

① Studying the sunspot and solar
flare cycle (every 11 years) since
they have an impact on
satellite communication
Power lines
communication on earth

② It can help study the cycle
of spring and neap tides

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- ③ It can help to study the effects of solar storms on climate change on earth
- ④ It can predict natural hazards related to solar flares like heat waves
- ⑤ It can offer explanation to phenomena like South Atlantic anomaly and other variation in earth's magnetic field



according to Sundar framework

Then, NISAR is step in right direction, and more such collaboration with like minded countries should be promoted

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

①

According to SIPRI, India is the largest defence equipment importer in the previous decade. This is due to weakness of defence indigenisation.

Reasons for defence indigenisation remaining Achilles heel

- ① Closely guarded sector with lack of private investment
- ② Low efficiency, innovation amongst public sector undertakings
 - ↳ Red tapism
 - ↳ delays
- ③ Low funding due to majority of defense budget being spent on salaries and pensions
- ④ Stiff competition from foreign manufacturers
- ⑤ Poor research and Development

Importance of Startups to make India secure and self reliant is as follows

- ① Bringing new work culture, efficiency, innovation
- ② Updation of technology and focus on research and development
- ③ Newly emerging threats like Hybrid warfare, cyber attacks require new approaches
- ④ Taking advantage of government initiatives like
 - Positive indigenisation list
 - Defence acquisition procedure
 - 74% FDI allowed
 - Defence industrial corridors

India has already achieved an 8 fold increase in defence exports in past 10 years, with help of startups we can reach the target of 5 billion exports by 2024

10

Intelligence is gathering of inputs to
thwart the attempts of enemy by
preparedness and targetted action.
CIA, KGB, Mossad are ex examples
(USA) (Russia) (Israel)
of famous and highly successful intelligence
agencies.

Role of intelligence in maintaining
national security

① Gathering inputs against terrorist
attacks
Example - Bomb diffusion

② Gathering inputs against communal
elements to keep up security

③ To prevent infiltration of refugee
elements across borders
Ex - CIBMS (Comprehensive
integrated border management system)
using technology

④ to protect VIP's against threat
+ life

⑤ protecting security agencies from
guerrilla attacks by recon,
infiltrators

challenges associated

→ multiple agencies having overlapping
mandates leading to exclusion
error

→ can be used for snooping against
political opponents
ex - Pegasus

→ can illegitimately invade privacy

→ lack of coordination and
synchronization and timely output
leading to failure
ex - 22/11 attacks

Way forward

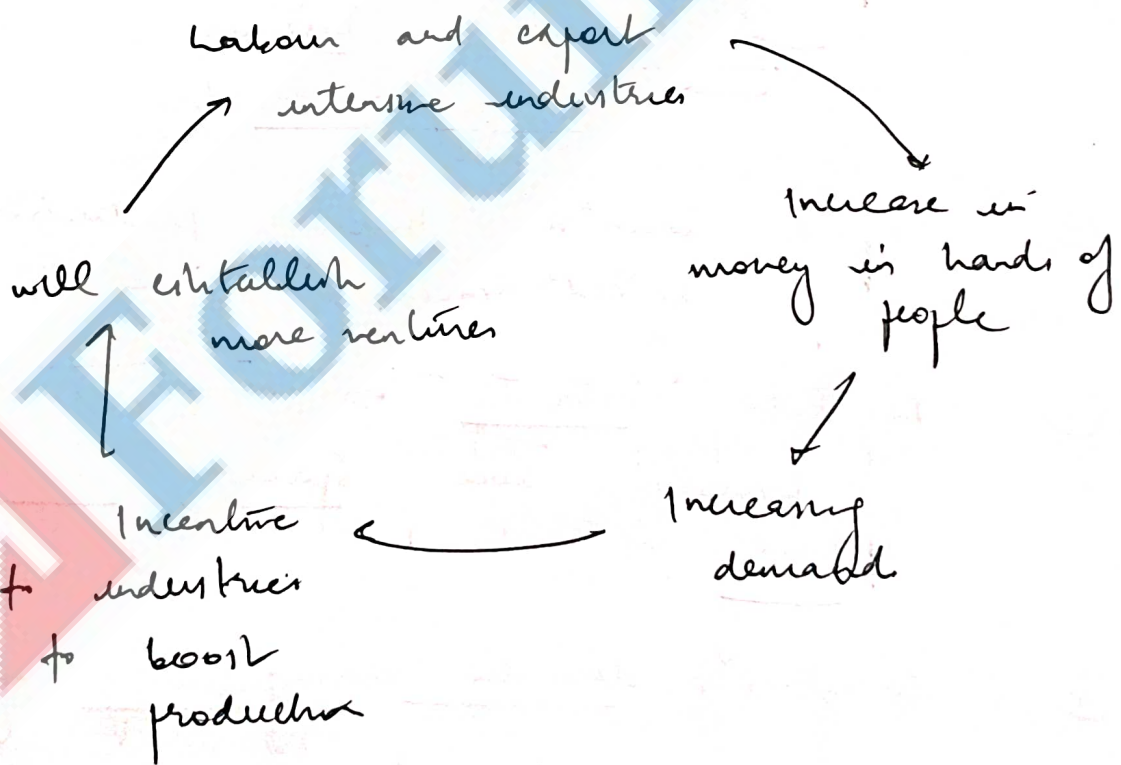
→ giving constitutional backing to
NIA, RAW

→ clearly defining mandate

→ technological empowerment and
updates

(11)

Despite our Gross Domestic product increasing
manifold since 1991 LPG reforms, our
share of manufacturing in economy has
been a stagnant 12-17% of GDP.
This is an indication of Jobless growth



Indian tech sector is one of most
employment intensive sector with
estimated 45 million jobs

Opportunities associated with Textile sector

- ① India is largest producer of cotton, gate producer of silk, second largest 5th largest producer of technical textiles
- ② expertise in hand woven garments with 95% of world's hand woven garments from India
- ③ Diversity in terms of local culture
ex :- Chikankari, Randhri
- ④ Popularity amongst foreigners
- ⑤ Income directly flowing to hand of workers with less potential for exploitation by middlemen

Challenges associated with Textile sector

- ① lack of economies of scale with decentralized production
- ② climate change poses a

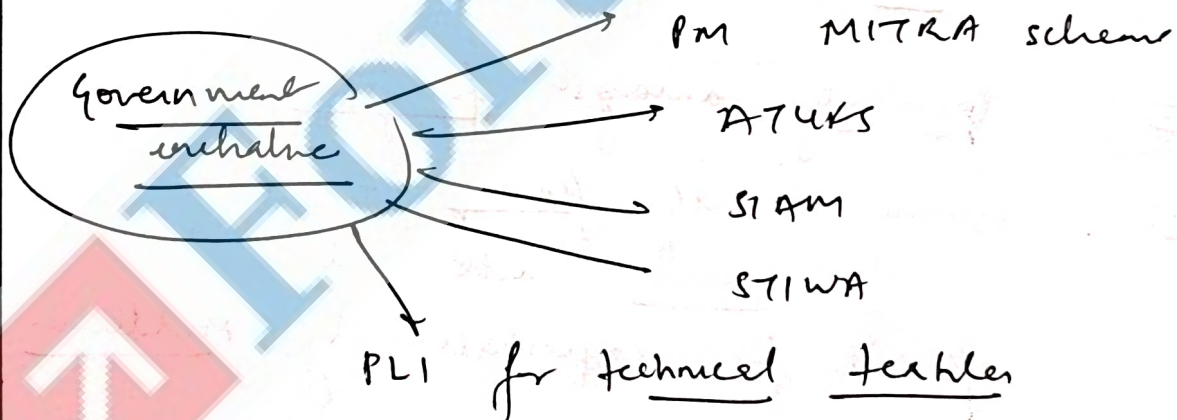
challenge with respect to raw material

② Loss of traditional handicraft due to low income. Thus, people explore alternate crafts

④ High polluting textile industries

⑤ Lack of adoption of modern technology

⑥ Lack of awareness of government incentives and schemes



Thus, textile sector, needs more formalization while preserving traditional advantages.

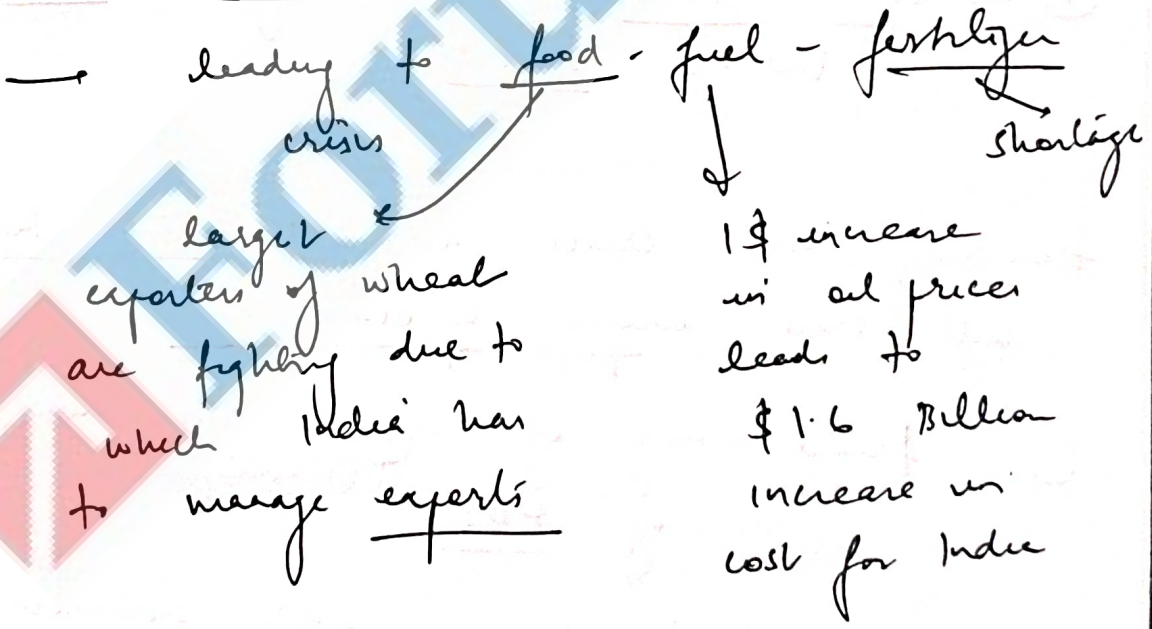
Thus, it can ensure inclusive growth to overcome jobless growth (Sabka Saath Sabka Vika)

12

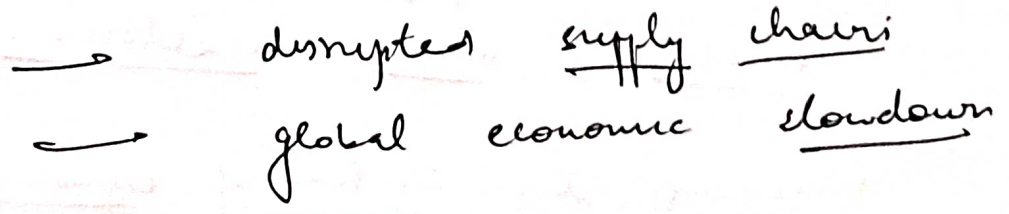
Being a globalized country, happenings of the world have direct implication of upon India's growth story

Energy global polycrisis and its repercussions on India are as follows:

① Russia - Ukraine war



② COVID Pandemic



③ emerging new cold war between
USA and China

→ leads to tariffs and counter
tariffs → shortage of semi
conductor supply

④ Decline of multilateral institutions
→ disruption of dispute settlement
mechanism of WTO leading to
disrupted settlement

⑤ Debt crisis across the globe slowing
India's exports

However, this crisis also presented India
with some unique opportunities

① friendshoring of supply chains in
form of FDI

② multilaterals like 1242 summit
Quad for
co-operation in food security, critical
minerals, water, healthcare

③ increasing digitalization of economy

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④ Promotion of Rupee denominated trade
(Internationalization of Rupee)

⑤ Negotiating free trade agreements
like with UAE, Australia

Some suggestions to make Indian economy
more resilient

① enhance ease of doing business by
improving in areas of
→ starting a business
→ enforcing contracts

② Expand incentives through production
linked incentive scheme

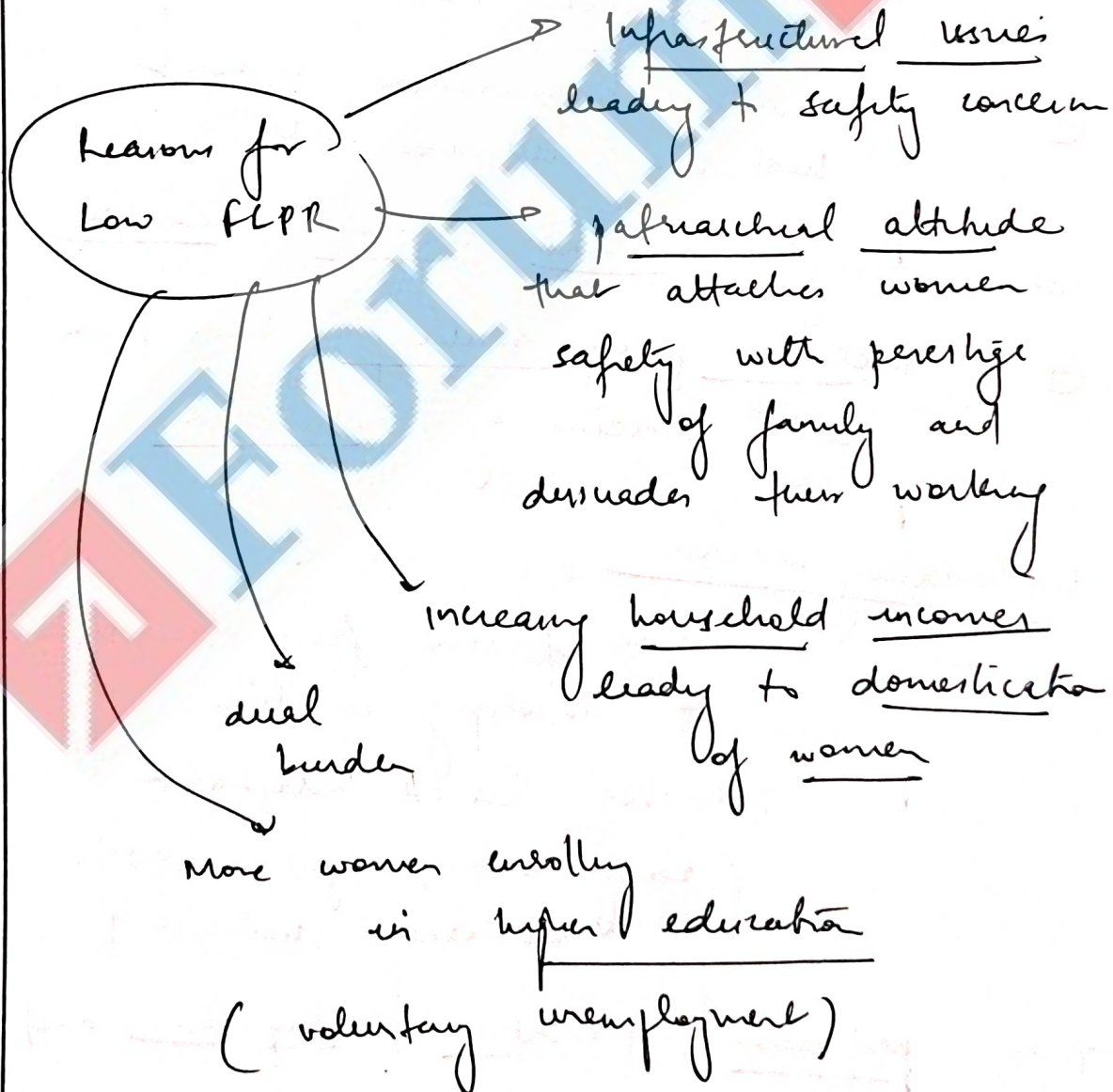
③ Regulatory certainty on emerging
technologies like space, crypto
currency

④ Strengthening domestic manufacturing by
economies of scale

India, through its endeavour can emerge
as a bright spot in gloomy global
economic environment

(13)

According to Periodic Labour Force Survey
data India has female labour
force participation of 21%, which
is less than global average.



However, despite low FLPR, women are playing important role in India's growth story

- ① 15% of ~~women~~ unicorn startup founders are women
- ② they are defense pilots, recruited in army, navy, airforce
- ③ 45% of STEM graduates are women
- ④ women are working in missions like Chandrayaan, Mangalyaan
- ⑤ women entrepreneurs through self help groups access loan through MUSKA Yojana, Startup India scheme (80%)

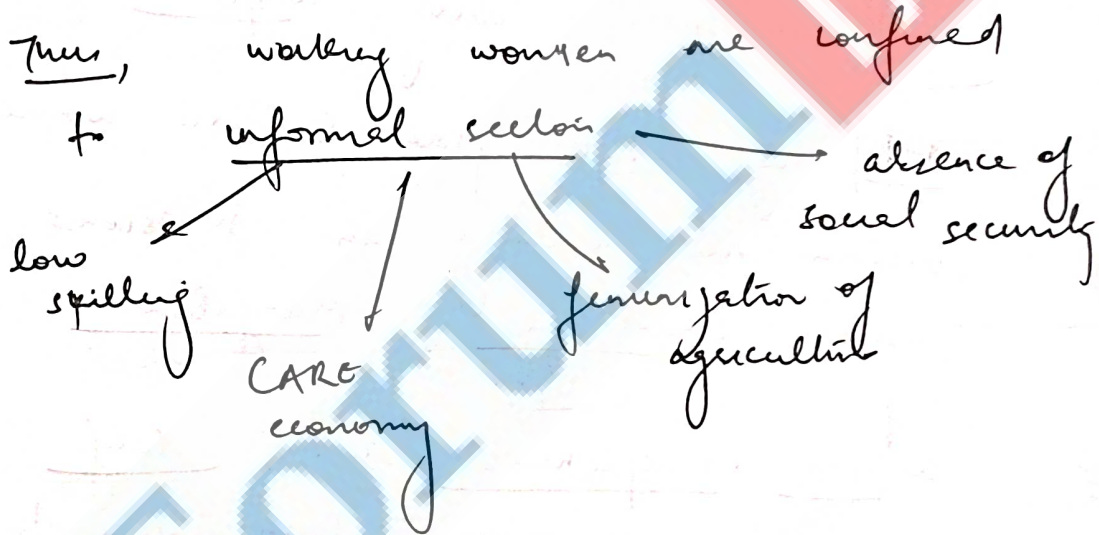
However, there are still concerns that remain :-

- ① sexual harassment faced by women at workplace
- ② pink collared nature of

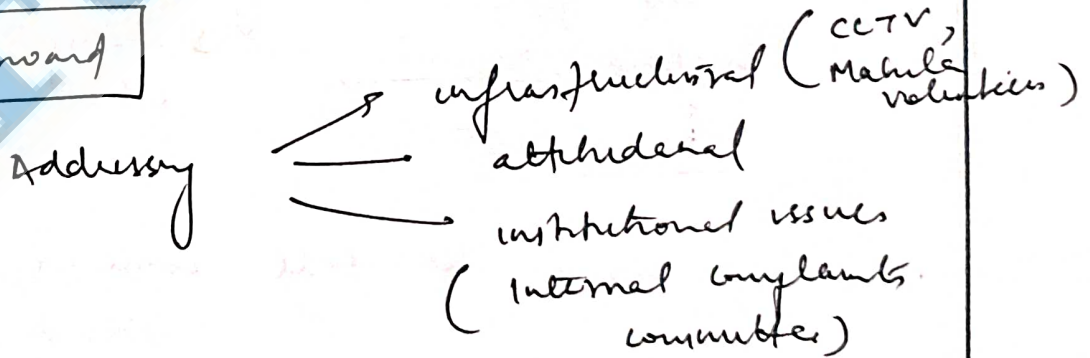
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jobs with women concentrated in
HR, consultancy etc

③ there exists a glass ceiling above
which female employees do not
survive



Way forward

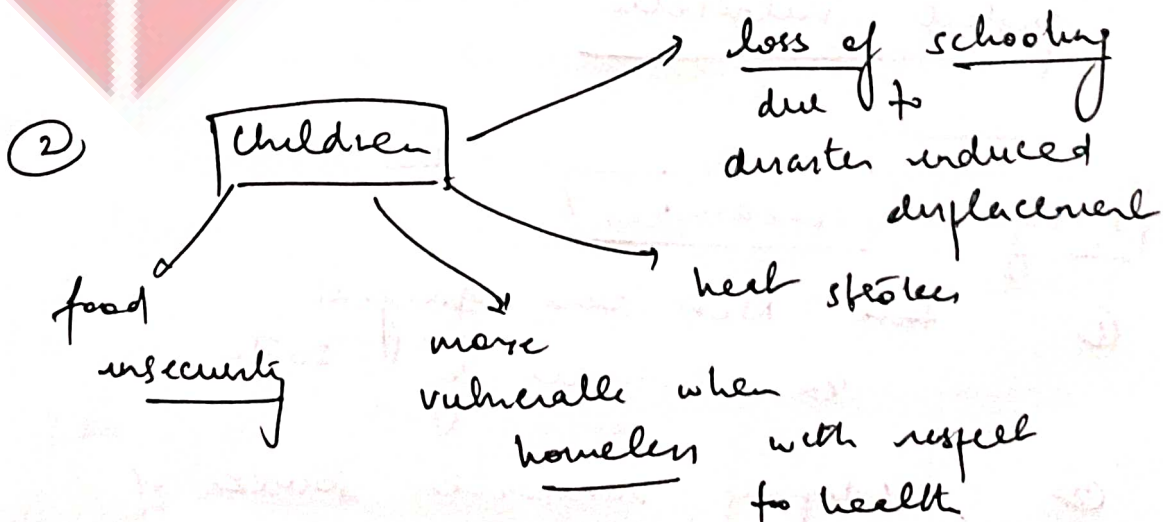
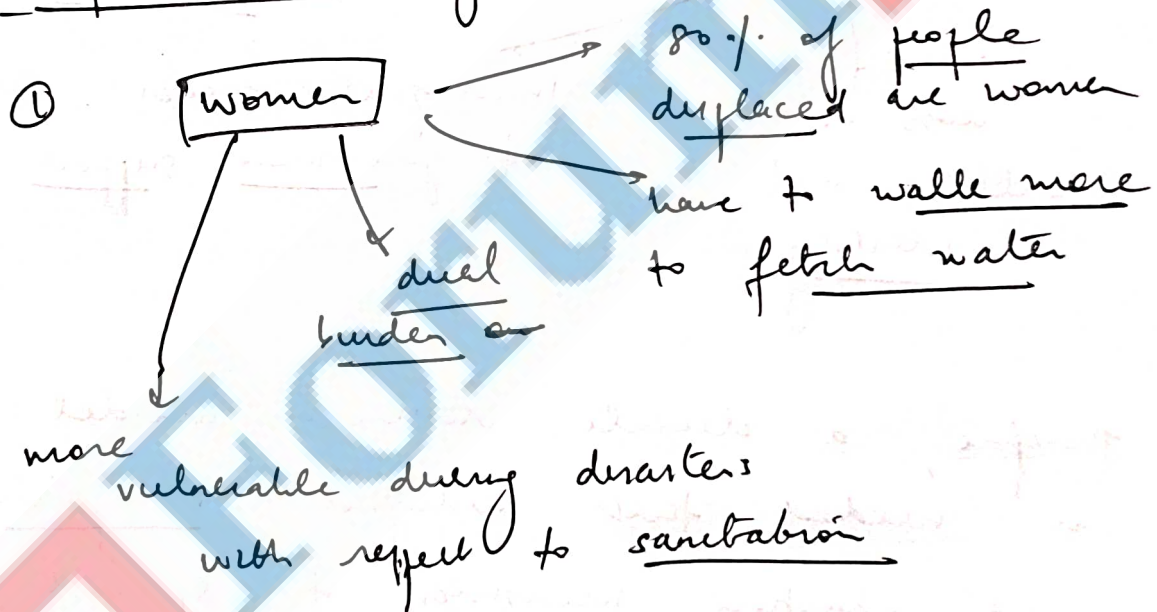


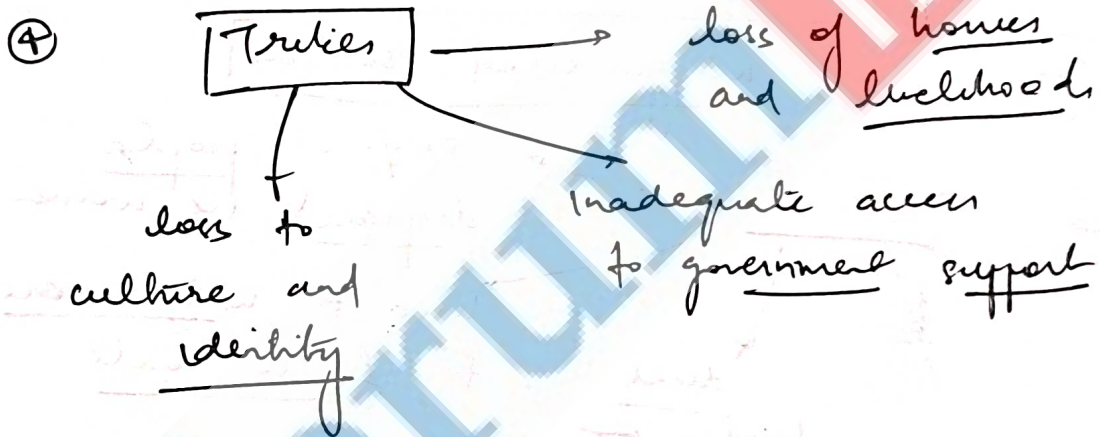
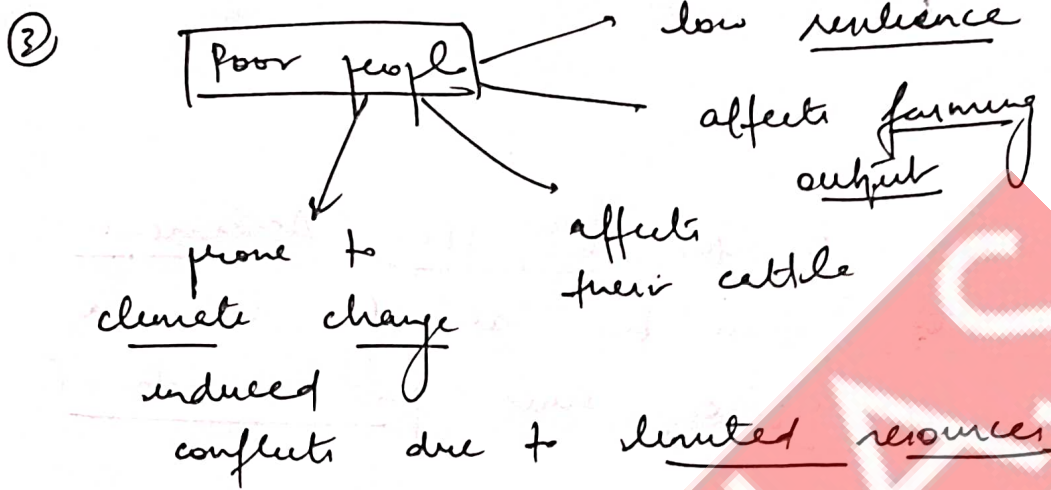
Today, India is focusing on not only
on women development but
women led development

14

According to the 6th IPCC Assessment report, there has already been a rise of 1.2^o C since the pre industrial times.

Impact on marginalised section





Therefore, a climate resilient model is needed that integrates mitigation and adaptation measures to specifically protect vulnerable

Mitigation measures

- ① into Net zero targets
e.g. - India by 2070
- ② Adopting renewable sources of

- energy
- ③ minimizing usage of non fossil fuel based sources
 - ④ individual initiatives like mission lifestyle for environment

Adaptation Measures

- ① Research and development to adopt climate resilient crops
- ② information dissemination against heatwaves, coldwaves
- ③ Strengthen social security measures
- ④ inclusive policy making keeping in mind concerns of vulnerable

Supplementary measures

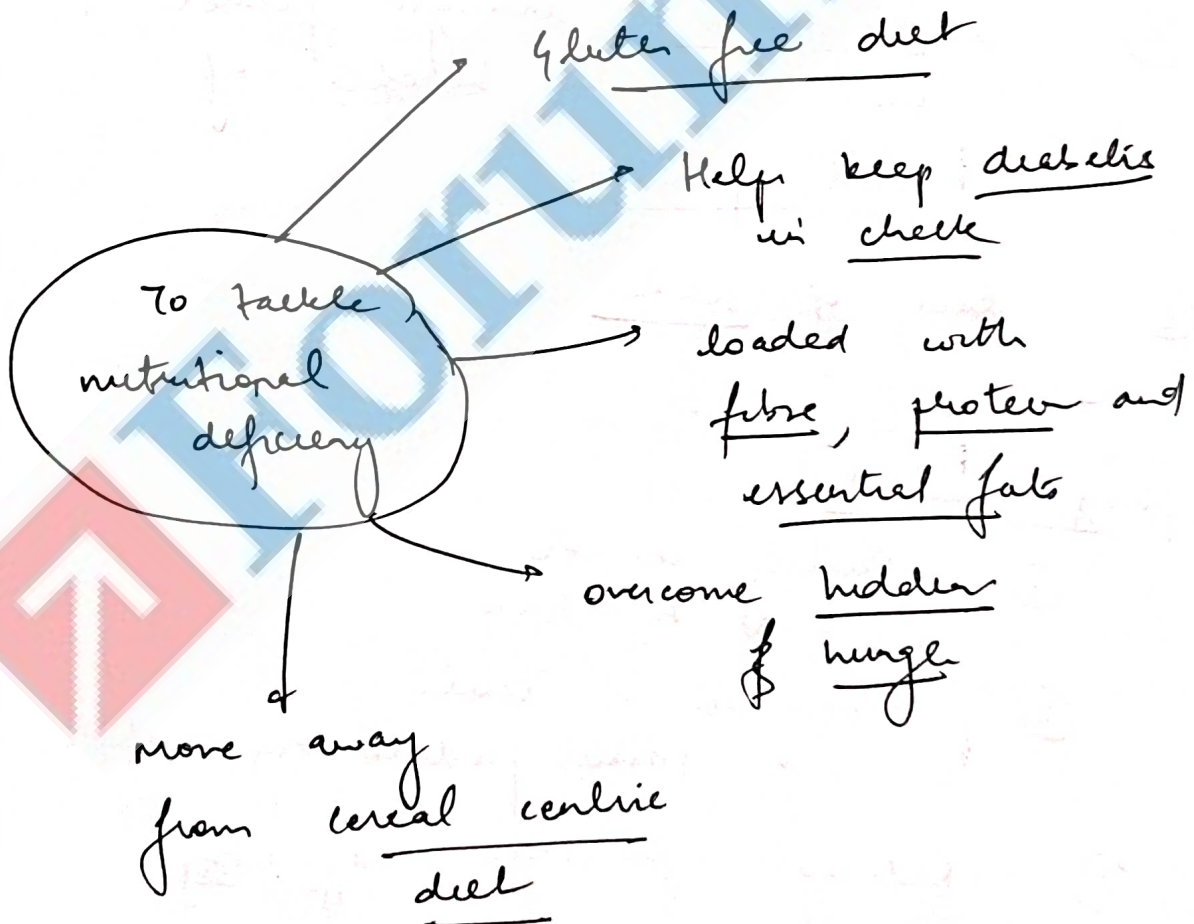
- climate finance from developed + developing countries
- Technology based adaptation (early warning system and knowledge network)

They, mitigation, prevention, adaptation and building resilience has to go hand in hand

15

2023 has been declared as International
year of millets, with millets being
labelled as Shri Ann

Potential of millets



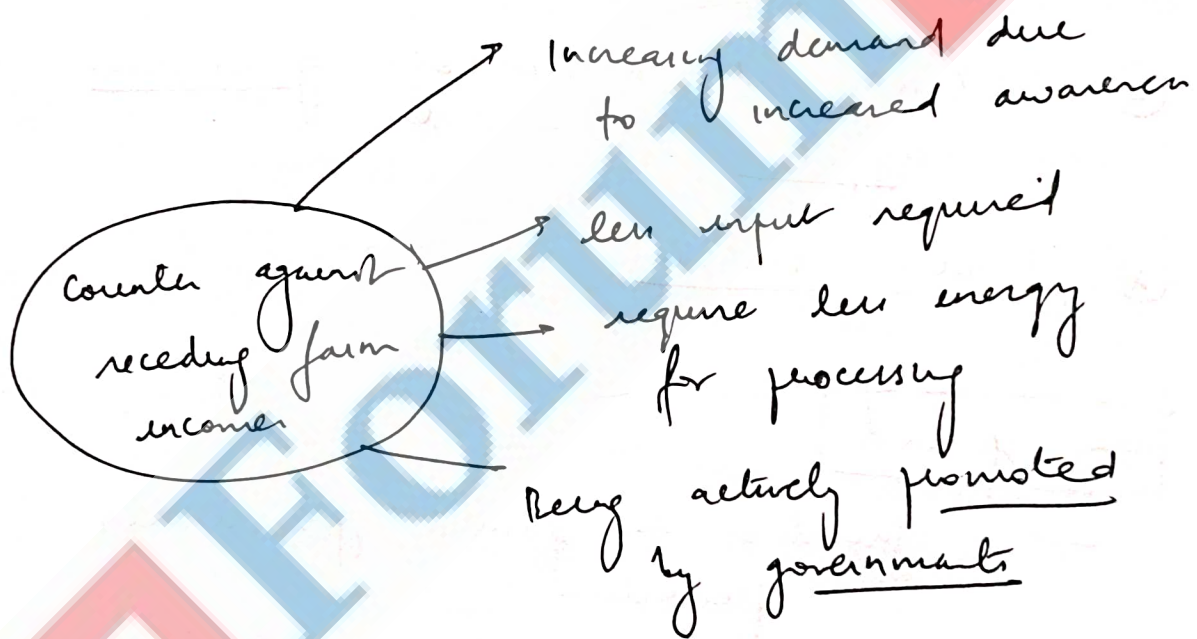
→ X] with respect to environmental degradation

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(Question No.)

- ① Can be grown in climatically harsh condition
- ② require very less amount of water
- ③ Help restore fertility of soil in intercropping period
- ④ Help check rapidly falling groundwater level



However, adoption of millets has been abysmally low due to following reasons:

- ① No guarantee of procurement under minimum support regimes unlike rice or wheat

- ② Availability of tasker alternatives
- ③ Lack of quality seeds
- ④ Lack of awareness amongst farmers
with respect to benefits regarding
its adoption
- ⑤ Low demand due to low
consumer base
- ⑥ Traditional neglect of government
support
- ⑦ Low outputs

Way forward

- Incentives to farmer for millet production
- Actively involving private sector
- promote food processing
- Higher procurement by government
- More research and development
- Ex - Incentive for millet

Millet pro are essential for realisation
of No hunger (SDG 2) and good health
(SDG 3)

Food processing refers to value addition in agricultural and allied products to enhance its marketability.

Wheat → Flour → Biscuits
Fruit → Pulp → Jam

Raw material

primary processing

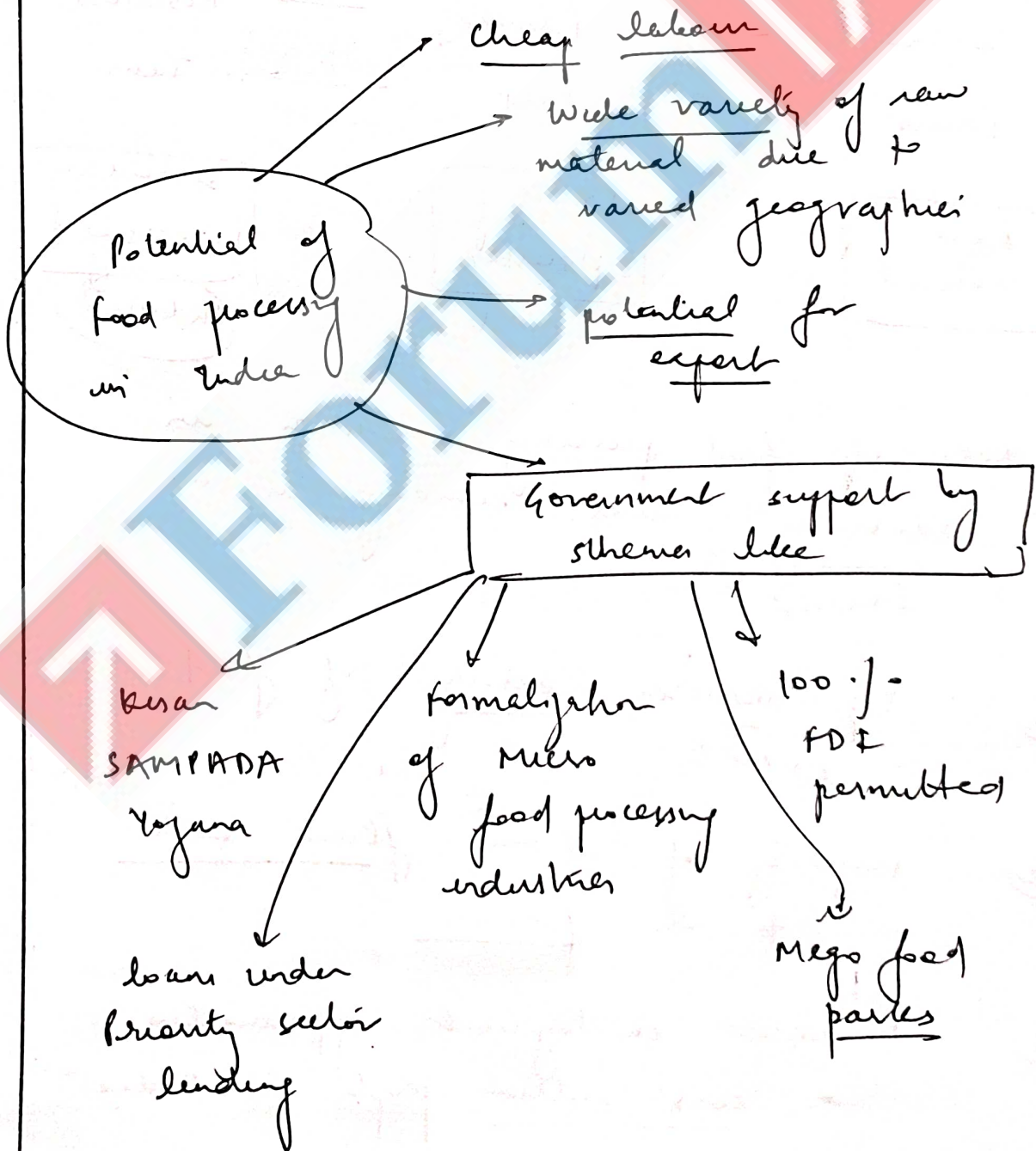
secondary processing
Industry

Role of food processing industries in advancing rural economy is as follows:-

- ① It reduces wastage of food products
- ② majority of income flows back to the farmer
- ③ increases employment opportunities
→ 20.5 million people in India

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- ④ Enhance the shelf life of product thus reducing post harvest losses
- ⑤ Incentive for entrepreneurship
Ex.- Kujjal papad by Gujarati women



Some lacunae that remain

- ① low quality of products
- ② defective supply chains
- ③ very basic level of processing
that deprives them of right
price
- ④ concerns with respect to hygiene
- ⑤ low awareness amongst farmers
with respect to benefits of
food processing
- ⑥ lack of scale

Way forward

- ① Quality control
→ AGMARK
- ② Economies of scale
→ farmer produce organisation
- ③ Reduce information asymmetry

Food processing represents the best hope
of doubling farmer income in India

(17)

Disaster risk reduction refers to reducing, mitigating or eliminating the loss of life, property and environmental due to a hazardous mishap. Sundar framework especially focuses on DRR

Constraints in Disaster Risk Reduction

- ① Our response is majorly relief centric rather than proactive approach of mitigation and prevention
- ② Lack of centre - state coordination
- ③ Disaster mitigation fund has still not been set up in various states
- ④ Geographical constraints due to lack of last mile connectivity

in case of disaster

- ⑤ Lack of awareness amongst common people with respect to early stage response
- ⑥ Lack of established networks in far flung region
- ⑦ Climate change has made the variability and severity of disasters very difficult to determine
- ⑧ Shortage of well framed local responders as highlighted by PK Mishra committee

Measures to build a robust DRR strategy

- ① Adoption of best practices.
example — Bhuji model for earthquakes
- ② Planning and of disaster risk reduction strategies well in advance and sharing with local administration

- ③ International collaboration through
institutions like Coalition for
disaster resilient infrastructure
- ④ Training to school children in
care of fire, earthquakes with
respect to initial steps
- ⑤ Development of safeshelters in
care of cyclones
- ⑥ early dissemination of knowledge
example → Damini app to
reduce lightning related
vulnerabilities
- ⑦ Defined standard operating procedures
and improving centre & state
coordination
- ⑧ Establishing disaster manag. mitigation
fund

Thus, a more responsive, proactive approach
can help reduce loss of life
and property and build resiliency

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

18

generative Artificial Intelligence is the ability of machines, especially computers to mimic human personality and behaviour. for example, Deep fake, voice modulation etc, chat GPT etc.

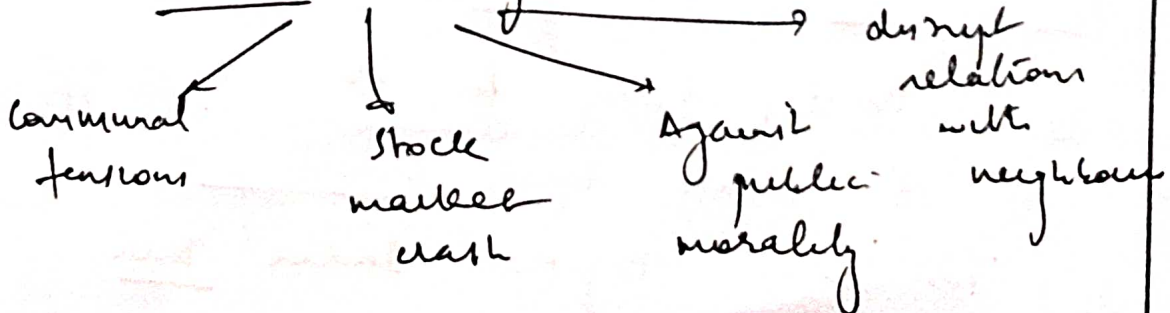
Concerns and challenges posed by generative AI

① difficult to identify if simulation is real or not

② can lead to frauds, data theft

③ lack of accountability

④ can be used to generate fake news leading to outcomes like



Challenges posed by ^{generative} Artificial Intelligence

- ① Poor digital literacy in India
 ↓
 digital divide between ^{rural} ~~urban~~
 ↓
 men and women
- ② Can lead to data colonialism
- ③ difficult to identify source
- ④ lack of investment by private sector in cyber security
- ⑤ funding and manpower challenges
- ⑥ regulatory challenges
- ⑦ lack of international coordination
 → countries like China investing heavily in disruptive technology
- ⑧ loss of jobs / research integrity

Ways to effectively address concerns and challenges

- ① Develop policy for the new age to tackle these challenges
 for ex - Digital India Bill

- ② spread digital literacy amongst
citizens
- ③ Use the technology companies like
google, facebook to facilitate
investigation
- ④ Ramping up / up to date training
of officials by establishing
cyber cells
- ⑤ International collaboration
ex - Global partnership on
artificial intelligence
- ⑥ Promote ethics in generative AI
ex :- Asdomar AI principles
- ⑦ Reorient education / job profile
to adapt to disruptive tech like
chat GPT
- ⑧ More research and development to
identify generative AI
- ⑨ Fact check mechanisms
ex -> PIB factcheck

(17)

The recent video leak from Manipur has shaken the conscience of the entire nation.

Reasons for violence in Manipur

- ① Ethnic conflict — people belonging to common ancestry are fighting for affirmative action under the state

Kukis
(Tribes)
(live in mountains)

vs

Meiteis
(live in plain areas)
(non tribes)

↓
to be given schedule tribes status

violence ←

↓
insecurity amongst Kukis
for competition for limited jobs

Other security challenges in North east

① insurgency in states like Nagaland
(by NSCN (IM))

② influx of refugees from Myanmar
(Rohingyas) leading to pressure
on resources, culture

③ illegal immigrants from Bangladesh

④ inflow of drugs from the
golden triangle (Myanmar, Laos
Cambodia)

⑤ limited resource and infighting
amongst numerous tribes with
regards to sharing of the same

⑥ porous borders which allows
militants to cross the border
when targeted

⑦ Border dispute with China in
Arunachal Pradesh which
deters investment

⑧ lack of cultural synthesis of

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people of Northeast with people from
mainland India (Bezbarast Committee)

- ⑨ Poor geographical connectivity due
to checkered neke delineation
- ⑩ Poor industrial base due to
low investments, poor infrastructure
and difficult terrain.

Way forward

- ① Promote better connectivity through
initiatives like UDAAN 4.0
- ② Strengthen local governments in
6th schedule
- ③ Ensure inclusive growth and job
development through initiatives like
Mahatma Bamboo mission
- ④ International co-operation with Bangladesh,
Myanmar for better connectivity
and catching up militants

20

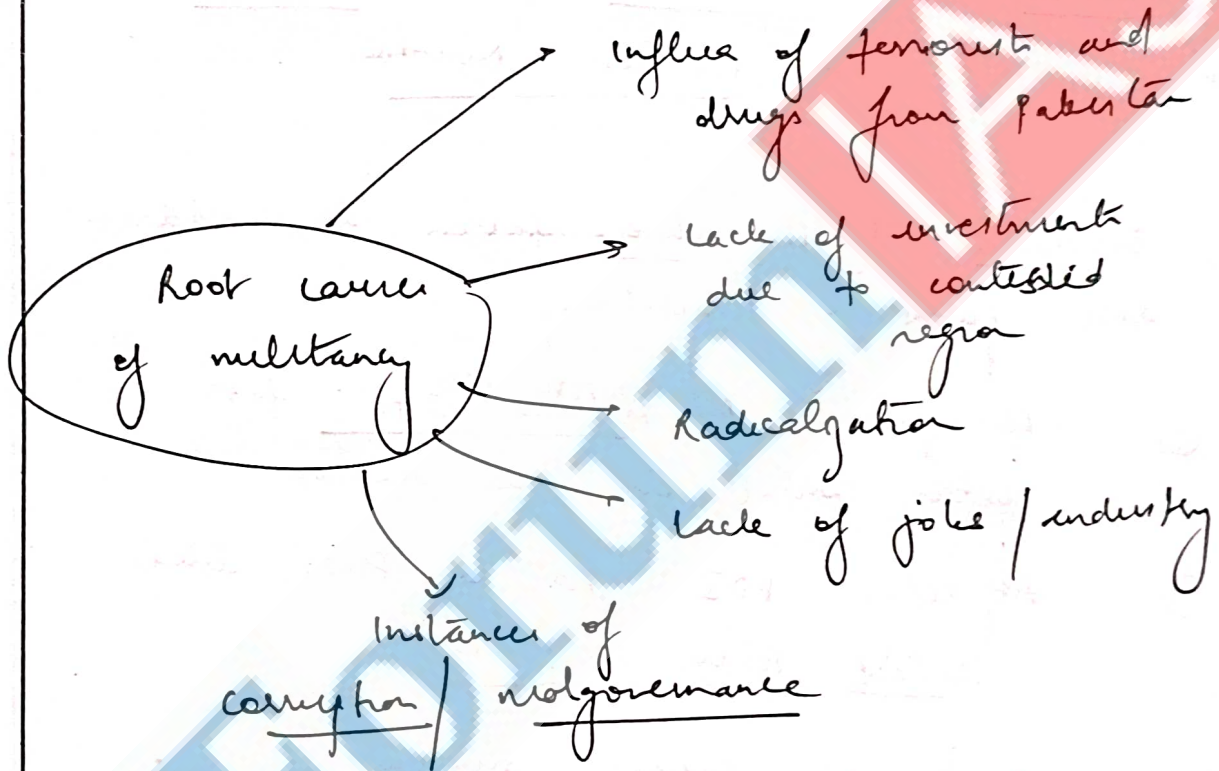
Inclusion development of Jammu and Kashmir is important for India's success as a secular nation

Developmental initiatives taken to address root cause of military

- ① Abrogation of Article 370 for better control over the region
- ② Attracting FDI like countries like United Arab Emirates
- ③ National saffron mission
- ④ Promotion of tourism and food processing industries to generate livelihood
- ⑤ Improvement in connectivity and infrastructure by building roads like DSTDO road

⑥ Perception management by increasing
security

There are several to address challenges
like



Along with developmental initiatives,
security related management like

→ deliberation with the youth to prevent them from joining radical

→ Suppression and catching overground
workers

→ strengthening border security by

use of drones, fencing and technology

Some concerns that remain

- lack of representative government
- frequent internet shutdowns
leading to poor social outcomes
- low well-terrorists attacks on minorities
- delayed procurement of saffron,
apple & produce

Way forward

- strengthening local governments
- Timeline for restoring statehood
- Enhance security
- Non governmental organisation can be useful in creating cultural synthesis between different religious communities