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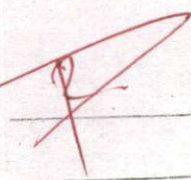
## GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are Eight questions divided in two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

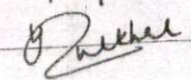
1. Invigilator's Signature 

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Name Yashaeth Shekhal

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 09/12/2021

Signature 



REMARKS

GS SCORE

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## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

(a) Locate these map entries on the map and write about 50 words

i) Nameri National Park

ii) GIFT city

iii) Kawal Tiger Reserve

iv) Pirpanjal

v) Asan reserve

vi) Naku la

vii) National Waterway 6

viii) Thumba

ix) Rajgir

x) Naneghat hills

(b) Write about Scope and significance of food processing industry in India. Also discuss the challenges of this industry.(c) Write the importance of reducing crude oil import for India with special reference to shale oil gas mining.(d) How can the digital divide impede India's IR 4.0 goals. Suggest measures to reduce digital disparity in the country.

(a) (i) Nameri National Park - located in Sonitpur district of Assam + close to river Kameng. Shares boundary with Pakke Tiger Reserve. It is also a Tiger Reserve.

(ii) GIFT city → close to Ahmedabad and Sabarmati + India's 1<sup>st</sup> international financial services centre to be set up. To be



built as an international city on lines of Dubai and UAE.

(iii) Kawal Tiger Reserve — in the state of Telangana + on river Godavari + located in the district of Nirmal and Adilabad. + famous tourist site. It is flanked by Satmale Hills.

(iv) Pirpanjal — hill range part of Himadri. It has Banihal pass in it connecting Kashmir valley to Jammu Region + many important hill stations like Doda, Reasi (Sri Vaishno Devi) etc. Famous Apple orchard place. Its extension in Himanchal called Dhauladhar.

(v) Asan Reserve → Recently declared Wetland of International importance under Ramsar Convention. located in



Dehradun, Uttarakhand. Home to migratory bird + tourist site.

(vi) Naku La → Pass in Himalayas in Sikkim connecting India with Tibet. It was the site of ~~war~~ confrontation between India and Chinese Troop during recent conflict. Used as a travel route to ~~Mount Kailash~~ Mount Kailash.

(vii) NW-6 → one of the national waterways on River Barak in the North-East from Manipur till Bangladesh border. To be used for trade with Bangladesh.

(viii) Thumba → located in Thiruvananthapuram - it has Thumba Equatorial Launch Centre for launching Geosynchronous satellite launch



vehicles into space due to proximity to equator (TERLS).

(ix) Rajgir → ancient city of Magadha in Bihar. Site of 1st Buddhist Council under Ajatsatru. Today, allegedly rural tourist district.

(x) Naneghat <sup>and hill.</sup> a pass in Western Ghats in the State of Maharashtra, close to Mumbai. Provides gateway for movement into Deccan interior + monsoon winds + tourist place, especially locals.

8.5

may start with its variety and data

(b) <sup>of type</sup> Food Processing Industry has many advantages:

- ① It provides employment to more than 6 million people
- ② It generates economic activity
- ③ It sustains agriculture by demanding agri-produce for processing
- ④ It helps to reduce food wastage by eg. converting milk to butter.

community development and remunerative farming

Remarks



⑤ It helps to diversify agri-product away from Rice - Wheat mix.

eg. of many industries include Patanjali Food or Reliance or Britannia or HUL

To boost this industry, Govt provided

PLI scheme for it

### Challenges :

① Poor infra of many food processing plant putting question on quality

lack of  
refriger vans,  
cold storage  
chains etc

② APMC structure restricts contract farming with farmer over the specific quality of input need. (Supply chain gaps)

③ Falling demand in wake of Covid eg FMCG sector

④ Questions over nutritional induced obesity as shown by recent NFHS V of increasing obesity.

⑤ Lack of availability of processable variety of input



Bringing  
discuss  
scope  
shale  
mining  
oil  
gas

(c) Oil constitute largest share in India's import basket with India importing 84% of crude oil.

### Importance of reducing oil import

- ① Save precious forex.
- ② + imported inflation as we are experiencing with post covid demand boom
- ③ ensure ~~to~~ energy security
- ④ helps us to shift to EV by investing saved amount on charging infra.
- ⑤ Reduce the cartellizing and exploitative role of OPEC and OPEC+ as we all witnessing now + helps us to lower CO<sub>2</sub> emission and fulfil enhanced NDC
- ⑥ It will induce us to invest more in shale oil gas mining.

Good points

- ① It will increase domestic fuel sources
- ② provide energy security
- ③ have the buffering effect on international

Remarks



prices.

④ - Gas may help us to decarbonise transport

Show and discuss potential of shale oil gas in India

However:

Issues with shale

① Fracturing of shale require massive amount of water

② May cause earthquake in regions of extraction

④ Cause pollution.

③ Groundwater pollution

6.5

eg. of suitable place include Godavari Basin, Barmer, Gangetic plain, Marum etc.

(d)

Digital divide occurs due to

if not briefly describe if

many reasons:

① Lack of availability of content in local language

② Lack of awareness on how to use mobiles etc

Reasons

③ Data Privacy violation

④ Lack of access to internet of rural India

⑤ Poor digital literacy

Good presentation

Remarks



It impedes India's 4.0 IR (digital led industrial revolution) by:

- ① Reducing adoption of internet and internet led developmental technology
- ② By not providing enough skilled human resources
- ③ By not integrating Indian economy with global economy.
- ④ By not providing access to latest technology whether Musk's internet enabled internet or 5G tech.
- ⑤ By creating regulatory confusion as we saw in case of Cryptocurrency.

### Measures

- ① Digital literacy eg. PMDSA scheme.
- ② ~~Data~~ Data Privacy by passing Data Protection Bill
- ③ Investing in new infra eg. creating 5G capability
- ④ ↓ the cost of spectrum so that it is scalable quickly.
- ⑤ Running awareness campaign to spread message of National Digital Communication Policy (2018)
- ⑥ Improving the financial health of telecom sector esp. Vodafone-idea

Remarks

Conclude as well

good points

Discuss Bharat Net project



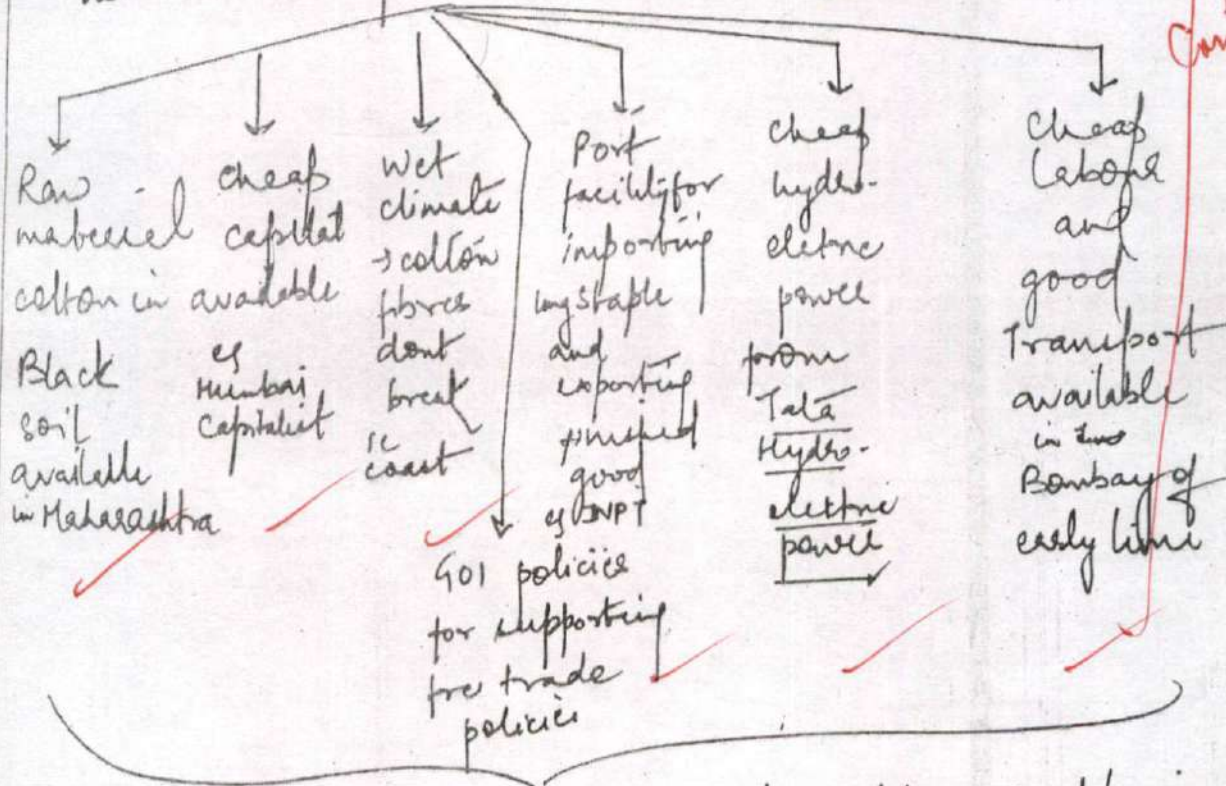
Answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain successive development of cotton textile industry in India while describing factors affecting localization of cotton textile industry? (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Despite having high population of cattle and other domestic animals, the monetization of animal wealth has not yet fully occurred. Elucidate with examples also suggest suitable remedies. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Rare-earth minerals play an important role in modern world economy. Discuss the sustainability of extraction of such mineral's as against of its economic importance. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Cotton textile industry began with establishment of 1<sup>st</sup> Mill by Dewar, a Parsi trader in 1855 in Mumbai.

A fair start

Reasons of establishment/localisation in Mumbai/Western India → Phase I



Comprehensive discussion of localization factors

Reason for presence of cotton textiles in Raw Material zone (Phase I)



## Phase II

development of many factor caused to diversify :

① Artificial Humidifier reduced the need to be located close to coastal areas

② Good financing facilities shifted it to Kanpur

③ Good port → eg Kolkata

④ Nearness to coal → Nagpur (Kamptee and Wardhe coal field provided cheap energy sources)

⑤ Development of Hydro eg Pykara Power plant shifted industry to Coimbatore and Tirunelveli

⑥ Cheap labour → UP, Bihar, eg. Varanasi, Bhopur, Siwan etc.



⑦ Market demand allowed localisation in North-West eg. ~~P~~ Fagwara, Ludhiana, etc

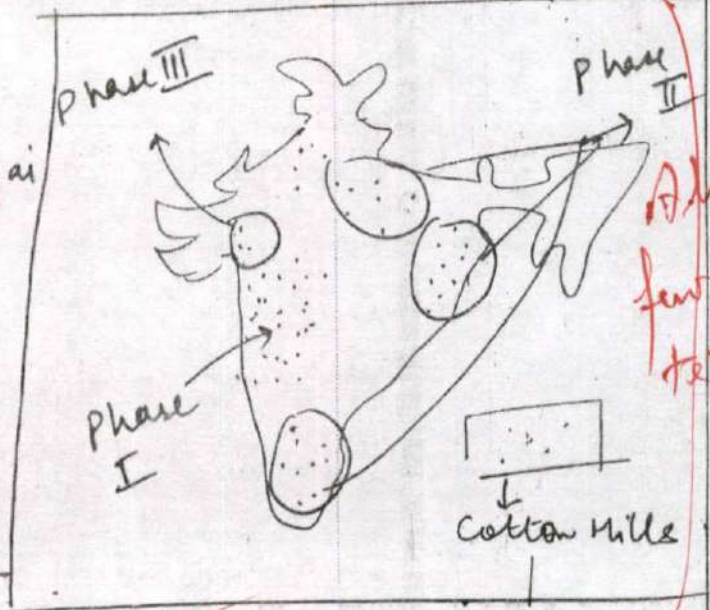
all these factors allowed cotton textile industry to shift

Phase III

Pro-government policies to act as "growth pole" shifted them to other places: eg. Lucknow Co-operative sector of Cotton Textiles, Kerala etc

good

→ Another reason was shift from West/Mumbai due to rising cost of land during 1990s ⇒ led to growth in area like Ahmedabad and Sabasmati Areas



Also show few cotton textile centres

However owing to old machines, lack of



*14* *Give conclusion*  
 incentive, poor handloom sector and old tech, the industry is now facing intense challenge from Bangladesh. Thus, PLI and ATUFS is need to boost this sector.

*Briefly discuss importance of animal rearing add few data*  
 (b) 20th National Livestock Census showed India's livestock population is highest in the world.  
 Reason for Non-monetisation

- ① Poor quality of indigenous stock as livestock <sup>census</sup> showed
- ② Lack of formalisation of this sector
- ③ Lack of use of modern tech.
- ④ Poor abattoir modernisation
- ⑤ Facing Phytosanitary / Sanitary measures at WTO.
- ⑥ Lack of scale as most of the farmer are

Remarks



very small.

7) falling indigenous stock due to crossbreeding

8) Taboo over beef and non-vegetarian food

eg. Violence over beef selling

9) High use of antibiotic injection but question mark on quality

10) Poor connect to market + no procedure for contract farming

eg. VSA has returned many products due to presence of Salmonella bacteria eg.

Butter.

11) India not signing RCEP stopping the expansion of market for products

Remedies

1) Formalisation by bringing them into fold

2) Protecting indigenous stocks

discussed point

may show few developed animal rearing regions of India on map



- Suggested  
- sufficient  
measures*
- ③ Connecting processor to the farmers.
  - ④ Modernisation of animal handling technology
  - ⑤ Use of Artificial Insemination for better breed.
  - ⑥ Creating a Co-operative like AMUL
  - ⑦ ↑ awareness about the importance of meat industry for GDP and health in light of poor health indicator

⑧ PLI based scheme for processing

GOI has taken many steps like Dairy Infra and Development fund, Gabardhan Yojana, Aquaculture Development Fund and National Dairy and Bovine Breeding Development Programme. Hope these steps work

to double farm incomes

*An optimistic conclusion*

Remarks

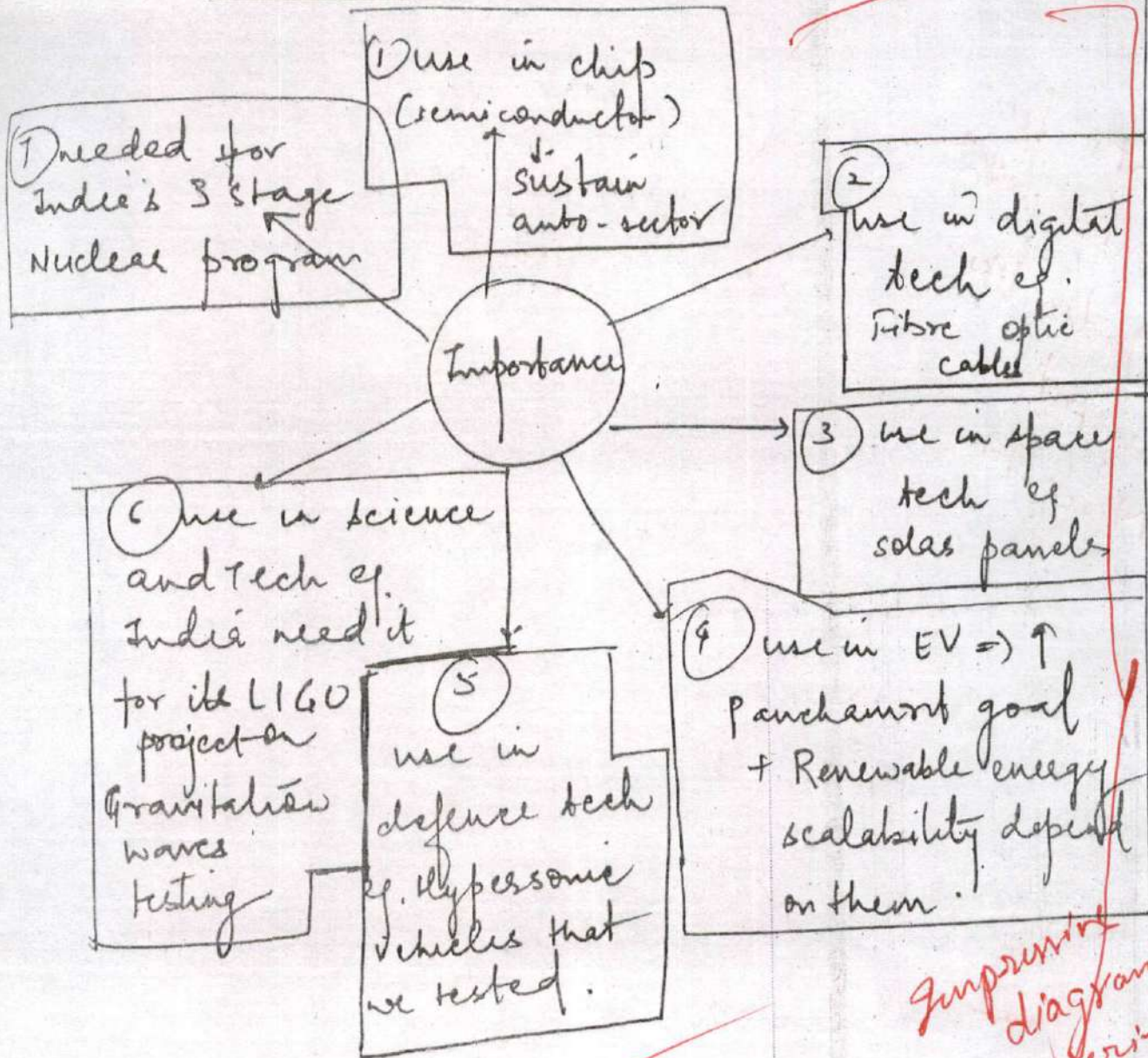
*Q.S.*



(c) Rare earth metal are a group of 17 metal which are found on earth also like triborder area of Bolivia, Peru and Brazil, Argentina, Austria. eg. lanthanides etc.

*Briefly mention importance of rare earths in brief*

*China*



*Improving diagram covering importance part holistically*



Found in only few areas of work

⑥ Strategic competition in the age IR 4.0 threatens to create conflict

Sustainability ISSUE

② May be used to accelerate arm races

③ competition with China as China has hugely invested

④ Scalability of EV and RE depends on them

⑤ found in small quantities thus need tech needed to ensure economic extraction

Relates points few with India, like ESDM sector

However, the pace of technology development has been pushed up by need to combat climate change. In this regards efforts are needed to combat climate and promote sustainable mining to promote cause of RE and EV development.

Remarks

9



Answer the following questions:

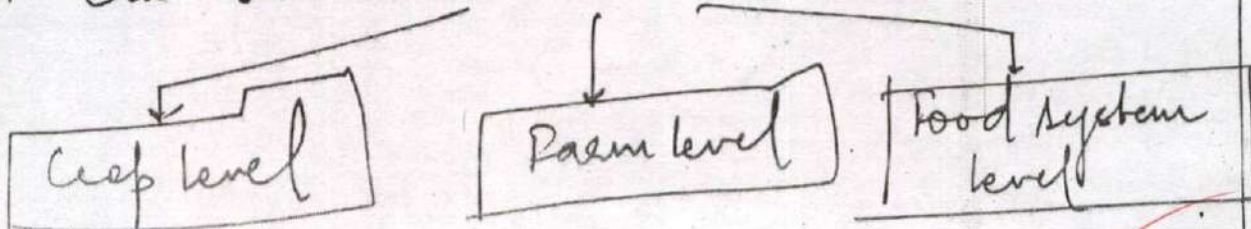
- (a) Discuss the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity and farm revenue. Also, discuss its implications on agricultural performance in the long run. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Write about the different schemes launched under National Mission on Electric mobility. How these schemes are helping to make electric vehicles more affordable? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Despite being the largest producer of fruits and vegetables, India's share in the world market in this is very less. Write the main reason of this and also suggest suitable remedies to boost up this sector. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Climate change refers to long term change in climatic conditions of world due to natural (eg volcanic eruption) and anthropogenic cause (eg. aerosol). As per IPCC in the current scenario, the temp of world will be 2.7c by 2100 (and 2.47c if pledges of COP 26 fulfilled).

Briefly relate its impact with reduced agro productivity

It hurts agriculture the most.

It can be studied at 3 levels



Crop level

Initially the CO<sub>2</sub> ↑ may boost productivity (called

Remarks



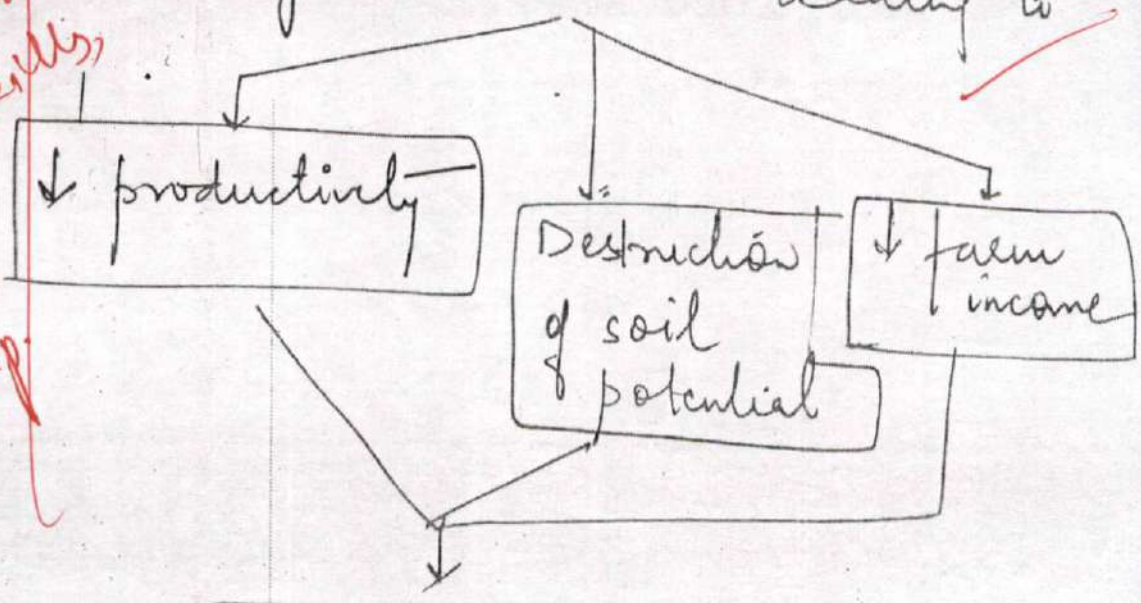
carbon fertilization) later the temperature increase would decrease productivity and quality of produce

## II Farm level

CO<sub>2</sub> will lead to : ① ↑ rainfall / acid rains  
② ↓ groundwater level  
③ enhanced pest ④ ↑ disease ⑤ ↑ Anti-Micro-bial resistance ⑥ ↓ presence of micro-organism in soil leading to

good points with smart presentation

keep it up



## III At Food system level have

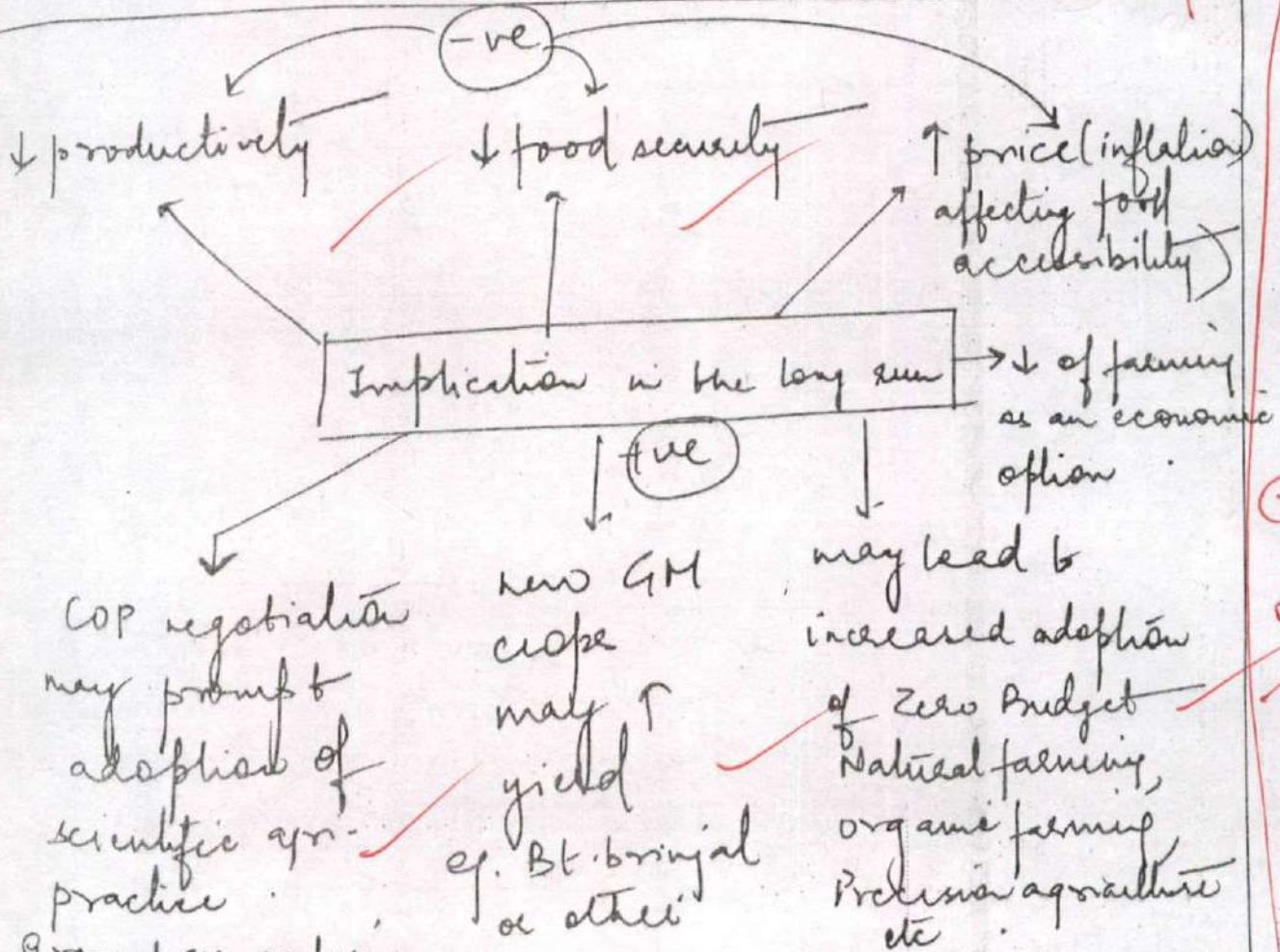
the effect of ① ↓ food availability (eg: Sudan)

Remarks



- ② ↓ food accessibility (eg Somalia)
- ③ stability in production either due to destructive potential or climate change induced conflict eg. Hodeidah

↓  
 ④ creating problem of FOOD SECURITY  
 harming starting, undernutrition indicators



Good time-saving and lucid

recent CH<sub>4</sub> reducing part.

remarks



Also discuss remedial measures / successful steps in brief

12.5

Thus, COP 26 and other negotiations must be handled deftly to reduce climate change impact on agri-culture sector

first time describe the mission and its major objectives. Intro. should be comprehensive enough



In view India adopted National Mission on Electric Mobility for many reasons.

- ① to meet India's NDC (announced in 2015)
- ② as part of SDG
- ③ to ↓ demand on import of oil
- ④ create employment
- ⑤ to combat climate change.

Many schemes are under it:

I FAME I and II by Ministry of Heavy Industry to promote adoption of EV.

II National Battery Storage Mission to create battery infra.

Remarks



III Promotion of development of Li-Ion battery ecosystem and signing agreements with Bolivia to import lithium.

IV Part of enhanced NDC (Panchamrit) to use 50% of energy from RE + reduce 1 Billion unit of carbon emitted.

V Newly announced National Green Hydrogen Mission to produce green electric power.

VI Recent announced Vehicle Scrapage Policy to incentivise scrapping diesel/petrol vehicle to adopt EV.

good & relevant points discussed

They make EV more affordable by

① providing subsidy eg. <sup>to provide</sup> subsidy 100000 has been allocated for the scheme → led to adoption of EV by auto-rickshaws

Beautiful use of current affairs knowledge

② create incentive structure like by Vehicle Scrapage Policy.

③ Development of charging infra will



enhance ease of adoption.

- ④ Setting up of scalable solar power plants and policy on Hybrid solar-wind plants e.g. Bhadla solar plant etc to provide cheap tariff for vehicle fuel.

Thus N.M.E.M is an important part of our national campaign to combat climate change and reduce oil import.

You may start with world trade data of fruits and India's position

(c) India is one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetable in the world.

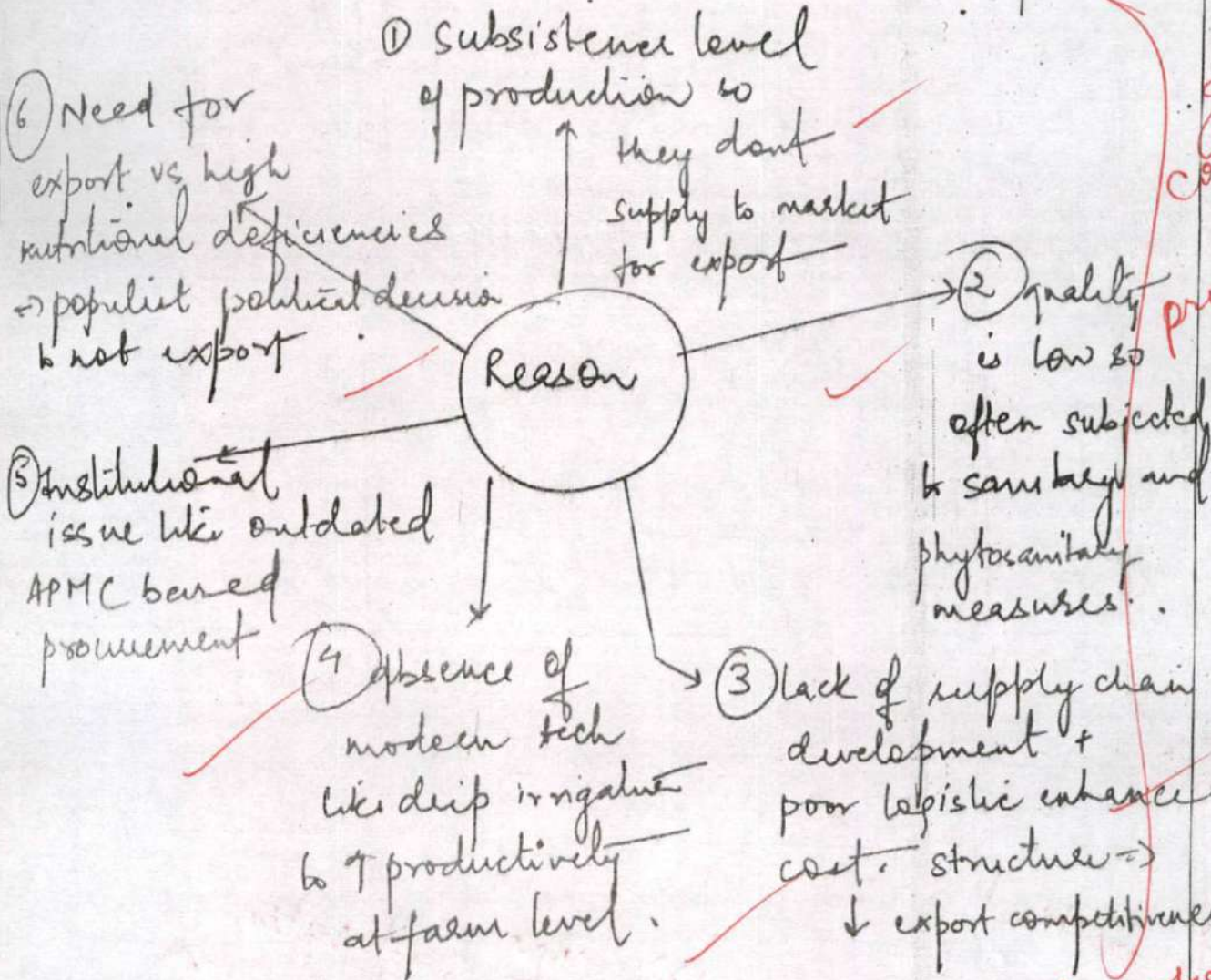
Govt is running many schemes like:

- ① Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
- ② MIDH (Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture)
- ③ MOCDNER *full form?*
- ④ Enhanced procurement at APMC



share in world is less because of many reasons

data support required



good content and presentation

Suitable Remedies

- ① Modernisation of production processes to enhance productivity
- ② Creating an institutional mechanism to

may also show few potential fruits veg. centres on map of India, Compare with world leading in this sector



ascertain quality of produce so as to reduce issue related SPS measures.

(3) Creating resilient supply institutional (APMC)  
and infra to tackle the issue with procurement and supply

(4) Promote branding internationally at international events

(5) Promoting food tourism as a niche area

(6) Promoting FPO to bring scalability in production so as to create enough to export without compromising domestic demand.

Answers needs to be more organic than mechanical

Discuss scope in NE and hilly areas of India

(7) Formalisation and promoting effective irrigation potential like Drip/sprinkler at credit

T.S

Expansion of horticulture  
at cost of present rice-wheat system may help us to ↓ groundwater depletion, ↑ soil fertility etc



4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Liberalized market systems possess the potential to play a key role in alleviating farmer's distresses. Discuss in the backdrop of recent ongoing Farmer agitation. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Do you think India need new 'White Revolution'? What are the scope and challenges in this endeavour? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the impact of increasing awareness regarding organic farming on the fertilizer industry. Suggest measures that allow fertilizer industry to adapt to futuristic trends. (200 Words) (15)



Remarks



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emarks







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marks



Remarks



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Remarks



Remarks



## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Discuss the emerging problems in the cropping pattern of India.
- Write the Scope and challenges in fish processing industry in India.
- What is the role of beekeeping in rural development? Discuss the challenges this industry is facing.
- How has COVID impacted inter-state trade across different sectors. Elucidate with examples.
- Discuss the challenges in agriculture of the north-east region of India and suggest some measures.

(5) a) Cropping pattern refers to share of different crops on land at present.

Add few examples also.

### Problems

① Inter-crop disparity as excessive focus is on Rice - wheat system

relate with Green Revolution

② ↑ MSP on rice - wheat leads to groundwater depletion, pollution and groundwater pollution.

③ ↓ in production of oilseeds and pulses → heavy import → pressure on forex ⇒ inflation in food price.

④ Issue of scale as farm size in avg is 1.11 ha/farmer

Remarks



- (5) Increasing fiscal burden especially because of open-ended procurement by FCI.
- (6) Climate change induced variability in production of recent snowfall and destruction of Apple in Kashmir and Chamba.

discuss how

Solutions

- (1) MSP reforms
- (2) Incentive to grow less water intensive crops like Bajra, etc.
- (3) MSP procurement for oilseed and pulses to reduce import dependence.
- (4) COP 26 and following action to achieve "Panchamrit" and NDC to ↓ climate change impact.

Dalwai committee recommendations should be followed to double farmers' income by 2022.

Remarks

5.5

mention relevant recommendations

Slightly these means could solve and erratic cropping pattern

un-sustainable



(b) Scope/advantages of fish processing industry:

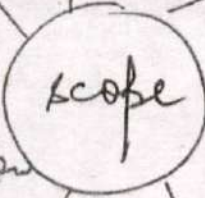
get produce with its importance and present status

① Add to employment

⑦ Byproduct can be used in fertilizer sector

② Diversify rural economy

⑥ coast based industrialisation



③ Taking advantage of long coastline

good points

⑤ As NFHW-V pointed out protein deficit, it can be used to tackle that

④ Export to many countries e.g. Bangladesh

Keeping this mind, GOI started Production linked Incentive scheme for food processing sector, including fish processing.

main fish-processing centres may be shown on a small map

Challenges

① Lack of expertise

② No clarity on contract & agreement between



company and fish farming

- (3) Declining fish stock in view of climate change
- (4) Illegal, unrecognised and unregulated fishing may reduce fishing stock (IUU)
- (5) Issue of fishery subsidy at WTO and impact of that.
- (6) Ethical complaint or part of vegetarian regarding set up fish processing plants
- (7) Pollution and throwing of waste into ocean.

Good points

Effective regulation and PLI effective implementation is needed.

(c) Beepkeeping is a traditional form of rural development part of economy. It is practised in Assam, Meghalay, Bihar and Southern States, Sunderbans

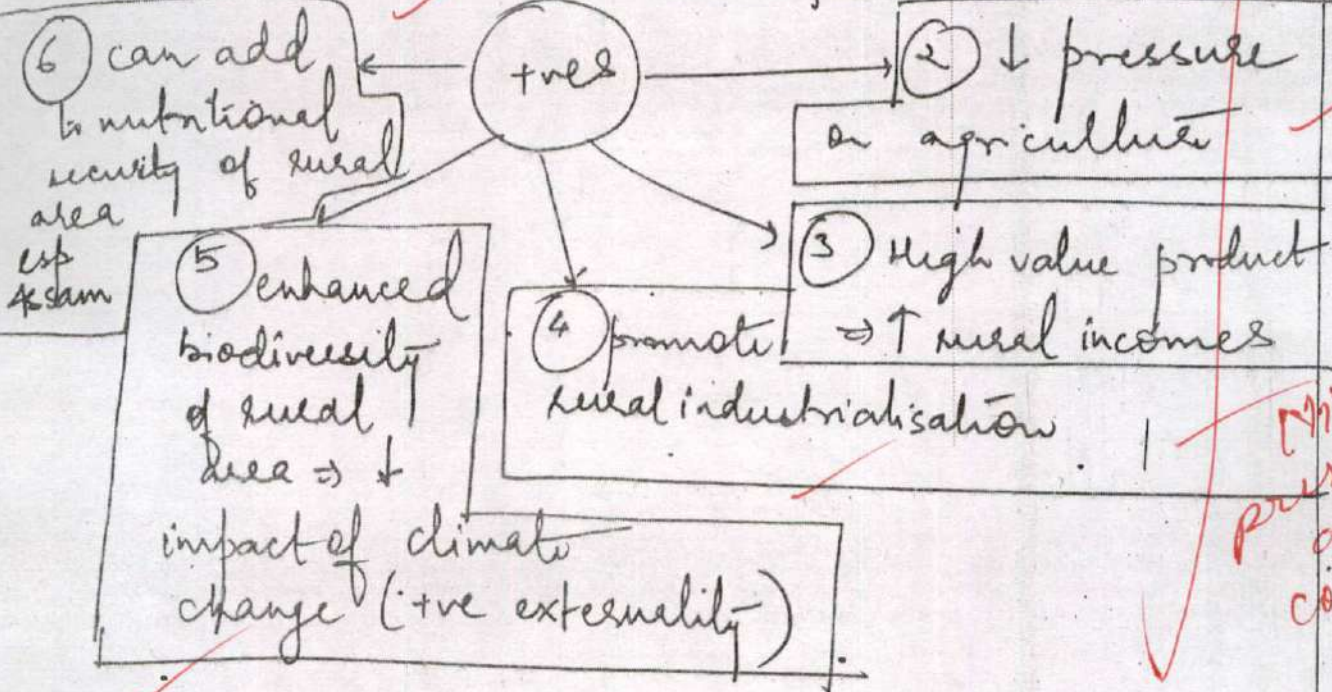
Briefly define the components and forms

(WB)

Remarks



① Add to demand of input for  
↑ food processing honey  
sector eg. Dabur



Nice presentation and content

### Challenges

- ① Lack of importance and awareness
- ② No effective GOI programme
- ③ ~~Declining~~ Declining stock of Bees in view of climate change
- ④ Sanitary and phytosanitary measure on account of poor quality of honey
- ⑤ Poor human resource and lack of modern beekeeping management practices

good points

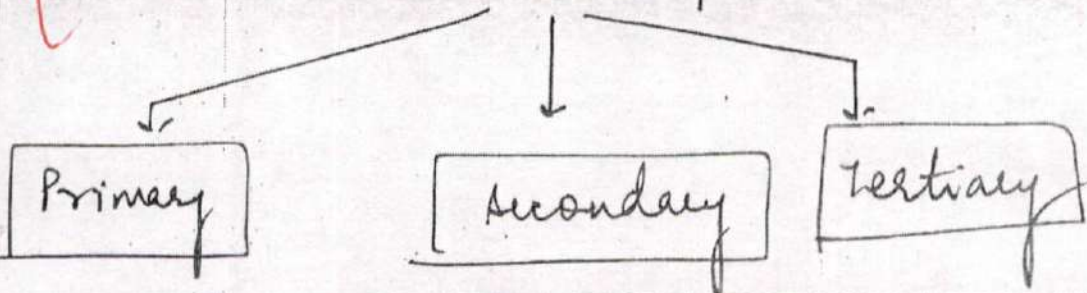
Allied Activities account for 4% of India's GDP and their importance is not accepted in view of declining yield from agri-sector.

Remarks

6.5



(d) Covid is 'a "Black swan"<sup>event</sup>' which contributed to a decline of 7.3% in GDP in fiscal year 2020-21. It's effects on trade can studied in 3 major sector.



PRIMARY SECTOR | - deals with

⑫ raw material, agricultural and mining.  
 → While trade in agriculture boomed, in mining and raw material export, it fell. eg. reduced inter-trade transport of coal from Jharkhand to Bihar or Chhattisgarh.

✓ Restrictions were put to stop covid flow

Secondary sector

- it was affected again with declining demand for agri-produce eg. reduced import of FMCG by DP from Maharashtra  
 → border restriction also negatively affected.

Remarks

good points with suitable examples



Tertiary sector

→ the worst effected sector was tourism, eg. tourism revenue fell by more than 50%.

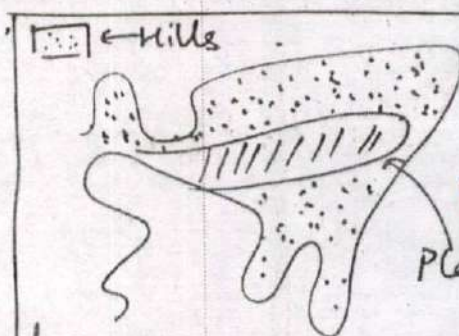
Hotel & hospitality sector also

→ However, IT sector boomed and platform like Google Workplace, Zoom due to WFH mandate.

As covid subsides, MSME and other sectors crushed are coming back to market, however it has done an immeasurable harm to unorganised sector.

GIS

(e) North East composed of 8 states. Main crops include horticulture based fruits and vegetable and rice-wheat cultivation in Assam valley and Barak valley.



Good introduction with the cropping pattern of NE

Challenges

① Lack of availability of proper terrain barring Brahmaputra Plains / Barak plains.

Remarks



Also discuss  
Thinning  
and  
wastlands  
related  
challenges

- ② Small landholding of farmer.
- ③ 65% area under forest so expansive agri  
may affect Forest Policy Goal of 33% forest area
- ④ Affect of climate change induced dramatic  
reduction of rainfall in last years
- ⑤ Insurgency induced unpredictability → recent  
zomi group killing of Assam Rifle personnel.
- ⑥ Lower average temperature restrict variety  
of crops.

### Measure

Sustainable and  
climate-smart  
agro-ecological  
farming  
methods  
to be promoted

- ① Agro-ecological farming by promoting organic  
farming under MIDH scheme, MOVEDNER etc  
Sikkim - 1<sup>st</sup> fully organic state
- ② Green Revolution (part 2)
- ③ Agro-forestry / Farm forestry
- ④ Shifting to cottage industry based  
industrialisation

All these measure ensure  
proper ~~and~~ ~~ensure~~ environmentally  
sound development.

Remarks

65



64 Answer the following questions:

- (a) Divide India into major agro-ecological regions and briefly write the agricultural characteristics of these regions. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the need of introducing solar manufacturing policy in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Examine the prospects of development of the Ganga river as an important Inland water transport route in near future. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks



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Remarks



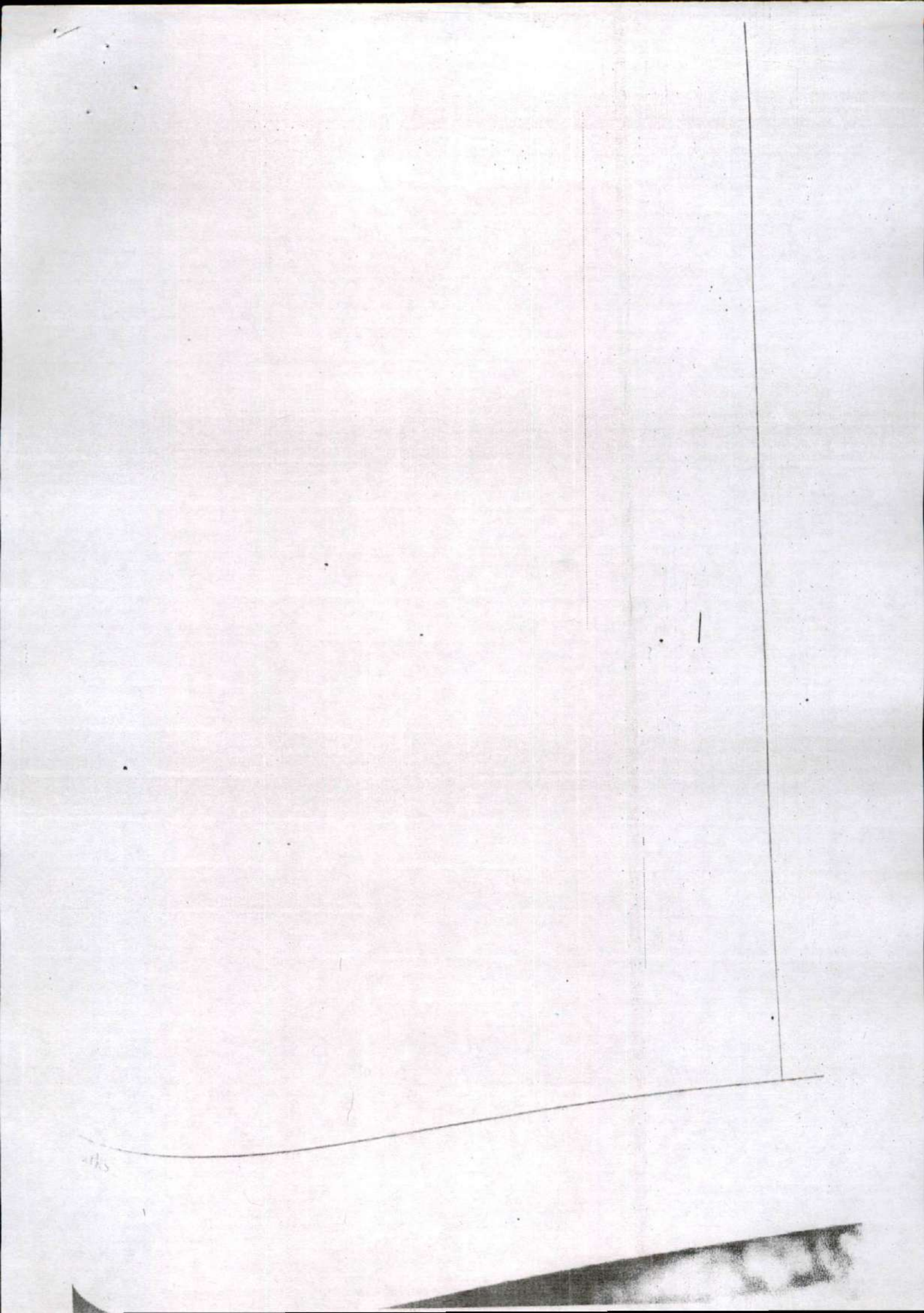
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Remarks



Remarks







Remarks



7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the economic implications arising out of being a space superpower. Discuss the possible impact of space sector reforms like NSIL and IN-SPACe on the Indian economy. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) What do you understand by Zero Budget Natural Farming? Discuss its various components, benefits and challenges. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the existing distributional pattern and prospects of future growth of petrochemical industry in India. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks



Remarks



**GS SCORE**

Remarks



Remarks



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Remarks



Remarks



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Remarks



*Remarks*



8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Despite the high reliance on imports, India's electronics sector has witnessed rapid growth in recent years. Discuss. Also Suggest some steps that can be implemented to promote domestic electronics manufacturing. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Despite being an efficient and cheap means of transport, railway has consistently lost its share of freight to road transport. Enumerate the reasons for the same. How far can the high speed freight corridor help in addressing this issue? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the growing importance of ports in socio economic development of a nation and in international trade development. (200 Words) (15)

(a) 401 brought a electronic manufacturing policy in 2019 to enhance domestic manufacturing in view of the rising imports. Reason for high reliance on import :

① Lack of scale  $\Rightarrow$  cost  $\uparrow$  vs Chinese cheap import

② Lack of emphasis earlier on developing this sector. (Policy came only in 2019)

③ lack of human resource to effectively produce electronic component which need high tech.

④ Policy paralysis in crisis years of 2011-2014 and supreme court decisions.

Nice intro with a relevant policy initiative

Good points

Remarks



It was in these circumstances that GOI inaugurated the Samsung factory in Noida by South Korean Premier

The system witnessed rapid growth because of many reasons:

- ① rapid growth of digital economy and general economic growth during 2005-2008 era
- ② Rapid growth of data based economy post 2014 with the adoption of UPI and campaign for digital literacy like PMDISHA scheme.
- ③ Entry of Jio and cheap data and phone set + rapidly growing horizons of job in digital sector.
- ④ Covid 19 has further given a boost to the sector by enhancing WFH culture



5) Govt policies like PLI for electronic manufacturing is expected to give a further boost.

6) Demonetisation + formalisation

Steps that can help to boost domestic manufacturing:

1) Emphasis on "Atma Nibhae Bhareat" + expanding PLI specifically to different components.

2) Tax breaks for setting up plants

3) Stable tax climate + promoting EODB

4) Stable regulatory regime

5) Countering dumping of electronic component dumping by China by imposing anti-dumping duties

6) Promoting 5G will indirectly help the sector

*Discusses few sector-specific steps and India's potential*  
ESDM



① Promoting EV

The sector has the capacity to add to our aim of \$5 Trillion dollar ~~eco~~ economy and promote employment generation ✓

(b) Railway is the largest public sector employer in India. However it faced

many issues which had led to increasing shift to road sector of its freight share as argued by National Transport Development Policy Committee headed by Rakesh Mohan. ✓

① Populism induced ~~case~~ subsidisation of <sup>passenger</sup> ~~freight charge~~ by increasing freight charges ✓

② slow expansion of railway as compared to growth of freight sector ✓

Remarks



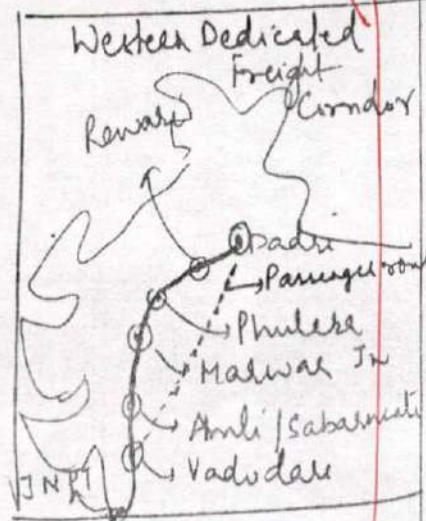
- 3) Over-burdened railway network ( $\geq 100\%$  when optimum levels should be 80%) reduced scope for running freight trains
- 4) rising spate of accidents and loss induced freight owners to shift to road.
- 5) Good development of road highway especially post 2014 at 37 km/day has increased the attractiveness of roads
- 6) Good/cheap road transport vehicles with large carrying capacity + EV can create scale even on road sector + Gov policy of increasing axle load increases their attractiveness.
- 7) low operational profit of railway has reduce development of corridor for freight

Discussed relevant points



Freight corridor like Dadar -  
JNP + can help by

- ① ↓ the need to cross subsidy
  - ② ↑ economic growth + demand
  - ③ ↓ stoppage
  - ④ separating passenger and freight routes (↓ burden)
  - ⑤ better infra to enhance speed & w/  
scale factor multiplied.
  - ⑥ New Hoffman-link bosh engine reduced  
the ~~cost~~ cost of accidents
  - ⑦ Promote large scale  
industrialisation of DMIC  
which will enhance  
demand for freight
  - ⑧ ↓ cost for freight  
because of efficiency  
gains
- Thus it is the need of the hour.



10  
Remarks



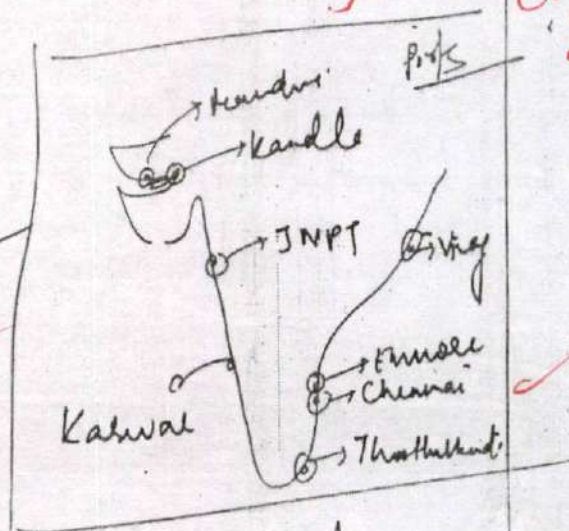
(C) India has many ports like major one like Marmagao, JNPT and minor one like Mandvi

Briefly discuss ports' imp. in trade and community development

Importance

① Social & Economic Development

(i) By providing employment as GOI undertakes sagamels for poor led industrialisation and port development



② Enhanced health and education infra in the vicinity of port induced town development and coastal community dev.

③ Enhances growth benefit from trading in port reduces cost

④ using port for scouting resource in EEZ of India

⑤ Development of Blue Economy

good points

Port facilitates boon for local fishing community and for the whole hinterland



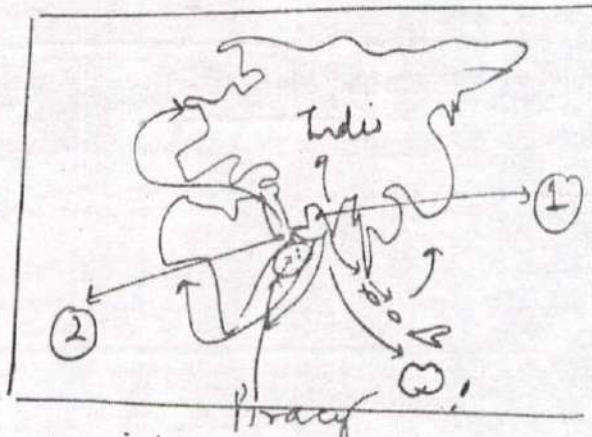
# International Trade Development

① 70% of trade by value + 90% by volume from port as it is cheapest over long distance ✓

② enable to secure

Sea Lane of Communication of

Persian Gulf (1) ✓  
Bab-el-Mandeb (2)



*Add some supporting data*

③ Use of port as points to combat Piracy in areas around Port of Aden

④ Protecting Strategic interest by combating the rising spectre of China  
(String of Pearl + combat submarine) to create Indian Ocean as zone of peace to promote trade

⑤ use of port for HADR to boost relations with countries to promote trade (eg Project Monsoon)

Remarks

*conclude as well*

9



Topic.....

Class Practice

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BURMA  
NEPAL, MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

