

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **691035 (#23)**

Name

Email ID.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1) Do you agree there is a growing trend of opening new sugar mills in the southern areas of India? Discuss with justification.

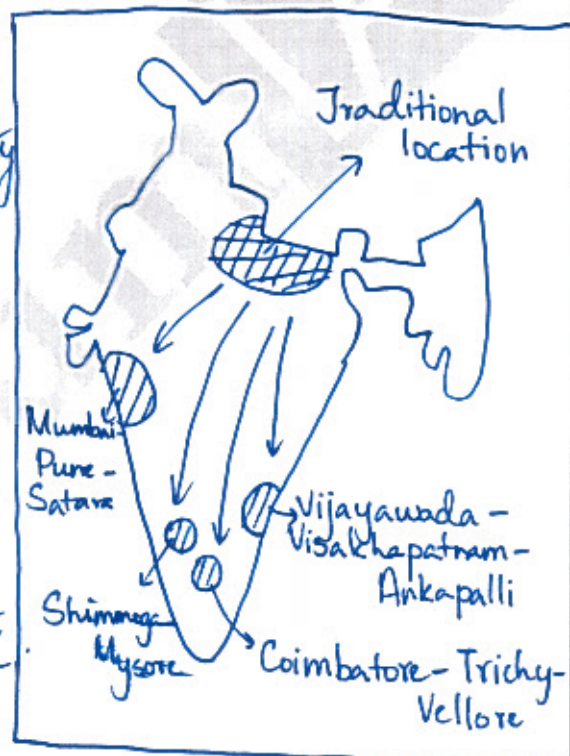
Sugarcane is a heavy, low value, weight loosing raw material, requiring sugar industries to be located close to sugarcane growing belts.

Factors deturning location

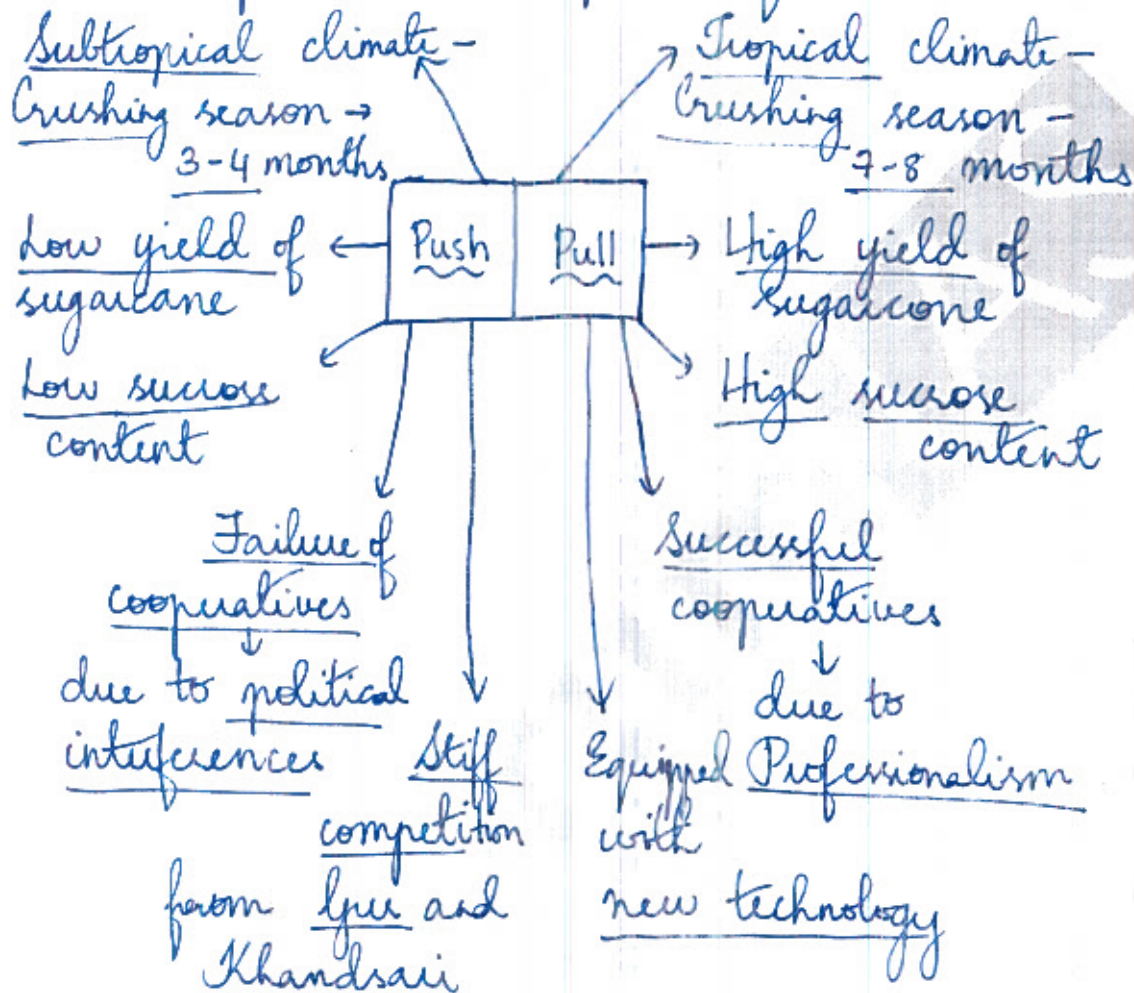
- (i) High water availability
- (ii) Efficient and cheap transport
- (iii) Cheap labour

Factors for traditional location: UP - Bihar belt

- (i) Suitable agro-climatic region
- (ii) Dense network of Road and Rail networks
- (iii) Ample water availability through rivers like Ganga
- (iv) Promotion of cooperatives by Government
- (v) Huge demand for sugar in North India



However there is a shift of sugar industries to South India due to certain push and pull factors



Due to the above mentioned factors, Sugar industries are getting decentralised to other regions in India

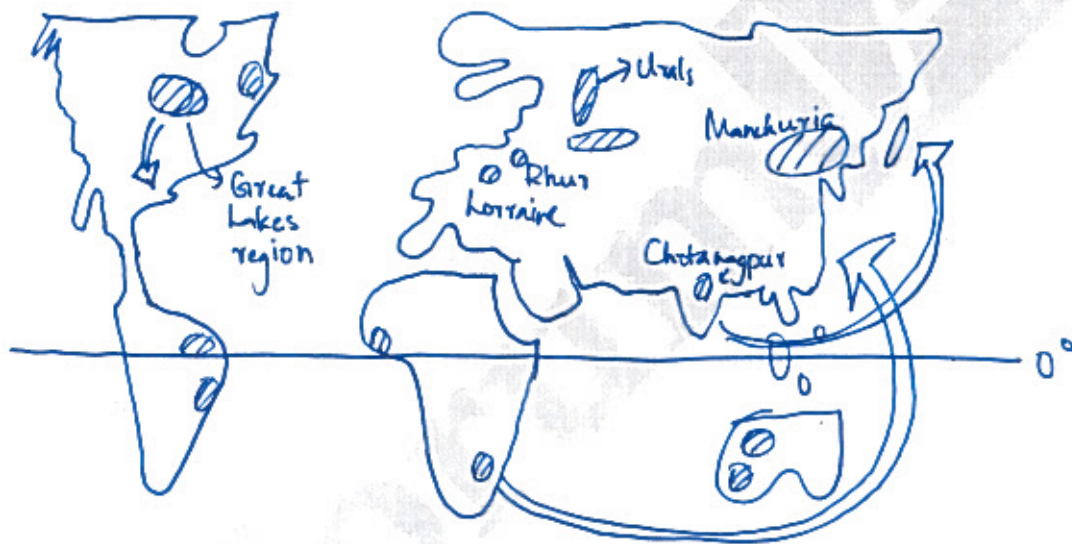
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2)

Account for the change in the spatial pattern of the Iron and Steel Industry in the world.

Iron ore is a heavy Raw material, therefore iron and steel industries are heavily dependent on the location of its raw material.



Factors for traditional location

- (i) Availability of Raw Material
eg. Jamshehpur
- (ii) Cheap and efficient transport
eg. Great lakes region
- (iii) Availability of water
- (iv) Cheap energy
- (v) Cheap labour

Factors for change in spatial pattern

(i) Market

Japan → huge market ; but no iron ore reserves ; imports all of its raw materials

(ii) Cheap labour

Pittsburgh hub → Alabama (U.S.A)

(iii) Transport

Availability of Ports → Steel plants in Visakhapatnam

(iv) Abundance of scrap iron

India imports a huge amount of Scrap Iron

(v) Regional growth

Development of ancillary industries around big plants

Therefore the change in spatial patterns is because it is less expensive and closer to market and thus promotes economic growth

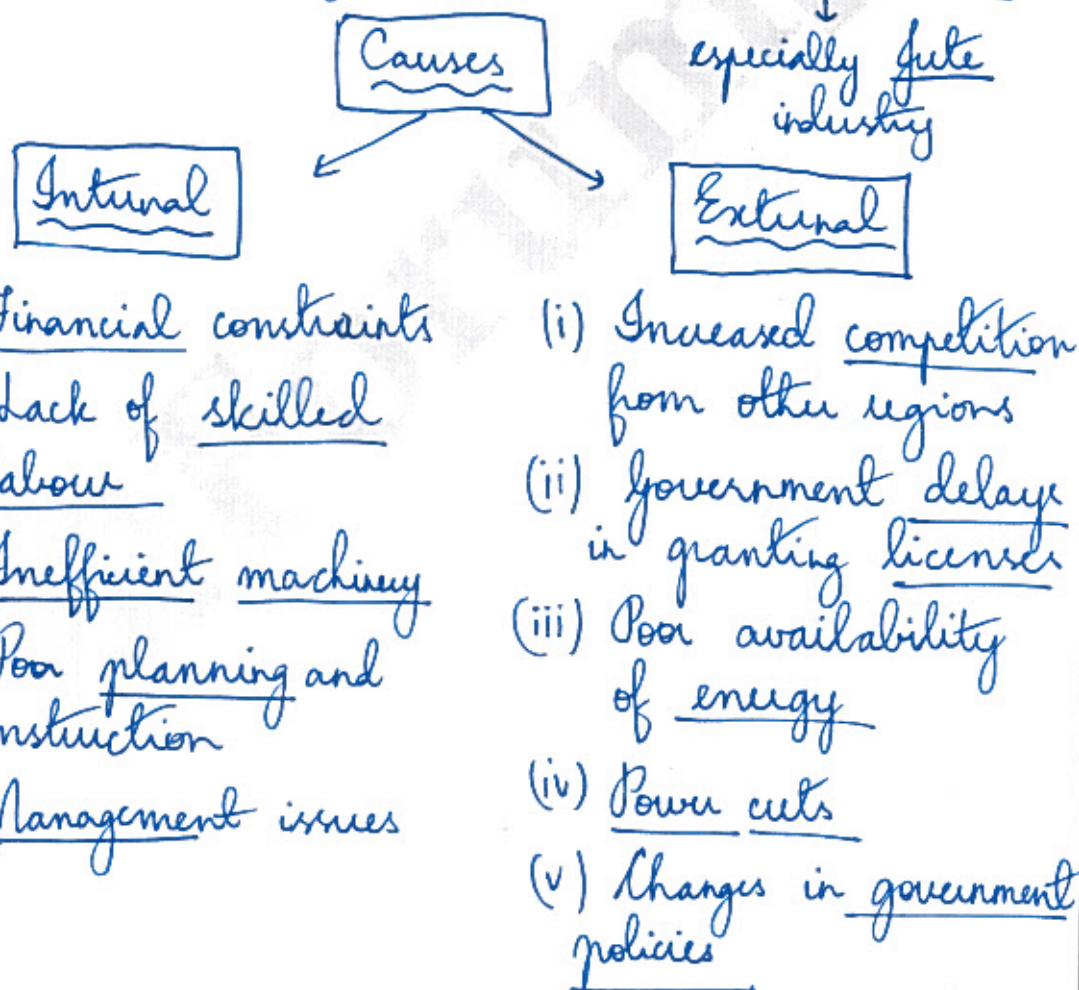
Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.3)

Briefly outline the causes of the sickness in industries, particularly in the eastern region in India. What are the concrete measures which are being taken to meet the situation and with what results?

A state of weakness where the industry is unable to produce a decent profit is referred to as Industrial sickness. It is especially seen in Eastern India



Measures

(i) Financial assistance

RBI gave directions to banks to allow units for rescheduling of loans and interest

(ii) Organisational measures

Setting up of State level inter institutional committees and Special Cells to revive sick units

(iii) Fiscal concessions

Amendment of Tax Act 1922 for tax benefits

Results

→ Separate policies undertaken by states.

Eg. West Bengal in 1990s

→ Institutions like BIFR, IIBI were set up

Industrial weakness may impact the banking sector and the economy as a whole.

Proper implementation of the SARFAESI Act is important to empower banks.

Overall Grading (✓)

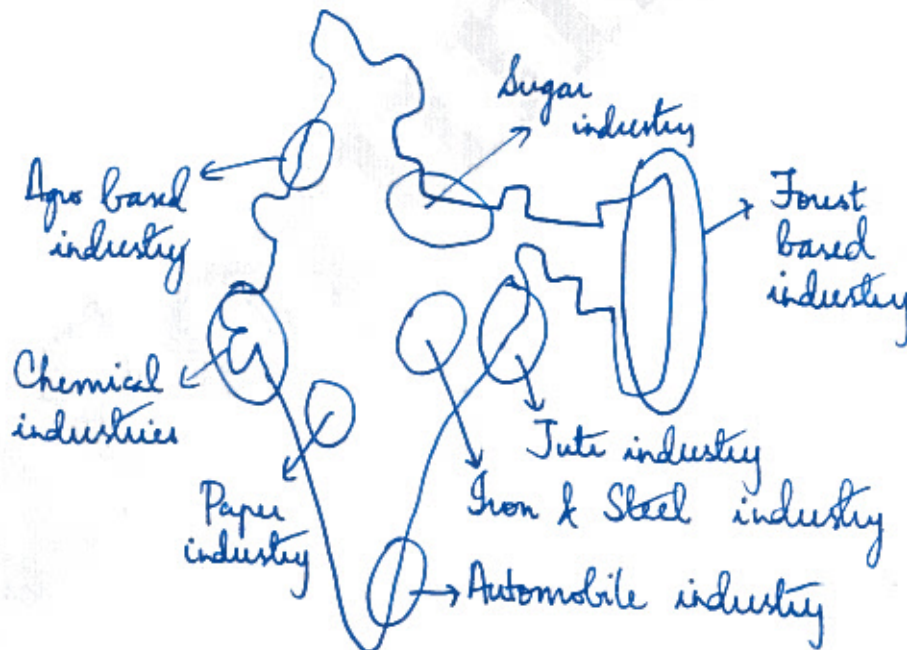
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Q.4)

Can the strategy of regional resource-based manufacturing help in promoting employment in India?

Manufacturing sector has great potential in India, according to nearly 35% employment generated. Regional manufacturing become important for balanced industrial growth.

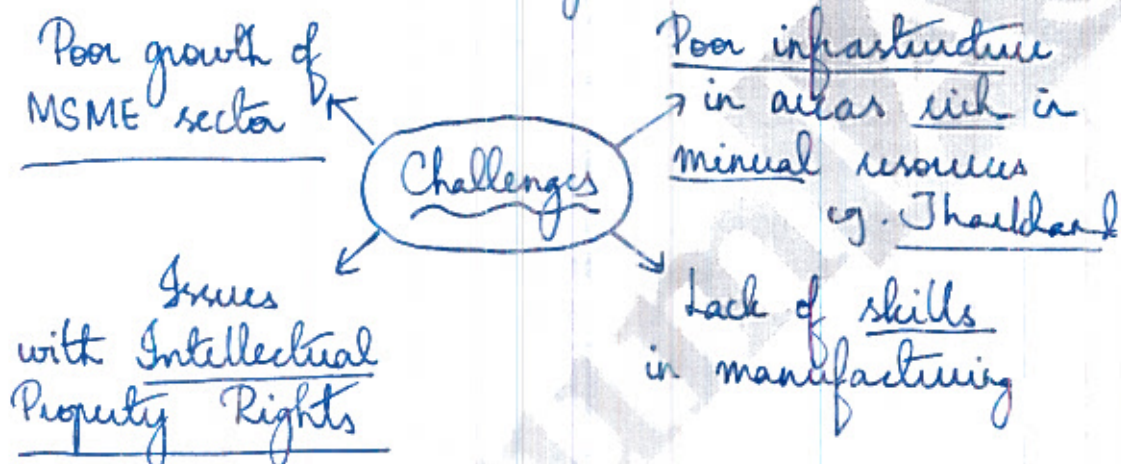
Regional based manufacturing



Employment generation

- (i) Regional development → Using raw materials in that area

- (ii) Employment for varied skill levels
From unskilled to skilled labour
- (iii) Encourages entrepreneurship
- (iv) Rise of ancillary industries
- (v) Reduces distress migration



Measures

- (i) UP government's "One District One Product"
- (ii) Encouragement of GI tagged products' manufacturing
- (iii) State specific plans regarding Manufacturing as seen in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana etc.

By decentralising manufacturing, overall development of the country is possible

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Discuss the factors for the localisation of agro-based food processing industries of North West India.

The Food Processing industry contributes to around 6% of India's GDP and 6% to overall industrial investment in the country.

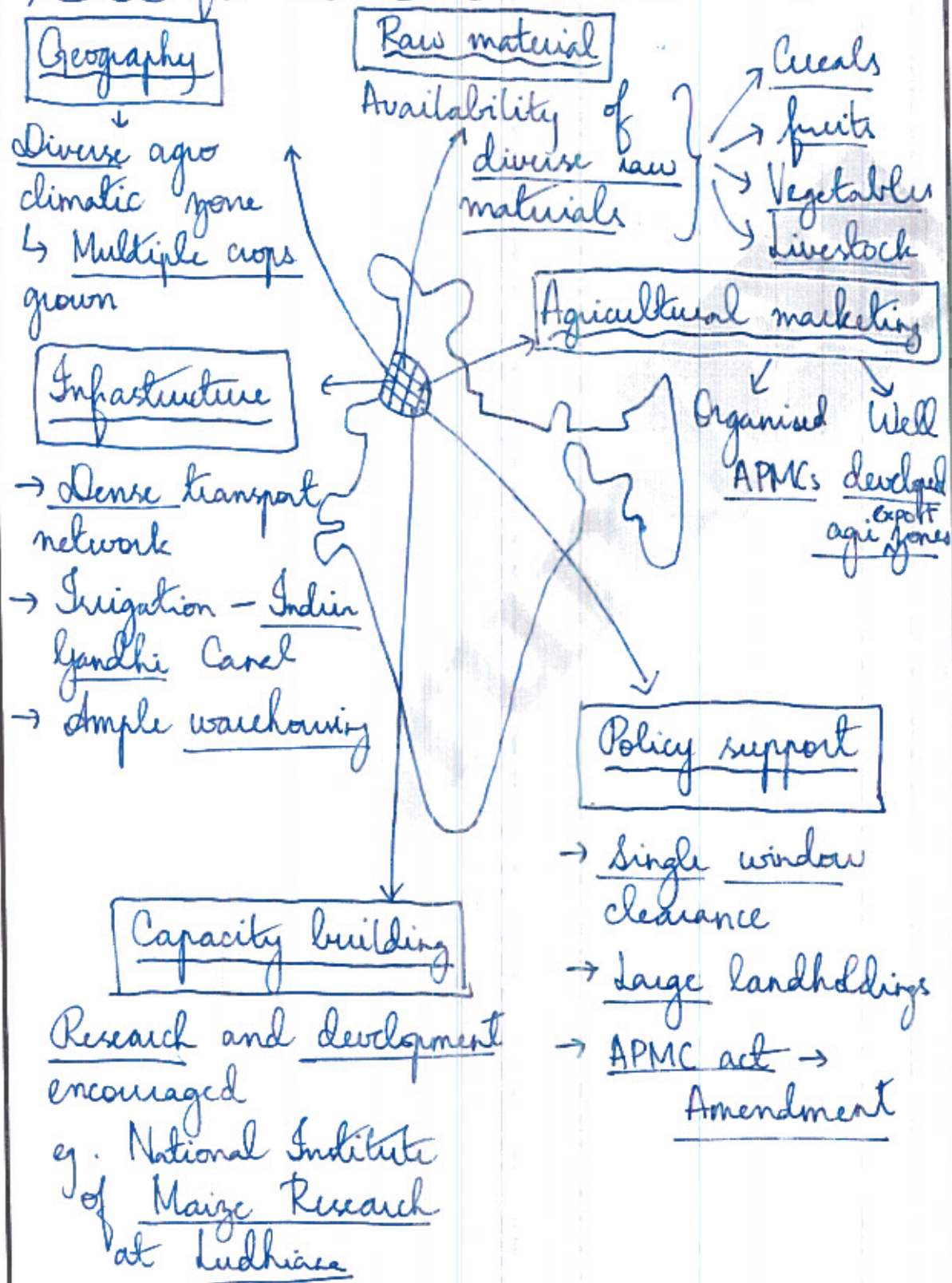
The agro based food processing industries have been concentrated in North West India due to various reasons

Factors determining location

- (i) Fertility of soil → Diverse crops
- (ii) Availability of Raw materials
- (iii) Infrastructure availability
- (iv) Cheap transport facilities
- (v) Cheap labour

The North West region of India shows all these features along with other important factors

Factors for localisation in North West



Food schemes

- (i) 100% FDI for Food processing industries under automatic route
- (ii) Mega Food Parks
- (iii) Special Food Processing Fund set up with NABARD
- (iv) Inclusion of Food processing units under Priority Sector Lending
- (v) Setting up of Agro-Processing Clusters

There is a need to boost the food processing sector by leveraging technology and by tackling challenges in North West region like inadequate implementation of APMC Act to increase processing of agricultural output, which is currently at 10%.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6) Why is there a concentration of jute mills along Hooghly and chemical industries in Gujarat?

One can notice the concentration of specific industries in certain regions of India due to certain geographical and non-geographical factors.

Factors determining location

Geographical

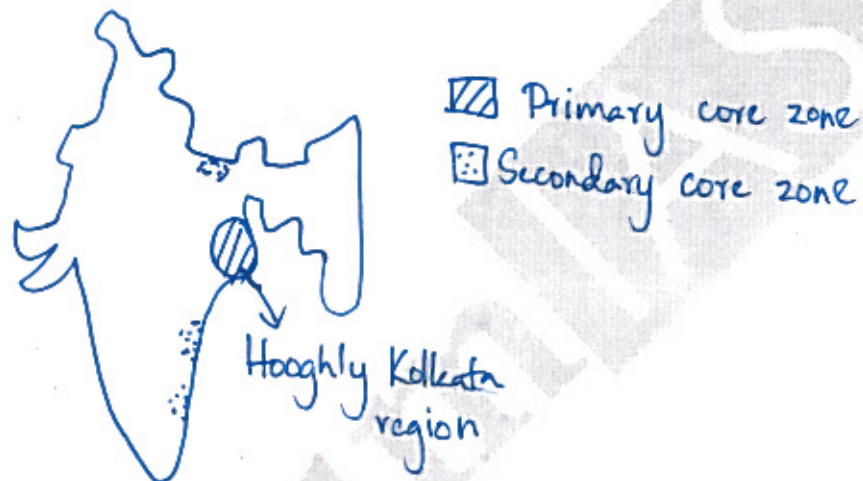
- ① Availability of Raw material
- ② Power
- ③ Labour
- ④ Transportation
- ⑤ Market
- ⑥ Water availability
- ⑦ Climate

Non-Geographical

- ① Capital
- ② Government policies
- ③ Agglomeration effect

Jute industry along Hooghly

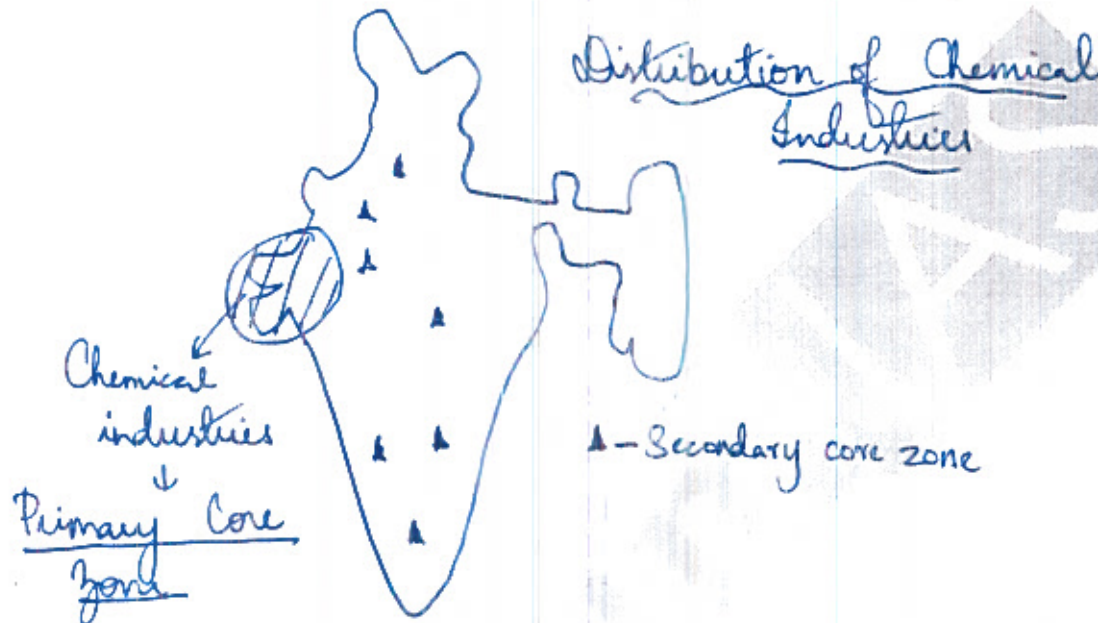
Jute is a gross Raw Material, hence jute industries are located along jute growing belts



Reasons

- (i) Jute replaced Indigo after Indigo revolt
- (ii) Cheap transport - Inland waterways 1
- (iii) Cheap labour availability
- (iv) Power availability 1
- (v) Market - Damodar Valley Corporation
Kolkata port
Gunny bags
- (vi) Govt initiatives
 - Jute I Care
 - Jute Packaging Material Act

Chemical industries in Gujarat
Chemical industries are the 4th largest sector in industries in India



Reasons

- (i) Availability of Raw Materials
↓
Petroleum byproducts
- (ii) Near Petroleum reserves → eg. Mumbai High
- (iii) Market - Demand is high
↳ eg. Mumbai Port
- (iv) Govt schemes - PLI scheme to promote Bulk Drug Parks

It can be noticed that both industries are located near raw materials, thus contributing to economic growth

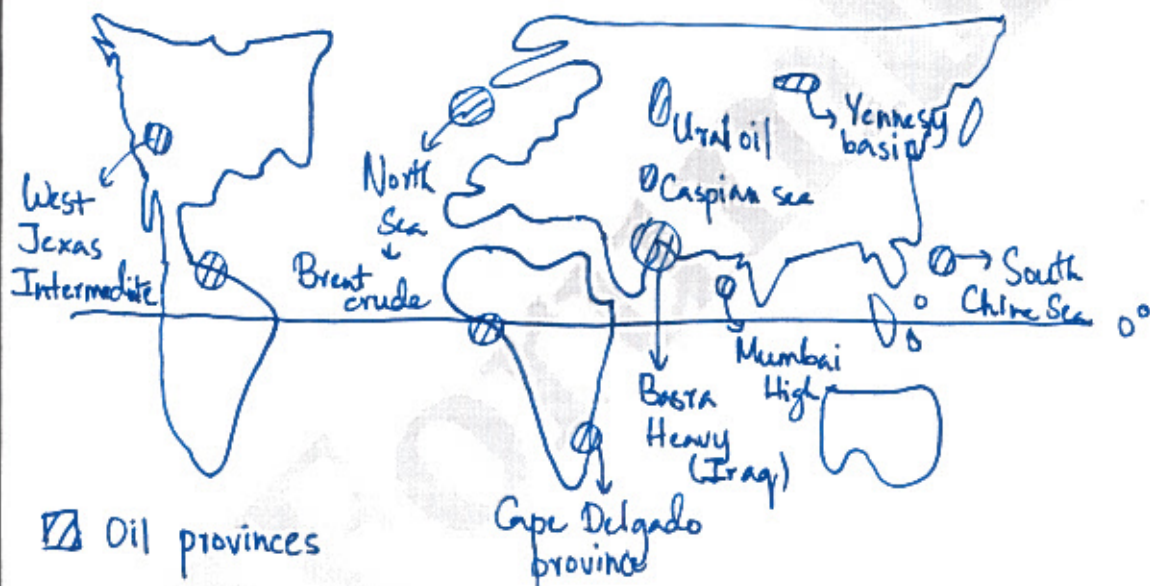
Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7)

Petroleum ~~resources~~ ^{refineries} are not necessarily located near crude oil-producing areas, particularly ~~near~~ in many developing countries. Explain its implications.

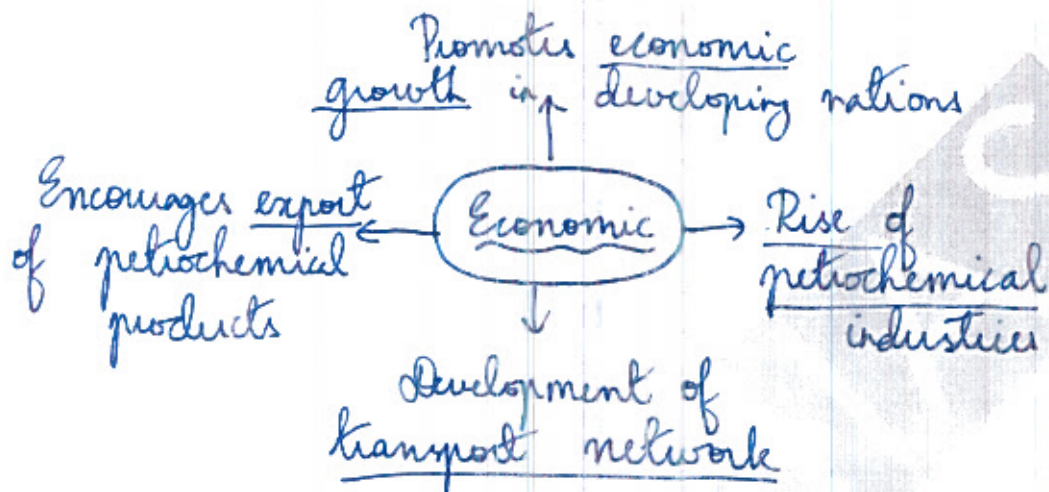
There is a shift in presence of Petroleum refineries from crude oil producing areas to developing countries like India in the recent decades.



By shifting to developing nations,
 Percentage of wastage reduced
 ↓
 From 65% to 3%.
 ↓
Transport costs now borne early

Positive implications

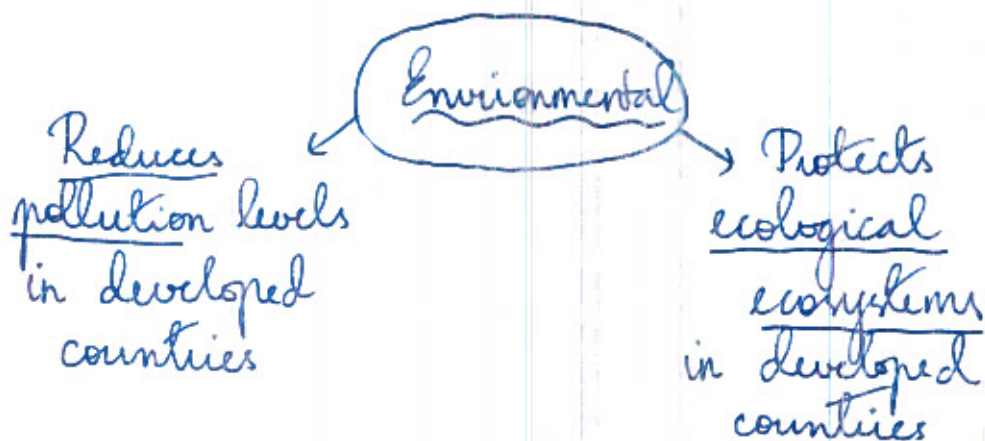
(i) Economic



(ii) Political



(iii) Environmental



Negative implications

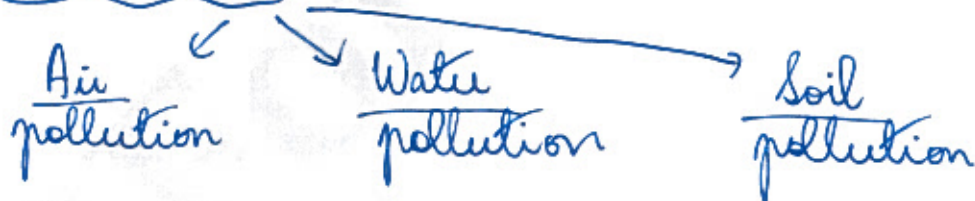
(i) Economic

- ↳ Increases costs for transporting goods to large distances
- ↳ limited investments

(ii) Political

- ↳ Inter-state disputes
e.g. Regarding refineries in Assam
- ↳ Civilian disputes
e.g. Bifurcation of South Sudan

(iii) Environmental



While these changes have positive implications, like employment generation, it also creates challenges that must be addressed carefully by all stakeholders

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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