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GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 23 [Bafde a2]

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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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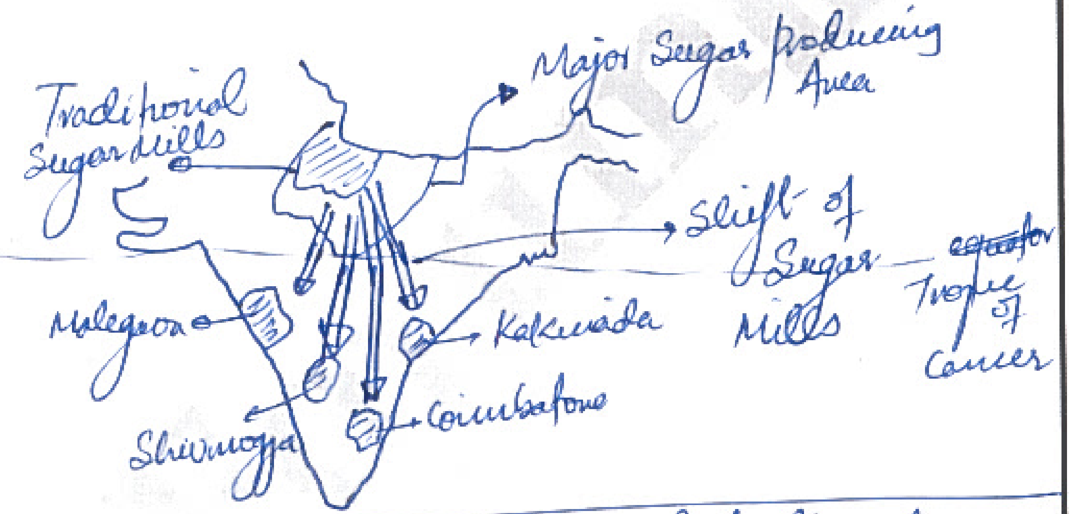
Start Writing Here

Q.1) Do you agree that there is a growing trend of opening new sugar mills in Southern States of India? Discuss with Justification.

Sugar is a weight loosing industry thus traditionally sugar mills are located close to sources of raw material, i.e [Sugarcane plantations] to minimize transport cost.



Shift of Sugar Mills and Sugar Production Areas

This recent shift of Sugar Mills towards Southern India can be justified in following ways:

① less crushing time [3-4 months] in Sub-

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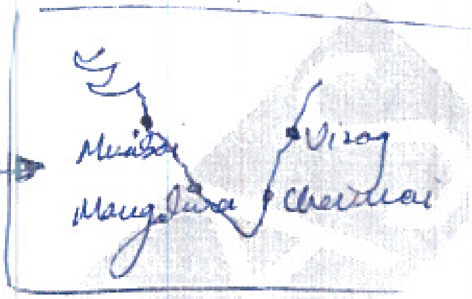
tropical regions [West UP] compared to 7-8 months in tropical Southern India

(2) low yield and poor quality cane produced in Northern Regions.

(3) Better connectivity with ports to accentuate exports →



(4) Greater demand of Sugar in Southern India compared to Jaggery and Mishri in Northern India

(5) Better Mechanization and Technology usage in Southern India sugar mills (Irrigation)

(6) Successful functioning of Sugar Cooperatives in Southern India.

Way forward

- Liquidity Access to Sugar Mills by Banks to share benefits with farmers
- Scientific Cropping Pattern and Crop diversification [Cane in Water surplus Areas]

India needs to transform its sugar industry to better compete with Brazil and Cuba and utilise molasses to emerge as bio-energy giant.

Overall Grading (√)

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

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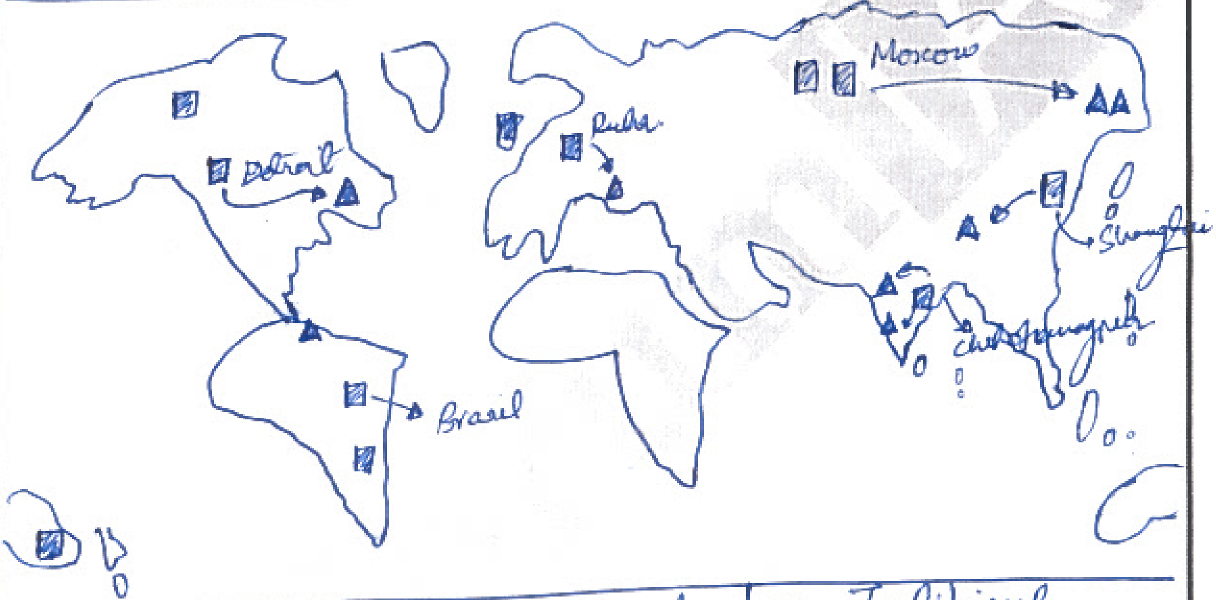
Q.2) Account for the change in the spatial pattern of the Iron and Steel Industry in the world

Iron and Steel Industry, a gross raw material based heavy Industry is the basis of manufact uring led economic development.



Shift in location of Iron and Steel Industries

▨ → Traditional locations
▲ → New locations

Push factors

1. Depletion of Iron Ores [Detroit]
2. Changes in Technology used for Steel Production [Bessemer Technology]

③ Rising unionization of labour, frequent strikes

④ Stagnation of growth due to poor forward and backward linkages [~~Rastr~~ Bhilai Steel Plant]

⑤ Lack of Skilled and Semi Skilled Labour.

Pull factors in Newer Regions

ⓐ Access to Iron Scrap → development of Mini Iron and Steel Plants.

ⓑ Urban Markets → easy disposal of Steel [JSW Steel Mumbai]

ⓒ Newer Technology reduced production cost along with dense transport network.

ⓓ To avoid competition with large Integrated Steel Plants [Italian Plants → Germany]

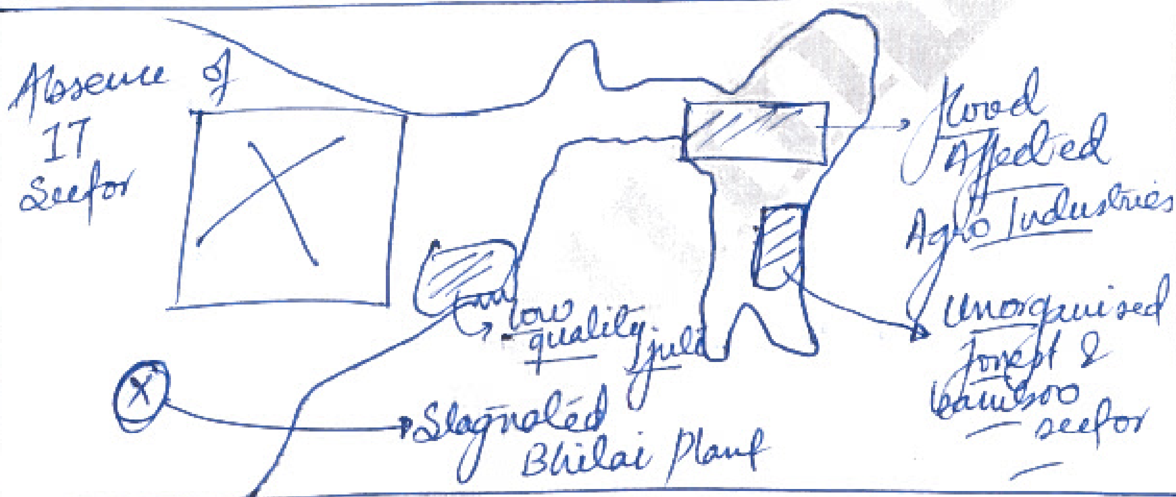
Thus, a holistic and open market for Iron and Steel is needed to better connect supply chain from Steel to Consumer Goods, thus creating circular Economy.

Overall Grading (√)

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

Q.3) Briefly outline the causes of sickness in Industries, particularly in eastern regions of India. What are the concrete measures which are being taken to meet the situation and with what results?

Sickness in Industries is defined by the stagnation of or decline in plant productivity both in quality and quantity.



Sickness of Industry in Eastern India

Reasons behind this sickness

Socio-Economic

→ Poor Education Indicators → Unskilled labour.

→ Lack of Foreign Direct Investment in the region.

→ High incidence of poverty.

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Politico Administrative

→ Vote bank on caste, religious line, no emphasis on economic growth.

→ Red Tapeism and Crony capitalism [Coalgate Scams]

Geographical

→ Hilly Terrain → Tectonically active

→ Dispersed Road connectivity → high logistics cost.

Measures being Taken

→ PM DEV-INE for Infrastructure and industrial development of North Eastern Region.

→ Purvodaya Scheme for Steel Industry Growth in East India

→ Nectar Scheme to support bamboo India in Assam & neighbouring states

→ Aspirational Districts Program.

Results

→ TRIFED shows rise in traditional handicraft exports from East India.

→ Mizoram → highest literacy rate (98%) after Kerala.

decentralization of Industrial Growth is important in the face of rising Economic disparities in India after COVID-19 Pandemic.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
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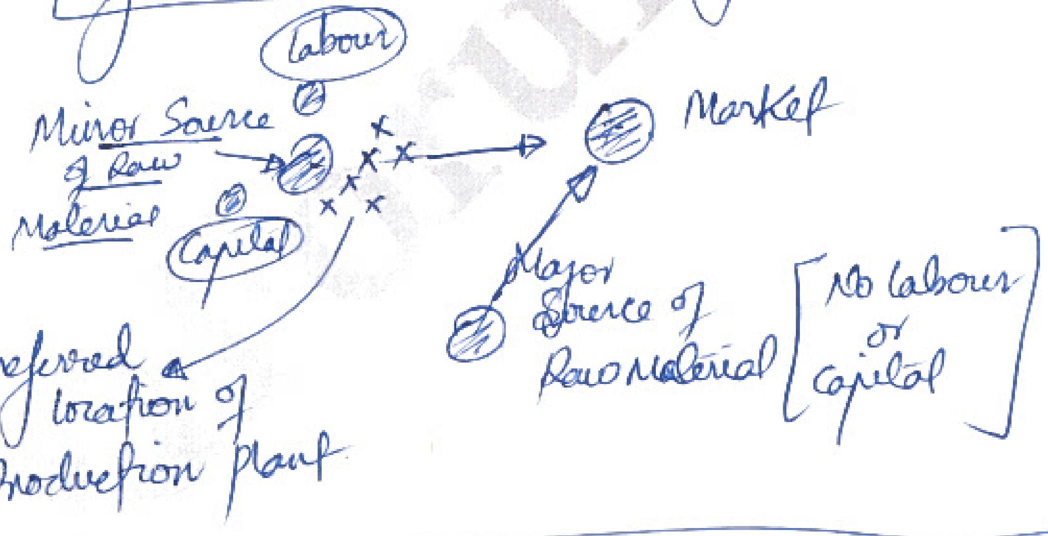
Q.4) Can the strategy of regional resource based manufacturing help in promoting employment in India?

Regional Resource based Manufacturing depends on availability of Raw Material, labour and Capital from a specified geographical region.

Regional Resource based Manufacturing



This Strategy can help in promoting employment :-

(1) locally accessible labour → Skilling them

in specialized works.

(2) Gradual development of Supporting Industries in vicinity → greater employment

Rubber (2)
Steel (3)
Leather (2)
(1) Automobile Giant

(3) Faster development of manufacturing using clustered approach

(4) Better standard of living for local workers

Regional Resource based Manufacturing along with hub and spoke model is the future of cooperative and competitive Manufacturing in India.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
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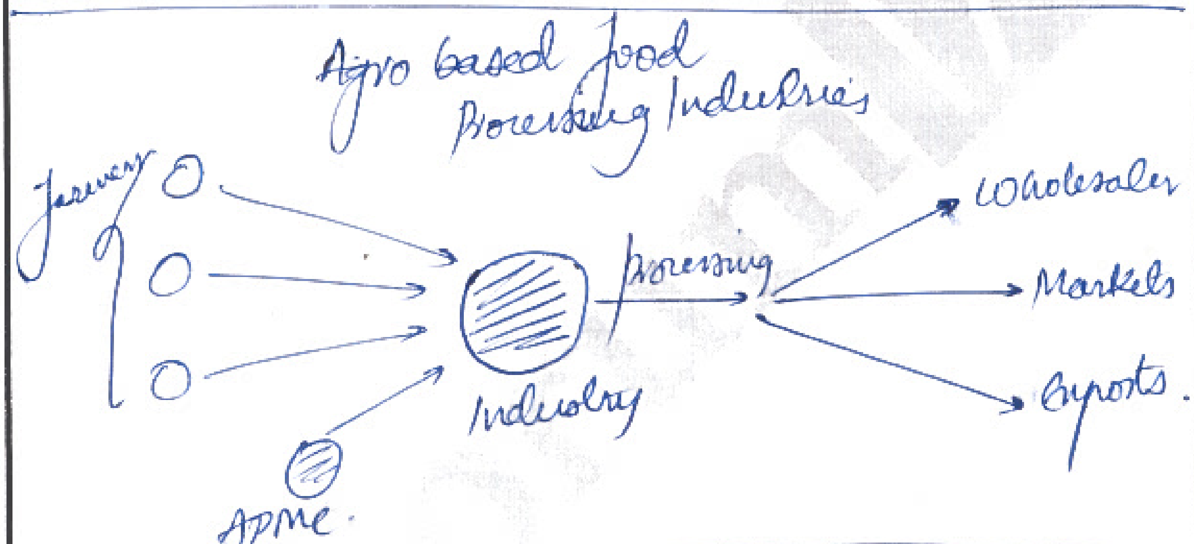
Q.5) Discuss the factors for localization of agro based food processing industries in North West India.

Agro based food processing Industries are establishments utilising Agro-Produce as Raw Material and process them to make marketable products.



Factors for localization of Agro based food processing Industry in North West India are :-

Geographical factors

① Rainfall → 50-100 cm → Suitable for millets, wheat production and processing.

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② ⓪ Temperature :- Moderate climate, diverse agricultural produce, easy processing.

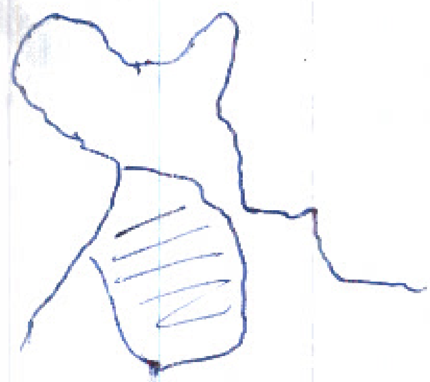
Economic factors

① Agglomeration with large farmers, APMCs etc

② Huge Market demand due to dense population and rising income.

Political factors

① MSP support encourages farmers to sell their produce for processing and value addition



Localisation of Agro-Processing Industries

Institutional factors

① Large landholdings → farmers divert farmland for setting up small processing units

② Land Record Modernization using SWAMITVA Scheme.

Challenges Associated :-

→ Only 5-6% farmers getting benefits of MSP, rising disparity.

→ Unscientific demand led cropping pattern causing Soil degradation.

→ Poor forward and backward linkages → Poor value addition.

→ Absence of Modern Storage and Warehousing.

→ Large processing conglomerate lobbies devoid farmers of deserving price of crops

Solution to these issues lies in integration of processing units under e-NAM portal and raising awareness about benefits of food processing to double farmer's income as per Dalwai Committee recommendations

Overall Grading (√)

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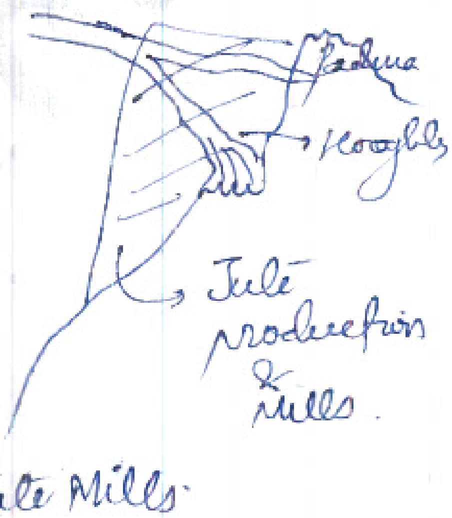
Q.6) Why is there a concentration of jute mills along Hooghly & chemical industries in Gujarat?

India produces over 60% of global jute yield across the Hooghly belt while Gujarat region is the leading hub of chemical Industry in India.

Reasons for concentration of Jute Mills across Hooghly



① Weight loss Industry, thus mills located near Source of Raw Material [Bengal → largest producer]

② Cheap labour Available

③ West Bengal Government support by providing subsidised power and machinery

④ Deltaic Region → Suitable for cultivation

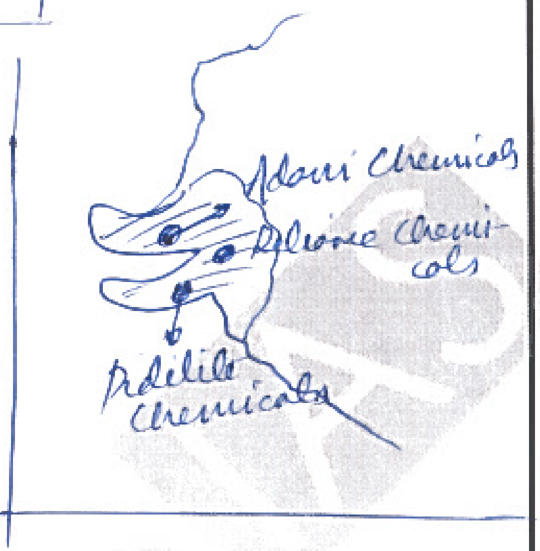
⑤ Exports through Haldia Port.

Reasons for concentration of Chemical Industry in Gujarat →

① Political

→ development of Special Economic Zones

→ historical policy support to divert economy loss from Karachi port post partition



② Economic

→ Access to Market [Ahmedabad, Surat, Mumbai]

→ Skilled labour available

→ Agglomeration with Oil Refineries.

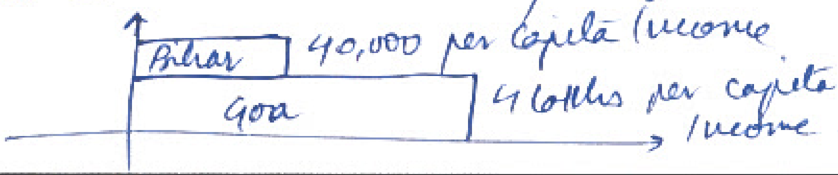
③ Geographical

→ Easy exports from Kandla port.

→ plane terrain, tectonically inactive.

Challenges associated with such concentration of industries in specific belts :-

ⓐ Rise in Socio-Economic disparity



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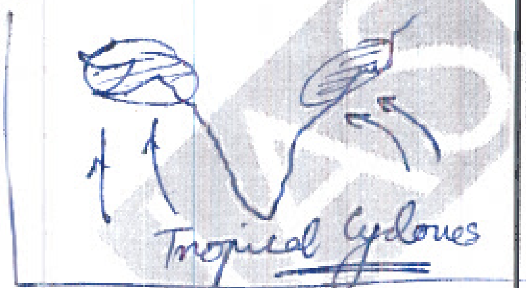
(b) Son of Soil Policy :- Exodus of East Indians from Mumbai, Gujarat.

(c) Geo-fragility :- Prone to damage due to tropical cyclone, tsunami, etc

(d) Labour :- Absence of skilled labour in high poverty stricken areas of West Bengal



(e) Security challenges :- Rise of Drone attacks in Gujarat (Cross Border) and Naxalism in West Bengal.

Way forward

→ Decentralization of chemical industries by developing MSMEs.

→ Mission mode skilling of labour force

→ Promote Entrepreneurship to diversify Jute uses

Development of Market using hub and spoke Model along these industry hubs are key for inclusive Growth.

Overall Grading (√)

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

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Q.7) Petroleum Refineries are not necessarily located nearer to crude oil producing regions, particularly in many of the developing countries. Explain its implications.

Petroleum Industry is traditionally a weight loss Industry thus used to be located near Source of Raw Material.

Major Petroleum Generating regions and Refineries

△ → New Refineries

▨ → traditional Refineries

Reasons why Petroleum Refineries were

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earlier located near crude Oil producing regions :–

- Lower cost of Production
- Economy dependent on Oil exports [UAE, Qatar]
- High wastage (65%)
- Technology in developed Refinies (USA, USSR)

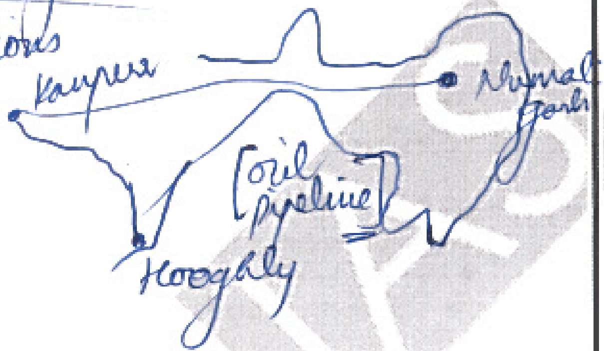
As the wastage in crude oil processing reduced to 3% and oil dependent nations like UAE are diversifying their economy, more and more refineries are opening in developing Nations.

Implications →

1. Energy Security for Energy deficient nations
2. Increase in Global trade of Petroleum byproducts like petrochemicals, plastics, fertilizers, etc.

(3) Increased lobbying Power of developing nation in energy Sector

(4) Improved pipeline infrastructure in developing Nations



Challenges Associated

(a) Discrimination in Crude Oil prices [Asian premium]

(b) Supply Chain disruption and container shortage due to Russia-Ukraine Conflict

(c) Ideological subversion of Oil Rich Regions [USA's influence in Gulf]

(d) Advancement in development of Strategic reserves

Way forward

→ Global cooperation to rationalize oil prices [OPEC ++]

→ Shift to Renewables

Petroleum Refineries continue to supply fuel to power the world in 21st Century. Equitable distribution is key for Sustainable and Inclusive growth.

Overall Grading (√)

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

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