

TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(21 March 2025)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- RIVER BETWA
- EXERCISE VARUNA
- ECONOMIC SURVEY: (CHAPTER 6) INDIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE

DEVELOPMENT & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

MCQs

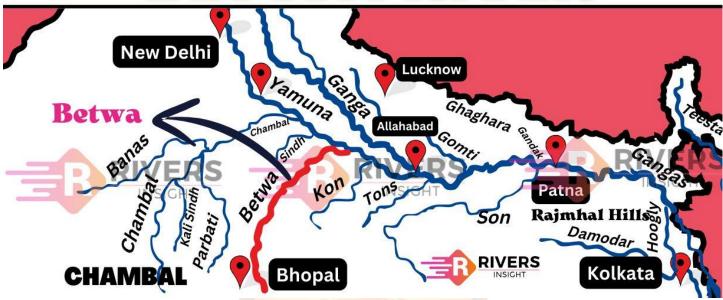


RIVER BETWA

Context:

- The Betwa River, once known as Vetravati, has been an important part of Madhya
 Pradesh's culture, history, and spirituality.
- It **originated from Jhiri village in Raisen**, and its waters have nourished the region for centuries.
- Once celebrated in ancient scriptures like the Vedas and the Mahabharata, today
 Betwa is facing a slow death.
- Due to human neglect, illegal activities, and lack of proper care, the river is slowly vanishing.
- If this continues, Betwa will not only disappear as a river but also take away centuries
 of heritage and life.





Historical Importance of Betwa River

- Ancient Reverence: Betwa has been praised in ancient hymns and stories,
 especially in the Vedas and Mahabharata. It was not just a river but a part of the culture and spiritual life of the people.
- Cultural and Historical Role: Over the years, the river has supported kingdoms, witnessed great leaders and saints, and been a vital part of the region's identity.

Current Condition of Betwa River

• **Drying of Sources**: The river's source in Jhiri village, which once provided water all year long, is now dry. This symbolizes the slow death of Betwa.



- Loss of Flow: The river that once flowed freely through sacred areas and ancient bridges now leaves behind cracked, dry land.
- Silence Replaces Flowing Water: The peaceful sounds of the river have been replaced by silence, disturbed only by machines digging into the riverbed.

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE

- Human Neglect:
 - damage to its environment.
 - o **Deforestation**: Illegal cutting of trees has destroyed the forests that once protected the river's water supply.
 - Concrete Construction: Development projects have blocked the natural flow of the river, making it difficult for the river to replenish itself.
- Water Extraction: Illegal water extraction through bore wells from Raisen to Vidisha is taking away Betwa's water, reducing its supply.

THE IMPACT

Environmental Concerns: Activists like Rakesh Meena call out the destruction of Betwa as a "conspiracy to kill the river" and criticize human actions as the main cause of the river's suffering.



• Farmers' Struggles: Farmers like Laxman Meena are facing the harsh effects of Betwa's drying. Their fields now suffer from a lack of water, which was once provided by the river.

Loss of Cultural Heritage

- Cultural Loss: Betwa's decline is not just an environmental issue; it also threatens to
 erase centuries of cultural and historical connections. The river was part of the spiritual
 and cultural identity of the people.
 - o **Guardians' Lament**: Figures like Gopal Das Maharaj, who have long been protectors of Betwa, express deep sorrow over the river's drying. They see it as the loss of an important cultural heritage.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Government Promises: The local government, represented by Collector Arun Kumar
 Vishwakarma, acknowledges the river's importance and promises action. However, no significant changes have been seen so far.
- Public Frustration: Despite protests, including one 40 years ago to stop polluted water from Bhopal being dumped into the river, the government has not made meaningful efforts to restore Betwa.

Urgency for Action

- Struggle for Survival: Social worker Brijendra Pandey highlights the urgency, stating that Betwa is fighting for its life. Immediate intervention is necessary to prevent the river from vanishing.
- Call for Action: Restoration efforts must be swift and large-scale. If the river is not saved now, the region will lose not only Betwa but also its cultural and natural heritage.

THE PATH FORWARD

- Cultural and Environmental Importance: Betwa is more than just a river. It is a lifeline for both the people and the environment of Madhya Pradesh. The loss of Betwa would mean the loss of the region's identity and history.
- Need for Conservation: Immediate and effective conservation measures are essential
 to save Betwa. Both the government and the local communities must work together to
 restore the river.

EXERCISE VARUNA

• Event Overview:

- The 23rd edition of the bilateral naval exercise VARUNA 2025 is set to take place from March 19 to 22, marking a continuation of the strong defence ties between India and France.
- o The exercise began in **2001** and has grown into a significant annual collaboration.

Participating Vessels & Aircraft:

- Indian Navy: Aircraft carrier INS Vikrant, Scorpene-class submarine, and other naval assets.
- French Navy: Aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle, along with fighter aircraft, destroyers, and frigates.

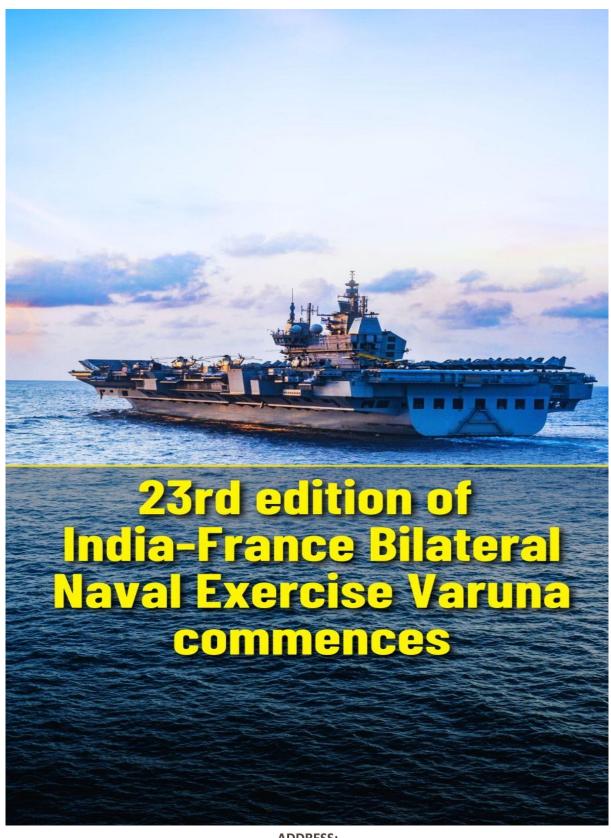


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KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF VARUNA 2025

- Advanced Naval Drills: High-intensity exercises will cover multiple domains:
 - Sub-surface: Anti-submarine warfare drills focusing on enhancing underwater domain awareness.
 - Surface: Operations testing the coordination for synchronized surface engagements and maneuvers.
 - Aerial: Advanced air defence drills and mock air-to-air combat between French Rafale-M and Indian MiG-29K fighter jets.

Strategic Focus:

- o Strengthening tactical coordination and improving combat readiness.
- Maritime patrol aircraft to ensure real-time intelligence sharing and situational awareness.
- Replenishment-at-sea operations to bolster logistical cooperation, reinforcing the navies' ability to conduct sustained operations.

BROADER SIGNIFICANCE

- VARUNA 2025 serves as a symbol of military capability and commitment to a free,
 open, and secure maritime environment.
- It highlights the growing strategic partnership between India and France, contributing to regional security and stability in the Indo-Pacific.
- Future Implications:
 - o VARUNA continues to play a key role in enhancing the maritime collaboration between the two countries, ensuring enhanced defence readiness and further integration in the face of evolving global maritime challenges.

By participating in this exercise, India and France reaffirm their resolve to strengthen bilateral defence ties and work towards a secure and cooperative maritime future.



CHAPTER 6: INDIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Key Facts and Developments in India's Ports and Shipping Sector:

- Port Capacity and Operational Efficiency:
 - Improvement: Significant improvement in FY25.
 - Container Turnaround Time: Reduced from 48.1 hours in FY24 to 30.4 hours in FY25 (April-Nov).
- Sagarmala Programme:
 - Aim: Fully harness India's coastline and waterways, improving logistics efficiency.
 - Progress: High completion rates in port modernisation, port-led industrialisation, port connectivity, coastal community development, coastal shipping, and inland water transport (IWT) by November 2024.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Infrastructure Development:
 - Vadhavan Mega Port: Under development with an investment of over ₹76,000
 crore, featuring nine container terminals and multiple berths.



- Tuticorin International Container Terminal: Inaugurated in September 2024, designed to handle 6 lakh TEUs annually and accommodate container vessels up to 10,000 TEUs.
- Outer Harbour at Tuticorin: Aims to boost port capacity by 4 million TEUs with two 1,000-meter terminals.

Port-Led Industrialisation:

- Approved: 12 new industrial smart cities with an investment of ₹28,602 crore across 10 states, along with 8 additional projects.
- Utilisation of Salt Lands: About 25,000 acres of salt lands identified to enhance port sector infrastructure.

International Linkages:

Chabahar Port & INSTC: The Shahid Beheshti Port at Chabahar connects Mumbai to Eurasia via the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), reducing transport costs and time. In FY24, vessel traffic increased by 43%, and container traffic rose by 34%.



- Sittwe Port, Myanmar: Part of the Kaladan Project, provides an alternative route for the North-Eastern states, reducing transport costs between Kolkata and Mizoram.
- Maritime Infrastructure and Urban Waterways:
 - National Maritime Heritage Complex:
 - Approved: In October 2024, featuring a museum with 14 galleries, the tallest lighthouse museum, and India's largest Navy gallery, along with themed amusement parks.
 - Urban Waterways Projects:
 - Investment: Projects worth ₹1,303 crore underway, with 16 out of 30 projects already completed.
 - Benefits: Served over 35 lakh passengers and facilitated the transport of 5
 lakh vehicles and 1 lakh cargo trucks.
- Inland Waterways:
 - Improvement: Improving inland waterway connectivity, especially for the North-East.



- Investment: Developing waterways in Bangladesh with an investment of ₹305
 crore (80% funded by India).
- Rivers: Improving the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers and Indo-Bangladesh
 Protocol route with an investment of ₹1,010 crore.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA'S POWER SECTOR

- Power Sector Growth:
 - o Installed Capacity: Increased by 7.2% year-on-year, reaching 456.7 GW as of November 2024.
 - Transmission and Transformation Capacity: Addition gained momentum, though affected by heavy monsoon conditions.
- Renewable Energy Growth:
 - Renewable Energy Capacity:
 - Total: 209.4 GW as of December 2024.
 - Year-on-Year Increase: 15.8% from 180.8 GW in December 2023.
 - Share: Makes up about 47% of India's total installed capacity.

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GOVT. INITIATIVES

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj
 Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA):
 - o Investment: ₹1.85 lakh crore in distribution infrastructure.
 - be Electrification: 18,374 villages electrified under DDUGJY, and 2.9 crore households gained access to electricity under SAUBHAGYA.
- Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme:
 - o **Outlay**: ₹3.0 lakh <mark>crore.</mark>
 - and implement smart metering solutions between FY22 to FY26.
- Improvement in Power Supply:
 - Daily Average Power Supply:
 - Urban Areas: Improved from 22.1 hours in FY14 to 23.4 hours in FY24.
 - Rural Areas: Improved from 12.5 hours in FY14 to 21.9 hours in FY24.
 - Energy Demand and Supply Gap: Reduced from 4.2% in FY14 to just 0.1% by
 December 2024.



- Consumer-Focused Measures (Implemented in February 2024):
 - Rooftop Solar PV Simplification: Simplified installation process for systems up to 10 kW, with reduced commissioning timelines.
 - EV Charging Connections: Separate electricity connections for charging electric vehicles (EVs), supporting India's Net Zero goal by 2070.
 - Faster New Electricity Connections:
 - Metropolitan Areas: 3 days.
 - Municipal Areas: 7 days.
 - Rural Areas: 15 days.
 - Metering Transparency: Second meter installation within five days to verify consumption over the past three months, ensuring accurate billing.

MCQs

- 1. Consider the following statements wrt Betwa river and mark the correct one:
 - 1. It originates in the Vindhya Range.
 - 2. It is a tributary of Yamuna.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (C)

- 2. Which of these factors are negatively impacting the Betwa River?
 - 1. Sand Mining
 - 2. Concretisation
 - 3. Over Extraction of water
 - 4. Deforestation
 - (A) Only 1 & 3
 - (B) Only 1, 3 & 4
 - (C) Only 2 & 3
 - (D) All of the above

Ans. (D)

- 3. Consider the following statements wrt Exercise Varuna and mark the correct one:
 - 1. It is a bilateral naval exercise between India & France.
 - 2. Its first edition was conducted in 2004.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (A)



- 4. Which of these port terminals is not developed by India?
 - (A) Shahid Beheshti
 - (B) Sittwe Port
 - (C) Shahid Kalantari
 - (D) All of them are developed by India

Ans. (C)



- 5. Consider the following statements wrt Power Generation in India and mark the correct one:
 - 1. More than 50% power is generated from the non fossil based sources.
 - 2. The demand is projected to be 800 GW by 2030.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (B)

