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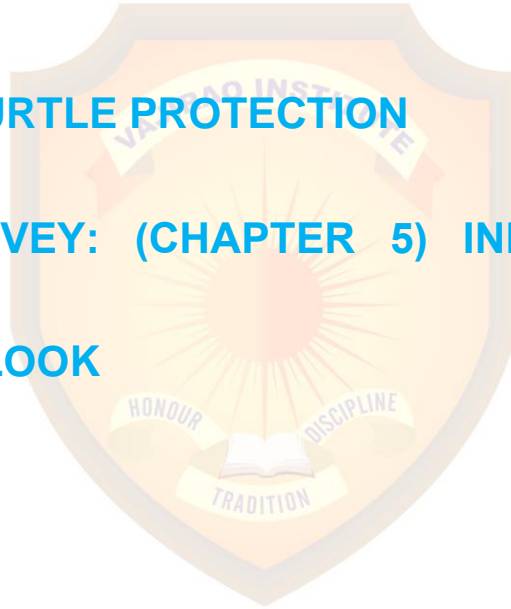
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TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(06 March 2025)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE PROTECTION
- ECONOMIC SURVEY: (CHAPTER 5) INDIA'S MEDIUM TERM ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
- MCQs



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OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE PROTECTION

- **Location & Restrictions:**

- Recently, Forest officials have restricted entry along a 5-km stretch from **Gokharakuda to Bateshwar**, near the **Rushikulya river mouth** in Ganjam district, **Odisha**, to protect **Olive Ridley turtle eggs**.

- **Reason for Restrictions:**

- The restrictions were imposed after a record number of **6.98 lakh** female Olive Ridley turtles laid eggs during the mass nesting period from **February 16 to 23**.



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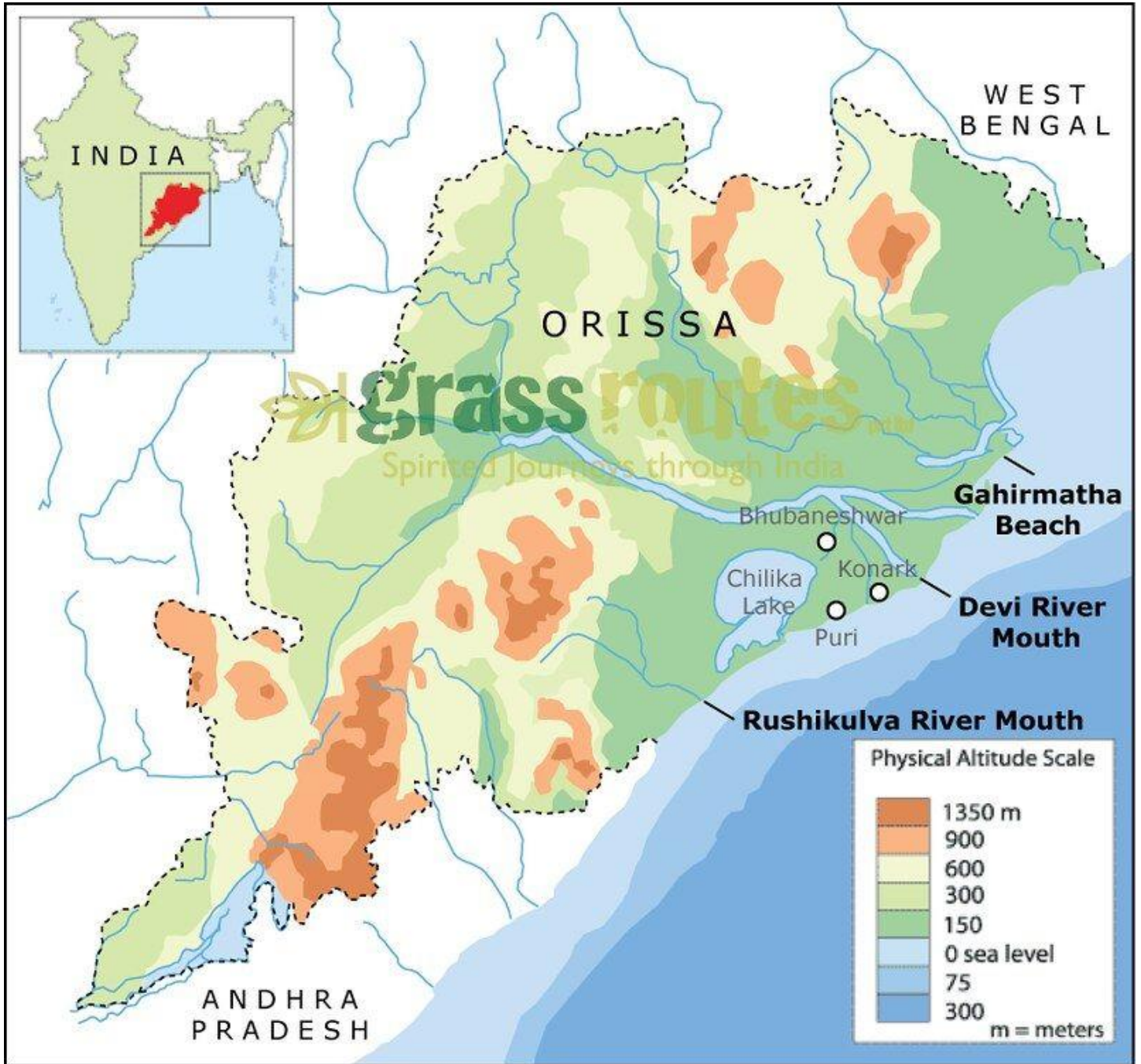


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- **Safety Measures:**

- The area has been re-fenced and declared a '**no-entry zone**' to ensure the safety of the eggs.
- **Over 140 personnel** (including local volunteers) have been deployed to protect the eggs.
- The entire stretch has been divided into **50 sectors**, with personnel assigned to specific areas for continuous monitoring.

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- **Sea Patrolling:**

- Patrolling has also been conducted in the **sea** to monitor and protect turtles that may still be in deep waters.
- **Three boats** have been used for this purpose, one of which has been provided by **Gopalpur port authorities**.

- **Future Predictions:**

- Experts expects a **second phase of mass nesting** to take place in the rookery later this year.

ABOUT OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLES

- **Scientific Name:** *Chelonia mydas*

- **Physical Features:**

- **Size:** They can grow up to **120 cm in length** & weight between **136-159 kg**.
- **Shell:** They have Smooth carapace (upper shell) with color variations like **black, grey, green, brown, and yellow**. And their plastron (bottom shell) is **yellowishwhite**.
- **Head:** they have a Comparatively small head.

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- **Beak:** They have modified “beaks” instead of teeth suited to their herbivorous diet.
- **Vision:** they have Good underwater vision, but nearsighted out of water.
- **Hearing:** Eardrums covered by skin, hearing best at low frequencies.
- **Diet:**
 - **Herbivorous:** they mostly feed on **seagrasses & algae**.
 - This gives their fat a greenish hue but not the shell. This unique diet differentiates them from other sea turtles.
- **Lifespan:** they are Estimated to live for **60-70 years**.
- **Distribution:**
 - They are Found in tropical and subtropical waters globally.
 - They make Nest along the coastlines of over **80 countries**.
 - **Largest nesting populations:** Found in **Costa Rica** and **Australia**.
 - **Migration:** Green sea turtles migrate long distances between **feeding grounds** and **nesting sites**, with recorded migrations exceeding **2,600 km**
- **Conservation Status:**
 - Classified as ‘**Endangered**’ on the **IUCN Red List** due to threats like habitat loss, poaching, and climate change impacts.

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OTHER TURTLE SPECIES

Sea Turtle Species	Habitat	IUCN Status	Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act
Leatherback Turtle	They are Found in all oceans except the Arctic and the Antarctic	Vulnerable	Schedule I
Loggerhead Turtle	They Found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans , as well as the Mediterranean Sea	Vulnerable	Schedule I
Hawksbill Turtle	They are Found in tropical reefs of the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans	Critically Endangered	Schedule I
Green Turtle	They are Found mainly in tropical and subtropical waters	Endangered	Schedule I

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ECONOMIC SURVEY-CHAPTER 5: INDIA'S MEDIUM TERM ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Growth Aspirations:

- **Vision:** India aims to become a "**Viksit Bharat**" (Developed India) by the centenary of its independence in **2047**.
- **Growth Rate:** To achieve this vision, India needs to maintain an average growth rate of around **8%** at constant prices for the next **10-20 years**.
- **Factors:** This growth will depend on both **domestic factors**, such as policy reforms and infrastructure development, as well as the **global environment**, including political stability and economic trends.

IMF Projections:

- **Economy Size:** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects India to become a **USD 5 trillion economy** by the fiscal year **2028 (FY28)** and further grow to **USD 6.307 trillion** by **FY30**.
- **Annual Growth:** The IMF projects that India's nominal GDP will grow at an annual rate of **10.2%** in USD terms from **FY25 to FY30**.

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- **Comparison:** For context, over the past 30 years (from **FY94 to FY24**), India's GDP in dollar terms grew at an annual rate of **8.9%**.

Nominal GDP Growth:

- **Past Growth:** India's nominal GDP has grown at an impressive rate of **12.4%** annually over the past three decades.
- **Future Growth:** For the next five years, the IMF projects that India's nominal GDP will grow at a rate of **10.7%** annually.
- **Rupee Depreciation:** The rupee is expected to depreciate mildly by **0.5%** per year from **FY25 to FY30**, which is much lower than the **3.3%** annual depreciation seen in the last 30 years.
- This reflects India's growth potential and its role as an attractive investment destination.

Current Account Deficit:

- **Projection:** The IMF projects that India's current account deficit will gradually rise to **2.2%** of GDP by **FY30**.
- **Reason:** This gradual increase is seen as a natural part of India's economic evolution and growth, as the country invests more in infrastructure and other development projects.

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Growth Projections for FY26:

- **Ministry of Statistics:** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation projects a **6.4%** growth in constant prices for **FY25**.
- **IMF Projection:** The IMF expects growth for **FY26** to be between **6.3% and 6.8%**, with an average projection of around **6.5%** growth from **FY26 to FY30**.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC & POLITICAL CONTEXT

- **Impact:** The global environment, particularly **geo-economic fragmentation**, will significantly affect global growth. This fragmentation refers to the breakdown of global economic integration due to political and strategic considerations.
- **China's Role:** China's manufacturing dominance and strategic influence will play a crucial role in shaping global economic trends. India must navigate these challenges to achieve its growth targets.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC FRAGMENTATION

Keynes' Vision of Globalization:

- **Ideal World:** John Maynard Keynes envisioned a world where people could easily access global products and invest anywhere, enjoying prosperity and ease.

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- **Impact:** This vision reflects the state of **hyper-globalization** over the past few decades, where global integration has shaped economic life, leading to significant flows of capital, goods, services, and people, enhanced by technology and ideas.

Geo-Economic Fragmentation (GEF):

- **Definition:** Geo-Economic Fragmentation (GEF) refers to the **policy-driven reversal of global economic integration**, often guided by strategic considerations.
- **Impact:** GEF affects trade, capital, and migration flows, leading to a more fragmented global economy.
- **Consequences:** While globalization brought many benefits, hyper-globalization led to complacency, leaving some people behind due to changing industries and rising global competition.

GLOBALISATION IN THE PAST FEW DECADES

- **Trade Growth:** In **1980**, global trade was **39%** of world GDP, rising to **60%** by **2012**, showing deeper market integration.
- **FDI Growth:** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) grew from **USD 54 billion** in **1980** to over **USD 1.5 trillion** in **2019**, highlighting the rise of multinational corporations.

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- **Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction:** The global economy grew from **USD 11 trillion** in **1980** to **USD 100 trillion** in **2022** (nominal). Extreme poverty rates fell from **42%** of the global population in **1981** to **8.4%** in **2019**, largely due to rapid growth in countries like China and India.

GROWTH IMPLICATIONS OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC FRAGMENTATION

Impact on Trade:

- **Trade-Restrictive Measures:** Trade is the primary channel through which fragmentation reshapes the global economy. Increasingly, trade-restrictive measures are stifling the ability of trade to generate productivity gains.
- **Value of Trade:** Between October **2023** and October **2024**, the value of trade covered by **169 new trade-restrictive measures** was **USD 887.7 billion**, up from **USD 337.1 billion** in the previous year.
- **WTO Report:** The World Trade Organization (WTO) has reported a sharp rise in the coverage of trade restrictions, indicating a more protectionist global trade environment.

Cost of Trade Fragmentation:

- **Global Output:** The IMF estimates that the cost of trade fragmentation could reduce global output by **0.2% to 7%** of GDP, depending on the level of fragmentation.

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- **Technological Decoupling:** If technological decoupling is added to the mix, output losses could rise to **8-12%** of GDP in certain countries, highlighting the significant economic impact of fragmentation.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Friend-Shoring:

- **FDI Flows:** FDI flows are increasingly concentrated in geopolitically aligned countries, particularly in strategic sectors.
- **Emerging Markets:** Emerging markets and developing economies face greater restrictions and output losses due to friend-shoring and re-shoring, as FDI moves away from these economies towards more aligned countries.

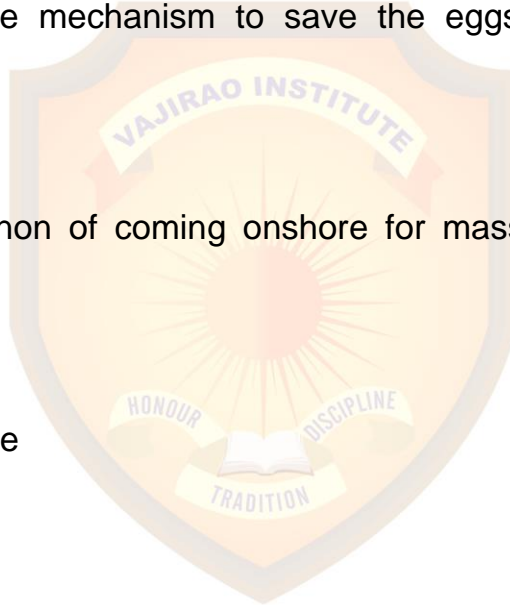
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MCQs

1. Recently a term *Arribada* was in news. What does it refer to?
- (A) It is a preventive mechanism to save the Olive Ridley Turtle from poaching.
- (B) It is a preventive mechanism to save the eggs of Olive Ridley Turtle from stealing.
- (C) It is a phenomenon of coming onshore for mass nesting by the Olive Ridley Turtle.
- (D) None of the above



Ans. (C)

2. Which of these turtles is Critically Endangered?
- (A) Olive Ridley Turtle
- (B) Green Turtle
- (C) Leatherback Turtle
- (D) Hawksbill Turtle

Ans. (D)

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3. Recently a term Global Economic Fragmentation was in news. It refers to:
- (A) Hyper Globalisation.
 - (B) Supply Chain Disruptions.
 - (C) Negative impacts on economic development due to extreme weather events.
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. (D)

4. According to IMF, by which year will India become a 5 Trillion Dollar economy?
- (A) FY 28
 - (B) FY 25
 - (C) FY 27
 - (D) FY 26

Ans. (A)

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