

## **TODAY'S ANALYSIS**

(15 January 2025)

## **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

- BHEL COMMISSIONS PUNATSANGCHHU HEP 2 (PHEP2) IN
  BHUTAN
- 17 INDIAN FISHERMEN ARRESTED BY SRI LANKAN NAVY
- INDIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTLOOK: UN REPORT
- MCQs

# BHEL COMMISSIONS PUNATSANGCHHU HEP 2 (PHEP2) IN BHUTAN

- In January 2025, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) successfully commissioned 2 units of the Punatsangchhu-II Hydroelectric Project (PHEP-II) in Bhutan, marking a significant achievement in the company's portfolio.
- The project is part of a bilateral agreement between the Government of India and
  the Royal Government of Bhutan, aimed at strengthening energy cooperation
  between the 2 nations.
- This success further solidifies BHEL's presence and contribution to Bhutan's energy infrastructure.

### **KEY ASPECTS**

- Project Overview:
  - Location: The Punatsangchhu-II Hydroelectric Project is situated in the Wangdue district of Western Bhutan, a region known for its hydroelectric potential.
  - Capacity: The project has a total installed capacity of 1,020 MW, with 6 units of
     170 MW each.

o Annual Power Generation: Once fully commissioned, the project is expected to generate 4,357 GWh (Gigawatt-hours) of electricity annually, making it a significant contributor to Bhutan's power grid and export capacity.

### Technological Excellence:

- o Francis Turbine: The turbines used in the project are Francis Type turbines, designed to operate at a rated head of 241 meters, which is the highest for any such turbine in Bhutan.
- designed to the unique topographical and hydrological conditions of the site.

## BHEL's Role in the Project:

- BHEL was responsible for the design, manufacture, supply, installation, and commissioning of the electro-mechanical works for the project.
- This includes 6x170 MW vertical Francis turbines, matching synchronous generators, a SCADA system for control and monitoring, generator transformers, shunt reactors, and auxiliary systems.



- The equipment for the project was manufactured in BHEL's plants located in Bhopal, Jhansi, Rudrapur, Bengaluru, and its transmission business group.
- On-site commissioning was carried out by BHEL's Power Sector Eastern
   Region division based in Kolkata.
- Commissioning Timeline:
  - Unit 1 and Unit 2 of the PHEP-II were successfully synchronized on December 16 and 17, 2024, respectively.
  - The full commissioning of all 6 units will complete the project, contributing to the power supply in Bhutan and its energy exports.

## BHEL'S ONGOING PARTICIPATION IN HEP DEVELOPMENT OF

### **BHUTAN**

- BHEL's involvement in Bhutan's hydroelectric sector dates back to several key projects, including:
  - Chukha (4x84 MW)
  - Kurichhu (4x15 MW)
  - Tala (6x170 MW)
  - Mangdechhu (4x180 MW)



- With the commissioning of PHEP-II, BHEL's contribution to Bhutan's total installed power capacity now stands at an impressive 89%.
- This shows BHEL's important role in helping Bhutan achieve its energy goals and strengthen its position as a regional leader in hydroelectric power generation.
- Additionally, BHEL is working on another major project, the Punatsangchhu-I
   Hydroelectric Project (PHEP-I), which has a capacity of 6x200 MW.
- This will further extend BHEL's contribution to Bhutan's energy infrastructure.

## **BHEL'S ROLE**

- The commissioning of PHEP-II is a significant milestone in the long-standing energy cooperation between India and Bhutan.
- Bhutan, a country with abundant hydropower resources, has been a key partner
  in India's energy import strategy, with much of Bhutan's hydroelectric output
  being exported to India.
- This partnership not only helps Bhutan generate revenue but also aids India in meeting its energy demands.
- BHEL's contributions to these projects strengthen the bilateral relationship and ensure a reliable energy supply for both countries.

## **ABOUT BHEL**

- BHEL is a state-run company involved in the design, engineering, manufacturing,
   construction, testing, and servicing of products and services for the core sectors
   of the economy, including power, transmission, transportation, and infrastructure.
- As of September 2024, the Government of India holds a 63.17% stake in the company, which remains one of India's largest public sector enterprises.

Conclusion: BHEL's Strategic Role in South Asia's Energy Landscape

The successful commissioning of the **Punatsangchhu-II Hydroelectric Project** marks a significant achievement for **BHEL** in its ongoing efforts to support Bhutan's hydropower capabilities. With nearly **89**% of Bhutan's installed capacity being contributed by BHEL, the company has firmly established itself as a leader in the region's energy sector.

## 17 INDIAN FISHERMEN ARRESTED BY SRI LANKAN NAVY

#### Overview:

- 17 fishermen from Thangachimadam, near Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, were arrested
  by the Sri Lankan Navy while fishing near Neduntheevu Island in the early hours of
  12 Jan 2025.
- The incident has led to protests from the fishermen's families and highlights ongoing tensions regarding maritime disputes.

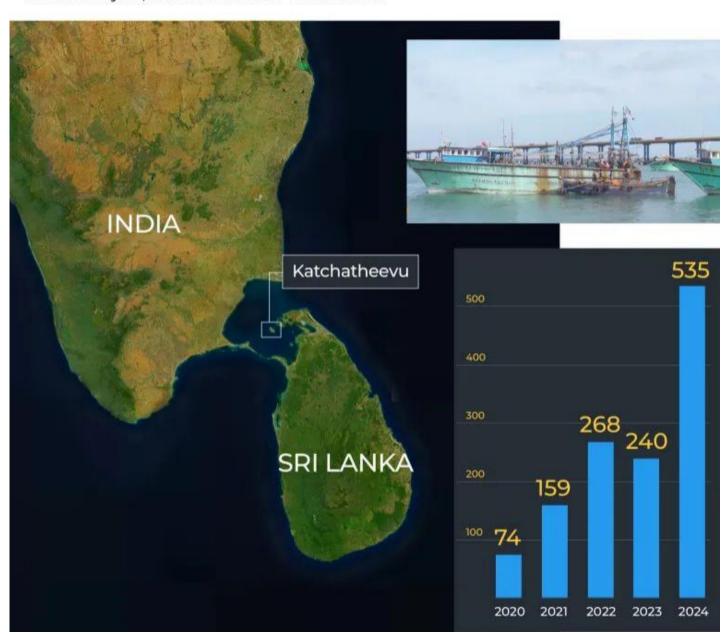
#### **KEY POINTS**

- The Incident:
  - On 11 Jan, 2 boats from Thangachimadam set out from the Rameswaram fish landing centre.
  - The boats carried a total of 17 fishermen: 8 fishermen on one boat and 9 on the other.
  - The fishermen were fishing near **Neduntheevu**, also known as **Delft Island**, when they were apprehended by a **Sri Lankan naval patrol** around **3:30 a.m.** on 12 Jan.

#### **SOUTH ASIA**

## Fishing wars trapping Indians in Sri Lanka

In 2024, a record 535 Indian fishermen were arrested by Sri Lanka — more than double the previous year. As of November 29, 141 Indian fishermen remain in Sri Lankan jails, with 198 trawlers confiscated.



## Protest by Families:

- News of the arrests spread quickly, causing family members of the fishermen to protest.
- Women relatives of the arrested fishermen blocked the Madurai-Rameswaram

  Highway at Thangachimadam to express their dissatisfaction with the frequent arrests.
- One protestor, Asensia, wife of one of the arrested fishermen, expressed the hardships faced by fishermen, saying that they were not involved in illegal activities, unlike smugglers, but were simply trying to earn a living.

### Frequent Arrests:

- The Sri Lankan Navy regularly arrests Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu for allegedly crossing into Sri Lankan waters.
- The arrested fishermen are often accused of fishing in areas that Sri Lanka claims as its own territory.

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## **ABOUT NEDUNTHEEVU ISLAND (DELFT ISLAND)**

#### Location and Size:

- Neduntheevu (also called Delft Island) is the largest island in the Palk Strait,
   located in the northern part of Sri Lanka.
- The island spans an area of 50 sq. km, with a length of 8 km and a maximum width of about 6 km.



## · Geography:

- The island is flat and oval-shaped, often experiencing strong winds, making it a soothing and wind-swept area.
- There are no permanent streams on the island.
- o The **primary freshwater source** is surface water, collected in natural depressions and artificial ponds.

#### Flora and Fauna:

- The island has a mix of dry shrubs and semi-arid tropical plants.
- There are also tall palm trees, contributing to the island's beachy feel.

## • Historical and Cultural Significance:

- A notable feature on the island is a **Dutch fort**, made from **dead coral chunks**,
   dating back to the Dutch colonial era.
- The island is home to a population of around 4,800 Tamil people, who live in the northern part of the island, in small compounds.

## **CONCLUSION**

The arrest of 17 fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy has brought attention to the ongoing issue of maritime disputes between India and Sri Lanka. While the fishermen are seeking to make a living, these frequent arrests have led to protests and calls for a solution. At the same time, the island of Neduntheevu remains a point of historical and geographical significance in the region. The tensions highlight the challenges of maritime boundary disputes and their impact on local communities.

HONOUR

# INDIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTLOOK: UN REPORT

#### Overview:

- According to the United Nations (UN) World Economic Situation and Prospects
   2025 report, India's economy is expected to grow by 6.6% in 2025 and 6.7% in 2026.
- The growth is supported by strong private consumption, investment growth, and government-driven infrastructure development.

## WHAT THE REPORT SAYS

- Capital expenditure on infrastructure development expected to have strong multiplier effect on growth in the coming years
- Expansion in the manufacturing and services sectors to continue to drive economy
- Strong export growth in services and certain goods categories, such as pharmaceutical and electronics, to bolster economic activity
- Favourable monsoon rains in 2024 have improved summer-sowing areas for all major crops, boosting agricultural output expectations for 2025

### **KEY POINTS**

#### • Growth Forecast for India:

- The UN's growth forecast for India in 2025 is 6.6%, slightly increasing to 6.7% in 2026.
- The growth drivers include:
  - Strong private consumption.
  - Continued investment growth, particularly in infrastructure.
  - The public sector plays a key role in funding major projects, including those related to physical infrastructure, digital connectivity, and social infrastructure like water supply and sanitation.

#### Economic Slowdown in 2024-25:

- The First Advance Estimates by the National Statistics Office predict a slower growth of 6.4% for India in 2024-25, which is lower than the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) projection of 6.6%.
- This slowdown marks the lowest growth rate in four years.

#### Infrastructure and Investment:

 Capital expenditure on infrastructure is expected to have positive multiplier effects on growth.

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 Investment in manufacturing and services sectors will continue to support economic activity, alongside a strong export performance in sectors like pharmaceuticals and electronics.

## • Agricultural Outlook:

- The favorable monsoon rains in 2024 have improved conditions for summer sowing of crops, boosting expectations for higher agricultural output in 2025.
- Regional Economic Outlook (South Asia):
  - o South Asia's economic growth in 2025 is projected at 5.7%, driven largely by India's performance.
  - Growth in the region is expected to remain robust, with a slight increase to 6% in 2026.

#### Risks to Economic Outlook:

- The report highlights several risks to global and regional growth:
  - Geopolitical tensions may escalate.
  - Deceleration in external demand.
  - Ongoing debt challenges.
  - Social unrest in some regions.



 Climate change risks: The region is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events, which could disrupt economic activity.

#### Inflation Outlook:

Consumer price inflation in India is forecast to decrease from an estimated
 4.8% in 2024 to 4.3% in 2025, staying within the 2-6% range set by the RBI.

#### Global Economic Outlook:

Global growth is expected to remain at 2.8% in 2025, the same as in 2024.

## • Opportunities for Resource-Rich Countries:

- minerals to boost economic growth, create jobs, and increase public revenues for investments.
- However, these opportunities come with significant risks, including environmental and social impacts.
- The report urges governments to adopt forward-looking policies and comprehensive regulatory frameworks to ensure sustainable and equitable extraction of resources.



## **MCQs**

- 1. Consider the following statements and mark the correct one:
  - 1. The Punatsangchhu-II Hydroelectric Project is situated in the Wangdue district of Eastern Bhutan.
  - 2. The Punatsangchhu-II Hydroelectric Project is one of the largest HEP installed by India in bhutan.
  - (A) Only 1
  - (B) Only 2
  - (C) Both 1 & 2
  - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

#### Ans. (B)

- 2. Consider the following statements about BHEL and mark the correct one:
  - BHEL is a state run company involved in design, engineering, manufacturing, construction, testing, and servicing of products and services for the core sectors of the economy.
  - 2. BHEL has 51% govt. shareholding.
  - (A) Only 1
  - (B) Only 2
  - (C) Both 1 & 2
  - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

#### Ans. (A)



- 3. Which European nationality colonised Sri Lanka before the Britishers?
  - (A) French
  - (B) Portuguese
  - (C) Dutch
  - (D) Spanish

Ans. (C)

- 4. Arrange these geographical entities from North to South
  - 1. Palk Strait
  - 2. Mannar Island
  - 3. Delft Island
  - (A) 1>2>3
  - (B) 1>3>2
  - (C) 2>3>1
  - (D) 3>1>2

Ans. (B)



5. Which of the following are risks to economic growth of the Indian Economy in FY 25 &

#### FY 26?

- 1. Geopolitical Tensions
- 2. El Nino
- 3. Climate Change
- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 3
- (C) Only 1 & 3
- (D) All of the above

Ans. (C)

