



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

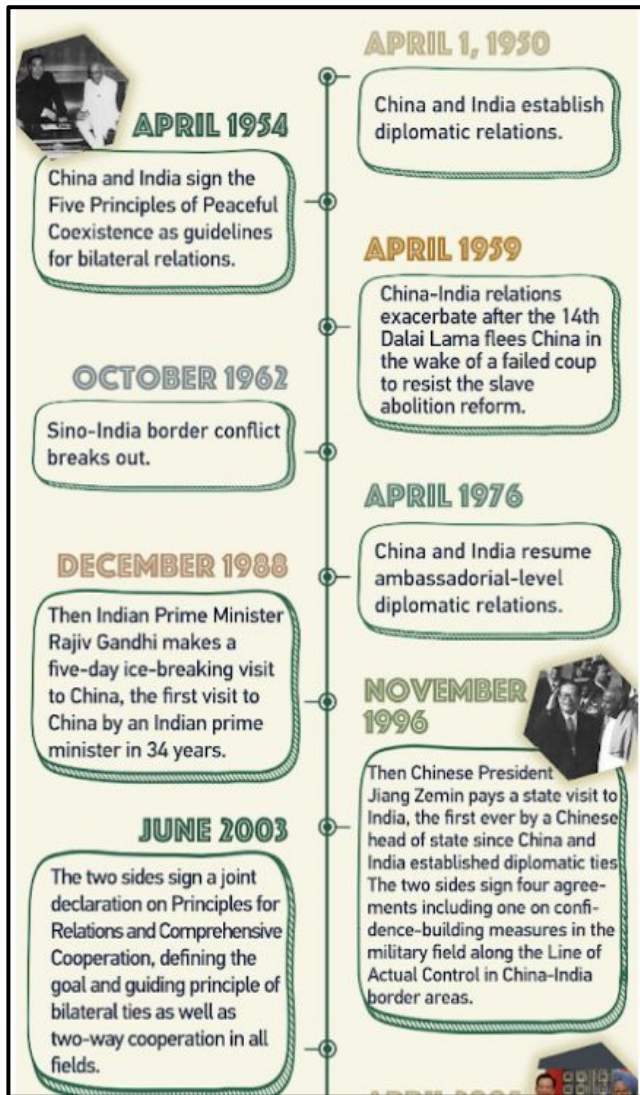
28th June 2025



India - China Relations

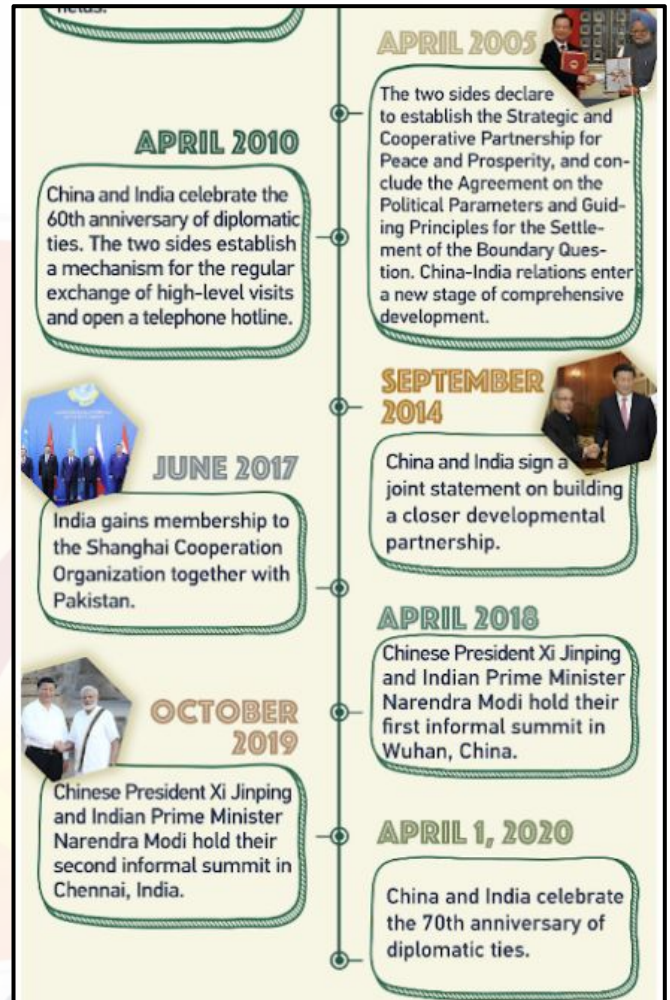
CONTEXT: During a bilateral meeting held on the sidelines of the SCO Defence Minister of India, emphasised the need to continue dialogue on border issues.

Evolution of Relation



Significance of Stable India-China Relations

- **Efficient Resource Allocation**
- **Peaceful Indo-Pacific region**
- **Trade and Investment:**
 - **USD 118.4 billion** in 2023-24
 - China is a major source of APIs & rare earth metals
 - **Economic Survey 2024-25** - India imports 75% of lithium-ion batteries from China



- **Global Influence:**
 - BRICS and SCO
 - Global challenges like climate change & public health

Major Challenges in the India-China Relations

- **Persistent Border Disputes:**
 - **3,488-km-long LAC**
 - **Doklam** standoff in 2017 & **Galwan Valley** clash in 2020
 - Strategy of **salami-slicing**
- **Trade Deficit:**
 - USD 85 billion in 2023-24, up from USD 83.2 billion in 2022-23



CONTEXT: During a bilateral meeting held on the sidelines of the SCO Defence Minister of India, emphasised the need to continue dialogue on border issues.

- **Dumping - ASEAN**
- **Strategic Nexus with Pakistan:**
 - CPEC passing through PoK
 - PL-15 long range missile



India's Necklace of Diamonds Strategy



- **China, Pakistan plus One:**
 - China, Pakistan & Bangladesh
 - China, Pakistan & Afghanistan
- **China's Assertiveness:** "String of Pearls"
- **Water Power:**
 - Zangmu Dam - Brahmaputra
 - At Great Bend region

Way Forward

- **Diplomatic engagements:** BRICS, SCO & G20
 - Confidence Building Measures
- **Water resource management**
- **Self-Reliance**
- **Strategic Military Modernization**
- **Regional Leadership Enhancement**

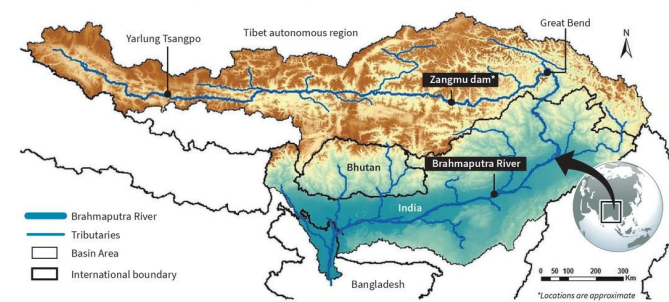
Mains Practise Question

"India-China relations have witnessed a complex mix of cooperation, competition, and conflict in recent years. Critically examine the evolving dynamics of bilateral ties in the context of border tensions, regional geopolitics, and economic interdependence. Suggest measures to strengthen trust and stability in the relationship."

(15 Marks, 250 words)

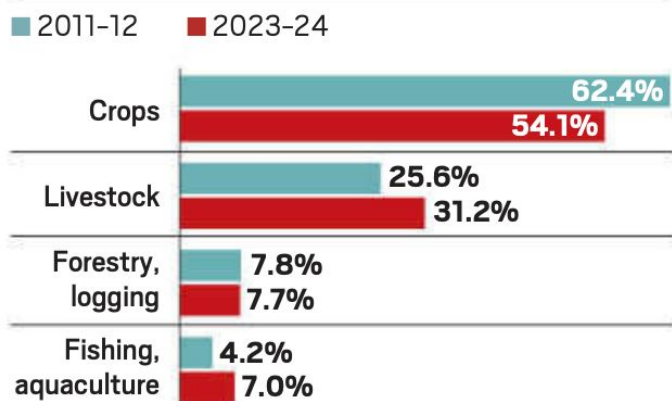
Taming the 'rogue' river

The Brahmaputra is a transboundary Himalayan river basin spanning four riparian countries. This map shows its flow from the Tibetan Autonomous Region in China through Bhutan and India into Bangladesh.



CONTEXT: Acc. to MoSPI, meat sector share in value of agriculture sector output has increased from 5% in 2011-12 to 7.5% in 2023-24.

MoSPI REPORT: CROP SHARE FALLING, LIVESTOCK AND FISHING ON THE RISE



Note: Percentage share in total GVO of agriculture, allied sectors at constant prices
Source: MoSPI

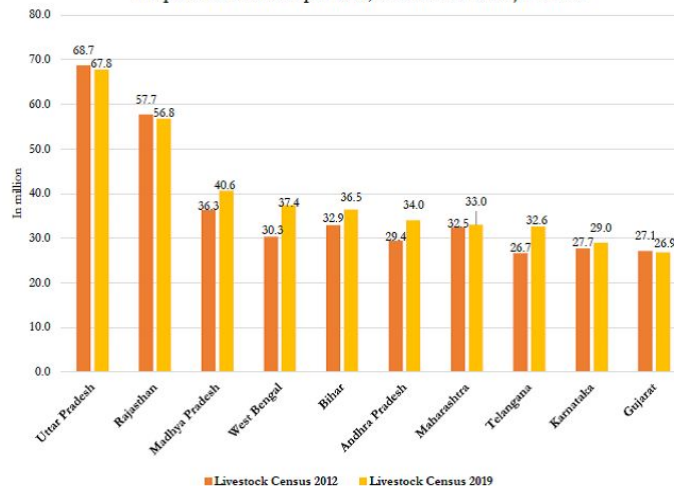
Status of Livestock Sector in India

- World's largest population of livestock
- Milk Production:**
 - 1st in milk production, contributing 24.76% of global milk production.
 - CAGR of **5.62%** over the past 10 years
- FAO, 2022:**
 - 2nd in **egg production**, CAGR of 6.87% over the past 10 years
 - 5th in meat production globally, CAGR of 4.85%

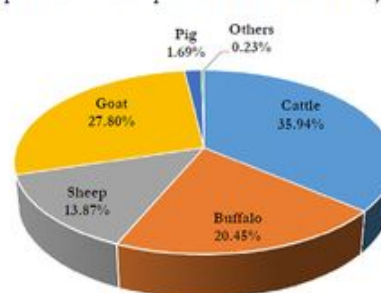
Significance of Livestock Sector in India

- Contribution to India's GDP:**
 - CAGR - 12.99% from 2014-15 to 2022-23
 - contribution to total agriculture GVA** - 24.38% in 2014-15 to 30.23% in 2022-23.

Graph 3: Livestock Population, 2012 & 2019 of Major States



Graph 1: Livestock Population 2019 - Share of Major Species



- Employment Generation:**
 - 8.8% of the population
 - two-third of rural community
- Food and Nutritional Security**
- Socio-economic development**
 - Women accounted for 31% of all members of dairy producer cooperatives in 2020-21.
- Sustainability and Climate Resilience:**
 - Dung and other animal wastes - organic manure.
 - Weed control



CONTEXT: Acc. to MoSPI, meat sector share in value of agriculture sector output has increased from 5% in 2011-12 to 7.5% in 2023-24.

Challenges

- **Health Risks:** Lumpy Skin Disease & Foot and Mouth Disease
- **Inadequate infrastructure:** 54 recognized veterinary colleges
- **Rise of Antimicrobial Resistance:**
 - **India Animal Fund** – world's fourth-largest user of antimicrobials in animal feed
- **Feed and fodder scarcity:**
 - **Ideal:** 14-17 per cent of land for fodder cultivation
 - **Present:** nearly 4 % of gross cropped area
- **Greenhouse gas contribution**

Steps taken

- **Rashtriya Gokul Mission**
- **National Livestock Mission**
- **Extension of Kisan Credit Card**
 - Animal Health Infrastructure Development Fund
- **Livestock Health and Disease Control Programs:**
 - control FMD and Brucellosis

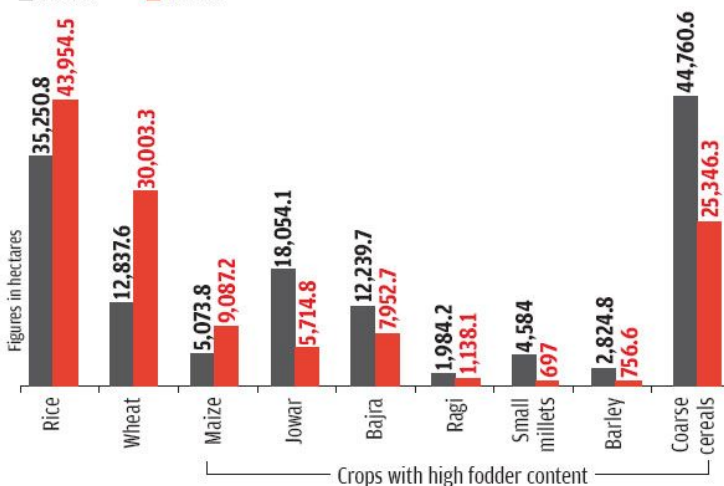
Way Forward

- **Improving veterinary services**
- **Promote integrated farming system**
- **Addressing shortage of feed and fodder**
- **Improving Infrastructure and Market Linkages**
- **Adopt One Health Approach**

At the cost of fodder

Farming area of cereals peaks as fodder crops decline

■ 1966-67 ■ 2013-14



Source: Directorate of economics and statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Mains Practise Question

“Livestock sector plays a crucial role in ensuring income security and nutritional needs of rural households in India. Discuss the significance of the sector in the Indian economy. What are the key challenges faced by it, and how can they be addressed?”

(15 Marks, 250 words)



India: "IWT arbitration" court illegal



SYLLABUS: G.S. 2 : India and its neighborhood- relations.

Newspaper : The Indian Express; **Page No :** 7

- Signed in **1960** between India and Pakistan **mediated by the World Bank.**
- Water usage rights:**
 - Eastern Rivers-** India's unrestricted use.
 - Western Rivers -** India allowed for specific non-consumptive uses like navigation, floating of timber or other property, flood protection or flood control, fishing or fish culture.
- India - 30% and Pakistan - 70%** of the water carried by the Indus River System.
- Dispute Resolution Mechanism:**
- Exchange of Data:** Both parties must indulge in the Monthly exchange of data on river water usage.

Court issued 'supplemental award' concerning Kishenganga, Ratle projects

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, JUNE 27

INDIA ON Friday rejected the authority of an arbitration court "illegally" formed under the Indus Waters Treaty after the body issued a "supplemental award" on its competence to hear cases on the Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects in Jammu & Kashmir.

The Indian government has consistently opposed the proceedings of The Hague-based Court of Arbitration ever since its constitution by the World Bank in October 2022.

In a statement Friday, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) termed the move as the "latest charade at Pakistan's behest" and said that this is an attempt by Islamabad to escape accountability for its role as the global epicentre of terrorism.

"India has never recognised the existence in law of this so-called Court of Arbitration, and India's position has all along been that the constitution of this so-called arbitral body is in itself

a serious breach of the Indus Waters Treaty and consequently any proceedings before this forum and any award or decision taken by it are also for that reason illegal and per se void," said an MEA statement.

The Court of Arbitration had said Thursday that India's position of holding the treaty in abeyance "does not deprive the Court of Arbitration of competence".

India is constructing the Kishenganga project on the Kishenganga river, a tributary of the Jhelum, and the Ratle project on the Chenab river.

In 2015, Pakistan objected to their design features and moved the World Bank to seek a settlement through a neutral expert. But it withdrew its request a year later and asked for adjudication through a Court of Arbitration instead.

India, for its part, sought a neutral expert to rule on the differences. On October 13, 2022, the World Bank appointed Michal Lino as the neutral expert. The same day, it also appointed a Court of Arbitration.

India has opposed the court since then, saying it could not be "compelled to recognise illegal and parallel proceedings not envisaged by the Treaty".

India has continued participating in the "Treaty-consistent Neutral Expert proceedings".

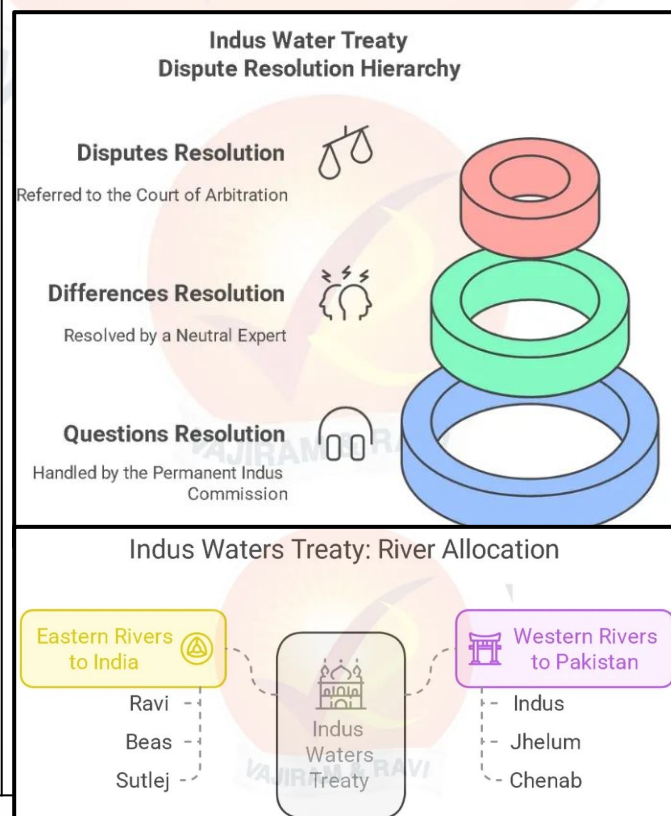
The MEA statement on Friday said: "Following the Pahalgalam terrorist attack, India has in exercise of its rights as a sovereign nation under international law, placed the Indus Waters Treaty in abeyance, until Pakistan credibly and irrevocably abjures its support for cross-border terrorism. Until such time that the Treaty is in abeyance, India is no longer bound to perform any of its obligations under the Treaty. No Court of Arbitration, much less this illegally constituted arbitral body which has no existence in the eye of law, has the jurisdiction to examine the legality of India's actions in exercise of its rights as a sovereign."

The Indus Waters Treaty was signed on September 19, 1960, after nine years of negotiations between India and Pakistan.

Then Indian Prime Minister Pt Jawaharlal Nehru and then Pakistani President Mohammed Ayub Khan signed the treaty in Karachi. The treaty has 12 Articles and 8 Annexures (from A to H). As per the provisions of the treaty, all the water of "Eastern Rivers"—Sutlej, Beas and Ravi—shall be available for the "unrestricted use" of India. However, Pakistan shall receive water from "Western Rivers"—Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

In January 2023, India had issued a notice to Pakistan seeking the "modification" of the Treaty. This was the first such notice in the more than six decades of the Treaty's existence.

India upped the ante in September 2024, by issuing Islamabad another formal notice, this time seeking the "review and modification" of the IWT. The word "review", according to experts, effectively signals New Delhi's intent to revoke, and renegotiate the Treaty which will turn 65 this year. India decided to keep in abeyance the IWT on April 23 Pahalgalam terror attack, in which 26 people were killed.



How India added more than 3,500 Km to its coastline?

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Physical Geography of India
Newspaper : Indian Express; **Page No :** 17

AMITABH SINHA
NEW DELHI, JUNE 27

INDIA'S COASTLINE is now far longer than it used to be —almost 50% more than the previous length. This increase has happened not because of any acquisition of territory, but due to more accurate measurements that have recently been carried out.

Additionally, the number of islands in India has increased slightly. This rise in the number has taken place due to India's re-assessment and recount of its offshore islands.

Longer coastline

The length of India's coastline used to be 7,516 km, based on data from the 1970s. It is now 11,098 km — an increase of 3,582 km or nearly 48%. The reason lies in the scale or resolution of data used for measurement.

The earlier estimate was based on data that had a scale of 1:45,00,000. However, over

the years, the resolution of data has significantly improved, leading to more accurate measurements. The latest measurement used data that had a 1:2,50,000. In map scales, the smaller the denominator, the larger the scale, and thus, the higher the resolution.

Increasing the resolution of data is like reducing the ruler being used for measurement. So, an imaginary 1-km ruler will ignore many small irregularities in the land structure that a 1-metre ruler will be able to map.

EXPLAINED GEOGRAPHY

Higher resolution data can capture the coastline, its bends and curves, in better detail. In

lower-resolution data, these details are smoothed out, and appear as straight lines.

Also, the previous estimation was a result of more conventional and manual calculations. These have now been replaced with modern GIS software, which can capture the irregularities of the landmass more accurately.

The increase in length has also been due

to the inclusion of coastlines of many offshore islands that were left out of previous calculations. Some of these islands were either not visible in smaller-scale data or were omitted because of the practical constraints of manual methods of measurement.

The coastline paradox

While the new length of India's coastline is a more accurate estimate, it is still not the actual length. In fact, the actual length of a coastline cannot be measured — something that is known as the coastline paradox.

A coastline's 'length' depends on the scale or resolution at which it is measured. Observation and measurement in greater detail produces a 'longer' length.

The coastline paradox extends to many natural features such as river networks and mountain ranges. The path that a river takes is very irregular. Calculating a river's length along its banks would lead to the same kind of problems. However, river lengths are mostly calculated along the main stream, and not along the banks.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the length of India's coastline has changed significantly. This length would increase further as greater precision becomes available due to technological advancements. For this reason, the exercise of measuring India's coastline has now been mandated to be carried out every 10 years.

Reassessment of coastlines, which other countries do as well, is also necessary on account of natural processes such as coastal erosion and human interventions like land reclamation.

Additional islands

There are no measurement problems with islands. But there are other kinds of ambiguities. For example, a location might be an island during high tide, but only an extension of the mainland during low tide.

In 2016, an exercise by the Office of the Surveyor General of India listed 1,382 offshore islands. However, a count by state governments, and some other agencies such as the Coast Guard and Indian Navy, yielded a

LENGTH OF INDIA'S COASTLINE ALONG STATES

State/UT	Coastline length (in km)
Gujarat	2340.62
Maharashtra	877.00
Karnataka	343.30
Kerala	600.15
Tamil Nadu	1068.69
Andhra Pradesh	1053.07
Odisha	574.71
West Bengal	721.02
Daman and Diu	54.38
Pondicherry	42.65
Lakshadweep	144.80
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3083.50

Source: Ministry of Ports, Shipping

smaller number of 1,334.

A subsequent data reconciliation exercise removed the ambiguities in definitions and standardised the classifications to arrive at a new number of offshore islands in India, which was 1,298. This exercise also listed 91 inshore islands. Thus, the total number of islands now is 1,389. This does not include the large number of river islands in states such as Assam and West Bengal.

Implications of changes

While the ground situation has not changed, the new numbers are not irrelevant — they provide a better understanding of India's territory and terrain. They have administrative, developmental, and security implications.

The new coastline length could impact areas covered by CRZ rules in some places. Efforts to check coastal erosion, or to strengthen the coastline to make it more resilient from climate change threats, would also be impacted. Tourism and infrastructure development are also likely to be affected.



What is the legal dispute over Tansen's tomb?

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Art & culture

Newspaper : Indian Express; **Page No :** 17

MADHYA PRADESH High Court last week rejected a plea by a private person to allow religious and cultural practices at the tomb of the Sufi saint Hazrat Sheikh Muhammad Ghaus in Gwalior, a protected monument of historical importance.

The grave of Tansen, the legendary musician of Emperor Akbar's court, is located on the premises of the monument. Sufi tradition describes Tansen as a disciple of Sheikh Muhammad Ghaus.

Similar challenges earlier

The court held that neither the petitioner nor his family had any legal right or title to the tomb, and that the matter had been litigated and settled multiple times over the

past three decades. The ASI and the Union of India have consistently maintained that the matter had attained finality in law.

- Back in 1995, one Peerzada Syed Ali Hasan filed a civil suit in the court of the Civil Judge Class-II, Gwalior, seeking ownership of the tomb.

- After the court dismissed the 1995 suit, Ali Hasan's children filed a First Appeal, which too, was dismissed in 2004 by a detailed judicial order.

- In 1996, Ali Hasan's son Syed Muhammad Hasan filed a separate civil suit, which was dismissed in 1999.

- A civil revision petition was filed against that ruling, which was rejected in 2002.

- A second appeal was rejected in 2015.

- A review petition filed before the Supreme Court was dismissed in 2016.

- Syed Sabla Hasan filed a case before the MP Waqf Tribunal in 2019, seeking the ownership and religious control over the tomb. In 2022, this plea was dismissed.

The monument in Gwalior

The tomb, built some time after the death of Sheikh Muhammad Ghaus in 1563, has significant architectural and historical value, and is considered one of the most notable structures of Akbar's reign (1556-1605).

The tomb is listed as a Centrally Protected

Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, and has been maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) since 1962.

The square building is topped by a large squat dome, and is flanked by *chhatris*, giving it a multi-tiered appearance. Around the tomb's central chamber runs a verandah with intricate stone screens, a design influence traced to Gujarat, where the saint had spent considerable time.

Tansen lies next to the tomb of the Sufi *pir*. His association with the site has deepened its cultural resonance, and for decades attracted both pilgrims and music lovers.

Petition and petitioner

The petition was filed by Syed Sabla Hasan, who claimed to be the Sajjada Nashin, or spiritual caretaker of the tomb, as well as the saint's legal heir. He sought permission to perform religious and cultural practices at the tomb, including the annual *Urs*. Hasan argued that

Petition and petitioner

The petition was filed by Syed Sabla Hasan, who claimed to be the Sajjada Nashin, or spiritual caretaker of the tomb, as well as the saint's legal heir. He sought permission to perform religious and cultural practices at the tomb, including the annual *Urs*. Hasan argued that

these practices had been carried out for more than four centuries at the site, and that restrictions on them were arbitrary and unlawful.

The ASI submitted that the petitioners were making false claims, and were interfering with the upkeep and protection of the monument.

It told the HC that unlawful activities were being carried out on the premises, nails were being hammered into walls, and a situation was being created that hampered tourism and undermined the structural integrity, and cultural and architectural dignity of the monument.

The court agreed with the ASI that religious and cultural events could not be permitted at a Centrally Protected Monument.

What is the legal dispute over Tansen's tomb?



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Art & culture

Newspaper : Indian Express; **Page No :** 17

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

- It was established in the year 1861 by Alexander Cunningham.
- After independence, it was established as a statutory body under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (AMASR Act).
- ASI is responsible for archaeological research and the conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country.
- Its activities include carrying out surveys of antiquarian remains, exploration and excavation of archaeological sites, conservation and maintenance of protected monuments etc.
- Concerned Ministry: Ministry of Culture.

Key facts about Mian Tansen

- He was a prominent Indian classical music composer, musician and vocalist, known for a large number of compositions, and also an instrumentalist who popularised and improved the plucked rabab (of Central Asian origin).
- He was among the Navaratnas (nine jewels) at the court of the Mughal Emperor Jalal ud-din Akbar.
- Akbar gave him the title Mian, an honorific, meaning learned man.
- Tansen as a historical personality is difficult to extract from the extensive legend that surrounds him.
- He is given credit for introducing some famous ragas viz., Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Todi and Darbari



SYLLABUS: G.S. 2: India and its neighborhood- relations.

Newspaper : Indian Express; **Page No :** 14

India bans imports of certain jute, other products from Bangladesh via land routes

New Delhi: India on Friday banned imports of certain jute products and woven fabrics from Bangladesh through all land routes amid strained relations between the two countries.

However, imports are allowed only through Nhava Sheva seaport in Maharashtra, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) said in a notification. The goods under these curbs include jute products, flax tow and waste, jute and other bast fibres, jute, single flax yarn, single yarn of jute, multiple folded, woven fabrics or flex, and unbleached woven fabrics of jute. Such port restrictions will not apply to Bangladeshi goods transiting through India to Nepal and Bhutan, it added.

It further said re-exports of these products from Bangladesh to India through Nepal and

Bhutan will not be allowed.

"Import from Bangladesh shall not be allowed from any land port on the India-Bangladesh border. However, it is allowed only through Nhava Sheva seaport," the DGFT said, adding that "imports of certain goods from Bangladesh to India are regulated with immediate effect". Earlier in April and May, India announced similar curbs on imports from Bangladesh. On May 17, India imposed port restrictions on the import of certain goods like readymade garments and processed food items, from the neighbouring country.

On April 9, India withdrew the transshipment facility it had granted to Bangladesh for exporting various items to the Middle East, Europe and various other countries except Nepal and Bhutan.

PTI

• Functions:

- formulation and implementation of India's **Foreign Trade Policy.**
- **Issues the Importer Exporter Code** a 10-digit unique code mandatory for all Indian importers and exporters.
- **Regulates transit of goods** across Indian borders as per bilateral treaties.

Major Land Ports with Bangladesh:

Land Port	State
Agartala-Akhaura, Sabroom Land Port & Srimantapur Land Port	Tripura
Dawki Land Port	Meghalaya
Petrapole Land Port	West Bengal
Sutarkandi Land Port	Assam

Directorate General of Foreign Trade:

- an attached office of the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**
- **Headquarters:** New Delhi



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Places in News
Newspaper : The Hindu; **Page No :** 12

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The effects of the Emergency can be still felt in Tamil Nadu and in India-Sri Lanka relations as Indira Gandhi's government had not protected the interests of Indian fishermen to fish in the Palk Strait while concluding a pact with Sri Lanka, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said on Friday.

He was alluding to the Katchatheevu pact of 1976.

Speaking about the Emergency at an event here, Mr. Jaishankar recollected his personal experience from that era and said the Emergency had proved that democracy and freedom were in the "blood" of Indians.

"During the Emergency, big decisions were taken without discussion. Now when our fishermen venture near Sri Lanka, they are arrested. The reason is



Resilience story: Emergency proved democracy and freedom were in the 'blood' of Indians, says S. Jaishankar. SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR

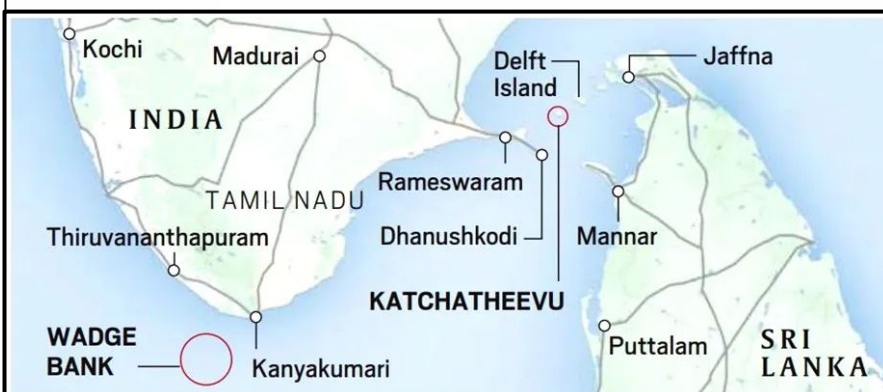
that during the Emergency, an agreement was signed with Sri Lanka in which the rights of our fishermen, that they had earlier, to fish in waters near Sri Lanka, was given up. If the Emergency had not been imposed and we had a genuine Parliament at the time, I don't think that such an agreement would have been approved by it," said the Minister. **Indian fishermen frequently face**

arrests by the Sri Lankan Navy for trespassing into Sri Lankan waters and fishing using the bottom trawling method, that is banned in Sri Lanka. They are often arrested near the northern coast of the island, well past Katchatheevu.

"The consequence of that period can be felt even today in Tamil Nadu," said Mr. Jaishankar. The issue was earlier raised by Prime

About Katchatheevu Island

- **Origin:** The Island was formed as a result of **volcanic eruption** in the **14th-century**.
- **Location:**
 - 285-acre **uninhabited island in the Palk Strait**.
 - Located **northeast of Rameswaram**, approximately **33 km** from the Indian coast, it sits about **62 km southwest of Jaffna**.
 - **24 km** away from the **inhabited Delft Island**, belonging to Sri Lanka
- **History:**
 - The region was **initially ruled by the Jaffna kingdom of Sri Lanka** in the early medieval period, but control **later** shifted to the **Ramnad zamindari under Nayak dynasty of Madurai** in the 17th century.
 - **British Rule:** Became a part of **Madras Presidency**.



Places in News – Katchatheevu Island



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Places in News
Newspaper : The Hindu; **Page No :** 12

- **Indo-Sri Lankan Maritime agreement, 1974:**

- India Ceded the island to Sri Lanka.
- **Reasons:** Island had little strategic value & to strengthen relations with Sri-Lanka.
- Indian fishermen and pilgrims will enjoy access to visit Katchatheevu as hitherto, and will not be required by Sri Lanka to obtain travel documents or visas for these purposes.
- **Issue:**
 - The agreement **did not specify the fishing rights** of Indian fishermen.

- **Sri Lanka interpreted** Indian fishermen's right to access Katchatheevu to be limited to ***"rest, drying nets and for visit to the Catholic shrine without visa"***.

- **Another agreement in 1976:**

- barred either country from fishing in the other's ***Exclusive Economic Zone***.
- Again, Katchatheevu lay ***right at the edge of the EEZs of either country***, retaining a degree of uncertainty with regard to fishing rights.

VAJIRAM & RAVI



Q1. Which kingdom initially ruled Katchatheevu Island during the early medieval period?

- a) Nayaks of Madurai
- b) Jaffnas of Sri Lanka
- c) Imperial Cholas
- d) Pandyas

Answer: b

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the livestock sector in India:

1. Around two-thirds of the rural population depends on livestock for their livelihood.
2. Women account for more than one-fourth of cooperative dairy membership.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: d

Q3. Regarding the revision in India's coastline and islands, consider the following statements:

1. The coastline paradox implies that coastline length decreases with higher measurement resolution, making an exact value elusive.
2. The new total number of Indian islands, including river islands, is 1,389.
3. Changes in coastline length directly affect CRZ regulations, tourism, and climate resilience measures.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: a

Q4. Regarding Mian Tansen, consider the following statements:

1. He was originally a disciple of Swami Haridas.
2. He was associated with the Gwalior Gharana.
3. He served in the court of Raja Ramchandra of Rewa.
4. His ragas are detailed in the Ain-i-Akbari.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) Only Three
- d) All Four

Answer: b

Q5. Regarding India's land ports with Bangladesh, consider the following statements:

1. Srimantapur and Sabroom Land Ports are located in two different states.
2. Dawki and Sutarkandi Land Ports lie in adjoining states.
3. Petrapole is located in north-east India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: c





VAJIRAM & RAVI

Institute for IAS Examination

A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP

9-B, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi - 110060 • Ph.: 41007400, 41007500

New No. 62, P Block, 6th Avenue, Anna Nagar,
Chennai - 600040 • Ph.: 044-4330-2121

Visit us at : www.vajiramandravi.com