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INDIAN EXPRESS

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CITES

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

Under cheetah deal, sought India's support on lifting ivory ban: Namibia

JAY MAZOOMDAAR
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 12

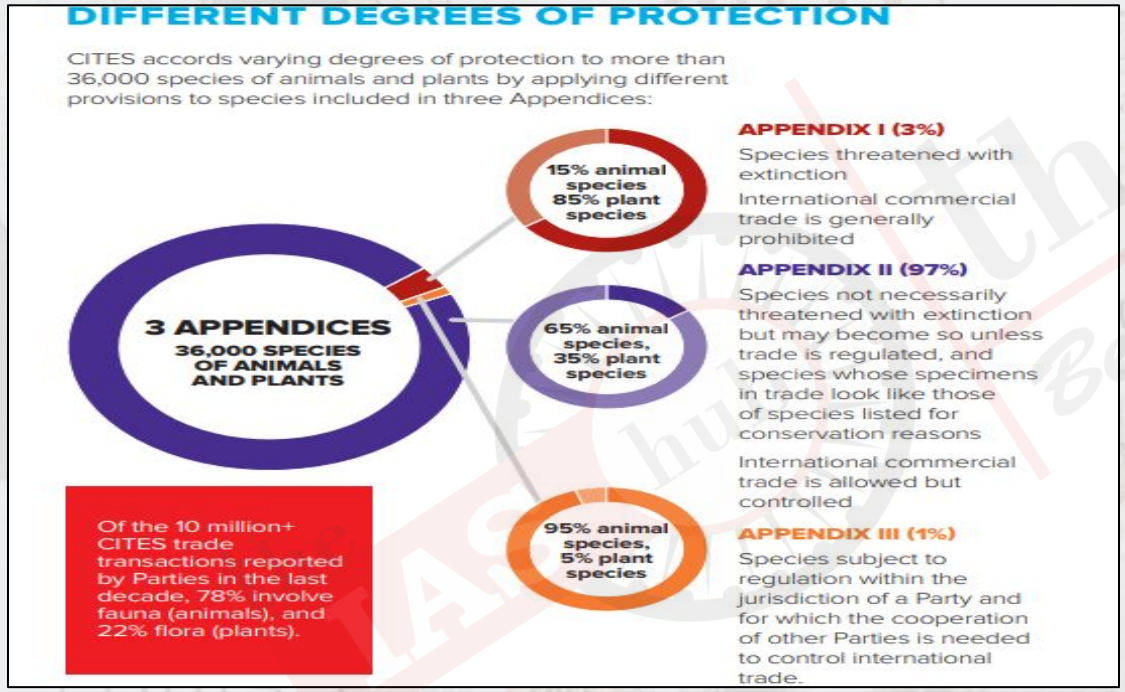
IN THE deal it signed with Namibia to fly in cheetahs, India agreed to promote "sustainable utilisation and management of biodiversity" by supporting advances in this area of bilateral cooperation "at international forums including meetings of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna" (CITES).



One of the cheetahs at Kuno National Park in MP. *PTI file*

While the word "ivory" has not been mentioned, Namibia has already sought India's backing, under the commitment to support "sustainable management" at the CITES, for its long-standing proposal to allow trade in ivory derived from elephants

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



Context: India agreed to promote sustainable utilisation and management of biodiversity by supporting advances in this area of bilateral cooperation with Namibia at international forums including meetings of the CITES.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

- **An international agreement**: based on cooperation among member parties that aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species.
- **Resolution by IUCN**: It was drafted as a **result of a resolution adopted in 1963** by the members of the **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).**
  - It entered into force in July 1975.
- **Members**: Currently, **there are 184 parties** (including countries or regional economic integration organizations).
  - India is a CITES Party since 1976.
- **Administration**: The CITES Secretariat is **administered by UNEP (The United Nations Environment Programme)** and is located in **Geneva, Switzerland.**
- **Governance**: The **Conference of the Parties to CITES is the supreme decision-making body** of the Convention and comprises all its parties.
- **Legally binding**: CITES is **legally binding on its members.**
  - It **cannot take place of national laws.**
  - It is in fact a framework for all its members to **adopt in their own domestic legislation.**
  - The domestic legislation should **ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level.**

LIVEMINT

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GOLD EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS (ETFS)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)



Gold ETFs see inflow of ₹330 cr in Sept

Ram Sahgal

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MUMBAI

Domestic gold exchange traded funds (ETFs) witnessed inflows of ₹330.24 crore in September after two months of outflows totaling ₹495 crore. In the past three months to date the yellow metal corrected 7% from $1802 an ounce (31.10 gm) to $1677.

Harsih Galipelli, director of commodity trading firm Ila Commodities, anticipates a 4-5% bounce given the risk off sentiment amid rising inflation and falling global growth.

"I am bullish in the medium term. In the short run a bounce could be seen of 4-5%," Galipelli said. "Gold doubles up as a hedge against inflation and a safe haven in times of financial uncertainty. We are seeing the effect of rising dollar but the inflation rub-off on gold will show sooner and then the price will rise."

In the quarter through June, local investors pumped ₹1,439 crore into gold ETFs. This figure has drastically reduced in the September quarter to ₹165 crore, because of the price correction.

An alternate avenue to gold ETFs is investing in sovereign gold bonds, which were opened for subscription in November 2015. The total quantity of bonds outstanding is 95.5 tonnes.

Context: Domestic **gold exchange traded funds (ETFs)** witnessed inflows of ₹330.24 crore in September after two months of outflows totaling ₹495 crore.

Gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

- **Passive investment fund:** A gold exchange-traded fund (Gold ETF) is a passive investment fund that aims to track the price of physical gold.
- **Units of GETFs:** Gold ETFs are units representing physical gold which may be in paper or dematerialised form.
  - **One gold ETF unit is equal to 1 gram of gold** and is backed by physical gold of very high purity.
  - They c**ombine the flexibility of stock investment and the simplicity of gold investments.**
- **Features and Advantages**:
  - **Transparency:** Complete transparency on the holdings of an ETF.
  - **Cost-effective:** Much lower expenses as compared to physical gold investments.
  - **Tax benefits:** No wealth tax, no security transaction tax, no VAT and no sales tax is levied on ETFs.
  - **Lower risk:** No fear of theft as ETFs are safe and secure as units held in Demat Account of the holder.
  - **Easy to trade:** The minimum bundle or lot that need to purchase to start trading in ETFs is 1 unit. i.e. 1 gram of gold.

Exchange Traded Fund

- **Marketable security:** An ETF, or exchange traded fund, is a marketable security that **tracks an index, a commodity, bonds, or a basket of assets like an index fund**.
  - ETFs are funds that track indices such as CNX Nifty or BSE Sensex, etc.
- **Trading value:** based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the **underlying stocks (such as shares) that it represents.**
- **Share prices:** ETF share prices **fluctuate all day** as it is bought and sold.
  - This is **different from mutual funds t**hat only trade once a day after the market closes.
- **Stocks basket:** An ETF can own hundreds or thousands of stocks across various industries, or it **could be isolated to one particular industry or sector.**

THE HINDU Page 5

SLENDER LORIS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

Tamil Nadu notifies India's first slender loris sanctuary

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI/DINDIGUL/ KARUR

In a first in the country, the Tamil Nadu government on Wednesday notified the Kaduvur slender loris sanctuary covering 11,806 hectares in Karur and Dindigul districts.

Slender lorises, which are small nocturnal mammals, are arboreal as they spend most of their life on trees.

The species acts as a biological predator of pests in agricultural crops and benefits farmers. Listed as an endangered species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, slender loris has a wide range of ecological roles in the terrestrial ecosystem.

Habitat improvement

The survival of the species depends on habitat improvement, conservation and mitigation of threats, Supriya Sahu, Additional Chief Secretary, Environment, Climate Change and Forests, said in a statement. Realising the need for immediate conservation of this species, the State government identified forest areas measuring 11,800 hectares in Karur and Dindigul districts.



Slender Loris

The sanctuary will cover Vedasandur, Dindigul East and Natham taluks in Dindigul district and Kadavur taluk in Karur district.

In significant steps towards conservation of wildlife, the State government notified India's first Dugong Conservation Reserve in the Palk Bay, Kazhuveli bird sanctuary in Villupuram, Nanjarayan Tank birds sanctuary in Tiruppur and the State's fifth elephant reserve at Agasthyamalai in Tirunelveli. Further, 13 wetlands were declared as Ramsar sites.These path-breaking initiatives in 15 months have put Tamil Nadu at a pivotal position in the field of conservation, Ms. Sahu said.

Context: The Tamil Nadu government notified the **Kaduvur slender loris sanctuary** covering 11,806 hectares in Karur and Dindigul districts.

Slender Loris

- **Loris native**: The slender lorises (Loris) are a genus of loris native to India and Sri Lanka.
- **Habitat**: Found in tropical rainforests, scrub forests, semi-deciduous forests, and swamps.
  - Slender lorises spend most of their life in trees, traveling along the tops of branches with slow and precise movements.
- **Diet & Eating Habits**: They generally feed on insects, reptiles, plant shoots, and fruit.
- **Two species of Slender Loris, the only members of the genus 'Loris'**:
  - Red Slender Loris (Loris tardigradus)
  - Grey Slender Loris (Loris lydekkerianus)
- **Threats**: Habitat loss, electrocution of live wires and road accidents are other threats that have caused its populations to dwindle.
  - They have **medicinal properties and they are captured and sold.**
  - Since there is **great demand for keeping these animals as pets,** they are illegally smuggled.
- **Protection Status:**
  - **IUCN**: Endangered,
  - **Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, 1972:** Schedule I
  - **CITES**: Appendix II

Kadavur Slender Loris sanctuary

- **Location:** Span across 11,806 hectares in Karur and Dindigul districts in Tamil nadu.
  - covering areas of Kadavur taluk in Karur and, Dindigul East, Vedasandur and Natham taluks in Dindigul.
- **Notification:** The government notified the establishment of the new sanctuary under **Section 26 A(1)(b) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.**

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 1

DEMONETISATION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

SC to examine validity of 2016 note ban and how it was done

Seeks Detailed Affidavits From Centre & RBI

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New Delhi: Six years after the Union government demonetised Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 currency notes, a five-judge Supreme Court Constitution bench on Wednesday decided to examine its validity and the manner in which it was done, brushing aside the Centre's plea "not to waste time on an academic issue" as the decision had "worked itself out".

A bench of Justices S Abdul Nazeer, BR Gavai, AS Bopanna, V Ramasubramanian and BV Nagarathna asked the government and Reserve Bank of India to file comprehensive affidavits explaining why the resort to Section 26 of the RBI Act was made to issue a demonetisation notification on November 8, 2016, and detail the deliberations on the pros and cons of the exercise. The next hearing is on November 9.

▶ 'Should court step in?', P 24

WEB OF ENTANGLED ASPECTS, SAYS AG

"Why this supersonic hurry to demonetise? The court must ask the govt to produce the Nov 7 letter (to RBI seeking recommendation for demonetisation), the agenda paper before the RBI board (on Nov 8) and the recommendation. **None of these vital documents were placed before Parliament** or put in public domain

—P CHIDAMBARAM, Appearing For Petitioners In SC

If and when required, the govt will show these documents. But **is it necessary for the court to carry out an academic exercise...** (It) would be required to go into a web of entangled aspects considered before the govt takes an economic policy decision... Economy is no longer only domestic, it has intrinsic connections with global economy

—R VENKATARAMANI Attorney General

Context: A five-judge Supreme Court Constitution bench decided to examine the demonetisation validity and the manner in which it was done



Demonetisation

- **Definition**: Demonetisation is an act of withdrawing the status of currency as legal tender.
  - Under this act, current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and are replaced with new notes or coins.
- **Legal aspects:** Section 26(2) of the RBI Act 1934 empowers the government to demonetise, that is, to declare any series of notes as illegal tender.
  - But neither the RBI Act, nor the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, empower the government to impose restrictions on cash withdrawals or deposits.
- **Objectives**:
  - Discouraging the use of high-denomination notes for illegal transactions. It c**urbs the use of black money.**
  - **Encouraging digitisation** of commercial transactions and formalising the economy.
- **Legal Tender:** It is a form of money that is **backed by the government** (mostly by central banks) and **cannot be refused by any citizen of the country** for settlement of any kind of transactions

ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 1

BUY-SELL CURRENCY SWAP

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

RBI Uses Buy-Sell Swaps for ₹ Liquidity

Move will also help to stem spike in borrowing costs



Saikat.Das1@timesgroup.com

Mumbai: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) seems to be relying on buy-sell currency swap trades to neutralise the liquidity impact of conventional spot-market interventions, helping the local unit to stabilise itself against the US dollar while simultaneously ensuring adequate rupee availability to boost economic growth.

"While the RBI did extend dollar selling, it was seen sterilising the impact via buy-sell swap transactions that will ensure rupee liquidity in the system," said Anindya Banerjee, currency analyst, Kotak Securities. "Liquidity management is crucial now when India is aspiring for growth."

Buy-sell swap trades have ensured that systemic rupee liquidity, which would otherwise have shrunk as a fallout of spot-market dollar selling, remains adequate through the festive period.

Global agencies have forecast that India will likely be the fastest-expanding major economy through next year.

Forward Premiums Down ▸▸ 6

Context: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) seems to be relying on **buy-sell currency swap** trades to neutralise the liquidity impact of conventional spot-market interventions.

Buy-sell currency swap

- **A Forex tool:** whereby the central bank uses its currency to buy another currency or vice versa.
- **Dollar–Rupee buy/sell swap**: The central bank buys dollars (US dollars or USD) from banks in exchange for Indian Rupees (INR) and immediately gets into an opposite deal with banks promising to sell dollars at a later date.
- **Benefits**:
  - Forex swaps help in **liquidity management.**
  - It also **helps in keeping the currency rates in check.**
  - A dollar–rupee buy/sell swap injects INR into the banking system while sucking out the dollars, and the reverse happens in a sell/buy swap.
- **Objective:** Liquidity intervention through swaps indicates the **RBI's plan to use a different toolkit rather than the traditional ones,** and **this leaves room for the central bank to buy bonds when needed.**

Various Liquidity Management Instruments

- Repo/reverse repo auction
- Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
- Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)
- Open Market Operations
- Forex Swaps

BUSINESS STANDARD

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MULTI STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (MSCS)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Govt amends multi state co-op Act to bring in transparency

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 12 October

More than a year after a cooperatives ministry was formed with Home Minister Amit Shah as its head, the Cabinet on Wednesday approved extensive amendments to the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act (MSCS).

The Act was last amended in 2002. The amendments make the functioning of the board of such cooperatives transparent — registration becomes simpler and seats can be reserved for women, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates in coop boards. Also, a Cooperative Election Authority can be formed to conduct free, fair and timely elections to coops.

India, at present, has nearly 800,000 cooperative societies of which around 1,600 are MSCS. They serve the interest of members in more than one state. These include some big names like IFFCO, Kribhco and Nafed. The amendments will now be presented during the Winter Session of Parliament. Of the 1600-odd MSCS, the majority are in Maharashtra (570), followed by UP (150) and New Delhi (133).

Credit cooperatives constitute the bulk of the MSCS (610), followed by agriculture-oriented MSCS (244). There are around 100 multi-state cooperative diaries and 70 multi-state cooperative banks. The Bill will incorporate provisions of the 97th Constitutional Amendment.

For cooperative banks, the banking functions will be governed by the Banking Regulation Act. However, for all other operational issues of such entities, the MSCS Act and its new amendments will be at play.

The Act also empowers the Central government to suspend the Board of a MSCS for fraud or embezzlement of funds or failure to conduct elections within a stipulated time. It also debars relatives of a sitting director to be recruited as an employee in the same cooperative.

To improve the governance of multi-state cooperative societies, the Bill has specific provisions for setting up a cooperative election authority, cooperative information officer and cooperative ombudsman.

The election authority will ensure that elections are held in a fair, free and timely manner. This, in turn, will help reduce incidents of complaints and malpractices. There is a provision to debar offenders for three years to bring in more electoral discipline.

₹4,244 crore for container terminal for Kandla okayed

DHRUVAKSH SAHA
New Delhi, 12 October

The Union Cabinet committee on economic affairs on Wednesday approved the development of a container terminal at Tuna-Tekra in Deendayal Port (Kandla Port) at an estimated cost of ₹4,244 crore.

The project will be built in public private partnership (PPP) mode. Under the build operate transfer (BoT) mode, the project cost will be borne by the concessionaire and an estimated cost of common user facilities of ₹296.20 crore will be on the part of the concessioning authority, a statement by the Cabinet said.

"On commissioning of the project, it shall cater to the future growth in container cargo traffic. From 2025, a net gap of 1.88 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) shall be available which can be catered by a state-of-the-art container terminal at Tuna-Tekra, which will give it a strategic advantage as it will be the closest container terminal serving the vast hinterland of northern part of India. Besides increasing the business potential of Kandla, the project will boost the economy and generate employment," the Centre said.

Productivity-linked bonus payment to Rly employees for FY22 gets go-ahead

The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has approved the payment of productivity linked bonus (PLB) to railway employees for the financial year 2021-22 (FY22), Information and Broadcasting Minister Anurag Thakur said on Wednesday. Payment of PLB to eligible railway employees is made each year before the dussehra/puja holidays. This year too, PLB amount equivalent to 78 days wages has been paid to about 1.12 million non-gazetted Railway employees. PTI

Context: The Cabinet approved extensive amendments to the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act (MSCS).

Multi State Cooperative Societies

- **Governance of multi state cooperative societies:** Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, regulates cooperatives which serves the interest of members in more than one state.
- **Membership**: They draw their membership from both states, and they are thus registered under the MSCS Act.
- **Legal Jurisdiction**: Central Registrar of Societies is their controlling authority, but on the ground, the State Registrar takes actions on its behalf.
- **Administration and Regulations:** Their board of directors has representation from all states they operate in.
  - **Administrative and financial control** of these societies is **with the central registrar.**
    - The e**xclusive control of the central registrar was meant to allow smooth functioning of these societies**, without interference of state authorities.
  - **No state government official can wield any control on them.**

Constitutional Provisions:

- **Schedule 7:** Cooperatives are a state subject.
- **Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011** – introduced to bring about efficient management and operation of Cooperatives.
  - **Fundamental Rights: Article 19(1)(c)** added the word 'cooperatives', making formation of cooperatives a fundamental right.
  - **DPSP: Article 43B** added in the DPSP (Part IV) to promote Voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of the Co-operative societies.
  - **Part IXB –** Added, to define powers of the state legislature and the Parliament (for multi-state cooperative societies) to regulate incorporation, elections & governing of cooperative societies.

PIB

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PMDEVINE SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Government Policies and Intervention)

Cabinet approves new Scheme "Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) for the remaining four years of the 15th Finance Commission from 2022-23 to 2025-26

Context: The new scheme, PM-DevINE, was announced in the Union Budget 2022-23 to address development gaps in the North Eastern Region (NER).

PMDevINE Scheme

- **Launched**: launched for the development of infrastructure and social development projects with an initial allocation of Rs 1500 Crore.
- **In line with PM GatiShakti:** It will fund infrastructure, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti, and social development projects based on the felt needs of the North East.
- **No substitute:** It will not be a substitute for existing Central and State Schemes.
- **Objectives:**
  - Fund infrastructure convergently.
  - Support social development projects based on felt needs of the NER.
  - Enable livelihood activities for youth and women.
  - Fill the development gaps in various sectors.
- **Implementation**: Implemented by Ministry of DoNER through North Eastern Council or Central Ministries/ agencies.
- **Funding**: a Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central funding.

Different Government Schemes and Initiatives for North-East Region

- **Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)**: A Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) was established in 2001. It was elevated to a full ministry in 2004.
- **North-East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS):** In order to promote employment in the North East States, the Government is incentivizing primarily the MSME Sector through this scheme.
- **The National Bamboo Mission** has a special significance for the Northeast.
- **North Eastern Region Vision 2020:** The document provides an overarching framework for the development of the North-East region to bring it at par with other developed regions under which different Ministries, including the Ministry of DoNER have undertaken various initiatives.
- **Digital North East Vision 2022**: It emphasises leveraging digital technologies to transform lives of people of the north east and enhance the ease of living.

DTE

Oct 13

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Infrastructure)

AFRICA

As world converges for an African CoP, the continent's east bets on geothermal

Ethiopia, Kenya are actively making efforts to generate geothermal power; but experts have concerns

Context: A part of the African continent with the least emissions, is doing its bit to stem the climate crisis using a renewable source of energy it is endowed with geothermal.

Key points

- **East African countries** like Ethiopia and Kenya are now **actively working to generate power through geothermal energy.**
- **Eastern Africa is endowed with huge geothermal energy potential,** according to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).
- **Ethiopia, Africa's second-most populated country after Nigeria,** is showing promise in laying the groundwork for geothermal power generation in the region.

Geothermal energy

- **Definition:** It is heat derived within the sub-surface of the earth.
- **Renewable energy**: It is a renewable energy source because heat is continuously produced inside the earth.
- **Uses**: This heat is used for bathing, to heat buildings, and to generate electricity.
- **Sources**:
  - Hot water or steam reservoirs **deep in the earth are accessed by drilling.**
  - Geothermal reservoirs **located near the earth's surface**, mostly located in the western U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.
  - The shallow ground near the Earth's surface that **maintains a relatively constant temperature of 50-60°F.**

Geothermal Project in India

- **India's first-ever geothermal project:** Recently, Ladakh's administration, Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing India's first-ever geothermal field development project at Puga, a remote valley located in Ladakh
- **Implementation agency**: ONGC Energy Centre is the implementing agency for this pilot project, which aims to generate a new green energy source for the UT.
- **Location**: Puga Valley is situated in the Changthang Valley in the south-eastern part of Ladakh, about 22 km away from the Salt Lake Valley.
  - It is a region of great significance known for its natural beauty and geothermal activities.
  - Puga is also visited for its hot sulphur spring.

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GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

Geo-enabled village community empowered to resolve their water challenges

Rampur a village in Karnataka with housing 500 families which earlier suffered from no source of drinking water, now has access to clean drinking water, thanks to a community app that helped people in the village report their problems and seek solutions for them.

Context: The **Empower Community App** which was developed by Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, a private education institution in collaboration of Esri India, a private geospatial company has **enabled the villagers to upload their water as well as other problems** with all details and also the geo location with the help of GPS.

Geospatial Technology

- **About**: enables us to acquire data that is referenced to the earth and use it for analysis, modeling, simulations, and visualization.
- **Tools**: an emerging field of study that includes **Geographic Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS), and Global Positioning System (GPS)**.
- **Mechanism**: These **tools capture spatial information** about objects, events and phenomena (indexed to their geographical location on earth, geotag). The location data may be static or dynamic.
    - **Static location data include position of a road, an earthquake event or malnutrition among children** in a particular region while dynamic location data include data related to a moving vehicle or pedestrian, the spread of an infectious disease etc.
- **Usage**: The technology may be **used to create intelligent maps** to help identify spatial patterns in large volumes of data.
- **Advantage**: The technology **facilitates decision making** based on the importance and priority of scarce resources.

India's Geospatial Sector

- **Robust ecosystem in geospatial:** with the Survey of India (SoI), the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Remote Sensing Application Centres (RSACs), and the National Informatics Centre (NIC)** in particular, and all ministries and departments, in general, using geospatial technology.
- **Market**: In 2021, the **geospatial market was dominated by defence and intelligence (14.05 %)**, urban development (12.93 %) and utilities (11 %) segments, cumulatively accounting for 37.98% of the total geospatial market.
- **Guidelines for the Geospatial Sector:** In 2021, the **Ministry of Science and Technology released new guidelines for the Geo-Spatial Sector in India**, which deregulates existing protocol and liberalises the sector to a more competitive field.

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BUILD - OPERATE - TRANSFER MODEL

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Infrastructure)

Cabinet approves development of Container Terminal at Tuna-Tekra, Deendayal Port on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode

Context: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved development of Container Terminal at Tuna-Tekra, Deendayal Port on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode.

Build - Operate - Transfer Model

- **Conventional PPP model:** in which private partner is responsible to design, build, operate (during the contracted period) and transfer back the facility to the public sector.
  - The national highway projects contracted out by NHAI under PPP mode is a major example for the BOT model.
- **Role of private sector**: Private sector partner has to bring the finance for the project and take the responsibility to construct and maintain it.
- **Role of public sector**: Public sector will allow private sector partner to collect revenue from the users.
- **Working Process:**
  - **Build:** A private company (or consortium) agrees with a government to invest in a public infrastructure project. The company then secures their own financing to construct the project.
  - **Operate:** The private developer then operates, maintains, and manages the facility for an agreed concession period and recoups their investment through charges or tolls.
  - **Transfer:** After the concessionary period the company transfers ownership and operation of the facility to the government or relevant state authority.

Deendayal Port

- Deendayal Port is **one of the 13 Major Ports** (12 Government-owned and one private) in India.
- **Located on the West Coast of India**, in the Gulf of Kutch in the State of Gujarat.
- Deendayal Port **primarily services northern India**, including the land locked Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

13 Major Ports (12 Government-owned and one private) in India

- **On the west coast**, there are the ports of Mumbai, Kandla, Mangalore, JNPT, Mormugao, and Cochin.
  - Mumbai is the largest natural port in India.
- **The ones on the east coast** are the ports at Chennai, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Kolkata, and Ennore.
- **The last one**, Ennore is a registered public company with the government owning a 68% stake.

THANK YOU!

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