

6. Answer: (b)**Explanation:**

Trade Facilitation: With an aim to reduce the trade barriers caused by inefficient and overly burdensome regulatory administrative procedures, the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), negotiated at the WTO, came into force in 2017.

A National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) was, accordingly, constituted in India in August, 2016, with the Cabinet Secretary as the Chair.

A National Trade Facilitation Action Plan (NTFAP) for 2017-2020, containing specific activities to further ease out the bottlenecks to the trade, was prepared.

For the period 2020 to 2023, a new NTFAP is under preparation, to take additional reforms to bolster trade facilitation efforts and transform the cross-border clearance eco-system through efficient, transparent, risk based, coordinated, digital, seamless and technology driven procedures.

7. Answer: (d)**Explanation:**

The Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme: In order to boost domestic manufacturing and exports, the PLI Scheme has been introduced. This Scheme aims to give incentive to the companies on incremental sales from products manufactured in the domestic units.

The ten-identified 'champion sectors' under the PLI Scheme are: advanced chemistry cell (ACC) battery, electronic/technology products, automobile and auto component, pharmaceuticals drugs, telecom and networking products, textile products, food products, high efficiency solar photovoltaic modules, white goods (ACs and LEDs) and specialty steel.

These are in addition to the already notified PLI Schemes for mobile manufacturing and specified electronic components, critical key starting materials/drug intermediaries and active pharmaceutical ingredients and manufacturing of medical devices.

8. Answer: (b)**Explanation:**

India's rank has improved significantly in trading across borders parameter of the 'Ease of Doing Business' Index from 146 in 2018 to 68 in 2020.

The parameter assesses the time and cost associated with the logistical process of exporting and importing goods. **The Logistics Performance Index (LPI), released by the World Bank, assesses relative logistics efficiency of the countries.**

India is among 9 countries having area above ten-lakh square kilometre out of 24 countries analyzed by the LPI in 2018, with a score above 3. India performs above average after controlling for the level of development and better than some of its BRICS peers.

9. Answer: (b)**Explanation:**

The Sagarmala Project aims at: Port Modernization and New Port Development; Port Connectivity Enhancement; Port-linked Industrialization; Coastal Community Development; and giving impetus to Coastal Shipping.

The Bharatmala Pariyojana is a new umbrella programme for the highways sector that envisages building more than 80,000 kms of roads, highways, Greenfield expressways and bridges.

10. Answer: (d)**Explanation:**

The Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) aim at the reduction in the unit cost of transportation with higher speed of freight trains and better turnaround of wagons. Around 70% of the freight is expected to shift to the DFCs, freeing up capacity on the Indian Railways.

The Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) aims to assist the creation of appropriate