Topics - MINDS MAPS included

- **Jupiter Icy Moon Explorer Mission**
- sustainable mass employment US, CHINA AND RUSSIA INTEREST IN **WEST ASIA**
- Ethanol Blending Program of India
- Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA)
- What is Inflation Targeting?
- **Prospective Mining Tax**
- The Waorani people
- **Mains**





Target Mains -2024/25 -

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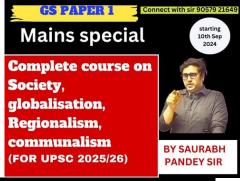


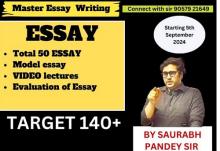






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Topic- Jupiter Icy Moon Explorer Mission

Overview

Objective: Explore Jupiter's icy moons, particularly Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto.

Mission: Investigate potential habitability and search for signs of life.

Launch: JUICE (Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer) launched in April 2023.

Key Missions

Europa:

Assess subsurface ocean.

Analyze surface composition.



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MANUSCA SURGE HILLIANS

Study magnetic field and ice shell. Investigate potential habitability.

Callisto:

Understand impact history and surface evolution.

Technologies Used

Spacecraft: JUICE equipped with advanced instruments.

Instruments:

Cameras for imaging.

Spectrometers for chemical analysis.

Radar for subsurface exploration.



Scientific Goals

Habitability: Determine conditions for life.

Ocean Worlds: Study the dynamics of icy moons' oceans.

Geology: Investigate surface and subsurface processes.

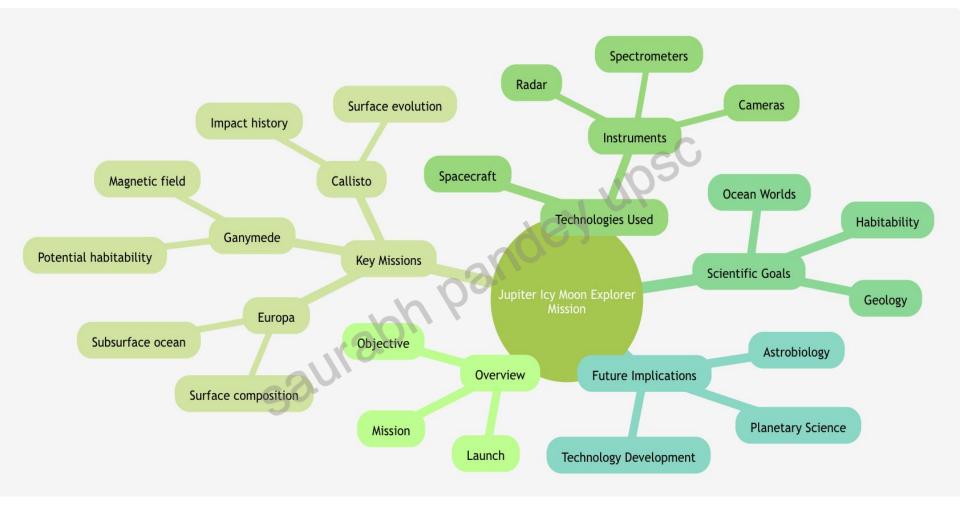
Future Implications

Astrobiology: Insights into life's potential beyond Earth.

Planetary Science: Understanding the evolution of solar system bodies.

Technology Development: Advancements in space exploration

technologies.





Topic- sustainable mass employment

First, begin from below through decentralised community action, to identify skilling needs.

Ownership by a community of State programmes only comes through direct community action.

The gram sabha or basti samitis in urban areas can play a critical role in taking government programmes to the people.



- The steps can be as follows: Create a register of all those wanting employment/self-employment.
- Create a plan for every youth in partnership with professionals at the cluster level.
- Well-educated professionals are needed on fixed-term appointment at the local government level, to ensure evidence-based outcomes.
- Make it the basis for finding skill providers and employers.



- Second, converge initiatives for education, health, skills, nutrition, livelihoods, and employment (at the local government level) with women's collectives.
- This will ensure community accountability, with untied funds, functions and functionaries for effective quality outcomes.
- Employment does not improve in isolation.
- All human development indicators achieve better when they devolve and converge. Untied funds are transformational as communities make effective choices.
- India's failures in public goods (education, health, nutrition, environment, and sanitation) can improve through such an approach.
- We need to put in more money in these sectors, through decentralised community action



- Third, introduce need-based vocational courses/certificate programmes
 alongside undergraduate programmes (B.A., B.Sc., B. Com.) in every college.
- Fourth, standardise nursing and allied health-care professional courses in all
 States according to international benchmarks. Nurses, geriatric care-givers,
 and health paramedics are required on scale in and outside India



- Fifth, create community cadres of care-givers to run crèches universally so that women can work without fear.
- We have a four- to six-hour anganwadi service but the number of infants is more than what a crèche care-giver can manage.



- Sixth, invest in Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), polytechnics as hubs in skill development for feeder schools.
- The absence of quality and up-to-date infrastructure in many ITIs,
 polytechnics, and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) is a very
 critical gap in an age of upskilling and re-skilling



- Seventh, introduce enterprise and start-up skills through professionals in high schools. Schools need to introduce technology and enterprise as a subject at the upper primary/high school-level onwards.
- Eighth, have a co-sharing model of apprenticeships with industry on scale.
 This is critical as far as manufacturing sector opportunities or even the services sector is concerned



- Ninth, streamline working capital loans for women-led enterprises/
 rst-generation enterprises to enable them to go to scale.
- Tenth, start a universal skill accreditation programme for skill providing institutions, and let the state and industry jointly sponsor candidates for courses. Skill providers can be accredited after a rigorous assessment process.

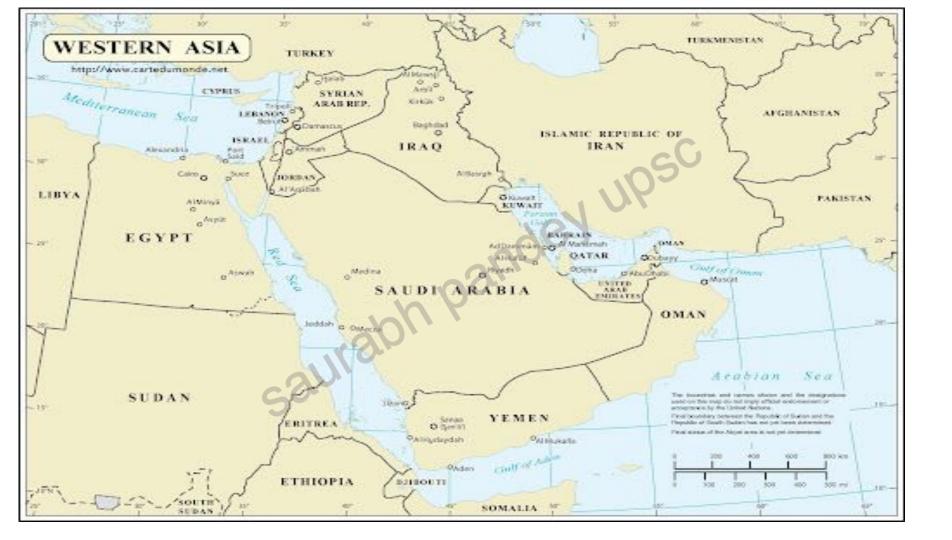


- Eleventh, use 70% funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2,500 water-scarce blocks and blocks with high deprivation, with a thrust on the poorest 20 families.
- Twelfth, apprenticeships on scale can facilitate the absorption of youth in a workplace. The scale must go up.
- The focus must be on skill acquisition or else it can get routinised with a stipend being provided, merely as an incentive

Topic- US, CHINA AND RUSSIA INTEREST IN WEST ASIA

U.S. Interests

- Security and Stability: The United States seeks to maintain security and stability in West Asia to safeguard its interests, including the free flow of oil, counterterrorism efforts, and support for regional allies.
- Containment of Adversaries: U.S. policy aims to contain the influence of adversaries, particularly Iran, and counter the activities of non-state actors that pose a threat to regional and global security.
- Alliance Management: The U.S. maintains strategic alliances with countries such as Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, leveraging these partnerships to advance its geopolitical and security objectives



Russian Interests



- Military Presence: Russia has sought to expand its military presence in West Asia, particularly through its intervention in the Syrian civil war, which has bolstered its influence in the region.
- Energy and Arms Sales: The region's energy resources and arms market are of significant interest to Russia, which has pursued economic and strategic partnerships with countries such as Iran and Turkey.
- Geopolitical Balancing: Russia's engagement in West Asia serves as a means of countering U.S. influence and projecting power beyond its immediate sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

Chinese Interests



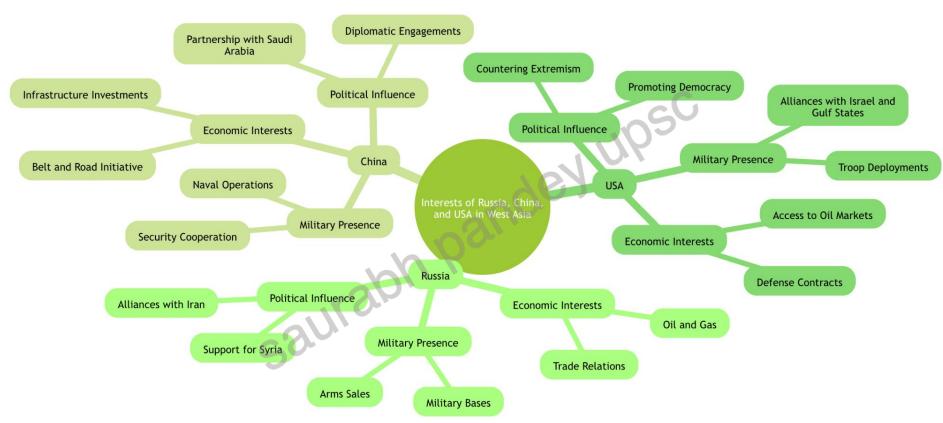
- Belt and Road Initiative: China's ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
 has led to increased economic engagement in West Asia, with a focus
 on infrastructure development, energy cooperation, and trade
 connectivity.
- Energy Security: West Asia's vast energy reserves are critical to China's energy security, prompting investments and partnerships with countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, and the UAE.
- Geopolitical Influence: China's growing influence in West Asia is part of its broader geopolitical strategy to expand its presence in regions of strategic importance and diversify its global partnerships.



Regional Dynamics

- Iran's Aspirations: Iran seeks to assert itself as a regional power, pursuing its interests through alliances, proxy groups, and its nuclear program, which has significant implications for regional stability and security.
- Saudi-Iran Rivalry: The rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran continues to shape the region's geopolitics, influencing conflicts in Yemen, Lebanon, and Iraq, and contributing to sectarian tensions.
- Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: The unresolved Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains a central issue in West Asia, impacting regional alliances, security dynamics, and international diplomacy.





Topic- Ethanol Blending Program of India



Overview

Ethanol Blending: Combining ethanol with petrol to reduce carbon emissions and improve energy security.

Goals: Achieve 20% blending by 2025. 6

Economic Impact: Significant foreign exchange savings and boost in local agriculture.

Key Aspects

Production Sources:

Sugarcane 🍬 Maize 🌽

Economic Benefits:

Saved ₹24,300 crore in 2022-23.

Aiming for increased local production.

✓

Challenges

Feedstock Availability: Limitations on sugar feedstock usage.
Price Fluctuations: Possible price hikes for ethanol to encourage production.



Government Initiatives

Policy Support: Incentives to local farmers for raw material production.



International Collaboration: US offers assistance to enhance blending targets. 🤝

Future Outlook

Expanding Production: Plans to procure more maize for ethanol.



Sustainability Goals: Aligning with low-carbon future initiatives.



Analysis



- India is on its way to achieve its target of blending 20% of petrol with ethanol by 2025-26, going by the milestones on blending percentages crossed so far and the increase in ethanol production capacity.
- However, the food versus fuel equation continues to hang over the ethanol economy as recent events have shown.
- For example, maize import has increased from April to June of this year compared to last year at a time when maize has been used to produce more fuel ethanol to compensate for restrictions on using sugarcane products



- All the emphasis has been on first generation (1G) ethanol that is directly made from foodgrains and sugarcane.
- The government should diversify and move to 2G and 3G that are more benign in terms of impact on food security.



- Sugarcane gives rise to three main related products sugarcane juice and syrup, B-heavy molasses and C-heavy molasses, in the order of decreasing sugar content.
- The first two would typically go to making sugar while the third will be used for ethanol production.
- Expanding sugarcane production will have to be sustained by higher water use.
- Expanding sugarcane cultivation would redirect irrigation water from essential food-grain crops, exacerbating concerns about agricultural sustainability, he says.



- Government policy is that maize as well as surplus rice and damaged grains will be used to feed grain-based distilleries.
- India ranks as a major maize producer globally, but domestic consumption consistently outpaces production,

On fuel efficiency in automobiles



- Ethanol will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it will also prevent an estimated foreign exchange outgo of some \$4 billion per year, as per Maruti Suzuki company estimates, and bolster the rural economy by promoting the cultivation of various crops through an assured market.
- Many vehicle makers say the government deadline of E20 (20% ethanol and 80% gasoline) compliance is achievable, but questions remain over existing vehicles whose performance would be affected by higher ethanol content.
- The NITI Aayog report notes that ethanol brought down fuel efficiency in vehicles not suited for ethanol by an average of 6%.



How different States view the policy

- Meanwhile, the developing ethanol economy has impacted States differently.
- While the fuel ethanol pricing is the same across India, States determine the pricing of Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) that goes into making liquor for consumption and other uses.
- That pricing has been a decider for sugarcane-based distilleries in opting for highly pure fuel ethanol vis-a-vis ENA and other forms.



- An increase in sugarcane cultivation may not be possible because of water requirements.
- Maize is not water intensive. It degrades soil and cannot be the sole crop either. It can be used in rotation with sugarcane to ensure that soil fertility is not degraded," he says.
- Some half a dozen distilleries for fuel ethanol are on the drawing boards and at various stages of completion. Assuring feedstock supply can help to promote a non-sugarcane distillery base in the State.

Topic- Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA)



Overview of ENA

Definition: A highly purified form of alcohol used in the production of beverages and industrial applications.

Market Value: Expected to reach USD 18.1 Billion by 2034 due to rising demand for alcoholic

beverages. 📈

Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) is defined as a highly purified ethyl alcohol that is used primarily in the production of alcoholic beverages and as a solvent in various industrial applications.

Key Factors Influencing ENA Market

Demand Drivers:

Increased consumption of alcoholic beverages
Growth in the beverage industry

Regulatory Factors:

Impact from GST laws and amendments
Exclusions from GST for ENA used in human consumption 📜

The GST Council has ceded the right to tax extra neutral alcohol to states, indicating a significant shift in tax policy that may affect pricing and market dynamics.



Economic Impact

- Budget 2024 Implications:
 - Possible reduction in ENA prices due to exclusion from GST
 - Experts suggest lowering ENA costs will benefit the alcoholic beverage industry
- The lowering of costs for Extra Neutral Alcohol in the upcoming budget could potentially stimulate growth in the alco-beverage sector, making products more affordable for consumers

Challenges & Considerations



Taxation Issues: Ongoing discussions and potential changes in taxation could impact pricing and market stability
Supply Chain Constraints: Possible disruptions in raw material availability could affect production.

Recent discussions around alcohol tax and GST relief indicate a complex regulatory environment that businesses must navigate to remain competitive.

Future Trends

Market Growth: Anticipated growth driven by new product innovations and increased consumer preferences.

Sustainability: Focus on eco-friendly practices in production and sourcing of ENA ingredients

Topic- What is Inflation Targeting?



Overview

Definition: Inflation targeting is a monetary policy framework where central banks set a specific inflation rate as their goal.

Purpose: To maintain price stability and guide economic expectations.

Key Components

Target Rate: Usually set around 2% for many countries.

Policy Tools:

Interest Rate Adjustments: Raising or lowering rates to influence inflation.

Open Market Operations: Buying/selling government securities. Forward Guidance: Communicating future policy intentions to shape market expectations.



Benefits

Predictability: Provides a clear guideline for investors and consumers.

Anchors Inflation Expectations: Helps stabilize prices over time.

Enhances Credibility: Builds trust in central banks' commitment to controlling inflation.



Challenges

Economic Shocks: Unexpected events (e.g., oil price spikes) can disrupt targets.

Measurement Issues: Difficulty in accurately measuring inflation.

Time Lags: Effects of policy changes may take time to manifest.

Global Examples

United States: Federal Reserve targets a 2% inflation rate.

Brazil: Recently set a continuous 3% inflation target.

Eurozone: Aiming to stabilize inflation around a similar level.



Topic- Prospective Mining Tax

Overview

- Prospective mining tax refers to future taxation rates and regulations on mining activities.
- Influenced by recent legal rulings and industry responses.

Key Components



Legal Framework

Supreme Court rulings on retrospective application State powers over tax collection

Economic Impact

Effect on mining companies' capital expenditures Revenue generation for states

Stakeholders

Mining companies
State governments
Regulatory bodies
Local communities

Topic- The Waorani people



- The Waorani people, also known as the Huaorani or Waodani, are an indigenous group living in the Amazon rainforest, primarily in Ecuador. They are known for their traditional hunter-gatherer lifestyle and have historically lived in relative isolation from modern society.
- The Waorani have a unique culture and language, which is part of the Tucanoan language family.
- The Waorani's traditional territory spans across the Ecuadorian Amazon, an area rich in biodiversity and home to a variety of flora and fauna. Their lifestyle has been closely intertwined with the forest, relying on it for food, medicine, and shelter.
- The Waorani have a deep connection with and knowledge of their environment,
 which has been passed down through generations



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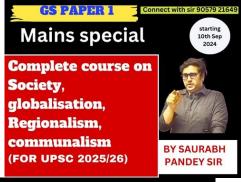


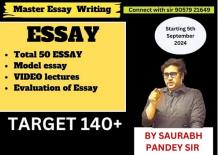






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