Topics - MINDS MAPS included

SAURABH PANDEY CSE EXELANCE TO UP C BELLANCE

• Transforming Indian Agriculture

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- Foreign Portfolio Investment
- Why Flooding in Bangladesh Due to Himalayan Rivers?
- Drina River
- Balkan Region
- Diamond mining in africa
- Mains



Target Mains -2024/25 -

Q Essay topic- "Reshape yourself through the power of your will; never let yourself be degraded by self-will."

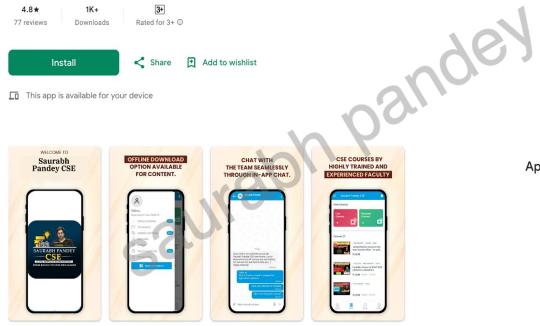
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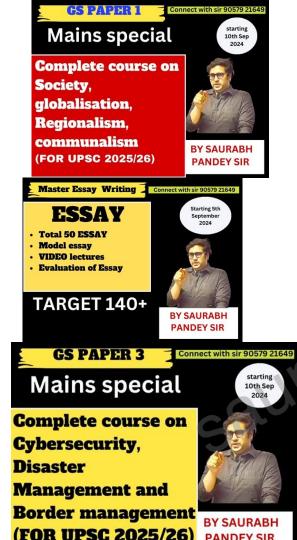
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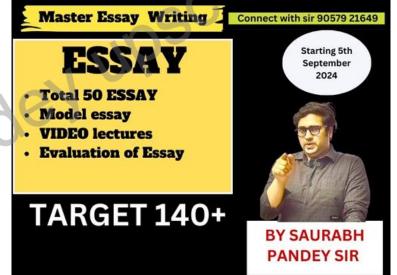


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Topic- Transforming Indian Agriculture



- Transforming Indian agriculture depends on adopting sustainable practices that ensure long-term productivity and environmental health.
- Precision farming, genetically modified crops, and advanced irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems are leading this transformation.
- For instance, the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has covered 78 lakh hectares, promoting water-use efficiency through micro-irrigation



- India's agricultural sector faces challenges, including climate change, land degradation, and market access issues.
- The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), introduced in 2016, provides financial assistance for crop losses.
- The Electronic National Agriculture Market (eNAM), launched in 2016, integrates existing markets through an electronic platform



- Despite agriculture engaging nearly 46% of the workforce, agriculture's contribution to GDP is about 18%, highlighting a stark imbalance.
- according to United Nations projections, India's population is expected to reach 1.5 billion by 2030 and 1.59 billion by 2040.
- Following the agricultural challenges, meeting the food requirements of this burgeoning population will be imperative.



- rationalising food and fertilizer subsidies and redirecting savings towards agricultural research and development innovation and extension services are crucial.
- The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), launched in 2019, disburses ₹6,000 annually to farmers in three instalments.
- This scheme has already benefited over 11.8 crore farmers, offering much-needed financial support.
- Another critical initiative, the Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, aims to optimise soil nutrient use, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity.
- Over 23 crore SHCs have been distributed, providing farmers with crucial insights into soil health and nutrient management



- The government also championed the International Year of Millets in 2023, promoting nutritious coarse grains, both domestically and internationally.
- The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, with a ₹1 lakh crore financing facility, supports the development and modernisation of post-harvest management infrastructure.
- the Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) initiative aims to ensure transparent property ownership in rural areas.



- The government's strategic planning for agriculture, leading up to 2047, focuses on several key areas: anticipated future demand for agricultural products, insights from past growth catalysts, existing challenges, and potential opportunities in the agricultural landscape.
- Projections indicate that the total demand for food grains in 2047-48 will range from 402 million tonnes to 437 million tonnes, with production anticipated to exceed demand by 10%-13% under the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario.

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- However, to meet this demand sustainably, significant investments in agricultural research, infrastructure, and policy support are required.
- The Budget for 2024-25, with an allocation of ₹20 lakh crore for targeted agricultural credit and the launch of the Agriculture Accelerator Fund, highlights the government's proactive approach to fostering agricultural innovation and growth.

Topic- Foreign Portfolio Investment



Definition: Investment in financial assets in a foreign country.

Purpose: Diversification, potential returns, and exposure to international markets.

Key Components

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Investment Vehicles:
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Stocks Bonds Mutual Funds Investors: Individuals Institutions (e.g., pension funds, insurance companies)



Trends and Insights

Market Movement:

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Recent withdrawal of \$1.8bn from financial stocks due to global risks.

Inflow Areas:

Debt segments continue to attract foreign investments.



Regulatory Environment

Government Policies:

Impact of regulations on FPI inflows and outflows.

Investment Climate:

Reports highlighting the investment climate in various countries

(e.g., Morocco Investment Climate Statements).

Adapting strategies to shifting market conditions.



Challenges

Market Risks:

Currency fluctuations Political instability

Transaction Costs:

Fees associated with cross-border investments.

Future Outlook

Global Trends:

The role of FPIs in emerging markets. Investment Strategies:



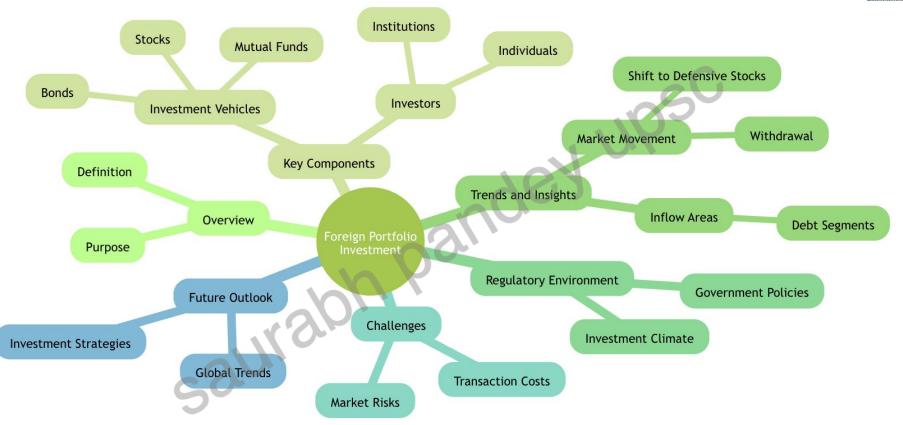


Figure 1.2: Table



Topic- Why Flooding in Bangladesh Due to Himalayan Rivers? 🌊 🛃

Understanding the Causes

Geographical Location: Bangladesh is situated at the delta of major Himalayan rivers (Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna).

Monsoon Seasons: Heavy rainfall during monsoon leads to overflow.

Himalayan Glacial Melting: Climate change increases glacial melt, feeding rivers.

Soil Erosion: Deforestation in the Himalayas results in increased sediment in rivers.

Flooding in Bangladesh is primarily influenced by the geography and climatic patterns associated with the Himalayan river systems.

Impact of Flooding



Displacement: Millions of people are displaced during floods. Agricultural Damage: Floods destroy crops, affecting food supply. Health Risks: Waterborne diseases increase post-flooding. Infrastructure Damage: Roads, bridges, and homes are frequently damaged.

Each flooding event has devastating effects on the lives and livelihoods of Bangladeshi citizens.



Mitigation Strategies

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Early Warning Systems: Implementing advanced flood forecasting. Reforestation: Restoring forests in the Himalayas to reduce erosion. Flood Resilient Infrastructure: Building structures that can withstand flooding.

Community Awareness Programs: Educating communities about flood risks and preparedness.

Preventive measures can significantly reduce the impact of flooding on vulnerable communities.



Overview

Location: Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina Significance: Natural border, important for ecosystems and local communities

Recent Events: Tragic incidents involving migrant boats

Recent News Highlights:

Migrant boat capsizes -> multiple casualties Search and rescue operations ongoing Community impact and response



TOPIC- Balkan Region

Overview of the Balkan Region

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Geography 🌍

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia Capital Cities: Tirana, Sarajevo, Sofia, Zagreb, Pristina, Podgorica, Skopje, Bucharest, Belgrade, Ljubljana



Culture 🎭

Languages: Diverse languages spoken across the region Traditions: Rich cultural heritage with festivals, music, and cuisine Economics 💰

Tourism: Nature, history, and adventure tourism (Cycling the Western Balkans)

Mining: EU supports green transition and mining initiatives



Politics m

Geopolitical Tensions: Historical conflicts and current diplomacy efforts

NATO Involvement: Addressing regional stability

Environment 🌱

Climate Challenges: Impact of heatwaves and natural disasters

Conservation: Efforts focused on biodiversity and river preservation



Topic- Diamond mining in africa

- A massive 2,492-carat diamond the second largest in the world has been discovered in Botswana, the Canadian mining company that found the stone.
- The diamond was discovered in the Karowe Diamond Mine in northeastern Botswana using Xray detection technology
- In terms of carats, the stone is second only to the 3,016-carat Cullinan
 Diamond discovered in South Africa in 1905.



Distribution of Diamond Mines in Africa

Overview

- Africa is a major player in global diamond mining.
- Countries like Botswana, South Africa, and Namibia are leading producers.
- The diamond industry has significant economic and social impacts on mining communities

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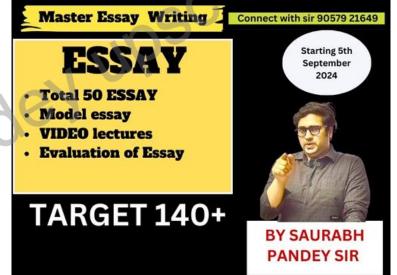
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