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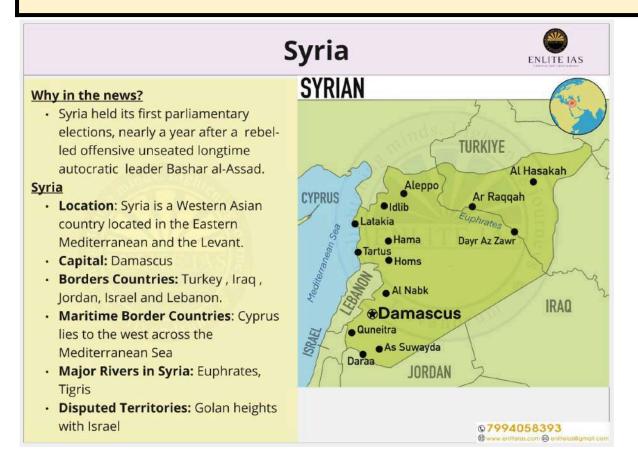
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1. Syria

- **Prelims** Location of Syria
- Mains GS 1 Geography



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2. Coral Triangle

- **Prelims** Coral Triangle
- Mains GS 3 Environment

Why in the news?

• The Philippines is preparing to host Southeast Asia's first coral larvae cryobank which links research institutions in the Philippines, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand to create a network of cryobanks across the Coral Triangle.

Coral Triangle

- What is it?: The Coral Triangle (CT) is a roughly triangular marine region in the tropical waters spanning parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.
- <u>Location</u>: It lies at the interface of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, encompassing diverse waters and coral reefs.
- Other Name: It is often called the "Amazon of the Seas" due to its staggering marine biodiversity.

• Biodiversity & Ecological Importance:

- → Contains ~76% of the world's coral species and ~37% of global reef fish species.
- → Home to 6 of the 7 marine turtle species.
- → Hosts the largest mangrove forests globally.
- → Supports the livelihoods of around 120 million people through fishing, tourism, and coastal ecosystem services.

• Threats to the Coral Triangle:

- → Climate change: Coral bleaching, ocean acidification, and rising sea temperatures.
- → Overfishing and destructive fishing: Use of explosives, cyanide, and bottom trawling.
- → **Pollution and coastal development:** Sedimentation, agricultural runoff, and industrial effluents.
- → Oil and gas exploration: Fossil fuel activities threaten marine ecosystems.
- → Noise pollution: From shipping and seismic surveys affecting marine life.





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→ Habitat fragmentation: Disrupts ecological connectivity.

Coral Triangle



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3. Critical Mineral Recycling Incentive Scheme

- **Prelims -** Critical Mineral Recycling Incentive Scheme
- Mains GS 2 Governance

Why in the news?

 The Ministry of Mines issued the guidelines for the Critical Mineral Recycling Incentive Scheme.

Critical Mineral Recycling Incentive Scheme

• What is it?:

- → It is to promote recycling of critical minerals from secondary sources such as e-waste, lithium-ion battery (LIB) scrap, and scrap from end-of-life vehicles (e.g. catalytic converters).
- → The scheme is part of the broader National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM).
- Scheme Duration: The scheme will run over six years, from FY 2025-26 to FY 2030-31.

• Objectives:

- → To boost domestic recycling capacity of critical minerals, as a near-term strategy while exploration, mining, and processing projects ramp up.
- → To reduce import dependency for critical minerals (e.g. lithium, cobalt, nickel, rare earths) essential to clean energy, electronics, EVs, etc.
- → To catalyze investment, create jobs, and support a circular economy in the mineral sector.

• Key Features:

- → Feedstock: E-waste, LIB scrap, end-of-life vehicle scrap (e.g. catalytic converters)
- → Beneficiaries: Large, established recyclers; small/new recyclers & startups (1/3 of outlay earmarked for small/new ones)
- → CapEx Subsidy: 20% subsidy on plant & machinery, associated utilities, if production starts within the specified timeframe (a reduced subsidy applies beyond that)
- → Cap to entities:





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- **★** Large entities: total incentive (CapEx + OpEx) capped at ₹50 crore; OpEx subsidy cap ₹10 crore.
- ★ Small entities: total incentive capped at ₹25 crore; OpEx subsidy cap ₹5 crore.

• Significance:

- → Recycling offers a shorter lead time compared to mining and primary production, enabling earlier supply security.
- → Supports resource efficiency, reduces waste, and lowers environmental footprint of raw material sourcing.
- → Incentives could stimulate better extraction / separation technologies, process improvements, and scale in the recycling sector.
- → The earmarking of one-third of funds for smaller/new recyclers helps avoid concentration and gives startups / SMEs access.

• Challenges:

- → Extracting value from mixed waste streams is technically challenging, especially for rare earths, lithium, cobalt, etc.
- → Ensuring consistent and sufficient volumes of suitable e-waste, battery scrap, and end-of-life vehicle scrap may be a constraint, especially in certain regions.
- → Financial viability challenges to the recycling firms.
- → Monitoring, validating incremental sales, ensuring compliance, disbursing subsidies efficiently, dealing with delays- all need institutional capacity.
- → The CapEx subsidy is contingent on starting production within a timeframe; delays may reduce subsidy beneficially for too many.

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4. PM-SETU Scheme

- Prelims PM-SETU Scheme
- Mains GS 2 Governance

Why in the news?

 The Prime Minister launched the PM-SETU scheme at the Kaushal Deekshant Samaroh.

PM-SETU Scheme

• What is it?:

- → Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU)
- → It is a scheme to modernize 1000 government ITIs across India into industry-aligned, technology-driven, and globally competitive skill training hubs that enhance employability and promote entrepreneurship.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)

• Scheme Details:

- → Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)
- → Total Investment: ₹60,000 crore
- → Financial Partners: World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) (global co-financing)

• Key Features:

- → **Hub and Spoke Model:** 200 Hub ITIs linked to 800 Spoke ITIs.
 - ★ Hub: ITIs with advanced infrastructure & smart classrooms acting as innovation and incubation centres.
 - ★ Spokes: Ensure wider **access and outreach** to rural and semi-urban youth.
- → Industry Collaboration: Help to bridge the industry demand gap
 - ★ Formation of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) with Anchor Industry Partners to manage ITI clusters.
 - ★ Focus on **outcome-based training** aligned with current and emerging market demand.





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- → Multiple Training tracks: Long term diplomas, short term modular courses and Reskilling programmes for working professionals.
- → Emphasis on future-oriented domains such as AI, robotics, EV maintenance, green technologies, logistics, and advanced manufacturing.
- → Centres of Excellence: Five National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) to be strengthened as global Centres of Excellence.
- → Phased implementation

• Expected Outcomes:

- → Up-skilling of over 1 crore youth annually.
- → Enhanced industry-employability linkages and higher job placements.
- → Establishment of a sustainable skilling ecosystem integrated with the Skill India Mission and National Education Policy (NEP 2020).
- → Boost to Make in India, Digital India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat through skill competitiveness.

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5. Exercise Konkan 2025

- Prelims Exercise Konkan 2025
- Mains GS 2 International Relations

Exercise Konkan 2025



Why in the news?

 Exercise Konkan 2025, held off the Konkan coast in the western coast of India.

Exercise Konkan 2025

- What is it?: Exercise Konkan is annual bilateral maritime exercise between the Indian Navy and the UK's Royal Navy.
- Facts: First held in 2004, Exercise Konkan is an annual bilateral maritime exercise.
- Participants: The 2025 edition is the first-ever exercise to feature both nations' Carrier Strike Groups (the UK's HMS Prince of Wales and India's INS Vikrant).
- Objective: Reinforces the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership under the India–UK Vision 2035, and commitment to a free, open, and secure Indo-Pacific.
- Activities Involved: The exercise includes a Harbour Phase with professional exchanges and visits, and a Sea Phase featuring anti-air, anti-surface, and anti-submarine drills with flying operations.
- Significance: The exercise will help the Indian Navy and Royal Navy work together to improve maritime security and maintain a rules-based order in the region.
- Other Exercises Between India and UK: Exercise Cobra Warrior, Exercise Indradhanush (Air Force), AJEYA WARRIOR (Indian Army)





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6. Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme

- Prelims Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme
- Mains GS 3 Economy

Why in the news?

 Union Home and Cooperation Minister hailed the ethanol blending programme as a transformative initiative for India's sugar cooperatives, crediting it with improving financial health and promoting rural prosperity.

Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme

- <u>Aim</u>: To blend ethanol with petrol to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, enhance energy self-sufficiency, and lower carbon emissions.
- **Launch**: 2014
- <u>Implementation</u>: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in coordination with the Ministry of Food Processing and Ministry of Agriculture.

• Objectives:

- → Reduce crude oil imports, thereby saving foreign exchange.
- → Support farmers by using surplus sugarcane and grains.
- → Promote clean fuels for climate action.
- → Boost the domestic ethanol industry and create rural jobs.

• Key Features:

- → Ethanol sourced from sugarcane juice, B-molasses, damaged grains.
- → OMCs (Oil Marketing Companies) procure ethanol at pre-fixed prices.
- → Recent Cabinet hike in ethanol procurement prices for Ethanol Supply Year 2024–25.
- → Dedicated ethanol distilleries and storage infrastructure being promoted under SATAT and PLI

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7. Leprosy

- Prelims Leprosy
- Mains GS 3 Science and Technology

Leprosy



Why in news?

 India's leprosy prevalence rate has fallen from 57.2 per 10,000 population in 1981 to just 0.57 in 2025.

Leprosy

- Other Nme: Leprosy is also known as Hansen's Disease.
- Fact: Leprosy is one of the oldest diseases in recorded history.
- · Cause: Bacteria called Mycobacterium Leprae
- Areas of Infection: Skin, Peripheral nerves, Upper respiratory tract and Lining of the nose.
- Mode of Transmission: Mainly by breathing airborne droplets from the affected individuals.
- Symptoms: Red patches on the skin, skin lesion, numbness in arms, hands, and legs, ulcers on the soles of feet, muscle Weakness and excessive weight loss.



- Effect: Disfigurement, permanent nerve damage in arms and legs and even loss of sensation in the body.
- Treatment: Leprosy is curable with the combination of drugs known as Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT).

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