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PART II • ENVIRONMENT TO DIRECT HIT TRACKER

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INSIDE PART II

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§1 · Environment

GS3

Invasive Alien Species · Biodiversity Conservation

Ongoing concern, anchored to NBA's 21 March 2026 Expert Committee · Source: National Biodiversity Authority; Down To Earth analysis

India's Invasive Alien Species Crisis: The *Prosopis juliflora* Problem

Why in this edition: India's invasive-alien-species crisis has drawn renewed institutional attention since the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) constituted a dedicated Expert Committee on Invasive Alien Species on 21 March 2026. Recent assessments show invasive alien plants — chiefly *Prosopis juliflora*, *Lantana camara* and *Chromolaena odorata* — spreading across roughly 15,500 sq km of India's natural areas every year, with the cumulative economic cost of biological invasions in India estimated at up to \$182.6 billion.

Background: *Prosopis juliflora* ("vilayati babul") is a fast-growing, drought-tolerant thorny shrub native to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, introduced into India in the late 19th/early 20th century for fuelwood, fodder and to combat desertification. It has since become one of India's most aggressive invasive plants, forming dense monocultures that displace native grassland and scrub vegetation, notably across the Banni grasslands of Kutch (Gujarat) and the Delhi Ridge.

KEY FACTS

- Native range of *Prosopis juliflora*: Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean.
- Introduced to India: late 19th/early 20th century, for fuelwood, fodder and desertification control.
- Worst-affected habitats: Banni grasslands (Kutch, Gujarat), the Delhi Ridge, semi-arid scrub/grassland across western and peninsular India.
- Governing framework: Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Wildlife (Protection) Act habitat provisions; internationally, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's Target 6 on invasive alien species.
- NBA constituted a dedicated Expert Committee on Invasive Alien Species on 21 March 2026.
- Estimated annual spread of major invasive alien plants combined: ~15,500 sq km/year, cumulatively affecting 266,954 sq km of India's natural areas.
- Estimated cumulative economic cost of biological invasions in India: up to \$182.6 billion.

- Emerging management response: mechanical removal, controlled grazing, and pilot biomass-valorisation (charcoal/biofuel) projects in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Invasive species directly threaten India's grassland biodiversity (including the Great Indian Bustard's habitat), an under-recognised conservation priority relative to forest ecosystems.
- Biological invasions impose a hidden economic cost (lost grazing land, reduced agricultural productivity) rarely captured in standard environmental-cost accounting.
- India's invasive-species governance is fragmented across the Biological Diversity Act, Wildlife Protection Act, and state forest departments — a coordination challenge for environmental-governance answers.
- Aligns India's domestic action with its international commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's Target 6.
- Way forward: valorisation-based removal (converting invasive biomass into economic value) offers a rare win-win model worth scaling nationally.

LET'S REMEMBER THIS THROUGH A TRICK

"Vilayati babul came to fix the desert, and stayed to eat the grassland" — *Prosopis* was planted to fight desertification but is now itself displacing the very grasslands India is trying to protect.

PYQ Linkage

GS3 2016 (indirect ecological-impact linkage): "Climate change" is a global problem. How will India be affected by climate change? How will the Himalayan and coastal states of India be affected by climate change?

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements about *Prosopis juliflora*: (1) It is native to India's arid western regions. (2) It was introduced partly to combat desertification. (3) It is listed as an invasive alien species threatening India's grassland ecosystems. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b). Statement 1 is wrong — it is native to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, not India.

#InvasiveAlienSpecies

#ProsopisJuliflora

#NBA

#GrasslandConservation

GS3

Species Profile · Static Topic

Static Topic — not tied to a current event · Source: IUCN Red List; animalia.bio; WII

Static Feature: The Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)

Why in this edition: No fresh, verified environment news cleared today's freshness bar beyond the invasive-species feature above, so this species profile is used per the workspace's Environment fallback ladder, rotating to a species not used in the last 30 days (Great Indian Bustard, Asiatic Lion, Nilgiri Tahr and Neelakurinji/Kumbhalgarh remain within their rotation blocks).

Background: The gharial is a fish-eating crocodilian distinguished by its long, narrow snout and, in mature males, a bulbous nasal protuberance called a "ghara." Once found across the Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra and Mahanadi river systems, its population collapsed through the 20th century due to poaching, sand mining and riverine habitat loss, prompting a captive-breeding and reintroduction programme from the 1970s onward, centred on the National Chambal Sanctuary — a tri-state protected riverine stretch across Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

KEY FACTS

- Scientific name: *Gavialis gangeticus*; family Gavialidae, of which it is the only surviving member.
- IUCN status: Critically Endangered; CITES Appendix I; Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- Distinctive feature: long, narrow snout for fish-catching; mature males develop a "ghara" (nasal bulb) used for vocalisation and bubble displays.
- Core habitat: National Chambal Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh-Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan); smaller populations in the Girwa river (UP) and Son river (Bihar).
- Major threats: sand mining, dam/barrage construction fragmenting river flow, fishing-net entanglement, and declining prey-fish populations.
- Conservation response: captive-breeding and "grow and release" programmes since the 1970s, supported by the Madras Crocodile Bank Trust and state forest departments.
- Entirely piscivorous (fish-eating) and harmless to humans, unlike the mugger crocodile with which it is often confused.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- The National Chambal Sanctuary exemplifies the challenge of managing one ecologically critical river stretch across three state jurisdictions.
- Riverine-species conservation (gharial, Ganges river dolphin) is systematically underfunded relative to charismatic terrestrial megafauna despite comparable ecological stakes.
- Sand mining for construction, driven by urban infrastructure demand, directly conflicts with riverine-habitat protection — a recurring development-versus-conservation tension.
- Captive-breeding-and-release alone cannot guarantee wild population recovery without addressing upstream habitat degradation.
- Way forward: river-stretch-specific, multi-state co-management authorities (on the National Chambal Sanctuary model) for other critically endangered riverine species.

LET'S REMEMBER THIS THROUGH A TRICK

"Ghara for the gharial" — the bulbous nose-knob (ghara, meaning "pot" in Hindi) on mature males is the single feature that tells a gharial apart from every other Indian crocodilian at a glance.

PYQ Linkage

No gharial-specific past UPSC question exists; treat as foundational reading for riverine-biodiversity and protected-area-governance questions (a recurring GS3 theme), honestly flagged as thematic rather than directly precedented.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements about the Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*): (1) It is listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN. (2) It is primarily a fish-eating crocodilian. (3) The National Chambal Sanctuary spans parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

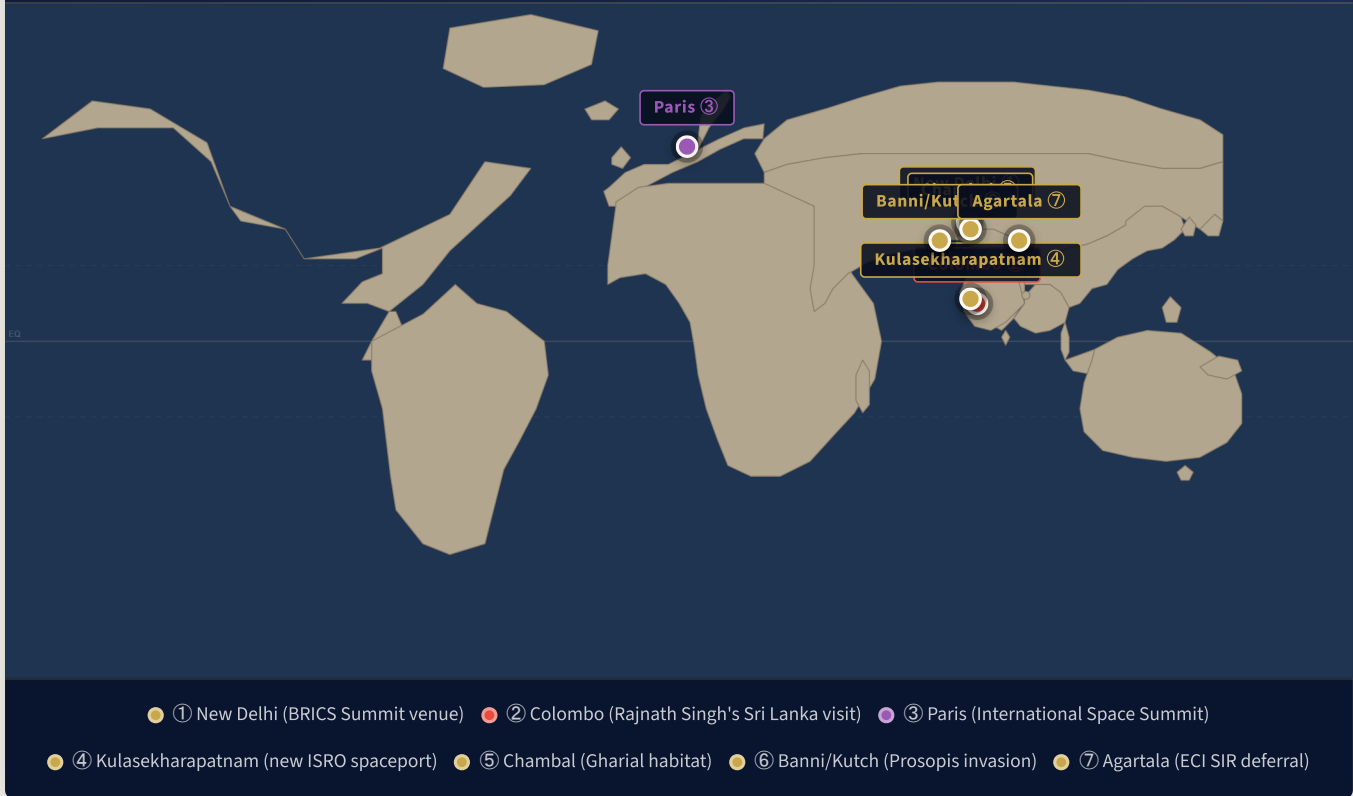
Answer: (d). All three statements are correct.

#Gharial

#NationalChambalSanctuary

#CriticallyEndangered

#StaticTopic



① New Delhi, India

Why in news: Venue for the 18th BRICS Summit (12-13 Sept) at Bharat Mandapam; also seat of the Supreme Court and Election Commission rulings covered in Part I.

Geography note: Located on the Yamuna's west bank in the Indo-Gangetic Plain; India's national capital and the administrative hub for all three stories anchored here.

② Colombo, Sri Lanka

Why in news: Rajnath Singh concluded a three-day visit here, signing an MoU on Sri Lanka Air Force air-defence gun upgrades.

Geography note: Sri Lanka's commercial capital on the island's west coast, astride major Indian Ocean shipping lanes — central to India's maritime "Neighbourhood First" doctrine.

③ Paris, France

Why in news: Hosted the first International Space Summit (9-10 Sept), where ISRO's Chairman delivered a keynote on India's human-spaceflight roadmap.

Geography note: On the Seine in the Île-de-France region; France's long-standing ISRO-CNES space partnership (Megha-Tropiques, SARAL) is rooted in this capital's aerospace institutions.

④ Kulasekharapatnam, Tamil Nadu

Why in news: Site of ISRO's upcoming second spaceport, which DRDO is now planning to leverage for future missile/space-technology missions.

Geography note: On Tamil Nadu's southern coast near Thoothukudi, chosen for its clear southward launch corridor over open ocean, unlike Sriharikota further north.

⑤ National Chambal Sanctuary (Chambal river), Uttar Pradesh–Madhya Pradesh–Rajasthan

Why in news: Core habitat of the Critically Endangered gharial, featured in today's Environment static profile.

Geography note: The Chambal, a Yamuna tributary rising in the Vindhya Range, remains one of India's least-polluted major rivers, supporting gharial, river dolphin and turtle populations across a tri-state protected stretch.

⑥ Banni Grasslands, Kutch, Gujarat

Why in news: One of India's worst-affected sites for *Prosopis juliflora* invasion, featured in today's Environment lead card.

Geography note: Asia's largest tropical grassland, on the edge of the Great Rann of Kutch's salt marshes — ecologically critical for pastoralist Maldhari communities and grassland-specialist wildlife.

⑦ Agartala, Tripura

Why in news: Seat of Tripura's state administration, where the Election Commission deferred the Special Intensive Revision of electoral rolls to accommodate 28 September Village Committee polls.

Geography note: Located in the Northeast's hill-and-valley terrain bordering Bangladesh on three sides, with Tripura's tribal-area local governance run through its Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.

THEIAS AKADEMIA Notice how every pin today ties back to a substantive institution or ecosystem, not just a bare event location — that habit of anchoring geography to mechanism is precisely what Sahyog Mentorship sessions drill into your daily revision. theiasakademia.com

§3 · Ethics & Integrity Cases

Judicial Restraint & Separation of Powers

Case 1: The Sympathetic Judge

A judge hearing an appeal is moved by sympathy for a contractor facing what looks like an unfair termination, and is tempted to rule on the merits of the underlying contract dispute rather than confine the ruling to the narrow question of the arbitral tribunal's jurisdiction. The doctrine of judicial restraint demands that a court decide only what it is empowered to decide, resisting the pull to substitute its own sense of fairness for the process the law has assigned to another body. Restraint here is not indifference to justice, but trust that the designated forum (the arbitral tribunal) will do justice through its own competence.

Procedural Fairness vs Administrative Convenience

Case 2: The Deadline-Pressed Election Official

A Booth Level Officer under pressure to complete Special Intensive Revision enumeration on schedule is tempted to wave through a batch of forms without fully verifying supporting documents, since a full check would delay reporting. Procedural fairness demands that a process safeguarding a constitutional right (the franchise) must never be sacrificed for administrative speed, however genuine the time pressure. The officer's obligation is to escalate the resourcing problem, not silently lower the verification standard.

Reciprocity & Rule of Law in Diplomacy

Case 3: The Extradition Request

A civil servant processing a friendly neighbour's request to extradite convicted drug traffickers must weigh the value of reciprocal goodwill against India's own due-process safeguards for the individuals concerned. Genuine reciprocity in diplomacy cannot come at the cost of bypassing domestic legal protections, however diplomatically convenient a quick "yes" might be. The ethical course is transparent adherence to the extradition treaty's legal process, even if it takes longer than the optics of the visit would prefer.

Prudence & Diplomatic Discretion

Case 4: Planning for an Uncertain Guest

A protocol officer preparing for a multilateral summit must decide how much to plan around a leader whose attendance remains unconfirmed, risking either the appearance of presumption (over-preparing) or of being caught unprepared (under-preparing). Prudence in diplomacy means preparing proportionately for multiple scenarios without publicly signalling anxiety about any one outcome. The officer's integrity lies in professional readiness, not in guessing correctly.

Precautionary Principle

Case 5: The Forest Officer's Early Warning

A forest officer spots the first patches of an invasive plant establishing itself in a healthy grassland, but conclusive proof of long-term ecological damage is years away, and funds for immediate removal are not budgeted. The precautionary principle holds that the absence of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone cost-effective preventive action when the threat of serious or irreversible damage exists. Waiting for "proof" here would mean waiting until the grassland is already lost.

Intergenerational Equity

Case 6: The Sand-Mining Lease Renewal

A District Magistrate must decide on renewing a riverbed sand-mining lease that funds urgently needed local infrastructure, knowing that continued mining degrades a critically endangered species' last strongholds. Intergenerational equity asks the officer to weigh today's development revenue against the ecological inheritance of communities not yet born, who will neither consent to nor benefit from a decision made in their absence. A balanced course — regulated, monitored extraction rather than an outright ban or a blank cheque — often serves both generations better than either extreme.

THEIAS AKADEMIA Each case above names its underlying ethical concept explicitly — exactly the discipline EMP (Ethics & Moral Philosophy) trains you to bring to every GS4 case study, so an examiner sees the theory, not just the story. theiasakademia.com

§4 · Prelims MCQs

Q1. Consider the following statements: (1) Section 16 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 embodies the "competence-competence" doctrine. (2) This doctrine was first developed in Indian, not international, arbitration law. Which is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both (d) Neither

Answer: (a) — the doctrine derives from UNCITRAL Model Law Article 16, not indigenous Indian law.

Q2. The Supreme Court cases *SBP & Co. v. Patel Engineering* (2005) and *BALCO v. Kaiser Aluminium* (2012) are both associated with:
(a) Curtailing judicial interference in arbitration (b) Expanding High Court writ jurisdiction over arbitral awards (c) Establishing the basic structure doctrine (d) Defining the scope of Article 21

Answer: (a).

Q3. Consider the following statements about the Election Commission's Special Intensive Revision (SIR): (1) It is conducted under Article 324 read with the Representation of the People Act, 1950. (2) It involves fresh door-to-door enumeration, unlike routine annual summary revision. (3) Its schedule cannot legally be altered once announced. Which is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) — the ECI can and did revise the Tripura/Karnataka SIR schedules.

Q4. Tripura's Village Committees, referenced in today's SIR news, function as a local-governance tier primarily in:
(a) Urban municipal areas (b) Tribal areas under the state's Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council framework (c) Cantonment boards (d) Special Economic Zones

Answer: (b).

Q5. The Colombo Security Conclave, relevant to India-Sri Lanka defence cooperation, originally comprised which three countries?
(a) India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh (b) India, Sri Lanka, Maldives (c) India, Nepal, Bhutan (d) India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar

Answer: (b).

Q6. "MAHASAGAR," reaffirmed during Rajnath Singh's Sri Lanka visit, stands for:
(a) Maritime Heritage and Growth Alliance (b) Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions (c) Ministry of Home Affairs Security and Governance Agenda (d) Maldives-Andaman Strategic Growth Region

Answer: (b).

Q7. Consider the following statements about the 18th BRICS Summit (2026): (1) It is being held in New Delhi. (2) India is chairing/hosting BRICS for the fourth time. (3) The summit theme is "Building Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability." Which is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d).

Q8. BRICS's New Development Bank (NDB) is headquartered in:
(a) Beijing (b) Shanghai (c) New Delhi (d) Moscow

Answer: (b).

Q9. Which of the following countries joined BRICS as members effective 1 January 2024?
(a) Egypt and the UAE only (b) Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and the UAE (c) Saudi Arabia and Egypt only (d) Indonesia and Iran only

Answer: (b) — note Saudi Arabia has not formally joined despite being invited.

Q10. Consider the following statements about Very Low Earth Orbit (VLEO): (1) It typically spans roughly 150-450 km altitude. (2) Satellites here face greater atmospheric drag than in standard LEO. (3) Air-breathing electric propulsion can use residual atmosphere as propellant. Which is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d).

Q11. The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) was established in which year?

(a) 1947 (b) 1960 (c) 1972 (d) 1990

Answer: (b).

Q12. The Vibrant Villages Programme, which BRO's border-infrastructure work supports, was launched in which year?

(a) 2019 (b) 2021 (c) 2023 (d) 2025

Answer: (c).

Q13. Consider the following statements about India-France space cooperation: (1) Megha-Tropiques is a joint mission for tropical-weather monitoring. (2) SARAL is a joint ocean-altimetry mission. (3) Both missions were launched jointly by ISRO and NASA. Which is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) — both are ISRO-CNES (French space agency) missions, not ISRO-NASA.

Q14. ISRO's upcoming second spaceport at Kulasekharapatnam is chiefly intended to enable:

(a) Geostationary launches only (b) Safer southward/polar-orbit launch trajectories over open ocean (c) Human-spaceflight re-entry only (d) Lunar sample-return missions only

Answer: (b).

Q15. Consider the following statements about India's forex reserves: (1) They include gold, Foreign Currency Assets, SDRs and India's Reserve Tranche Position in the IMF. (2) The reserves touched an all-time high of \$740.80 billion in the week ended 28 August 2026. Which is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c).

Q16. The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is compiled in India by:

(a) The Reserve Bank of India (b) MoSPI (c) S&P Global, sponsored by HSBC (d) NITI Aayog

Answer: (c).

Q17. Consider the following statements: (1) A PMI value above 50 indicates expansion. (2) India's Composite PMI for August 2026 stood below its Services PMI for the same month. Which is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a) — the Composite PMI (54.3) was actually higher than the Services PMI (53.3) that month.

Q18. Which of the following invasive alien plant species is native to the Americas but now widespread across India's grasslands?

(a) Lantana camara only (b) Prosopis juliflora only (c) Both Lantana camara and Prosopis juliflora (d) Neither

Answer: (c).

Q19. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's Target 6 specifically addresses:

(a) Marine protected areas (b) Reducing the introduction and impact of invasive alien species (c) Renewable-energy transition (d) Carbon-neutral agriculture

Answer: (b).

Q20. Consider the following statements about the Gharial: (1) It is the only surviving species in the family Gavialidae. (2) It is classified as Critically Endangered by the IUCN. (3) Its core Indian habitat spans a tri-state protected stretch of the Chambal river. Which is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d).

THEIAS AKADEMIA 20 fresh statement-based and single-best-answer MCQs today — the NEEB 300+ Live PYQ Writing programme turns exactly this kind of daily bank into timed, examiner-graded practice so recall becomes reflex. theiasakademia.com

§5 · Mains Questions

GS1 Discuss the significance of riverine ecosystems like the Chambal for India's freshwater biodiversity, and the geomorphological factors that make such stretches critical habitats. (150 words)

GS1 Analyse the socio-economic drivers behind the spread of invasive alien plant species such as *Prosopis juliflora* in India's arid and semi-arid grasslands. (150 words)

GS2 The doctrine of "competence-competence" is central to India's arbitration jurisprudence. Discuss its significance in limiting judicial interference in arbitral proceedings, with reference to recent Supreme Court rulings. (250 words)

GS2 Examine the challenges in balancing electoral-roll accuracy with voter inclusion during a Special Intensive Revision (SIR) exercise. Suggest safeguards to prevent wrongful disenfranchisement. (250 words)

GS2 "BRICS today represents both an opportunity and a challenge for India's multilateral diplomacy." Critically examine this statement in the context of the grouping's 2024 expansion and the 2026 New Delhi Summit. (250 words)

GS3 Discuss the strategic and scientific significance of Very Low Earth Orbit (VLEO) satellite technology, and the propulsion challenges it poses for a country like India. (150 words)

GS3 India's foreign exchange reserves have scaled record highs in 2026. Discuss the macroeconomic significance of large reserve accumulation, along with its associated costs and risks. (150 words)

GS3 Examine the ecological and economic costs of invasive alien species in India, and evaluate the adequacy of the current institutional framework for their management. (250 words)

GS4 Case Study: You are a District Forest Officer in an area where a fast-spreading invasive plant is destroying native grassland used by pastoralist communities for grazing. Removing the invasive species requires funds and manpower not immediately

available, while the pastoralist community is losing livelihood daily. Discuss the ethical considerations involved and outline a course of action balancing ecological restoration with immediate community welfare. (250 words)

§6 • Answer-Writing Value Addition

Arbitration: Making India a preferred international-arbitration seat is a stated policy goal underlying the 2015 and 2019 amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Electoral Rolls: The last SIR-intensity roll revision in India, before the current 2025-26 cycle, was carried out around 2002-04.

India-Sri Lanka: MAHASAGAR = Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions — India's post-SAGAR maritime-vision successor framework.

BRICS: The expanded BRICS+ grouping now accounts for over 45% of the world's population and roughly 35% of global GDP measured at purchasing power parity.

Space Technology: VLEO spans roughly 150-450 km altitude, compared with traditional LEO's broader ~450-2,000 km band.

External Sector: India's forex reserves have grown from about \$434.6 billion in 2019 to a fresh all-time high of \$740.80 billion in 2026.

Biodiversity: The estimated cumulative economic cost of biological invasions in India runs as high as \$182.6 billion.

Wildlife: The Gharial is the sole surviving member of the family Gavialidae — a distinct, ancient crocodilian lineage found nowhere else on Earth.

THEIAS AKADEMIA Precise, memorisable data points like these are what separate a good Mains answer from a great one — Philosophy Target 300+ students are trained to weave exactly this kind of value addition into ethics and society answers without sounding like a factsheet. theiasakademia.com

§7 • AKADEMIA Direct Hit Tracker

TOPIC	GS PAPER	CAPSULE	PROBABILITY
Arbitration Act S.16 / Competence-Competence	GS2	Writ courts can't pre-decide a tribunal's jurisdiction	★★★★
ECI Special Intensive Revision	GS2	Tripura SIR deferred to 28 Sept polls	★★★★
Rajnath Singh's Sri Lanka Visit	GS2/GS3	First DM visit in 38 yrs; L70-gun MoU signed	★★★★★
18th BRICS Summit	GS2	Business Forum 11 Sept; Xi's attendance unconfirmed	★★★★★
DRDO VLEO Propulsion RfP	GS3	Air-breathing electric propulsion for VLEO satellites	★★★★

Border Roads Organisation	GS3	1960-raised; ₹16,690 cr FY24-25 spend	★★★
Paris International Space Summit	GS2/GS3	ISRO Chairman's keynote on human spaceflight	★★★★
Kulasekharapatnam Spaceport	GS3	New Tamil Nadu spaceport for polar launches	★★★★
Forex Reserves Record High	GS3	\$740.80 bn all-time high (28 Aug 2026 week)	★★★★★
HSBC India Services PMI	GS3	Eases to 53.3 in August 2026	★★★
Invasive Species / Prosopis juliflora	GS3	~15,500 sq km/yr spread; NBA Expert Committee	★★★★
Gharial / National Chambal Sanctuary	GS3	Critically Endangered; tri-state protected river stretch	★★★★
MAHASAGAR Framework	GS2	India's regional maritime-security vision, post-SAGAR	★★★
Colombo Security Conclave	GS2	India-Sri Lanka-Maldives maritime-security grouping	★★★
UNCITRAL Model Law	GS2	International basis for India's Arbitration Act reforms	★★★
Vibrant Villages Programme	GS2/GS3	Border-village development-security integration (2023)	★★★
Kunming-Montreal GBF Target 6	GS3	Global target on reducing invasive alien species impact	★★★
Composite vs Sectoral PMI	GS3	Diffusion-index methodology; above/below 50 threshold	★★★

★ THEIAS AKADEMIA — PROOF OF PRECISION

UPSC CSE Prelims 2026 Results

In what critics called the most unpredictable Prelims paper in a decade —

48

QUESTIONS FROM
ANTIM ASSURED 100+

7

QUESTIONS FROM
A SINGLE DOCUMENT

6

QUESTIONS FROM
A SINGLE CLASS

Our students had seen 48 questions before the paper was opened.

This is not luck. This is TheIAS Akademia.

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§8 · Proof of Precision

VERIFIED · PART II

Proof of Precision — Part II

Every item mapped. Every claim verified.

2

ENVIRONMENT NEWS ITEMS

6

ETHICS CASES

20

MCQS GENERATED

9

MAINS QUESTIONS

7

PLACES MAPPED

0

REPEATED TOPICS

Environment

Geography

Ethics

Polity

Economy

Science & Technology

✓ All environment claims sourced from the National Biodiversity Authority, IUCN Red List and Down To Earth analysis; both Environment cards explicitly labelled by ladder-rung (invasive species / static species).

✓ Every map pin anchored to a substantive Part I or Part II card with physical-geography or strategic context, not a bare event location.

✓ News Freshness Rule and topic-log blacklists applied throughout — zero repeated topics used as full cards today.

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← **Part I** covers: Headlines · Polity & Governance · International Relations · Defence & Security · Science & Technology · Economy