

MORNING EDITION · 08:00 IST

PART II · ENVIRONMENT TO DIRECT HIT TRACKER

ANTIM ASSURED 100+

TheIAS Akademia — Daily UPSC Intelligence

Sunday, 19 July 2026

“The Topper’s Last Read. Every Morning.”

PART II CONTENTS

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GS3

Coastal Ecosystems · Blue Carbon · Conservation

July 2026 · Source: Down to Earth / ISFR 2023 / MoEFCC · International Mangrove Day: July 26

India's Mangroves — 4,992 sq km, Fastest-Growing Globally; MISHTI Scheme and International Mangrove Day (July 26) Spotlight Coastal Carbon Forests

Why in News: India's mangrove cover has increased for the seventh consecutive time, reaching 4,992 sq km per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, making India one of the few countries globally with consistent mangrove growth; this comes as the International Day for Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystem (July 26, 2026) approaches, and Down to Earth reports that global mangrove cover has halved since 1985, disappearing 3–5 times faster than other tropical forests.

Background: India holds approximately 3% of the world's total mangrove cover. Sundarbans (West Bengal and Bangladesh) is the world's largest contiguous mangrove forest. The Union Budget 2023–24 launched MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes) to restore mangroves along coastlines of 9 states/UTs, combining Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority) funds.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- **India mangrove distribution (ISFR 2023):** West Bengal (Sundarbans: ~2,100 sq km) — largest in India | Gujarat (1,175 sq km — Gulf of Kutch, Kori Creek) | Andaman & Nicobar (644 sq km) | Andhra Pradesh | Maharashtra | Odisha. Total: 4,992 sq km (gain of 17 sq km over ISFR 2021).
- **MISHTI Scheme (Budget 2023–24):** Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes; 9 coastal states/UTs; funds mangrove restoration through convergence of MGNREGS + CAMPA; targets: livelihood generation + blue carbon sequestration + coastline protection.
- **Blue carbon significance:** Mangroves sequester carbon at rates 3–5 times higher than tropical forests; absorb up to 4× more CO₂/hectare than rainforests; globally recognised under REDD+ and UNFCCC blue carbon framework; stored as carbon in biomass AND sediment for centuries.
- **Threats:** Aquaculture (shrimp farming — Andhra Pradesh, Odisha); salt pan conversion; illegal felling; sea-level rise and cyclone intensification; urban expansion along coasts (Chennai, Mumbai coastline encroachments); climate change altering salinity gradients.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

📌 **TEACHING HOOK** for mangroves: MISHTI scheme + Andaman-Gujarat-WB top 3 + Green (blue) carbon 3–5x sequestration + International Day July 26 + Coastal protection (cyclone buffer). ISFR 2023: 4,992 sq km — 7th consecutive increase. Sundarbans = Ramsar site + UNESCO World Heritage (biodiversity) + mangrove focus.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2022: “Blue carbon stocks — significance and conservation of coastal ecosystems for climate change mitigation.” | GS3 2019: “India’s mangrove ecosystems: Distribution, threats and conservation under international frameworks.”

GS3

Mangroves

MISHTI Scheme

ISFR 2023

Blue Carbon

Sundarbans

CAMPA

July 26 Mangrove Day

GS3

Static Species Card · Biodiversity · Eastern Himalaya

Static UPSC Topic · Source: IUCN Red List / WWF India / Padmaja Naidu Zoo Darjeeling

Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) — IUCN Endangered; Sikkim State Animal; Only Member of Family Ailuridae; Eastern Himalaya’s Bamboo-Forest Specialist

Why in News: The Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) enters today’s static biodiversity spotlight as a high-priority UPSC species — the only living member of the family Ailuridae (monotypic family), a Sikkim state animal, and an IUCN Endangered species facing accelerating habitat loss due to bamboo die-off cycles, feral dog predation, and climate-driven vegetation shifts in the Eastern Himalayas.

Background: Despite its name and superficial resemblance, the Red Panda is NOT related to the Giant Panda (Ursidae family). It was placed in its own family Ailuridae after DNA analysis confirmed it diverges from both bears (Ursidae) and raccoons (Procyonidae). India holds approximately 40% of the global Red Panda population (estimated 2,500–3,000 in India; global: ~10,000 mature individuals).

⚡ KEY FACTS

- **Classification:** Scientific name *Ailurus fulgens* F.G. Cuvier, 1825 | Order: Carnivora | Family: **Ailuridae** (monotypic — only living species) | IUCN: **Endangered** | CITES: Appendix I (trade banned) | WPA 1972: Schedule I. Two subspecies: *A.f. fulgens* (Himalayan Red Panda) + *A.f. styani* (Chinese Red Panda).

- **India distribution:** Sikkim (state animal), Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts (West Bengal), Arunachal Pradesh (largest contiguous habitat); Singalila National Park (WB); Namdapha NP (Arunachal). India holds ~40% of global population.
- **Ecology:** Primary diet: bamboo (70–80% of diet), supplemented by berries, insects, eggs; habitat: temperate forests with dense bamboo at 2,200–4,800 m altitude; arboreal (tree-dwelling); nocturnal/crepuscular; solitary except breeding season (Jan–Mar).
- **Key threats:** Bamboo die-off (after mass flowering — Muli/Ringal bamboo species die after seeding, depriving pandas of food for years); feral dog predation; poaching for fur (red fur used in hats in Yunnan China); habitat fragmentation from road construction in Darjeeling/Sikkim; climate change pushing bamboo line higher; human encroachment in Singalila buffer zones.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Red Panda = “SAFE” for Red Panda: = Sikkim state animal + Ailuridae family (not Ursidae/Procyonidae) + fulgens = “shining” (Latin) + Endangered (IUCN). Classic Prelims trap: Red Panda family = Ailuridae, NOT Procyonidae (raccoons) nor Ursidae (bears). CITES Appendix I = complete trade ban (unlike Appendix II which allows regulated trade). Compare: Snow Leopard = Appendix I, Fishing Cat = Appendix II.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2022: “CITES Appendix I and II: Significance and India’s endangered species protection.” | GS3 2016: “Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot: Key species, threats and conservation.”

GS3

Red Panda

Ailurus fulgens

Ailuridae

IUCN Endangered

CITES Appendix I

Sikkim

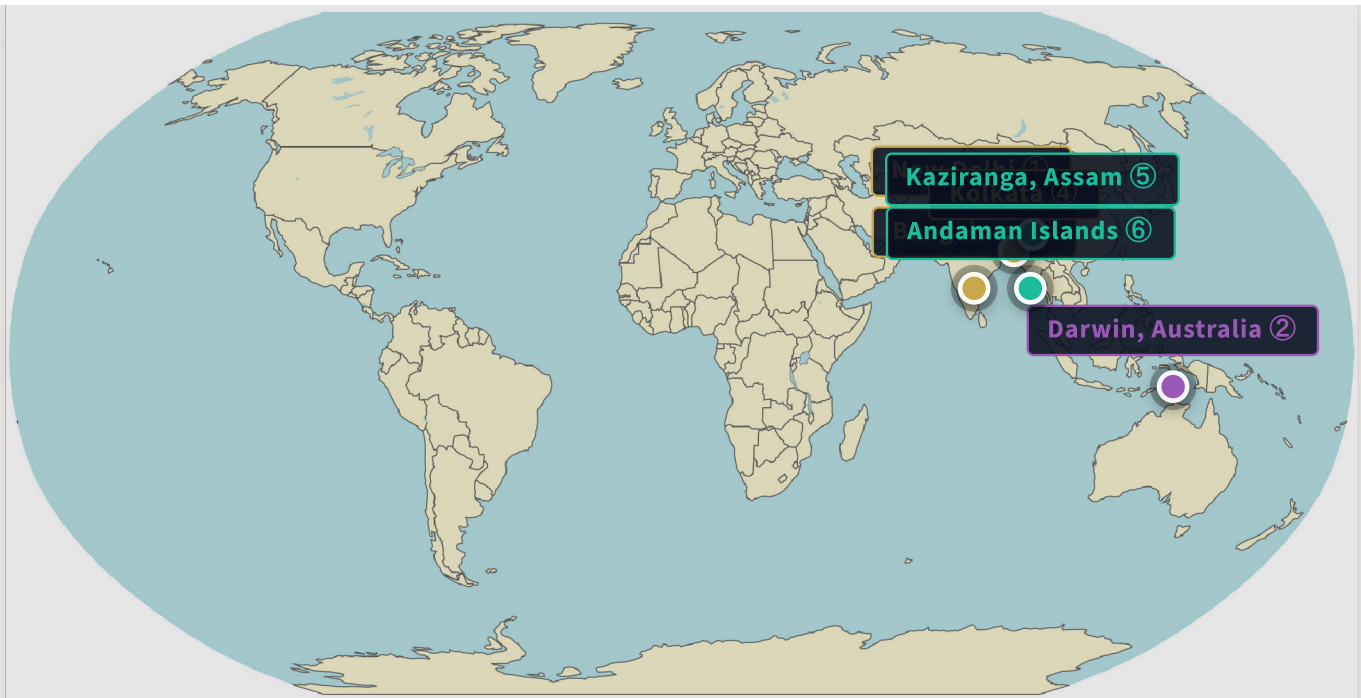
Eastern Himalaya



§2 Places in News



PLACES IN NEWS — 19 JULY 2026 | ANTIM ASSURED 100+



- ① New Delhi (Vande Mataram Bill, RBD Amendment, All-Party Meeting)
- ② Darwin, Australia (Exercise Pitch Black 2026 — IAF Rafale first overseas deployment)
- ③ Bengaluru, Karnataka (ISRO URSC — 80+ scientists resign; DoS memo)
- ④ Kolkata, West Bengal (Sundarbans mangrove — largest India mangrove; MISHTI)
- ⑤ Kaziranga, Assam (Red Panda Himalayan habitat corridor; floods update)
- ⑥ Andaman Islands (644 sq km mangroves; 3rd largest in India; blue carbon)

① New Delhi, India

All-party meeting (July 19) ahead of Monsoon Session (July 20); Cabinet clears Vande Mataram protection bill and RBD Amendment Bill; Parliament will see 7 key bills. *28.6°N, 77.2°E*

② Darwin, Australia (RAAF Base)

IAF deploys 4 Rafale + 2 C-17 + 120 Air Warriors for Exercise Pitch Black 2026 (Jul 20–Aug 7). India's first Rafale overseas deployment. 19-nation multinational air combat exercise. *12.5°S, 130.8°E*

③ Bengaluru, Karnataka

ISRO's U R Rao Satellite Centre (URSC) — nucleus of India's satellite programme; ~80 senior scientists resigned for private space startups; DoS July 14 memo tightens Group A exits. *12.9°N, 77.6°E*

④ Kolkata / Sundarbans, WB

Sundarbans: India's largest mangrove (~2,100 sq km); UNESCO World Heritage + Ramsar site; Amit Shah Bhoomi Pujan for world's largest curd processing plant July 19; Bengal ecological hub. *22.6°N, 88.4°E*

⑤ Kaziranga NP, Assam

⑥ Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Red Panda habitat corridor (Singalila NP to Kaziranga ridge); Assam flood second wave ongoing; Brahmaputra floodwater still in danger zone; UNESCO WHS 2006 under flood pressure. 26.6°N , 93.4°E

644 sq km mangrove cover — 3rd largest in India (ISFR 2023); Jarawa Tribal Reserve buffer; MISHTI scheme coverage; biodiversity hotspot; cyclone buffer for Bay of Bengal coastlines. 12.7°N , 92.7°E



§3 Ethics & Integrity (GS4)

Case 1 The Scientist's Exit

A senior ISRO scientist leading the critical docking simulation module for Gaganyaan (VSSC, Thiruvananthapuram) resigns to join a private space startup offering 4× the salary and equity. The Department of Space's July 14 memo means his application is now frozen pending DoS clearance. He files a writ petition claiming his fundamental right to occupation (Art 19(1)(g)) is being violated. *Values at stake: National security vs individual right to livelihood; institutional memory vs professional autonomy; government obligation to retain talent vs right to mobility. What should DoS prioritise?*

Case 2 The Magistrate's Decision

A First-Class Judicial Magistrate in a remote Arunachal district receives an application to register the birth of a 3-year-old tribal child whose parents (agricultural labourers) could not travel to the Block Development Officer for 3 years due to forest closures. Under the new RBD Amendment 2026, the magistrate must approve delayed registrations. A local politician pressures the magistrate to reject the case to keep the child off voter rolls. *Values at stake: Rule of law vs vulnerable population; political interference; Art 21 right to identity; judicial independence; equitable access to rights.*

Case 3 The Vande Mataram Classroom

A university professor of Comparative Constitutional Law assigns students to analyse the legal protection of national symbols across 10 nations. During a classroom demonstration, a student plays recordings of various national anthems and songs (including rival nations' equivalents) for comparison. A fellow student files a complaint alleging this constitutes "obstruction" of national sentiment under the proposed Vande Mataram protection bill. The Dean asks you (the professor) to discontinue the module. *Values at stake: Academic freedom vs law; Art 19(1)(a) free speech; intent vs effect*

Case 4 The Rafale Data Leak

During Exercise Pitch Black 2026 at RAAF Base Darwin, an IAF Wing Commander notices that an allied nation's radar technician appears to be collecting data on Rafale's Electronic Warfare signatures during a joint training sortie — not explicitly prohibited under the bilateral agreement but clearly beyond the exercise brief. He is unsure whether to report it officially (risking damaging bilateral trust) or handle it informally. *Values at stake: National security vs alliance trust; chain of command vs individual judgment; proactive vs reactive integrity; whistleblowing in multilateral settings.*

? §4 Prelims MCQs (15 Questions)

Q1 The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 currently provides legal protection for which of the following? 1. National Anthem 2. National Flag 3. The Constitution 4. National Song (Vande Mataram)

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only — Vande Mataram (National Song) is NOT currently protected under the 1971 Act. The 2026 Amendment Bill seeks to add it. Trap: Option (c) is what the new Bill proposes, not the current law.

Q2 With reference to *Bijoe Emmanuel vs State of Kerala* (1986), which of the following is correct?

(a) The SC held that singing the National Anthem is a compulsory fundamental duty (b) The SC held that students cannot be compelled to sing the National Anthem against their religious beliefs (c) The SC upheld the expulsion of Jehovah's Witness students for not singing (d) The SC held that Vande Mataram must be treated as the National Anthem

Answer: (b) — The SC reversed the expulsion, holding that Art 19(1)(a) protects the right to remain silent (not sing) as much as the right to speak/sing; religious freedom protected under Art 25. Key: held Art 51A(a) is not a mandate to compel singing.

Q3 The Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) belongs to which family?

(a) Ursidae (b) Procyonidae (c) Ailuridae (d) Mustelidae

Answer: (c) Ailuridae — Red Panda is the ONLY living member of the monotypic family Ailuridae. Ursidae = bears (including Giant Panda); Procyonidae = raccoons; Mustelidae = otters, weasels. Classic Prelims trap.

Q4 India's total mangrove cover as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023 is approximately:

(a) 3,240 sq km (b) 4,992 sq km (c) 6,740 sq km (d) 8,110 sq km

Answer: (b) 4,992 sq km — ISFR 2023 data; seventh consecutive increase; gain of 17 sq km over ISFR 2021. India holds ~3% of world's mangroves.

Q5 Exercise Pitch Black 2026 is hosted by which country and how many nations participate?

(a) USA; 24 nations (b) Australia; 19 nations (c) Japan; 15 nations (d) Singapore; 18 nations

Answer: (b) Australia; 19 nations — Hosted biennially by Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) since 1981; 2026 held July 20–Aug 7 at RAAF Bases Darwin, Tindal, and Amberley.

Q6 Which of the following states has the **LARGEST** mangrove cover in India as per ISFR 2023?

(a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (b) Gujarat (c) West Bengal (d) Odisha

Answer: (c) West Bengal — Sundarbans (~2,100 sq km) makes WB the largest. Gujarat is second (Gulf of Kutch); Andaman is third. Common trap: Andaman has the densest, but West Bengal has the largest area.

Q7 The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill 2026 is being introduced in Parliament to replace a Presidential Ordinance promulgated under which Article of the Constitution?

(a) Art 112 (b) Art 123 (c) Art 213 (d) Art 310

Answer: (b) Art 123 — Art 123 = Presidential Ordinance-making power when Parliament is not in session; must be placed before Parliament within 6 weeks of reassembly; Art 213 = Governor's ordinance power at state level.

Q8 MISHTI scheme, launched in Union Budget 2023–24, is related to:

(a) Micro-irrigation for tribal agriculture (b) Mangrove restoration along coastlines (c) Marine fish farming in deep seas (d) Mountain ecosystem restoration in Himalayas

Answer: (b) Mangrove restoration — MISHTI = Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes; convergence of MGNREGS + CAMPA funds; 9 coastal states/UTs.

Q9 The U R Rao Satellite Centre (URSC), recently in news for scientist resignations, is located in:

(a) Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala (b) Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh (c) Bengaluru, Karnataka (d) Hyderabad, Telangana

Answer: (c) Bengaluru, Karnataka — URSC (formerly ISAC — ISRO Satellite Centre) is India's primary satellite development centre. VSSC (launch vehicles) = Thiruvananthapuram; SDSC SHAR (launch) = Sriharikota; NRSC (remote sensing) = Hyderabad.

Q10 Which of the following is the state animal of Sikkim?

(a) Snow Leopard (b) Himalayan Brown Bear (c) Red Panda (d) Clouded Leopard

Answer: (c) Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) — State animal of Sikkim. Snow Leopard = state animal of Himachal Pradesh; Himalayan Brown Bear = national animal of Pakistan (not India); Clouded Leopard = state animal of Meghalaya.

Q11 Mangroves are described as “blue carbon ecosystems.” Which of the following statements about mangrove carbon sequestration is correct?

(a) Mangroves sequester carbon in biomass only, not in soil (b) Mangroves sequester carbon at rates 3–5 times higher than tropical forests, in both biomass and sediment (c) Mangroves are considered

net carbon emitters due to methane from waterlogged soils (d) Blue carbon from mangroves is excluded from UNFCCC NDC accounting

Answer: (b) — Mangroves store carbon in both above-ground biomass AND anaerobic sediment/soil (undisturbed for centuries/millennia); sequestration rate 3–5x tropical forests. They are a vital component of UNFCCC’s blue carbon framework.

Q12 The SAGAR Doctrine, relevant in the context of India’s Indo-Pacific strategy including Exercise Pitch Black, stands for:

(a) Security and Growth for All in the Region (b) Sustainable Access and Growth in All Routes (c) Strength and Governance for Asia and the Region (d) Strategic Access and Global Alliances for Resilience

Answer: (a) Security and Growth for All in the Region — PM Modi enunciated SAGAR in March 2015 during his visit to Mauritius; India’s maritime security doctrine for the Indian Ocean Region.

Q13 The Registration of Births and Deaths Act was originally enacted in which year?

(a) 1947 (b) 1956 (c) 1969 (d) 1973

Answer: (c) 1969 — The RBD Act 1969 established the Civil Registration System under the Registrar General of India; comprehensively amended in 2023 to create digital birth certificate ecosystem; 2026 Amendment tightens delayed registration procedure.

Q14 Which of the following is the CORRECT CITES listing for the Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)?

(a) Appendix I (trade banned) (b) Appendix II (trade regulated) (c) Appendix III (monitoring only) (d) Not listed under CITES

Answer: (a) Appendix I — Red Panda is in CITES Appendix I (commercial international trade prohibited). Compare: Fishing Cat (Appendix II), Snow Leopard (Appendix I), Lion-Tailed Macaque (Appendix I).

Q15 JP Morgan’s GBI-EM Global Diversified Index included India in June 2024 with a maximum weight cap of:

(a) 5% (b) 8% (c) 10% (d) 15%

Answer: (c) 10% — India’s weight in JP Morgan GBI-EM is capped at 10% (the standard country cap); Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index has a separate smaller weighting. This was a landmark for India’s sovereign debt market internationalisation.

THEIAS AKADEMIA Q3 (Red Panda family) and Q10 (Sikkim state animal) are classic species-identity traps that appear in Prelims with high frequency. **NEEB 300+ Live PYQ Writing** students: build a state animal matrix — state + animal + IUCN status + PA habitat. theiasakademia.com



§5 Mains Questions

GS2 · 250W

“The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill 2026 proposes to extend legal protection to the National Song (Vande Mataram). Critically examine the constitutional implications, balancing national sentiment with fundamental rights.”

Framework: Current legal landscape (1971 Act) → gap in Vande Mataram protection → constitutional grounding (Art 51A vs Art 19(1)(a)) → Bijoe Emmanuel precedent → compulsion vs protection distinction → international comparison → recommendation.

GS2 · 250W

“India’s decision to deploy Rafale jets to Exercise Pitch Black 2026 in Darwin, Australia, signals a deepening of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. Examine the strategic rationale and the role of defence exercises in India’s Indo-Pacific architecture.”

Framework: India-Australia CSP evolution (2020 → 2023 upgrade) → QUAD dimension → MLSA significance → ASEAN + Five Eyes + Pacific nations in exercise → SAGAR doctrine linkage → India’s defence export + interoperability goals → balancing Russia ties vs Western alignment.

GS3 · 250W

“ISRO’s talent attrition to India’s private space sector represents a paradox of policy success. Examine the causes, consequences, and governance solutions to this ‘NewSpace Paradox.’”

Framework: NewSpace policy (IN-SPACe 2020) intent vs outcome → nature of departures (URSC vs VSSC, type of expertise lost) → constitutional limits on resignations (Art 19(1)(g)) → DoS memo July 14 analysis (proportional or excessive?) → global comparisons (NASA/ESA talent retention) → incentive reform alternatives to restrictive exit.

GS3 · 250W

“Mangroves are described as the ‘triple champions’ — of carbon, coastlines, and communities. Assess India’s mangrove conservation framework in light of the MISHTI scheme and global mangrove loss trends.”

Framework: Why “triple champions” (blue carbon + storm buffer + fisheries livelihood) → India’s ISFR 2023 data (positive trend) → MISHTI = MGNREGS + CAMPA convergence (assess coverage gaps) → threats: aquaculture, sea-level rise, development → REDD+/Blue Carbon credits → global loss (DTE: 3-5x faster than forests) → recommendations.

GS3 · 250W

“India’s inclusion in global sovereign bond indices and the Income Tax Amendment on G-Secs represent a structural shift in capital account policy. Critically analyse the opportunities and risks.”

Framework: JP Morgan GBI-EM inclusion (2024) + FTSE, Bloomberg indices → fiscal dividend (lower borrowing cost, FPI demand) → ordinance backstory (West Asia, rupee pressure) → risks: capital flow volatility, exchange rate exposure, interest rate parity → India’s capital account convertibility history → managed convertibility recommendation.

GS4 · 250W

“A senior ISRO scientist resigns to join a private space startup, but the Department of Space freezes his application citing national security. Examine the ethical dimensions and an appropriate policy response.”

Framework: Stakeholders (scientist, ISRO mission, private startup, national security) → rights dimension (Art 19(1)(g)) vs obligations (government servant service rules) → analogies (military officer clearance, nuclear scientist exit protocols) → global precedent (NASA IP agreements vs exit bans) → ethical policy: transition protocols, IP-sharing agreements, knowledge transfer periods, better retention incentives.



§6 Answer Writing Value Addition

“Mangroves are the rainforests of the sea — misunderstood, under-protected, and irreplaceable.” — IUCN Mangrove Specialist Group, 2024

“Vande Mataram galvanised millions in 1905. Whether it can be protected by a penal provision in 2026 without stifling the freedom it once symbolised is the question Parliament must answer.” — The Hindu editorial perspective, July 2026

Data anchor — ISRO Brain Drain: 100+ scientists resigned | URSC ~80 | VSSC 20+ | India’s private space sector: 250+ startups (2026) | IN-SPACe authorised 190+ private entities (2024) | ISRO annual budget FY27: ₹13,416 crore | Global comparison: NASA-JPL attrition rate ~7% annually (10× lower than ISRO’s current wave).

Data anchor — Mangroves: India ISFR 2023: 4,992 sq km | 7th consecutive gain | West Bengal #1 (~2,100 sq km) | Global loss: 50% since 1985 | Mangrove carbon = 922 Mg C/ha (IPCC) vs 158 Mg C/ha for upland forests | MISHTI 2023 covers 9 coastal states/UTs | Sundarbans: Ramsar + UNESCO + Tiger Reserve + national park.



§7 AKADEMIA Direct Hit Tracker

Prevention of Insults Amendment

GS2 · Polity/Rights

★★★★★

1971 Act; Vande Mataram; 3-yr jail; Art 19(1)(a); Bijoe Emmanuel 1986

RBD Amendment Bill 2026

GS2 · Governance

★★★★☆

Sec 13(3); First-Class JM; 2023 digital ecosystem; Civil Registration

Exercise Pitch Black 2026

GS2 · IR/Defence

★★★★★

Darwin; 19 nations; IAF Rafale first overseas; RAAF; India-Aus CSP

ISRO Brain Drain 2026

GS3 · S&T/Governance

★★★★★

URSC 80; VSSC 20+; DoS July 14 memo; NewSpace paradox

Income Tax Amendment Bill

GS3 · Economy

★★★★☆

G-Sec tax exemption; Art 123 ordinance; JP Morgan GBI-EM; FPI

Mangroves / MISHTI Scheme

GS3 · Env/Blue Carbon

★★★★★

4,992 sq km; ISFR 2023; July 26 Day; MGNREGS+CAMPA; 3-5x sequester

Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)

GS3 · Biodiversity

★★★★☆

Ailuridae; IUCN Endangered; CITES App I; Sikkim state animal; bamboo die-off

Bijoe Emmanuel Case (1986)

GS2 · FR/Polity

★★★★★

Compulsory Anthem; Art 19(1)(a); Art 25; Art 51A(a); Right to remain silent

Art 123 Ordinance Power

GS2 · Constitutional

★★★★☆

President; not in session; 6 weeks; vs Art 213 (Governor); IT ordinance

SAGAR Doctrine

GS2 · IR/Maritime

★★★★☆

2015 Mauritius; Security+Growth; IOR; QUAD; Pitch Black context

Sundarbans / WB Mangroves

GS3 · Env Geography

★★★★★

~2,100 sq km; UNESCO WHS; Ramsar; Tiger Reserve; largest India mangrove

JP Morgan GBI-EM India

GS3 · Economy

★★★★☆

June 2024; 10% cap; ~\$18B FPI; sovereign debt; Bloomberg+FTSE also

★ THEIAS AKADEMIA — PROOF OF PRECISION

UPSC CSE Prelims 2026 Results

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

48

7

6

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