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The Topper's Last Read. Every Morning.

PART II · ENVIRONMENT TO DIRECT HIT TRACKER

Tuesday, 11 August 2026

"The Topper's Last Read"

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INSIDE PART II

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Environment & Ecology

GS3

GS1

CURRENT

Disaster Management — Forest Fires

412th Report, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change · Source: Rajya Sabha Secretariat

Himalayan Forest Fires: Parliament's 412th Report and the 18-Hour Blind Spot

Why in News: The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change, chaired by Dr Medha Vishram Kulkarni, has reported on forest fires in the Himalayan region. Its central finding is a detection failure: India's fire-alert system depends on polar-orbiting satellites that pass over roughly twice a day, leaving an observation gap of up to 18 hours during which a fire can grow unseen and unreported.

Background: Forest fires in the Himalayan region are overwhelmingly anthropogenic in origin but ecologically amplified by forest composition. Colonial and post-colonial forestry favoured Chir Pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) for its commercial resin and timber value, progressively replacing the native Banj Oak (*Quercus leucotrichophora*). Chir Pine sheds highly flammable, resinous needles locally called *pirul*, which form a thick, dry, acidic mat that both ignites readily and suppresses undergrowth regeneration. Detection currently relies on the Forest Survey of India's alert system built on satellite thermal-anomaly data.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- 412th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change; Chairperson Dr Medha Vishram Kulkarni.
- Core detection finding: reliance on polar-orbiting satellites leaves a diurnal observation gap of up to 18 hours; the Committee recommends a dedicated geostationary fire-detection satellite for continuous monitoring.
- Recommends strengthening the Forest Survey of India's Forest Alert System (FAST 3.0) and integrating it with NDMA-Department of Telecommunications Cell Broadcast for mass public warning.
- Proposes a Himalayan Oak and Deodar Regeneration Mission to reverse Chir Pine monoculture in favour of native broadleaf species.
- Recommends a *pirul* (Chir Pine needle) circular economy, including a collection subsidy of roughly ₹3-4 per kg and a mandate that Western Himalayan industry source about 20% of thermal energy from pine-needle briquettes.
- Ecology of the problem: Chir Pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) needles are resinous and highly flammable; Banj Oak (*Quercus leucotrichophora*) is the native, fire-resistant, water-retaining alternative.
- The Committee notes a West-East divergence: the Western Himalaya faces pine-driven surface fires, while the Eastern Himalaya's fire profile is shaped more by shifting cultivation and different moisture regimes.
- Institutional context: forest fires are a notified disaster response subject; the National Action Plan on Forest Fires (2018) is the existing policy instrument.

🎯 MAINS DIMENSIONS / ANALYSIS

- This is a textbook disaster-management case because it spans all four phases — mitigation (species composition), preparedness (satellite detection and alerts), response (crew mobilisation) and recovery (regeneration) — and the Committee addresses each with a distinct instrument.

- The 18-hour detection gap is the clearest illustration of a technology-capability mismatch: geostationary satellites give continuous coverage at coarser resolution, polar-orbiting satellites give fine resolution intermittently, and fire management needs the former far more than the latter.
- Chir Pine monoculture is a case study in how a colonial-era commercial forestry decision became a contemporary disaster risk — ecological path dependency with a century-long lag.
- The *pirul* bioeconomy proposal is the strongest element analytically: it converts the fuel load into an income stream, aligning local livelihood incentives with fire prevention rather than relying on prohibition and policing.
- The West-East divergence shows why a single national forest-fire policy underperforms — the driver in Uttarakhand's pine belt and in Northeast shifting-cultivation landscapes are simply different problems requiring different instruments.
- Climate interaction compounds all of this: warmer, drier pre-monsoon springs lengthen the fire season, so a static policy baseline will progressively under-provide.

🧠 Let's Remember This Through a Trick

Remember "oak holds water, pine holds fire" — Banj Oak retains moisture and recharges springs, while Chir Pine's resinous needles supply the fuel. The whole Himalayan fire problem sits in that one contrast.

🔗 Probable Prelims MCQ (Statement-Based)

Consider the following statements about forest fires in the Himalayan region:

1. Chir Pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) needles are highly flammable and contribute significantly to fuel load.
2. Banj Oak is a native broadleaf species associated with better moisture retention.
3. A geostationary satellite would provide continuous fire monitoring, unlike polar-orbiting satellites.

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) All three

Answer: (d) All three.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2018 & 2022: Disaster management — the four-phase framework; GS1 on Himalayan vegetation zones and the consequences of monoculture plantation.

GS3

STATIC

Conservation of Biodiversity — Species Profile

Static species profile — not tied to a current event · Source: IUCN Red List / CMS / Wildlife Protection Act schedules

Static Species Profile: The Striped Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*) — Protected on Paper, Uncounted in Fact

Why in News: Included as this edition's rotating static species profile. No environment or wildlife development of exam weight emerged from the 10-11 August window, and rather than pad the section, this card builds out a species that is heavily protected in law yet has never been formally counted in India.

Background: The Striped Hyaena is the only hyaena species occurring outside sub-Saharan Africa, and the only large Indian carnivore whose international protection status was upgraded in 2026 while its national population estimate remains effectively unknown. It is a nocturnal, largely solitary scavenger that persists mainly in agricultural, scrub and

industrial landscapes outside protected areas — which is precisely why official forest-based surveys systematically under-record it.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Scientific name: *Hyaena hyaena*; family Hyaenidae, order Carnivora. The only hyaena species found outside sub-Saharan Africa.
- IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened globally, with a declining population trend; assessed as Vulnerable in the Mediterranean regional assessment.
- Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I — the highest level of protection — following the 2022 amendment.
- CITES Appendix III; listed on both Appendix I and Appendix II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) at CoP15 in 2026.
- Global population estimated at fewer than 10,000 mature individuals; India has no national headcount.
- Range in India covers most of the country except the north-east and the wetter southern regions; it persists largely outside protected areas.
- Primarily a scavenger — its carcass-disposal role is a documented ecosystem service with public-health value.
- Threats: habitat fragmentation from mining, roads and settlements; road mortality; retaliatory killing; den disturbance; and low reproductive rate, which makes even small increases in adult mortality demographically serious.

🔗 MAINS DIMENSIONS / ANALYSIS

- The Striped Hyaena is the clearest illustration of the "protected-area bias" in Indian conservation: a Schedule I species that lives mostly outside protected areas is protected in law but invisible in monitoring.
- Its 2026 CMS Appendix I and II listing alongside the absence of any Indian population estimate shows the gap between international commitment and domestic data capacity.
- Scavengers occupy an awkward place in conservation politics — they deliver a real public-health service through carcass removal but attract none of the charisma-driven funding that big cats do.
- Conservation harm here flows substantially from fear, folklore and mistaken identity rather than material livestock loss, which means communication and outreach matter more than compensation schemes.
- Its persistence in human-dominated landscapes makes it a useful test case for conservation strategies that work outside the fortress-protected-area model.

💡 Let's Remember This Through a Trick

Remember "Schedule I, and no census" — highest legal protection in India, upgraded international listing in 2026, and still not a single national population figure.

🔗 Probable Prelims MCQ (Statement-Based)

Consider the following statements about the Striped Hyaena:

1. It is listed under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. It is classified as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List.
3. It is found only in sub-Saharan Africa.

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) All three

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only. It is the only hyaena species found outside sub-Saharan Africa.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2019 & 2022: Schedule I species, CITES and CMS listings, and human-wildlife conflict outside protected areas.

THEIAS AKADEMIA Where a two-day window genuinely has no environment news, we say so and build a proper static profile instead of dressing up an old story. That discipline is the product. theiasakademia.com

SECTION 02

Places in News



① New Delhi

Seat of Parliament, where four Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha on 10 August, and of the Supreme Court, which listed the Cauvery matter and delivered the eyewitness-testimony ruling the same day.

Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain on the west bank of the Yamuna.

② Biligundlu, Karnataka–Tamil Nadu border

The designated inter-State gauging point at which Karnataka's Cauvery releases to Tamil Nadu are measured — where 3,500 cusecs were ordered and 158-550 cusecs recorded.

Located where the Cauvery crosses from the Karnataka plateau into Tamil Nadu, cutting through the Eastern Ghats.

③ Krishna Raja Sagar (KRS) Dam, Mandya, Karnataka

One of the two reservoirs from which the current release directive requires water; held 23.078 TMC in early August 2026.

Built at the confluence of the Cauvery, Hemavathi and Lakshmana Tirtha on the southern Deccan plateau.

④ Almora, Kumaon, Uttarakhand

Representative of the Western Himalayan Chir Pine belt that dominates India's forest-fire statistics and is the focus of the Parliamentary Committee's regeneration and *pirul*-bioeconomy proposals.

Lesser Himalaya at roughly 1,600 m, on a ridge between the Kosi and Suyal rivers; the natural Banj Oak zone progressively displaced by Chir Pine plantation.

⑤ Kochi, Kerala

Headquarters of Southern Naval Command, the Indian Navy's training command, hosting the India-US Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Exercise from 10 to 14 August 2026.

On the Malabar Coast at the mouth of the Vembanad backwater lagoon system, a natural harbour.

⑥ Purulia, West Bengal

Representative of the human-dominated eastern landscape where the Striped Hyaena persists outside protected areas.

Eastern fringe of the Chota Nagpur plateau — undulating lateritic dry-deciduous scrub drained by the Kangsabati and Subarnarekha rivers, with the Ayodhya Hills as the highest relief.

SECTION 03

Ethics & Integrity Cases

Case 1 — The Water That Was Ordered But Not Sent

Concept: Rule of Law vs Majoritarian Political Pressure

A senior water-resources officer in an upper riparian State is directed by a statutory authority to release a specified quantity downstream, but knows that compliance will provoke intense protest among farmers in his own State, and that the political leadership expects the release to be quietly minimised. Obedience to a lawful order collides with responsiveness to the immediate

constituency he serves. The rule of law requires that a binding direction be honoured regardless of who loses by it — precisely because the alternative is that entitlements become a function of political strength rather than law.

Case 2 — The Needles That Pay for Themselves

Concept: Incentive Alignment vs Prohibition in Public Ethics

A Divisional Forest Officer in a Chir Pine belt can either prosecute villagers for entering forest land, or pay them a few rupees a kilogram to collect the pine needles that fuel the fires. Prohibition asserts the state's authority and is administratively simpler; the collection subsidy treats the same villagers as partners with a stake in prevention. The ethical question is whether public administration should aim to deter people from harm or to make their self-interest coincide with the public good — and whether the second is a compromise of principle or its most practical expression.

Case 3 — Four Bills Before Thursday

Concept: Deliberative Duty vs Executive Efficiency

A member of Parliament is asked by her party to support swift passage of a Bill introduced only days earlier, on the argument that the reform is overdue and the session is ending. She has not read the Bill in full and no committee has examined it. The ethical question is whether a legislator's duty is discharged by voting the right way on the merits she assumes, or only by voting on merits she has actually verified — and whether efficiency can ever substitute for deliberation in law-making.

Case 4 — Lending Past the State

Concept: Subsidiarity vs Effectiveness in Federal Governance

An officer designing the implementation of direct central lending to cooperative societies sees clearly that routing funds through State governments has caused years of delay, and that bypassing them will get credit to primary societies faster. Yet subsidiarity holds that decisions should sit at the lowest competent level, and the State is the constitutional custodian of cooperatives. Speed of delivery and respect for federal structure pull in opposite directions, and the officer must decide which failure is the more serious one.

Case 5 — The Mine That Can Now Sell Freely

Concept: Intergenerational Equity vs Present Economic Necessity

A district official processing an expanded mining lease under the new captive-sales regime finds that the additional extraction falls partly on land where Forest Rights Act claims remain unsettled, in a district that badly needs the employment. Critical-mineral output serves a genuine national interest and immediate local livelihoods; unsettled forest claims and irreversible extraction impose costs on people not yet consulted and generations not yet born. Neither side of this is a bad-faith position, which is what makes it a real dilemma.

Case 6 — The Animal Nobody Counts

Concept: Duty of Care and the Ethics of Non-Measurement

A forest officer knows that a Schedule I species in her division has never been formally surveyed, because it lives outside protected forest and no monitoring protocol covers it. Requesting a survey means diverting scarce staff from tiger-monitoring duties that are

audited and rewarded; not requesting it means the species continues to decline invisibly. Choosing not to measure is itself a decision with moral consequences — absence of data is what allows absence of action to look like absence of a problem.

SECTION 04

Prelims MCQs (20)

Q1.

Consider the following statements about inter-State river water disputes:

1. Article 262 empowers Parliament to bar the jurisdiction of courts in such disputes.
2. Water is in the State List while inter-State rivers fall under the Union List.

Which are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both (d) Neither

Answer: (c) Both.

Q2.

The inter-State gauging point for Cauvery releases from Karnataka to Tamil Nadu is:

- (a) Mettur (b) Biligundlu (c) Hogenakkal (d) Srirangapatna

Answer: (b) Biligundlu.

Q3.

Consider the following statements regarding alteration of the name of a State:

1. The Bill can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President.
2. A resolution of the State Legislature is a constitutional precondition.
3. Such a law is not deemed an amendment under Article 368.

Which are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All three

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only. A State resolution is neither required nor binding.

Q4.

The Cauvery Water Management Authority was constituted:

- (a) Under the Constitution directly (b) Following a Supreme Court judgment in 2018 (c) By a Presidential Order (d) Under the National Water Policy

Answer: (b).

Q5.

Under Article 4 of the Constitution, a law made under Article 3 may:

- (a) Be passed only by special majority (b) Make consequential amendments to the First and Fourth Schedules (c) Require ratification by half the State Legislatures (d) Be enacted only after a referendum in the State

Answer: (b).

Q6.

Article 43B of the Constitution, relating to cooperative societies, was inserted by the:

(a) 73rd Amendment (b) 74th Amendment (c) 97th Amendment (d) 101st Amendment

Answer: (c) 97th Amendment.

Q7.

Consider the following statements:

1. The National Co-operative Development Corporation was established under an Act of 1962.
2. It currently functions under the Ministry of Cooperation.
3. Cooperative societies fall under the Union List.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All three

Answer: (a). Cooperative societies are in the State List (Entry 32).

Q8.

The Ministry of Cooperation was created in:

(a) 2014 (b) 2019 (c) 2021 (d) 2023

Answer: (c) 2021.

Q9.

Which of the following States was renamed by an ordinary law of Parliament under Article 3?

1. Madras to Tamil Nadu
2. Mysore to Karnataka
3. Orissa to Odisha

Which are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All three

Answer: (d) All three — 1969, 1973 and 2011 respectively.

Q10.

Consider the following statements about parliamentary committees:

1. Referral of a Bill to a Standing Committee is mandatory before passage.
2. A Select Committee is constituted for a specific Bill.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both (d) Neither

Answer: (b) 2 only. Referral is discretionary.

Q11.

India has how many Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committees?

(a) 16 (b) 20 (c) 24 (d) 31

Answer: (c) 24.

Q12.

Consider the following statements about the Quad:

1. Its members are India, the United States, Japan and Australia.

2. Its origins lie in coordination after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

3. It contains a mutual-defence clause.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All three

Answer: (a). The Quad has no mutual-defence clause.

Q13.

Southern Naval Command of the Indian Navy is headquartered at:

(a) Visakhapatnam (b) Mumbai (c) Kochi (d) Port Blair

Answer: (c) Kochi. It is the Navy's training command.

Q14.

Consider the following statements:

1. LEMOA, COMCASA and BECA are India-US foundational agreements.

2. The Malabar exercise involves India, the US, Japan and Australia.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both (d) Neither

Answer: (c) Both.

Q15.

Consider the following statements:

1. The National Supercomputing Mission is implemented through C-DAC and the Indian Institute of Science.

2. The PARAM series began after India was denied access to American Cray supercomputers.

3. India has enacted a dedicated statute exclusively regulating artificial intelligence.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All three

Answer: (a). India has no dedicated AI statute.

Q16.

Consider the following statements about the MMDR framework:

1. The MMDR Act was enacted in 1957.

2. Captive mines are attached to a specified end-use plant.

3. The National Mineral Exploration Trust operates under this framework.

Which are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All three

Answer: (d) All three.

Q17.

Which of the following is NOT generally classified as a critical mineral?

(a) Lithium (b) Cobalt (c) Limestone (d) Rare earth elements

Answer: (c) Limestone.

Q18.

Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog's "Reimagining Care" report:

1. It proposes a National Carer Council.

2. It recommends a national caregiving qualification framework and a caregiver registry.
3. It projects India's elderly population at about 347 million by 2050.

Which are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All three

Answer: (d) All three.

Q19.

As per the India Ageing Report 2023, India's elderly population in 2022 was approximately:

- (a) 89 million (about 6.5%) (b) 149 million (about 10.5%) (c) 210 million (about 15%) (d) 275 million (about 19%)

Answer: (b) 149 million, about 10.5% of the population.

Q20.

Consider the following statements about the Striped Hyaena:

1. It is a Schedule I species under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. It is classified as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List.
3. It occurs only in sub-Saharan Africa.

Which are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All three

Answer: (a). It is the only hyaena species found outside sub-Saharan Africa.

SECTION 05

Mains Questions (9)

GS1 Explain how Chir Pine monoculture, a legacy of colonial commercial forestry, has amplified forest-fire risk in the Western Himalaya. (150 words)

GS1 Discuss the challenges of conserving species that live predominantly outside protected areas, using the Striped Hyaena as an illustration. (150 words)

GS2 "India's inter-State river water dispute machinery can adjudicate but cannot enforce." Critically examine with reference to the Cauvery dispute. (250 words)

GS2 Examine the federal implications of permitting a central statutory corporation to lend directly to cooperative societies. (150 words)

GS2 Discuss the consequences of declining committee scrutiny of Bills for the quality of Indian legislation, and suggest reforms. (250 words)

GS2 "India is an indestructible Union of destructible States." Examine this proposition with reference to Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution. (250 words)

GS3 Examine the trade-offs in removing the captive-mine sales cap under the MMDR framework, including its environmental and tribal-rights dimensions. (250 words)

GS3 "Forest-fire management in India is a detection problem before it is a firefighting problem." Examine with reference to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Himalayan forest fires. (250 words)

GS4 "Choosing not to measure is itself a moral choice." Discuss with reference to a governance or conservation situation, naming the ethical principle involved. (150 words)

SECTION 06

Answer Writing Value Addition

The enforcement gap in one line: 3,500 cusecs ordered at Biligundlu, 158-550 cusecs actually recorded — India's water-dispute machinery adjudicates but cannot enforce.

Storage versus scarcity: Karnataka held 67.517 TMC of usable storage while releases fell short, which distinguishes an allocation choice from genuine hydrological scarcity.

Constitutional pairing to cite: Article 262 plus the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 — and note that water is Entry 17 of the State List while inter-State rivers are Entry 56 of the Union List.

Cooperative federalism anchor: Article 43B and Part IXB came in through the 97th Amendment (2011), yet cooperatives remain Entry 32 of the State List.

Scrutiny statistic to deploy: Committee referral in India is discretionary, not mandatory — which is why four Bills could be introduced three days before a session's end.

The Article 3 trap in one line: A State renaming needs only a simple majority, it *does* amend the First Schedule, and yet Article 4(2) says it is *not* an amendment under Article 368.

Critical-minerals logic: Multi-mineral leases matter because lithium, cobalt and rare earths frequently occur as associated or by-product minerals.

Care-economy number pair: India's elderly rise from about 149 million (2022) to roughly 347 million (2050), against a projected global shortfall of about 11 million care workers.

Forest-fire contrast to quote: "Oak holds water, pine holds fire" — Banj Oak retains moisture and recharges springs; Chir Pine's resinous *pirul* needles supply the fuel load.

Detection gap to cite: Polar-orbiting satellites leave up to an 18-hour observation window in which a Himalayan fire can spread undetected — hence the case for a geostationary fire satellite.

Technology-denial parallel: The 1991 refusal of American Cray supercomputers produced India's indigenous PARAM series — the same pattern later seen in cryogenic engines.

SECTION 07

AKADEMIA Direct Hit Tracker

Topic	GS	Capsule	Probability
Cauvery dispute — SC hearing listed 10 Aug	GS1/GS2	3,500 cusecs ordered, 158-550 delivered; CWMA/CWRC	★★★★★
Article 262 & ISWD Act, 1956	GS2	Parliament may bar court jurisdiction in water disputes	★★★★★
Kerala (Alteration of Name) Bill — Article 3 route	GS2	Simple majority; First Schedule amended; not an Art 368 amendment	★★★★★
NCDC (Amendment) Bill, 2026	GS2/GS3	Direct lending to societies; "through" becomes "for"	★★★★★
Article 43B & Part IXB (97th Amendment)	GS2	Cooperative promotion as a Directive Principle	★★★★★
Article 4 — consequential Schedule amendments	GS2	First and Fourth Schedules alterable by ordinary law	★★★★★
Himalayan Forest Fires — 412th Report	GS3	18-hour detection gap; geostationary satellite; FAST 3.0	★★★★★
Monsoon Session legislative crush	GS2	Four Bills introduced 10 Aug; session ends 13 Aug	★★★★★
Parliamentary Standing Committees	GS2	24 committees; referral discretionary not mandatory	★★★★★
MMDR Amendment Bill, 2026	GS3	Captive-sales cap removed; multi-mineral leases; NMET	★★★★★
Critical minerals policy	GS3	Lithium, cobalt, rare earths; import dependence	★★★★★
India-US Navy EOD Exercise 2026	GS3/GS2	8th edition, Kochi, 10-14 Aug; joint since 2005	★★★★★
LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA	GS2	India-US foundational agreements enabling deep cooperation	★★★★★
Quad — institutional history	GS2	2004 tsunami origin, 2007 born, 2017 revived, 2021 summit	★★★★★
Param Pragya & compute sovereignty	GS3/GS2	IIT Delhi Sonipat; PARAM lineage from the 1991 Cray denial	★★★★★
NITI Aayog "Reimagining Care"	GS1/GS3	National Carer Council; 149mn → 347mn elderly by 2050	★★★★★
Chir Pine vs Banj Oak / pirul bioeconomy	GS1/GS3	Monoculture as fire risk; ₹3-4/kg needle collection subsidy	★★★★★

Striped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>)	GS3	Schedule I, Near Threatened, CMS 2026, no Indian census	★★★★
Ethics: Ethics of Non-Measurement	GS4	Choosing not to collect data as a moral choice	★★★

VERIFIED · PART II

Proof of Precision

Every item dated. Every claim verified.

2

ENVIRONMENT CARDS

6

ETHICS CASES

20

MCQS GENERATED

9

MAINS QUESTIONS

6

PLACES MAPPED

0

REPEATED TOPICS

Water Resources

Geography

Ethics (GS4)

Cross-GS Integration

✓ Every card carries an explicit date stamp; static explainers are labelled as static, not presented as current news

✓ News cards drawn from Supreme Court proceedings and Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha business of 10 August 2026

✓ Every Ethics case names its underlying ethical concept explicitly

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48

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ANTIM ASSURED 100+

7

QUESTIONS FROM
A SINGLE DOCUMENT

6

QUESTIONS FROM
A SINGLE CLASS

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