

ANTIM ASSURED 100+

The Topper's Last Read. Every Morning.

PART II · ENVIRONMENT TO DIRECT HIT TRACKER

IN INDEPENDENCE DAY EVE EDITION

Friday, 14 August 2026

"The Topper's Last Read"

Morning Edition · 08:00 IST · TheIAS Akademia

INSIDE PART II

1. Environment & Ecology (2 cards)
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Environment & Ecology

GS3

GS2

13-14 AUG

Circular Economy — Ship Recycling

Feature carried 13 August 2026 on calendar-2025 data · Source: PIB / Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways

India Leads Global Ship Recycling at 35.4% — and the Hong Kong Convention Comes Into Force

Why in News: A government feature carried on 13 August 2026 confirmed India as the world's largest ship-recycling nation, with a 35.4% share of global tonnage recycled in calendar 2025. The figure is worth reading alongside the entry into force of the Hong Kong Convention in June 2025 — the moment an industry long associated with hazardous, unregulated beach-breaking acquired a binding international standard.

Background: Ship recycling is the dismantling of end-of-life vessels for steel and equipment recovery. It is genuinely circular — a large ship yields tens of thousands of tonnes of reusable steel — but it has historically been among the most hazardous occupations in the world, involving asbestos, heavy metals, residual oils and beach-based cutting with minimal protection. Alang-Sosiya in Gujarat accounts for the overwhelming majority of India's activity. India enacted the Recycling of Ships Act in 2019 and acceded to the Hong Kong Convention, which entered into force on 26 June 2025.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- India recycled about 2.99 million gross tonnes in calendar 2025 — approximately 35.4% of global ship-recycling tonnage, the largest share of any country.
- Alang-Sosiya in Bhavnagar district, Gujarat, accounts for roughly 98% of India's ship-recycling activity.
- The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships entered into force on 26 June 2025.
- India's domestic framework is the Recycling of Ships Act, 2019, which gave effect to Hong Kong Convention obligations ahead of its entry into force.
- Core Convention requirements: an Inventory of Hazardous Materials for each vessel, authorisation of recycling facilities, and a ship-specific recycling plan.
- The Basel Convention separately governs transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, and the relationship between the two regimes has been a longstanding legal debate.
- Recycled ship steel substitutes for primary steel production, avoiding the iron-ore extraction and blast-furnace emissions that virgin steel would require.

🔗 MAINS DIMENSIONS / ANALYSIS

- Ship recycling is the clearest real-world case of the circular economy at industrial scale — but it also demonstrates that circularity is not automatically clean, since the same process recovers steel and releases asbestos.
- The regulatory history is a case study in the pollution-haven problem: dismantling migrated to South Asia precisely because environmental and labour costs were lower, and a binding global standard is the only durable answer.
- Market leadership creates a strategic opportunity. If India can demonstrate that Hong Kong Convention-compliant recycling is commercially viable, it captures the higher-value end of the market rather than competing on the lowest standard.

- Occupational safety remains the honest weak point. Convention compliance addresses documentation and facility authorisation, but enforcement at the yard level determines whether workers actually benefit.
- The Basel-Hong Kong overlap matters legally: whether an end-of-life ship is a "ship" or "hazardous waste" determines which regime applies, and the answer has significant consequences for exporting states.

💡 Let's Remember This Through a Trick

Remember "Alang is 98% of India, and India is 35% of the world" — two percentages that between them describe the entire global geography of ship recycling.

🎯 Probable Prelims MCQ (Statement-Based)

Consider the following statements:

1. The Hong Kong Convention deals with the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships.
2. India enacted the Recycling of Ships Act in 2019.
3. The Basel Convention governs the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

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 2019 & 2022: Circular economy, hazardous waste management and international environmental conventions.

GS3

GS2

14 AUG

Environmental Jurisprudence

14 August 2026 · Source: Newspaper commentary on judicial environmentalism

Has Indian Environmental Jurisprudence Lost Its Nerve?

Why in News: A commentary published on 14 August 2026 asks whether the Supreme Court, which effectively built Indian environmental law from the ground up, has grown more deferential to the executive in recent years. It is a fair question to ask on an Independence Day edition, because judicial environmentalism is one of the more distinctive things independent India's constitutional order produced.

Background: India's environmental jurisprudence was largely judge-made. Beginning in the 1980s, the Supreme Court read the right to a healthy environment into the right to life under Article 21, relaxed *locus standi* to permit public interest litigation, and imported the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle and the public trust doctrine into Indian law — often before Parliament had legislated on the subject. Article 48A directs the State to protect the environment and Article 51A(g) makes it a fundamental duty of citizens, but neither is directly enforceable, which is precisely why the Article 21 route mattered.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- The right to a clean and healthy environment was read into Article 21 through a line of cases beginning in the 1980s.
- Article 48A (Directive Principle) directs the State to protect and improve the environment; Article 51A(g) makes environmental protection a fundamental duty of citizens. Neither is directly enforceable.

- The precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle and the public trust doctrine were incorporated into Indian law through judicial decisions rather than statute.
- Relaxed rules of *locus standi* allowed public interest litigation, permitting any public-spirited person to approach the Court on behalf of those unable to do so.
- The National Green Tribunal was established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, creating a specialised forum with both original and appellate jurisdiction.
- The principal statutes came later or alongside: the Water Act 1974, the Air Act 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, which followed the Bhopal gas disaster.
- The critique advanced is that recent decisions have been more accommodating of regulatory relaxation and post-facto approval than the earlier jurisprudence would have permitted.

MAINS DIMENSIONS / ANALYSIS

- Judge-made environmental law was a response to legislative and executive inaction, and it worked — but it also means the doctrine rests on judicial willingness rather than on statutory command, which makes it reversible.
- The defence of greater deference is not frivolous: courts lack the technical capacity to set emission standards or evaluate project viability, and a judiciary that substitutes its judgment for the regulator's can entrench bad decisions as easily as good ones.
- The counter-argument is institutional. Where regulatory bodies are under-resourced or captured, judicial withdrawal does not restore democratic decision-making; it simply removes the only check that was functioning.
- The National Green Tribunal was meant to resolve this by supplying technical expertise within a judicial forum, and its effectiveness is the real test of whether specialised tribunals can carry the load courts once did.
- For answer writing, the honest framing is that judicial environmentalism was both a great achievement and a symptom — a measure of how far the executive and legislature had defaulted.

Let's Remember This Through a Trick

Remember "48A directs, 51A(g) obliges, 21 enforces" — the two unenforceable environmental provisions, and the one the Court used to give them teeth.

Probable Prelims MCQ (Statement-Based)

Consider the following statements:

1. Article 48A is a Directive Principle directing the State to protect and improve the environment.
2. Article 51A(g) makes environmental protection a fundamental duty of citizens.
3. The National Green Tribunal was established by an Act of 2010.

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

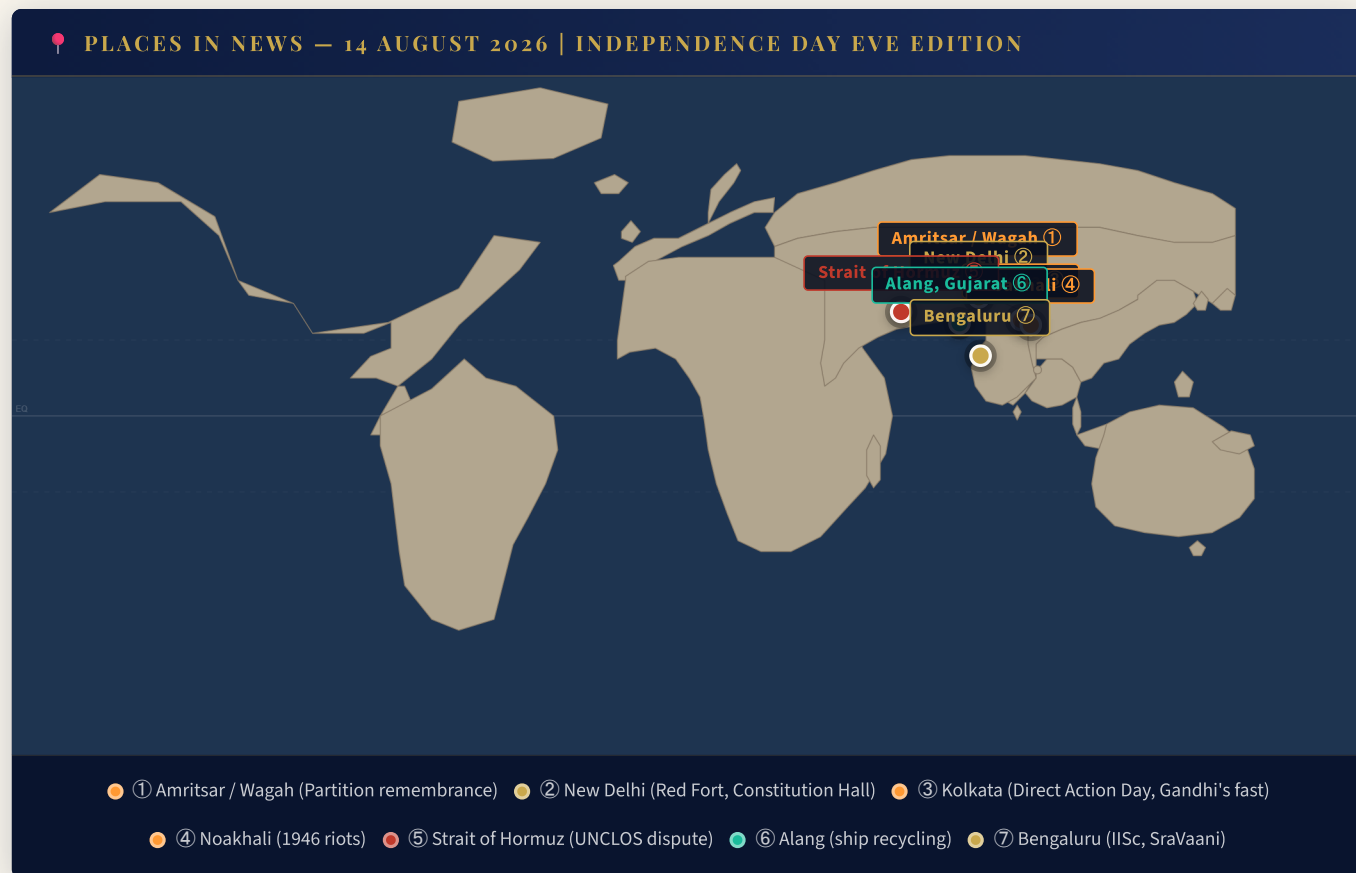
Answer: (d) All three.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2018 & 2021: Environmental jurisprudence, the precautionary and polluter pays principles; GS2 on judicial activism.

SECTION 02

Places in News — The Geography of Partition



① Amritsar and the Wagah Border, Punjab

Site of this year's Partition Horrors Remembrance Day exhibition at Guru Nanak Dev University. Amritsar sat directly on the path of the 1947 migrations, and the Radcliffe Line placed Lahore — barely 50 km away and Punjab's cultural capital — in Pakistan.

On the Punjab plain of the Indus system, in the fertile Bari Doab between the Beas and Ravi rivers. The Radcliffe Line cut the doab and the canal colonies it fed, severing headworks from the fields they irrigated — a hydrological wound that led directly to the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960.

② New Delhi

The Constitution Hall where the Constituent Assembly sat at midnight on 14 August 1947, and the Red Fort from whose ramparts the Prime Minister addresses the nation each Independence Day — and from which Vande Mataram will be sung tomorrow for the first time.

On the Indo-Gangetic plain on the west bank of the Yamuna, at the narrow corridor between the Aravalli ridge and the river that has made it a seat of power for a millennium.

③ Kolkata (Calcutta), West Bengal

Where Direct Action Day on 16 August 1946 began four days of killing that ended the possibility of a negotiated united India. Also where Gandhi spent the midnight of independence — fasting at Beliaghata, walking through riot-hit neighbourhoods rather than attending the celebration in Delhi.

On the east bank of the Hooghly, a distributary of the Ganga, on the deltaic plain of the world's largest delta. Its position at the head of the Bay of Bengal made it the empire's second city and the first capital of British India until 1911.

④ Noakhali, eastern Bengal

Site of the communal violence of October 1946, after which Gandhi walked barefoot from village to village for four months attempting to restore confidence — perhaps the most demanding act of his political life.

On the low deltaic floodplain near the Meghna estuary, a landscape of shifting chars and annual inundation. It now lies in Bangladesh.

⑤ Strait of Hormuz

The chokepoint through which roughly 20 million barrels of crude pass daily, and the subject of competing legal claims over whether transit passage or a more restrictive regime applies.

About 21 km wide at its narrowest, linking the Persian Gulf to the Gulf of Oman between the Musandam peninsula of Oman and the Iranian coast; shipping lanes run through the territorial waters of both states.

⑥ Alang-Sosiya, Bhavnagar district, Gujarat

The world's largest ship-recycling location, accounting for roughly 98% of India's activity and helping give India a 35.4% share of global tonnage recycled.

On the western shore of the Gulf of Khambhat, whose exceptionally high tidal range — among the greatest in the world — allows ships to be driven far up the intertidal flats at high tide and worked on when the sea withdraws.

⑦ Bengaluru, Karnataka

Home of the Indian Institute of Science, which released SraVaani-1.0, the speech recognition model covering 65 Indian languages and dialects.

On the Mysore plateau at around 900 m, along the ridge dividing the Cauvery and Pennar drainage basins — its elevation and the resulting climate being the original reason for its selection as a research and cantonment centre.

SECTION 03

Ethics from the Freedom Struggle

Case 1 — The Officer Who Must Choose a Country

Concept: Divided Loyalty and the Ethics of Institutional Continuity

In the summer of 1947, officers of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Army were required to opt for India or Pakistan — often abandoning careers, homes and colleagues of twenty years on the basis of where a line would fall. Many served the successor state loyally within weeks of serving the other. The case raises a question that outlasts 1947: whether a public servant's loyalty runs to a government, to a state, or to the idea of impartial administration itself. India's own answer, embodied in an All India Service that survived Partition intact, was the third.

Case 2 — Gandhi at Belaghata

Concept: Moral Witness vs Political Participation

On the night the nation he had done most to create became free, Gandhi was in Calcutta, fasting and walking through neighbourhoods where people were killing each other. He was invited to Delhi. He refused. The choice poses a genuine dilemma for anyone in public life: whether to accept the legitimacy that ceremony confers and work within it, or to withhold one's presence as a form of moral testimony. Gandhi's absence achieved something no speech could have — it said plainly that a freedom bought with communal slaughter was not yet the freedom he had asked for.

Case 3 — The Boundary Commissioner

Concept: Duty to Act Under Impossible Constraints vs Refusal

A man with no knowledge of a country is given five weeks, outdated maps and a deadlocked commission, and asked to draw a line that will determine the fate of millions. He could refuse, on the ground that no competent decision is possible in those conditions — but refusal would leave the task to someone less scrupulous, or leave no line at all where two states were about to exist. He accepts, does the work, destroys his papers and declines his fee. Whether that is conscientiousness or complicity is a question about whether accepting an impossible duty is itself a wrong.

Case 4 — Recovering the Abducted

Concept: Paternalistic Rescue vs the Autonomy of the Rescued

Under the recovery programme established after Partition, the two states undertook to locate and return women abducted during the violence. Many had by then built new lives, borne children, and did not wish to be moved again. The state returned a number of them regardless, on the reasoning that their consent had been formed under duress and that families and nations had a claim. It is the hardest case in this set, because every actor believed they were protecting the woman concerned, and the one voice consistently overridden was hers.

Case 5 — The Parallel Government at Satara

Concept: Legitimacy of Authority — Legal Sanction vs Popular Consent

Between 1942 and 1945, the *Prati Sarkar* in Satara collected revenue, ran courts and maintained order across a large district while the lawful government still claimed jurisdiction. By any legal test it was insurrection; by any test of consent it was government. The case sharpens the distinction between legality and legitimacy — and it should be uncomfortable in both directions, because the same reasoning that vindicates Satara in 1943 can be invoked by anyone who claims popular backing against a lawful state today.

Case 6 — Grain Leaving a Starving Province

Concept: Administrative Obedience and the Limits of "Following Policy"

During the Bengal Famine of 1943, officials implemented denial and requisitioning policies while roughly three million people died around them. Most were not cruel men; they were administrators executing wartime priorities set far above them, within a system that told them the decision was not theirs to make. The famine is the strongest historical argument against the proposition that a civil servant's duty ends at faithful implementation — and it is the reason the ethical requirement to record dissent on the file, and to escalate, is not a bureaucratic formality but a safeguard built out of catastrophe.

SECTION 04

Prelims MCQs (20)

Q1.

Consider the following statements about the August Offer of 1940:

1. It held out Dominion status as the eventual objective for India.
2. It conceded that no future constitution would be adopted without the assent of minorities.
3. It was accepted by the Indian National Congress.

Which 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 was rejected by both the Congress and the Muslim League.

Q2.

Who was chosen as the first satyagrahi in the Individual Satyagraha of 1940?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Vinoba Bhave (c) Sardar Patel (d) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: (b) Vinoba Bhave. Nehru was the second.

Q3.

Consider the following statements about the Cripps Mission (1942):

1. It offered Dominion status after the conclusion of the war.
2. It permitted provinces to remain outside the proposed Union.
3. It was accepted by the Congress but rejected by the Muslim League.

Which 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. Both rejected it.

Q4.

The Quit India resolution was passed at:

- (a) Wardha (b) Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay (c) Lahore (d) Ramgarh

Answer: (b) Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay, on 8 August 1942.

Q5.

The parallel government known as the *Prati Sarkar* during the Quit India Movement was established at:

(a) Ballia (b) Tamluk (c) Satara (d) Talcher

Answer: (c) Satara, led by Nana Patil.

Q6.

Consider the following statements:

1. The Provisional Government of Free India was proclaimed by Subhas Chandra Bose at Singapore in 1943.
2. The Rani of Jhansi Regiment was a women's unit of the Indian National Army.
3. The INA trials were held at the Red Fort, Delhi.

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.

Q7.

The Simla Conference of 1945 failed principally because of disagreement over:

(a) The date of British withdrawal (b) The Muslim League's claim to nominate all Muslim members of the Executive Council (c) The status of princely states (d) The composition of the Constituent Assembly

Answer: (b).

Q8.

Consider the following statements about the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

1. It rejected the demand for a sovereign Pakistan.
2. It proposed grouping of provinces into sections.
3. It provided for a Constituent Assembly elected by universal adult franchise.

Which 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. The Constituent Assembly was elected indirectly by provincial assemblies.

Q9.

Direct Action Day was observed on:

(a) 8 August 1942 (b) 16 August 1946 (c) 20 February 1947 (d) 3 June 1947

Answer: (b) 16 August 1946.

Q10.

Consider the following statements about the Mountbatten Plan of 3 June 1947:

1. It provided for a referendum in the North-West Frontier Province and in Sylhet.
2. It provided for the legislatures of Bengal and Punjab to vote on partitioning their provinces.
3. It retained the June 1948 date for the transfer of power.

Which 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. The date was advanced to 15 August 1947.

Q11.

Consider the following statements about the Indian Independence Act, 1947:

1. It provided for the creation of two independent Dominions.

2. It ended British paramountcy over the princely states.
3. It required the new Dominions' constitutions to be approved by the British Parliament.

Which 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. The Constituent Assemblies were given full sovereign legislative power.

Q12.

Consider the following statements about the Radcliffe Boundary Award:

1. Separate boundary commissions were constituted for Punjab and Bengal.
2. The award was made public on 17 August 1947.
3. Radcliffe had extensive prior experience of India.

Which 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. Radcliffe had never visited India before July 1947.

Q13.

Consider the following statements about the midnight session of 14-15 August 1947:

1. It was held in the Constitution Hall, New Delhi.
2. The session opened with the singing of *Vande Mataram*.
3. Mahatma Gandhi was present and addressed the Assembly.

Which 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. Gandhi was in Calcutta, fasting for communal harmony.

Q14.

Vande Mataram was composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1875 and later published in:

- (a) Durgeshnandini (b) Anandamath (c) Kapalkundala (d) Devi Chaudhurani

Answer: (b) Anandamath, in 1882.

Q15.

Consider the following statements about the historiography of Indian nationalism:

1. The Cambridge school interpreted the movement largely as elite competition for power and patronage.
2. Subaltern Studies emphasised the autonomous agency of peasants and other subordinated groups.
3. *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal* was written by Sumit Sarkar.

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.

Q16.

Consider the following statements:

1. The Hong Kong Convention on ship recycling entered into force in June 2025.
2. India enacted the Recycling of Ships Act in 2019.
3. Alang-Sosiya accounts for the majority of India's ship-recycling activity.

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.

Consider the following statements:

1. Article 48A is a Directive Principle on protection of the environment.
2. Article 51A(g) makes environmental protection a fundamental duty.
3. The National Green Tribunal was established in 2010.

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.

Q18.

Consider the following statements under UNCLOS:

1. Transit passage through straits used for international navigation cannot be suspended.
2. Innocent passage in the territorial sea may be temporarily suspended for security reasons.
3. Iran has ratified UNCLOS.

Which 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. Iran signed but has not ratified UNCLOS.

Q19.

Consider the following statements about India's price indices:

1. The Wholesale Price Index does not include services.
2. India's inflation target is framed in terms of the Consumer Price Index.
3. The WPI has been rebased to a 2022-23 base year.

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.

Q20.

Consider the following statements:

1. The Ordnance Factory Board was dissolved and its factories vested in seven DPSUs in 2021.
2. India has enacted a dedicated statute exclusively regulating artificial intelligence.
3. The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 provides the machinery for investigating charges against a judge.

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. India has no dedicated AI statute.

SECTION 05

Mains Questions (9)

GS1 "The Second World War did not weaken the British Empire in India so much as expose that it had already lost its moral authority." Critically examine. (250 words)

GS1 The Quit India Movement was leaderless within twenty-four hours of its launch, yet became the most widespread uprising since 1857. What does this tell us about the character of the national movement by 1942? (250 words)

GS1 Assess the Cabinet Mission Plan as the last serious attempt to preserve an undivided India, and account for its failure. (250 words)

GS1 "Partition was not one event but three." Discuss the territorial, demographic and administrative dimensions of 1947. (250 words)

GS1 Examine how the choice of historiographical frame — Cambridge, nationalist, Marxist or subaltern — shapes our assessment of the Indian national movement. (150 words)

GS2 "Freedom as unfinished obligation rather than achievement." Discuss how this conception, articulated at independence, found expression in the Constitution's Preamble and Directive Principles. (250 words)

GS2 Evaluate the constitutional machinery for the removal of judges in India. Is its difficulty a safeguard or a shortcoming? (150 words)

GS3 Indian environmental law was largely judge-made. Discuss the strengths and vulnerabilities of a jurisprudence built on judicial initiative rather than statute. (250 words)

GS4 "An administrator who implements faithfully but never records dissent has not discharged his duty." Discuss with reference to a historical or contemporary example, naming the ethical principles involved. (150 words)

SECTION 06

Answer Writing Value Addition

The line to quote on independence: "Not wholly or in full measure" — Nehru conceded Partition in the very sentence announcing freedom. Far better than the midnight line alone.

Gandhi's verdict on Cripps: "A post-dated cheque on a crashing bank" — the sharpest available summary of why the 1942 offer failed.

Three parallel governments to name: Ballia under Chittu Pandey, the Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar in Midnapore, and Nana Patil's Prati Sarkar in Satara — evidence of the movement's leaderless depth.

Partition arithmetic, stated honestly: roughly 14 to 18 million displaced; death estimates range from about 200,000 to two million, and no reliable count exists. Say so rather than picking a figure.

The Radcliffe timeline: arrived 8 July, given five weeks, award published 17 August — two days after both nations already existed.

Four historiographical schools in one line: Cambridge counts patronage, nationalists count the people, Marxists count class, subalternists count the peasant.

Environmental law triad: Article 48A directs the State, Article 51A(g) obliges the citizen, and Article 21 is what made either enforceable.

Inflation divergence to deploy: WPI 9.78% against CPI 4.45% — roughly 5.3 points, explained by the WPI's exclusion of services and its heavy fuel weighting.

SECTION 07

AKADEMIA Direct Hit Tracker

Topic	GS	Capsule	Probability
August Offer 1940 & Individual Satyagraha	GS1	Dominion status objective; minority assent clause; Vinoba first	★★★★★
Cripps Mission 1942	GS1	Post-dated cheque; provinces could opt out; both rejected it	★★★★★
Quit India & the parallel governments	GS1	Gowalia Tank 8 Aug; Ballia, Tamluk, Satara	★★★★★
INA, Azad Hind & the Red Fort trials	GS1	Singapore Oct 1943; Rani Jhansi Regiment; RIN mutiny 1946	★★★★★
Bengal Famine 1943	GS1	~3 million dead; denial and requisitioning policy	★★★★★
Simla Conference 1945	GS1	Failed on the League's sole-representative claim	★★★★★
Cabinet Mission Plan 1946	GS1	Rejected Pakistan; three-tier grouping; indirect Constituent Assembly	★★★★★
Direct Action Day & the Interim Government	GS1	16 Aug 1946; Nehru sworn 2 Sept; League joined 26 Oct	★★★★★
Mountbatten Plan & Indian Independence Act	GS1/GS2	3 June Plan; NWFP and Sylhet referenda; Act assented 18 July	★★★★★
Radcliffe Line & Partition's human cost	GS1/GS4	Five weeks; award on 17 Aug; 14-18 million displaced	★★★★★
Tryst with Destiny & the midnight session	GS1/GS2	Constitution Hall; Vande Mataram; Gandhi absent at Beliaghata	★★★★★
Historiography of the national movement	GS1	Cambridge, nationalist, Marxist, subaltern; Sumit Sarkar	★★★★★

SC on high-risk AI — judicial restraint	GS2/GS3	Disposed without merits; no dedicated AI statute; Puttaswamy	★★★★
Judges Inquiry Committee & removal machinery	GS2	All charges proved; Art 124(4)/(5); never yet completed	★★★★★
Rajasthan UCC & Tree Protection Bills	GS2/GS3	Art 44, Entry 5, Art 254(2); Khejri and 29 species	★★★★
Ordnance corporatisation & GARUD optics	GS3	41 factories into 7 DPSUs, Oct 2021; optronics gap	★★★★
WPI 9.78% vs CPI 4.45%	GS3	Fuel fell 7.36 points; WPI has no services; 2022-23 base	★★★★★
Ship recycling & the Hong Kong Convention	GS3	India 35.4% of global tonnage; Alang 98%; in force June 2025	★★★★

IN On the Eve

Eighty years ago tonight, a hall in Delhi was lit past midnight while, six hundred miles east, an old man sat fasting in a house in Beliaghata because his country was being born in blood. Both of those things are true, and a nation confident enough to hold both of them is stronger for it.

The freedom you will be asked to serve was not delivered by a treaty. It was assembled out of hunger strikes and prison sentences, out of villages that governed themselves while an empire pretended otherwise, out of soldiers who chose a country that did not yet exist, and out of the endurance of millions who walked away from everything they owned and asked nothing back.

*"At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps,
India will awake to life and freedom."*

Study well. The service of India, as he said that night, means the service of the millions who suffer.

जय हिन्द

VERIFIED · PART II

Proof of Precision

Every item dated. Every claim verified.

5

COMMEMORATIVE COLUMNS

2

ENVIRONMENT CARDS

6

ETHICS CASES

20

MCQS GENERATED

9

MAINS QUESTIONS

3

POLITY CARDS (CAPPED)

Modern History (GS1)

Partition Studies

Historiography

Ethics (GS4)

Cross-GS Integration

✓ Five commemorative columns tracing 1939 to 1947, each with full Prelims and Mains apparatus — not decoration, but examinable content

✓ Partition casualty figures given as a range with the honest note that no reliable count exists

✓ Polity held at three cards; every news card carries an explicit date stamp; static filler zero

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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.

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← Part I covers: Headlines · The Road to Freedom 1939-1947 · Polity · Defence & IR · Science, Technology & Economy

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