

PART II · ENVIRONMENT TO DIRECT HIT TRACKER

ANTIM ASSURED 100+

The Topper's Last Read. Every Morning.

Monday, 31 August 2026

MORNING EDITION · 08:00 IST

IN THIS EDITION

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NBA Disburses ₹5.68 Crore Under the Access and Benefit-Sharing Mechanism for Okra, Cucumber and Watermelon Genetic Resources

What happened: The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) has disbursed ₹5.68 crore to State Biodiversity Boards under India's Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanism, arising from commercial utilisation of biological resources related to Okra, Cucumber and Watermelon genetic material, taking the NBA's cumulative ABS disbursement past ₹191 crore since the mechanism's inception.

Background: The ABS mechanism operationalises India's obligations under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 — itself India's implementation of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity's Nagoya Protocol principles — requiring companies that commercially access India's biological/genetic resources to share a percentage of resulting benefits with the communities and states of origin, channelled through State Biodiversity Boards to fund local conservation and livelihood activities.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Latest disbursement: ₹5.68 crore, arising from Okra, Cucumber and Watermelon genetic-resource utilisation.
- Cumulative ABS disbursement by NBA: crossed ₹191 crore since the mechanism began.
- Earlier 2026 disbursements: ₹3.79 crore (33 states/UTs/institutes) and ₹2.82 crore, both under the same ABS mechanism.
- Legal basis: Biological Diversity Act, 2002, implementing India's Nagoya Protocol/CBD obligations on access and benefit-sharing.
- NBA functions under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; State Biodiversity Boards are the operational disbursement channel.
- Funds are directed toward biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource use and community-oriented livelihood activities in the areas of origin.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- ABS operationalises the CBD's third objective — fair and equitable benefit-sharing — translating an international treaty principle into a functioning domestic cash-flow mechanism.
- Crop genetic resources (okra, cucumber, watermelon) show ABS isn't limited to exotic/rare species — everyday agricultural biodiversity carries real commercial and conservation value.
- Tests whether ABS funds genuinely reach originating communities, or get diffused through state-level bureaucratic channels without traceable local impact.
- Strengthens India's negotiating credibility at CBD/Nagoya Protocol forums by demonstrating a working domestic ABS implementation model, relevant to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's monitoring expectations.

💡 LET'S REMEMBER THIS THROUGH A TRICK

"A share for the source" — every time a company profits from India's okra or watermelon genes, the ABS mechanism sends a cheque back to where those genes came from.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2018: "What is the Nagoya Protocol? What are its objectives?" Direct linkage to today's ABS disbursement.

Probable Mains Question (150 words): Explain the objectives of the Nagoya Protocol and examine how India's Access and Benefit-Sharing mechanism operationalises them domestically.

GS3

NBA

Access & Benefit Sharing

#BiologicalDiversityAct

#NagoyaProtocol

GS3

Biodiversity — Newly Described Species & Bioindicators

Static Topic — described 2 March 2026, honestly dated · Source: Zoological Survey of India / Zootaxa

ZSI Describes Two New Lichen Moth Species from the Eastern Himalayas: Air-Pollution Bioindicators from Sikkim and West Bengal

What happened: Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) scientists have formally described two new lichen moth species — *Caulocera hollowayi* (from Golitar, Sikkim) and *Asura buxa* (from Panihpora, Alipurduar district, West Bengal) — in the taxonomic journal *Zootaxa*, identified through detailed chaetotaxy (body-scale and bristle-pattern) analysis distinguishing them from known relatives.

Background: Lichen moths (subfamily Arctiinae, tribe Lithosiini) are ecologically significant as bioindicators, since their larvae feed on lichens that are themselves highly sensitive to air pollution — a thriving lichen-moth population signals relatively clean air, making new discoveries in this group scientifically valuable well beyond simple species-count additions.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- *Caulocera hollowayi*: described from Golitar, Sikkim, by ZSI scientists (S. Singh, N. Singh & Bhattacharya, 2026).
- *Asura buxa*: described from Panihpora, Alipurduar district, West Bengal, by the same ZSI research team.
- Published in *Zootaxa* (2 March 2026), an internationally recognised peer-reviewed taxonomic journal.
- Identification method: chaetotaxy — analysis of the arrangement of body scales and bristle patterns.
- Both species belong to the lichen moth group (Arctiinae: Lithosiini), whose larvae feed on lichens.
- Lichens are highly sensitive to air pollution, making lichen-feeding moths useful air-quality bioindicators.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Bioindicator species like lichen moths offer a low-cost, biologically grounded complement to instrument-based air-quality monitoring, relevant given India's continuing air-quality-monitoring coverage gaps.
- The Eastern Himalayas' continuing yield of new-to-science species underscores the region's status as part of a global biodiversity hotspot, reinforcing habitat protection beyond flagship-species conservation.
- Demonstrates ZSI's ongoing taxonomic capacity-building, a less-visible but foundational component of India's biodiversity-documentation effort under the National Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Raises the standard "known unknowns" point for GS3 answers — India's biodiversity inventory remains incomplete, meaning conservation-priority-setting still works with an undercounted baseline.

💡 LET'S REMEMBER THIS THROUGH A TRICK

"A moth that reads the air" — where lichen moths thrive, lichens thrive, and where lichens thrive, the air is relatively clean; a living air-quality gauge.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2015: "Explain the ecological significance of the Himalayas in maintaining the ecological balance of the Indian subcontinent." Extend to newly documented bioindicator taxa from the Eastern Himalayan hotspot.

Probable Mains Question (150 words): Discuss the significance of bioindicator species in environmental monitoring, with reference to recently described lichen moth species from the Eastern Himalayas.

GS3

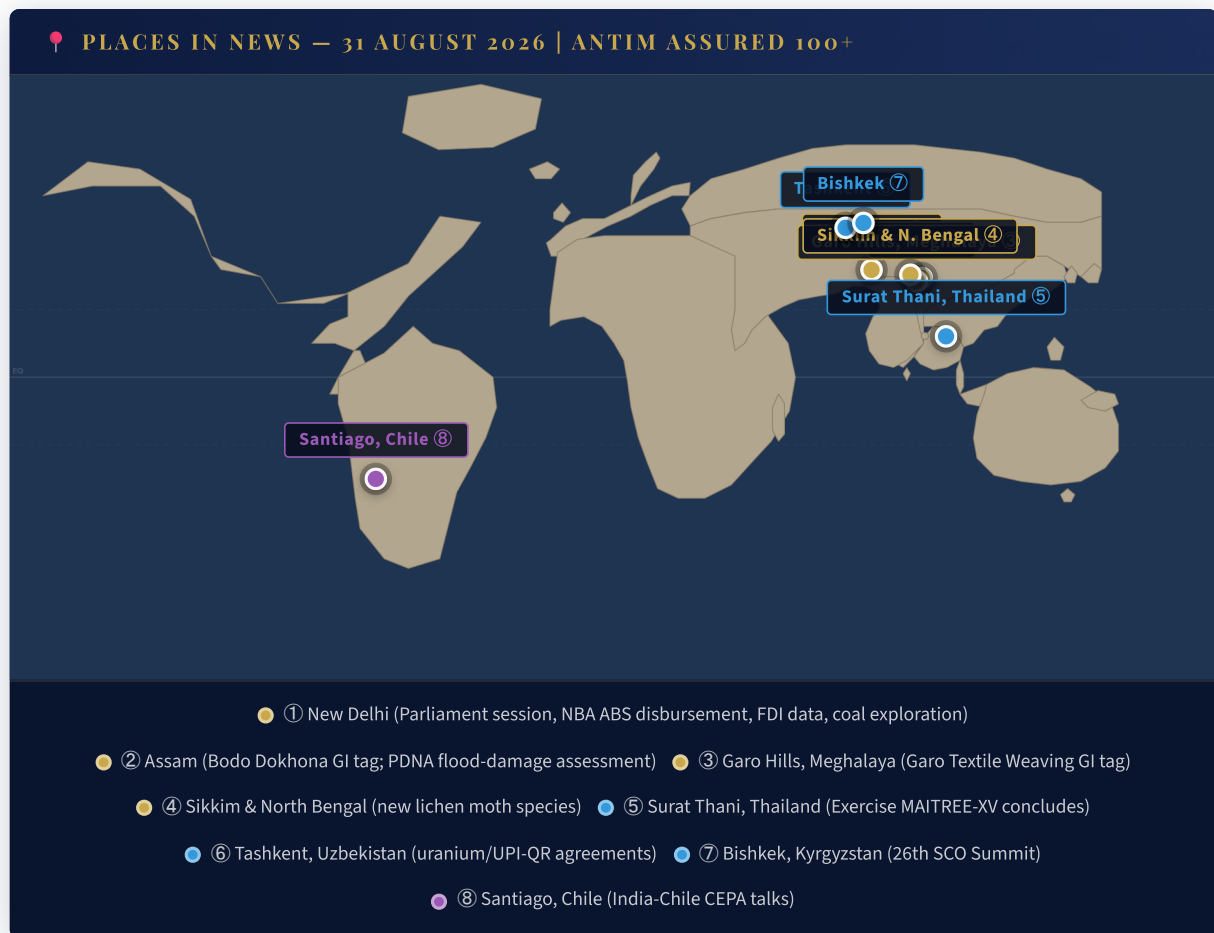
Lichen Moths

Bioindicators

#ZSI

#EasternHimalayas

§2 Places in News



New Delhi

Hub for today's Parliament-session scorecard, NBA's ABS disbursement, India's Q1 FY27 FDI data and the Ministry of Coal's exploration outlay.

Assam

Home to the newly GI-tagged Bodo Dokhona and site of the concluded PDNA flood-damage assessment; sits in the Brahmaputra basin.

Garo Hills, Meghalaya

Home of the newly GI-tagged Garo Textile Weaving craft, woven into the community's socio-religious rituals.

Sikkim & North Bengal

Golitar (Sikkim) and Panijhora (West Bengal) — type localities of the two newly described lichen moth species, both part of the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot.

Surat Thani, Thailand

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Venue of the concluding 15th edition of India-Thailand joint military Exercise MAITREE.

Site of PM Modi's concluded bilateral leg, yielding 11 agreements including the uranium-supply framework and UPI-QR interoperability.

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Venue of the 26th SCO Summit (31 Aug–1 Sept), marking the SCO's 25th anniversary with the "Bishkek Declaration."

Santiago, Chile

Site of the India-Chile CEPA review meeting between Commerce Secretary Rajesh Agrawal and Vice-Minister Paula Estévez Weinstein.

§3 Ethics & Integrity Cases

Equity in Recognising Collective Knowledge

Case 1: Whose Craft Gets the Tag First

A GI facilitation officer processing applications for Northeast textile GIs is approached by a well-connected, urban-based weavers' cooperative asking to be prioritised for registration ahead of a remote, less-organised but more historically authentic Garo weaving collective that lacks resources to complete paperwork quickly.

Course of Action: The officer should process applications strictly on documented merit and historical/geographical authenticity, proactively assist the under-resourced collective in completing its documentation rather than letting administrative capacity determine outcomes, and escalate the fairness concern to Ministry-level policy if under-resourced applicants are systematically disadvantaged.

Institutional Neutrality in Legislative Drafting

Case 2: Drafting for All Sides

A Ministry official assisting the FCRA Amendment Bill's JPC secretariat is privately asked by a senior functionary to frame briefing notes in a way that pre-empts the committee's independent judgment on contentious clauses.

Course of Action: The official should present a balanced, factually complete briefing that fairly represents all stakeholder positions — government, NGOs, faith-based organisations — without pre-judging the JPC's conclusions, preserving the committee system's independence as the correct constitutional safeguard against unilateral executive framing of contested legislation.

Data Integrity in Disaster Administration

Case 3: The Number on the Portal

A district disaster-management officer compiling Assam's PDNA damage list for the public verification portal discovers that some entries were inflated by local intermediaries seeking larger compensation, while other genuinely affected households were left off the list entirely due to poor record-keeping.

Course of Action: The officer must correct the list to reflect verified ground reality even under local political pressure, ensure genuinely affected but under-recorded households are added through a transparent grievance-redressal window, and report the inflation pattern through proper channels rather than quietly adjusting figures — upholding data integrity as the foundation of fair relief disbursement.

Calibrated Candour in Diplomacy

Case 4: What the Interpreter Chooses to Soften

An interpreter assisting India's delegation at the SCO Summit in Bishkek is asked informally to slightly soften India's stated position on a connectivity project during a corridor conversation, to avoid friction ahead of a scheduled bilateral.

Course of Action: The interpreter must render statements accurately and completely, since faithful interpretation is a professional and ethical non-negotiable; any tone-calibration or diplomatic softening is a decision for the delegation's political leadership to make explicitly, not for an interpreter to introduce unilaterally through selective translation.

Stewardship of Dual-Use Technical Knowledge

Case 5: The Blueprint on the Shared Drive

An engineer on the Tata-Javelin co-production project notices that certain sensitive missile-guidance design files have been shared more broadly within the company's internal servers than the technology-transfer agreement's access protocols permit.

Course of Action: The engineer should immediately report the access-control lapse to the designated technology-security officer, ensure access is restricted to authorised personnel only, and treat the breach with the seriousness due to dual-use strategic technology, since undermining partner trust here would jeopardise not just this project but India's broader defence co-production credibility.

Equitable Benefit-Sharing & Intergenerational Justice

Case 6: The Fund and the Farmer

A State Biodiversity Board member allocating the NBA's latest ABS disbursement must choose between funding a visible, politically popular short-term community event and a less visible, long-term seed-conservation and farmer-training programme that actually protects the genetic resources at the heart of the original benefit-sharing claim.

Course of Action: The member should prioritise the long-term conservation and farmer-training programme, since the ABS mechanism's ethical foundation is safeguarding the resource and community for future benefit-sharing, not just current visibility; a transparent public explanation of this choice would also strengthen community trust in the mechanism's genuine intent.

§4 Prelims MCQs

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Geographical Indication (GI) tags in India:

1. They are granted under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
2. The GI Registry is located in Chennai.
3. A GI tag protects the individual inventor's exclusive right to a product.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) A GI tag protects a collective, place-linked right, not an individual inventor's claim, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q2. "Bodo Dokhona," which recently received a GI tag, is the traditional attire associated with which community?

(a) Karbi (b) Bodo (c) Mising (d) Garo

Answer: (b) Dokhona is the traditional wrap-around garment of Bodo women in Assam.

Q3. Consider the following statements about Parliament's 2026 Monsoon Session:

1. The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 2026 repeals the 1891 Act of the same name.
2. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2026 was passed without referral to any committee.
3. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on the FCRA Bill has 31 members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) The FCRA Bill was referred to a 31-member JPC, not passed directly, making statement 2 incorrect.

Q4. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on the FCRA Amendment Bill, 2026 comprises how many Lok Sabha members?

(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 21 (d) 31

Answer: (c) 21 members from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha make up the 31-member JPC.

Q5. Consider the following statements about Assam's 2026 flood PDNA:

1. The Rapid Assessment Survey concluded on 30 August 2026.
2. Over 24,000 hectares of cropland were recorded as inundated.
3. Ex-gratia compensation for flood deaths was fixed at ₹4 lakh per family.

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 per ASDMA's PDNA findings.

Q6. ASDMA, the body conducting Assam's flood-damage assessment, stands for:

(a) Assam State Disaster Management Authority (b) Assam Special Disaster Mitigation Agency (c) All-India State Disaster Management Authority (d) Assam Standing Disaster Monitoring Association

Answer: (a) ASDMA is the Assam State Disaster Management Authority.

Q7. Consider the following statements about PM Modi's Central Asia tour outcomes (2026):

1. A framework for long-term uranium supply to India was agreed with Uzbekistan.
2. UPI-QR merchant-payment interoperability was launched, the first such arrangement in Central Asia.
3. India and Uzbekistan set an annual bilateral trade target of \$10 billion by 2030.

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: (a) The actual trade target set was \$5 billion, not \$10 billion, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q8. The 26th SCO Summit (2026), held in Bishkek, marks which anniversary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation?

- (a) 15th (b) 20th (c) 25th (d) 30th

Answer: (c) The SCO, founded in 2001, marks its 25th anniversary at the 2026 Bishkek Summit.

Q9. Consider the following statements about India-Chile relations:

1. Negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) are targeted for conclusion by end of 2026.
2. Bilateral trade between India and Chile in 2025 stood at approximately \$50 billion.
3. Critical minerals such as lithium and copper are a stated focus of the CEPA talks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) Actual 2025 bilateral trade was around \$5.4 billion, not \$50 billion, making statement 2 incorrect.

Q10. A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) typically differs from a standard Free Trade Agreement (FTA) because it also covers:

- (a) Goods only (b) Goods, services and investment together (c) Visa-free travel exclusively (d) Currency-swap arrangements exclusively

Answer: (b) A CEPA typically integrates goods, services and investment into a single deeper agreement.

Q11. Consider the following statements about the Javelin anti-tank guided missile co-production MoU (2026):

1. The Javelin Joint Venture is a partnership between Raytheon and Lockheed Martin.
2. Tata Advanced Systems Limited signed the MoU for co-production in India.
3. The Javelin is a long-range ballistic missile system.

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: (a) The Javelin is a man-portable, shoulder-fired anti-tank guided missile, not a long-range ballistic missile, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q12. The Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy referenced in the Javelin co-production story was released in which year?

- (a) 2015 (b) 2018 (c) 2020 (d) 2023

Answer: (c) DPEPP was released in 2020, setting India's defence indigenisation and export targets.

Q13. Consider the following statements about Exercise MAITREE-XV (2026):

1. It is the 15th edition of an India-Thailand bilateral exercise.
2. It is a trilateral exercise involving India, Thailand and the United States.
3. The 2026 edition was conducted at Surat Thani, Thailand.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) MAITREE is a bilateral India-Thailand exercise, not trilateral, making statement 2 incorrect.

Q14. Exercise MAITREE is conducted between India and which country?

- (a) Vietnam (b) Thailand (c) Indonesia (d) Myanmar

Answer: (b) MAITREE is India's bilateral army exercise with Thailand.

Q15. Consider the following statements about non-animal drug-testing methods in India:

1. A 2023 amendment to the New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules permits non-animal, human-relevant testing methods.
2. Organ-on-chip technology uses living human cells to mimic an organ's function.
3. India is the only country in the world to permit non-animal drug-testing methods.

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: (a) The US FDA Modernization Act 2.0 similarly permits non-animal methods, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q16. Consider the following statements about C-DoT's newly unveiled quantum products (2026):

1. C-DoT functions under the Department of Telecommunications.
2. QKD stands for Quantum Key Distribution.
3. Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) protocols are designed to resist attacks only from classical (non-quantum) computers.

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: (a) PQC protocols are specifically designed to resist future quantum-computer attacks, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q17. Consider the following statements about the two newly described lichen moth species (2026):

1. Caulocera hollowayi was described from Sikkim.
2. Asura buxa was described from Assam.
3. Lichen moths are valued as air-quality bioindicators.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) Asura buxa was described from West Bengal (Panijhora), not Assam, making statement 2 incorrect.

Q18. Consider the following statements about India's Q1 FY27 FDI data:

1. Gross FDI inflow stood at \$30.7 billion, the highest in the RBI's accessible quarterly data series.
2. DPIIT is the nodal body for India's FDI policy.
3. All FDI into India is routed exclusively through the Automatic Route.

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: (a) FDI also flows through the Government Route for sensitive sectors, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q19. Coal continues to supply approximately what share of India's electricity generation?

- (a) 40% (b) 55% (c) 70% (d) 90%

Answer: (c) Coal supplies roughly 70% of India's electricity generation.

Q20. Consider the following statements about the NBA's Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanism:

1. It operationalises obligations under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
2. The NBA functions under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
3. The Nagoya Protocol deals solely with genetically modified organisms and is unrelated to ABS.

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: (a) The Nagoya Protocol is specifically an Access and Benefit-Sharing instrument under the CBD, making statement 3 incorrect.

§5 Mains Questions

GS1 150 words

Discuss the significance of Geographical Indication (GI) tags in protecting traditional community craft knowledge, with reference to recent GI registrations from Northeast India.

GS2 150 words

Examine the significance of Joint Parliamentary Committees in India's legislative process, with reference to the FCRA Amendment Bill, 2026.

GS2 200 words

Discuss the strategic and economic significance of India's outreach to Central Asia, with reference to the 2026 Uzbekistan agreements and the SCO Summit.

GS3 200 words

Discuss the institutional mechanism for post-disaster needs assessment and relief disbursement in India, with reference to the 2026 Assam floods.

GS3 150 words

Examine the significance of co-development and co-production agreements in advancing India's defence-indigenisation goals, with reference to recent India-US defence-industrial initiatives.

GS3 150 words

Discuss the significance of sustained FDI inflows for India's external-sector stability, and examine measures to convert investment into manufacturing capacity.

GS3 150 words

Explain the objectives of the Nagoya Protocol and examine how India's Access and Benefit-Sharing mechanism operationalises them domestically.

GS3 150 words

Explain the significance of Post-Quantum Cryptography and Quantum Key Distribution in securing India's critical digital infrastructure.

GS4 250 words (Case Study)

You are a district disaster-management officer compiling Assam's flood-damage list for a public verification portal. You discover some entries were inflated by local intermediaries seeking larger compensation, while other genuinely affected households were omitted due to poor record-keeping, and you face local political pressure to leave the inflated figures unchanged. (a) Identify the ethical principles at stake. (b) What course of action would you adopt, and why?

§6 Answer-Writing Value Addition

\$30.7 bn India's gross FDI inflow in Q1 FY27 (Apr-Jun 2026) — the highest quarterly figure in the RBI's accessible data series.

₹5,925 cr Outlay earmarked by the Ministry of Coal for coal and lignite exploration, FY2026-27 to FY2030-31.

₹146.26 cr Interim flood relief disbursed to 96,842 families under Assam's 2026 PDNA damage-assessment process.

₹5.68 cr Latest NBA disbursement under the Access and Benefit-Sharing mechanism, from Okra, Cucumber and Watermelon genetic resources.

11 agreements Signed during PM Modi's Tashkent visit, including India-Uzbekistan's civil-nuclear uranium-supply framework.

\$5 bn India-Uzbekistan's targeted annual bilateral trade value by 2030.

14 products Indigenous quantum products (QKD hardware, PQC protocols) unveiled by C-DoT at its 43rd Foundation Day.

401 homes Fully destroyed per Assam's 2026 flood PDNA survey, alongside 24,897.27 hectares of inundated cropland.

§7 AKADEMIA Direct Hit Tracker

TOPIC	GS PAPER	CAPSULE	PROBABILITY
GI Tags – Bodo Dokhona/Garo Textile	GS1	Northeast craft IPR protection	★★★
Bankers' Books Evidence Act/FCRA JPC	GS2	1891 Act repealed; 31-member JPC	★★★★
Assam Floods 2026 PDNA	GS3	401 homes destroyed; ₹146.26cr relief	★★★★
India-Uzbekistan uranium/UPI-QR	GS2	11 agreements; \$5bn trade target	★★★★★
26th SCO Summit – Bishkek Declaration	GS2	25th anniversary outcomes	★★★★
India-Chile CEPA talks	GS2	Critical minerals; year-end target	★★★
Tata-Javelin JV	GS3	India-US ATGM co-production	★★★★
Exercise MAITREE-XV	GS3	15th edition; India-Thailand	★★★
Organ-on-chip/non-animal testing	GS3	8 CSIR labs; 2023 Rules amendment	★★★★
C-DoT quantum products	GS3	QKD/PQC for 6G security	★★★★
FDI 15-year high, Q1 FY27	GS3	\$30.7bn gross inflow	★★★★★
Coal exploration fund	GS3	₹5,925cr, FY27-31	★★★
NBA ABS disbursement	GS3	₹5.68cr; Okra/Cucumber/Watermelon	★★★
Lichen moth species, E. Himalayas	GS3	Air-pollution bioindicators	★★★
GI Act 1999 / TRIPS (static)	GS3	Collective IP protection	★★★

Nagoya Protocol / CBD (static)	GS3	Access & benefit-sharing framework	★★★
Parliamentary Committees (static)	GS2	JPC composition & role	★★★
SCO structure & membership (static)	GS2	2017 Astana entry; founding members	★★★

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

★ 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
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7

QUESTIONS FROM
A SINGLE DOCUMENT

6

QUESTIONS FROM
A SINGLE CLASS

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Proof of Precision

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2

NEWS ITEMS

6

ETHICS CASES

20

MCQS GENERATED

9

MAINS QUESTIONS

8

PLACES MAPPED

0

REPEATED TOPICS

Environment

Biodiversity

Ethics (GS4)

International Relations

Culture

✓ All news sourced from NBA/MoEFCC, ZSI/Zootaxa, MEA, Ministry of Commerce, MoD and primary institutional sources

✓ Every static topic cross-checked for 30-day non-repetition against the topic blacklist

✓ Map pins computed from real longitude/latitude via the standard equirectangular formula

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