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One Landscape, 891 Lions: Why Recovery Has Not Removed the Risk

 **THE HINDU**

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ENVIRONMENT**GS3**

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One Landscape, 891 Lions: Why Recovery Has Not Removed the Risk

The Hindu

6 August 2026

GS3



INTERVIEW ANGLE

"Gujarat has protected the Asiatic lion for a century and treats it as a matter of state identity. Madhya Pradesh prepared Kuno for lions and received cheetahs instead. If you were asked to design an agreement that moves lions across a state boundary, what would you have to offer Gujarat, and what would you refuse to concede?"

✓ Every fact web-verified against primary sources

THE LIFT LINE

A hundred years of protection produced 891 lions and exactly one place to lose them.

WHY THIS EDITORIAL MATTERS FOR YOUR EXAM

Most answers on the Asiatic lion stop at a number and a location: Gir, Gujarat, population rising. That is the least interesting thing about the case. The Asiatic lion is the standard textbook illustration of a concept UPSC repeatedly probes without naming it, that a species can be numerically recovering and simultaneously at severe extinction risk, because risk in conservation biology is about distribution and variance, not about the mean.

It pairs with the debate on conservation beyond protected areas, since more than half of India's lions now live outside the protected forest network, and with [federalism](#), because the only thing standing between the species and a second home is a disagreement between two state governments.

GS Paper 3: Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, [environmental impact assessment](#); biodiversity and its conservation; species recovery programmes and the statutory framework for wildlife protection.

CONCEPT	MEANING	WHY IT IS TESTABLE
Stochastic extinction	Extinction caused by a chance event (epidemic, fire, cyclone) rather than by a long-term decline in numbers	Explains why a growing population in one place can still be at high risk
Founder effect	The reduced genetic diversity of a population descended from a very small number of ancestors	Every wild Asiatic lion descends from a remnant group of a few dozen animals
Inbreeding depression	Reduced fitness, fertility and disease resistance in a population with high relatedness	The genetic cost that population growth inside a closed gene pool does not fix
Metapopulation	Several partly separate populations linked by occasional movement, so that local extinction can be reversed by recolonisation	The target structure for the lion, and the reason a single population is fragile
Satellite population	A managed sub-population established outside the core habitat, as at Barda	The operational form the second home is currently taking
Assisted dispersal versus translocation	Supporting animals that move on their own, versus capturing and relocating them	Barda used the first, Kuno would require the second

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Asiatic lion once ranged from West Asia through Persia into northern and central India. By the end of the nineteenth century, hunting had reduced it to a remnant group in the Gir forest of Saurashtra, protected largely because the ruler of the Junagadh princely state banned lion hunting on his estate. Every wild Asiatic lion alive today is descended from that group. This is the single most important fact about the species and the one most often left out of answers.

The recovery since independence has been steady and, in the last decade, rapid.

MILESTONE	DETAIL
1965	Gir declared a wildlife sanctuary, followed by national park status for the core area
1972	Wild Life (Protection) Act enacted; the lion placed in Schedule I , the highest degree of protection
1976	Forests, and protection of wild animals and birds, moved from the State List to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment
2013	Supreme Court directs translocation of lions from Gir to Kuno , Madhya Pradesh
2018	Asiatic Lion Conservation Project , central contribution of about Rs 97.85 crore over three years
2025	Project Lion approved with an outlay of about Rs 2,927.71 crore , built on the Lion @ 2047 vision document of the Wildlife Institute of India

The trigger for the present debate is the sixteenth lion population estimation, carried out from **10 to 13 May 2025** over roughly **35,000 square kilometres** across **58 talukas in 11 districts**, with about 3,000 enumerators, volunteers and officers. It recorded **891 lions**, against 674 in 2020, a rise of about 32 per cent in five years.

The composition is as instructive as the total: 196 males, 330 females, 140 sub-adults and 225 cubs. So is the geography. **384 lions were inside protected forest and sanctuary areas; 507 were outside them**, against 340 outside in 2020. The lion is no longer a forest animal in the administrative sense. It is a landscape animal living substantially on farmland and revenue land.

THE ANALYSIS

1. Headcount is the wrong risk metric for a single-population species. Conservation biology distinguishes deterministic decline, caused by hunting or habitat loss, from stochastic extinction, caused by a chance event. A population of 891 animals spread across five independent landscapes and a population of 891 animals in one landscape have very different extinction probabilities, and the difference is not small. One epidemic, one cyclone, one bad fire year, and the species has no reservoir to recover from. This is why the phrase “the lion is doing well” and the phrase “the lion is at high risk” are both true at once, and why an answer that asserts only one of them is incomplete.

2. The disease warning has now been delivered twice. In September 2018, in the Dalkhaniya range of Gir East, more than twenty lions died within weeks. The National Institute of Virology confirmed canine distemper virus in samples, and the genome recovered was related to East African strains of a virus that killed roughly a thousand lions in the Serengeti in 1994. Tick-borne babesiosis was implicated in other deaths in the same period. In May 2026 the pattern repeated, with eight lions, mostly cubs, dying of suspected Babesia infection, seventeen animals placed in isolation and around 500 lions dewormed and treated for ticks. The state’s veterinary response was fast and competent on both occasions. That is precisely the point: even a competent response cannot make a single population safe, because containment is a race that only has to be lost once.

3. Genetics does not improve with numbers if the gene pool is closed. A population that grows from 674 to 891 inside the same closed system has more animals but not more genetic variation. The founder effect from the Junagadh remnant leaves the Asiatic lion with unusually low diversity, which is associated with reduced immune competence and with inbreeding depression. Only exchange with a separate population, or a founder group established elsewhere and managed as part of a metapopulation, addresses this. Barda helps here only partially, because its founders came from the same source.

4. Half the population is already outside the protection architecture. With 507 lions outside protected forest areas, the operative conservation question in Saurashtra has stopped being park management and become landscape management. The mortality profile changes accordingly: open wells without parapets, unfenced railway lines, highways, electrified crop fences, and conflict with pastoralists. The Maldhari communities of Gir have a long record of coexistence, and Gujarat's compensation and rapid-response systems are among the better ones in India, but a protection regime designed for a sanctuary does not automatically transfer to farmland.

5. Barda proves the concept and does not close the case. The Gir-Barda project of 1979 anticipated Barda as a second home, and nothing happened for four decades until prey base restoration made the sanctuary viable. In 2023 a male lion arrived on its own, lionesses followed, breeding occurred, and the 2025 census recorded **17 lions** in a sanctuary of about **192 square kilometres** spanning Porbandar and Devbhumi Dwarka districts. It has been designated a satellite population under Project Lion. This is a genuine achievement and the right model, since natural dispersal selects for animals that can survive the move. But Barda lies within the same peninsula, the same monsoon regime and largely the same disease environment as Gir. It reduces the risk of a localised event. It does not insure against a regional one.

6. The Kuno question is federal, not scientific. In *Centre for Environment Law, WWF-I v. Union of India*, decided on **15 April 2013**, the Supreme Court held that a second home for the Asiatic lion was a priority that could not be delayed, directed the Ministry of Environment and Forests to commence translocation from Gir to Kuno within six months, constituted an expert committee to oversee it in line with IUCN reintroduction guidelines, and quashed the Ministry's decision to introduce African cheetahs at Kuno. Madhya Pradesh relocated villages and prepared the habitat. No lion has been moved. Kuno received cheetahs from September 2022 under a separate line of orders, and the Union government has since told the Court that the translocation question is being re-examined. The obstacle throughout has been Gujarat's unwillingness, and the fact that wildlife protection sits in the Concurrent List gives the Union legal competence without any practical means of compelling a state to hand over animals it regards as its own.

7. What honest conservation federalism would look like. The Gujarat position deserves to be stated at its strongest, because it is not merely possessive. Gujarat protected the lion when the rest of the country did not, absorbed a century of coexistence costs, and built the institutional capacity behind the recovery. A state that has done the work has a reasonable claim to be sceptical of a transfer to an institution with no lion experience. The answer is not to override that claim but to price it: joint management protocols, Gujarat-trained veterinary and tracking teams stationed at the recipient site, shared credit in the naming and reporting of the second population, and a phased founder group small enough that the parent population is unaffected. A translocation framed as loss will not happen. One framed as Gujarat exporting its expertise might.

DATA AND INSTITUTIONS VAULT

PRELIMS-GRADE FACTS:

16th lion population estimation: conducted 10 to 13 May 2025, about 35,000 sq km, 58 talukas, 11 districts

Population: 891 lions in 2025, against 674 in 2020, a rise of about 32 per cent

Composition: 196 males, 330 females, 140 sub-adults, 225 cubs

384 lions inside protected forest areas, 507 outside them (340 outside in 2020)

Barda Wildlife Sanctuary: about 192 sq km, Porbandar and Devbhumi Dwarka districts; a male lion dispersed there naturally in 2023; 17 lions in the 2025 count; designated a satellite population under Project Lion

Legal status: Schedule I, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Appendix I, CITES

IUCN: the lion, *Panthera leo*, is listed as Vulnerable on the Red List; the Asiatic subpopulation carries its own assessment, published in 2024, in the Endangered category, having been downlisted from Critically Endangered in 2008. The IUCN Green Status assessment of 27 March 2025 rated the lion Largely Depleted

Supreme Court, 15 April 2013, *Centre for Environment Law, WWF-I v. Union of India*: directed translocation of Asiatic lions from Gir to Kuno, Madhya Pradesh, within six months. Never implemented

Asiatic Lion Conservation Project (2018): central contribution of about Rs 97.85 crore, 2018-19 to 2020-21

Project Lion (2025): outlay of about Rs 2,927.71 crore; vision document Lion @ 2047, prepared by the Wildlife Institute of India; National Referral Centre for Wildlife at Junagadh

Disease events: canine distemper virus outbreak, September 2018, Dalkhaniya range, Gir East, more than twenty deaths, strain related to East African lineages; suspected Babesia deaths, May 2026, eight lions

Constitutional placement: forests, and protection of wild animals and birds, are in the Concurrent List (moved there by the 42nd Amendment, 1976)

WATCH THE TRAP: THE IUCN STATUS OF THE ASIATIC LION IS ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENTLY MIS- STATED FACTS IN CURRENT AFFAIRS MATERIAL. THE SPECIES *PANTHERA LEO* IS VULNERABLE; THE ASIATIC SUBPOPULATION IS ASSESSED SEPARATELY, AND ITS MOST RECENT PUBLISHED RED LIST ASSESSMENT PLACES IT IN THE ENDANGERED CATEGORY. COACHING NOTES AND EVEN SOME OFFICIAL SUMMARIES DESCRIBE THE ASIATIC LION SIMPLY AS VULNERABLE, WHICH CONFLATES THE SPECIES-LEVEL AND SUBPOPULATION-LEVEL ASSESSMENTS. IN AN ANSWER, NAME THE LEVEL YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT. ALSO NOTE THAT KUNO NATIONAL PARK IS NOW ASSOCIATED WITH CHEETAHS, NOT LIONS, WHICH IS EXACTLY THE OPPOSITE OF WHAT THE 2013 ORDER INTENDED, AND THAT BARDA IS A SANCTUARY, NOT A NATIONAL PARK.

THE DEBATE

Argument FOR moving lions to a genuinely separate second home. A single-population species has no insurance, and this one has now had two disease scares in eight years. The Supreme Court settled the scientific question in 2013 and its reasoning has only been strengthened by the population growth since, because a larger population in a saturated landscape disperses into unprotected farmland rather than into safety. Kuno was prepared, villages were relocated, and the delay is political. A conservation success that cannot survive one epidemic is not yet a success.

Argument AGAINST, or at least for caution. Translocation is not costless. Moving social carnivores disrupts pride structures, and founder groups in unfamiliar landscapes suffer high early mortality; the record of large-carnivore introductions in India, including at Kuno itself, is mixed. Gujarat's institutional capacity is the reason the lion exists at all, and dispersing animals to a state without that capacity risks the founders. Barda demonstrates a lower-risk alternative, where restoration of prey and habitat lets lions arrive by themselves, and that model can be replicated at other sites in and around Saurashtra without a contested inter-state transfer.

Balanced verdict. The disagreement is about method and sequencing, not about the diagnosis: nobody serious argues that one population is safe. Barda should be completed and replicated, because assisted dispersal is genuinely lower-risk than long-distance translocation. But satellites within the same peninsula reduce local risk and not regional risk, and a species whose entire wild existence lies within one monsoon and one tick fauna is still one bad event from catastrophe. The correct reading is therefore both, and in that order: consolidate the Saurashtra metapopulation now, and negotiate a genuinely separate founder population outside it, with Gujarat as partner and trainer rather than as donor.

HOW TO THINK ABOUT THIS

The transferable pattern here is: **when a risk is concentrated, the average tells you nothing.**

A rising population number is a measure of central tendency. Extinction is a tail event. The two are almost independent when everything is in one place, which is why conservation biologists ask "how many independent populations" before they ask "how many animals", and why the same question governs financial regulation (concentration in one asset class), food security (a single crop variety across a whole region), supply chains (one country supplying one critical input) and public health (one manufacturing site for a vaccine).

Apply the test in three steps.

Where does the risk correlate? If all units share one shock, the count of units is not a measure of [resilience](#).

Is the growth adding independence or adding density? Growth that packs more animals, more capacity or more capital into the same exposure raises the size of the loss without lowering its probability.

What is the cheapest source of independence? Sometimes it is a new site, sometimes a new supplier, sometimes a second seed bank. It is rarely more of the same in the same place.

Written this way, the lion answer stops being a wildlife answer and becomes an answer about risk, which is what makes it usable in GS3 questions on disaster management, on food security and on strategic dependence.

DIAGRAM-IN-WORDS

THE RECOVERY (what the headline measures)

1900s remnant (a few dozen, Junagadh)

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v

674 (2020) ==> 891 (2025) [+32% in five years]

|

+--> 384 inside protected areas

+--> 507 OUTSIDE them (farmland, revenue land, coast)

THE RISK (what the headline hides)

ONE landscape

ONE monsoon + ONE fire regime + ONE tick fauna + ONE gene pool

|

+--> CDV, Sept 2018 20+ deaths in weeks

+--> Babesia, May 2026 8 deaths, 17 isolated

|

v

A single bad event has no reservoir to recover from

(stochastic extinction, not deterministic decline)

THE FIX, IN TWO LAYERS

Layer 1 BARDA (192 sq km, satellite population)

natural dispersal 2023 -> 17 lions (2025)

reduces LOCAL risk

but shares the same peninsula, monsoon, disease pool

Layer 2 A SEPARATE SECOND HOME (Kuno, SC order of 15 Apr 2013)

reduces REGIONAL risk

blocked not by science but by federal politics

|

v

LEVER: price Gujarat's claim instead of overriding it

(joint management, Gujarat-trained teams, shared credit)

TAKEAWAY BOX

The question is no longer how many Asiatic lions there are. It is how many places we could afford to lose.

891 lions (16th estimation, **10 to 13 May 2025**, 35,000 sq km, 11 districts); **674 in 2020**; **507 outside** protected areas; **Barda**, about **192 sq km**, Porbandar and Devbhumi Dwarka, **17 lions**, satellite population under **Project Lion**; **Schedule I**, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; **CITES Appendix I**; Asiatic subpopulation assessed **Endangered** by IUCN, species *Panthera leo* listed **Vulnerable**; **Green Status: Largely Depleted** (**27 March 2025**); **Supreme Court, 15 April 2013**, translocation to **Kuno** directed and not implemented; **Project Lion**, about **Rs 2,927.71 crore**, **Lion @ 2047** by the **Wildlife Institute of India**; **Asiatic Lion Conservation Project, 2018**, about **Rs 97.85 crore**; **CDV outbreak, September 2018**; **Babesia deaths, May 2026**.

a state government has invested a century of effort and public identity in protecting a species, and is now asked to give some of those animals away for the species' own good. Is possessive pride in a conservation success a legitimate interest that policy must accommodate, or a conflict of interest that should be set aside? Consider what changes if the request comes from a court rather than from another state.

UPSC has asked repeatedly about protected area categories and the statutory framework of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, about species recovery programmes, and about conservation outside protected areas. The 2025 finding that a majority of Asiatic lions now live outside protected forest areas is directly usable in the last of these, and the single-population argument is the sharpest available illustration of why in-situ conservation needs spatial redundancy.

"A species can be numerically secure and simultaneously close to extinction." Examine this proposition with reference to the Asiatic lion, and assess the adequacy of India's current second-home strategy.

Sources: *The Hindu*, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, PIB, IUCN Red List, Down To Earth

Source: One Landscape, 891 Lions: Why Recovery Has Not Removed the Risk — Ujjayanti.com | Free UPSC & State PCS Editorial Analysis

• KEY ARGUMENTS AT A GLANCE

The recovery of the Asiatic lion from a few dozen animals a century ago to 891 in 2025 is one of the most successful large-carnivore conservation efforts anywhere, but extinction risk for a single-population species is a function of spatial concentration rather than headcount, and until a genuinely independent second free-ranging population exists outside the Gir landscape, one epidemic, one fire or one bad decade can undo the entire century of work.



SUPPORTING

- A single population sharing one landscape, one prey base and one disease environment has no insurance. The canine distemper outbreak in the Dalkhaniya range of Gir East in September 2018 killed more than twenty lions within weeks, and the same virus killed roughly a thousand lions in the Serengeti in 1994.
The suspected Babesia deaths in Gir in May 2026 made the point again within eight years.
- Every wild Asiatic lion alive today descends from the small remnant population protected in the Junagadh princely state in the early twentieth century. That founder effect leaves the species with unusually low genetic diversity, which raises susceptibility to disease and to inbreeding depression, and no amount of numerical growth inside the same gene pool corrects it.
- The dispersal is already happening without a plan. The 2025 census recorded 507 of the 891 lions outside the protected forest areas, against 340 in 2020.
Lions are living in farmland, revenue land and coastal scrub, where the risks are open wells, railway lines, highways and electrified fences rather than poachers, and where the state has no formal protection architecture.
- Barda Wildlife Sanctuary shows that a second home can be built. A male lion walked into Barda on its own in 2023 after years of prey base and habitat restoration, lionesses followed, breeding occurred, and the 2025 census recorded 17 lions there.
It has since been designated a satellite population under Project Lion.



COUNTER

Gujarat's case is not merely parochial. The state protected the lion when nobody else did, absorbed the cost of living alongside a large carnivore across farmland for generations, and built the veterinary, monitoring and community-compensation systems that produced the recovery. Handing animals to a state with no institutional experience of lions risks losing them, and the Kuno record does not inspire confidence: the site prepared for lions was used for cheetahs instead. Barda, being contiguous with the Saurashtra landscape and already colonised by natural

dispersal, is also biologically preferable to a distant translocation, since natural dispersal selects for animals that can survive the move.

The honest counter is that a second home is necessary but that Barda may not be the whole answer, because a satellite population 100 kilometres from Gir shares the same monsoon, the same tick fauna and much of the same disease risk.



WAY FORWARD

Treat spatial separation, not population size, as the metric of success. Complete Barda as a fully protected, prey-secure satellite population and publish its carrying capacity honestly.

Simultaneously revive a genuinely independent second home outside the Saurashtra disease and climate envelope, with Kuno as the site the Supreme Court identified in 2013 and the Wildlife Institute of India's Lion @ 2047 framework as the vehicle. Convert the sanctuary-plus-revenue-land mosaic where more than half the lions now live into a formally managed conservation landscape with corridor protection, well parapets and rail and road mitigation.

Institutionalise disease surveillance through the wildlife referral centre at Junagadh, with routine screening of the domestic dog population that is the reservoir for canine distemper.


MAINS ANSWER FRAMEWORK
QUESTION

The Asiatic lion population in Gujarat has grown to 891 animals, yet conservation scientists continue to describe the species as being at high risk of extinction. Explain this apparent paradox and evaluate the case for establishing a second free-ranging population outside the Gir landscape. (250 words)

INTRODUCTION

The Asiatic lion is confined in the wild to a single landscape in Saurashtra, Gujarat. The sixteenth lion population estimation, conducted from 10 to 13 May 2025 across about 35,000 square kilometres, recorded 891 lions, up from 674 in 2020.

The species is protected under Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and listed in Appendix I of CITES. The paradox of a growing population that remains at high risk is resolved once extinction risk is understood as a function of spatial concentration rather than of headcount alone.

BODY

Three mechanisms drive the risk. First, stochastic events.

A single population shares one disease environment, one fire regime and one cyclone track. The canine distemper outbreak of September 2018 in Gir East killed more than twenty lions in weeks and the strain recovered was related to East African lineages, where the same virus killed roughly a thousand lions in the Serengeti in 1994.

The suspected Babesia deaths of May 2026 repeated the warning. Second, genetics.

Every wild Asiatic lion descends from the small group protected in the Junagadh princely state a century ago, so the population carries a founder effect and low genetic diversity, which compounds disease susceptibility and inbreeding depression. Third, spatial saturation.

Of the 891 lions counted in 2025, 507 were outside protected forest areas, against 340 in 2020. This is not planned range expansion but overflow into farmland and revenue land, where mortality comes from open wells, railway lines and highways, and where no protection regime formally applies.

The legal and institutional response has been substantial: the Asiatic Lion Conservation Project of 2018 with a central contribution of about Rs 97.85 crore, and Project Lion, approved in 2025 with an outlay of about Rs 2,927.71 crore, built on the Wildlife Institute of India's Lion @ 2047 vision document, including a National Referral Centre for Wildlife at Junagadh. What has not happened is the one thing the Supreme Court directed. In Centre for Environment Law, WWF-I v. Union of India, decided on 15 April 2013, the Court held that a second home was necessary for the survival of the species, directed the Ministry of Environment and Forests to commence translocation of Asiatic lions from Gir to Kuno in Madhya Pradesh within six months, and set up an expert committee to oversee it. Thirteen years later no lion has moved.

Kuno instead received African cheetahs from 2022. The obstacle has been political rather than scientific: Gujarat regards the lion as an element of state identity and has resisted parting with animals, and wildlife protection sits in the Concurrent List, which gives the Union power but not the practical ability to compel a reluctant state.

CONCLUSION

The recovery is real and the credit belongs largely to Gujarat. But the metric of success must now shift from how many lions there are to how many independent places they live in.

Barda, colonised by natural dispersal in 2023 and holding 17 lions in the 2025 count, proves a satellite population can be established, and it should be completed. It is not by itself sufficient, because a nearby satellite shares much of the parent population's disease and climate risk.

A genuinely separate second population, at Kuno or an equivalent site, remains the unfinished obligation, and the Supreme Court's 2013 reasoning has not been weakened by the intervening years of numerical growth. It has been strengthened by them.

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