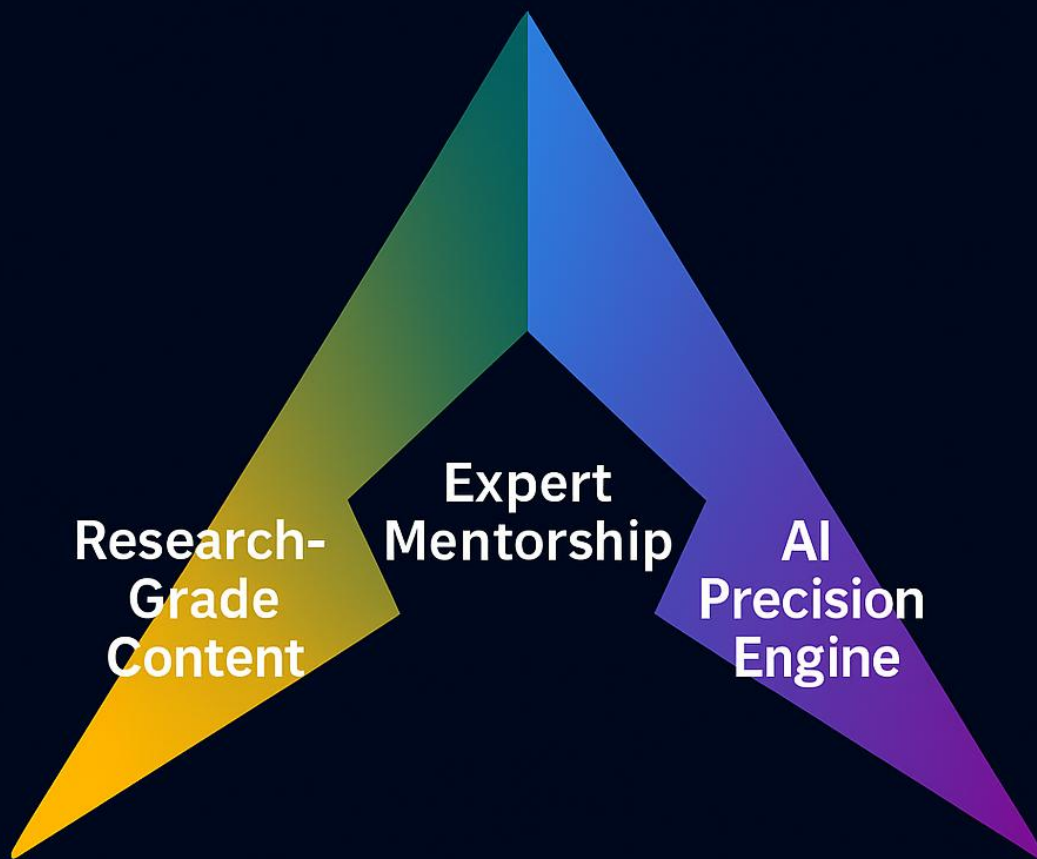


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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS DATED 13.06.2026

GS Paper II: Current Affairs

1. Minimum Universal Disability Pension Floor Rate and Inclusive Welfare

a. Introduction

India's welfare architecture has expanded significantly in recent decades through direct benefit transfers, digital identity systems, financial inclusion, targeted subsidies and rights-based legislation. Yet, Persons with Disabilities continue to face serious exclusion from the promise of universal and dignified social protection. Disability pensions, which should function as a basic instrument of social security, remain highly uneven across States. The support received by a person with disability often depends less on the nature or extent of disability and more on domicile, State fiscal capacity, administrative discretion and access to documentation.

In this context, the proposal for a Minimum Universal Disability Pension Floor Rate assumes importance. Such a floor would ensure that every eligible person with disability receives at least a nationally guaranteed minimum pension, while States remain free to provide additional support. The proposal is significant because it seeks to shift disability pensions from a discretionary welfare measure to a rights-based entitlement rooted in equality, dignity and social justice.

This makes the issue not merely a matter of pension design, but a larger question of how India defines inclusive citizenship in a welfare state.



b. Constitutional Basis

- **Article 14** guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws. This implies that similarly placed citizens should not receive vastly unequal treatment merely because they live in different States.
- **Article 21** has been interpreted to include the right to life with dignity. For persons facing structural vulnerability, minimum social support becomes an essential condition for dignified living.
- **Article 41** directs the State to provide public assistance in cases of disablement, unemployment and old age, within the limits of its economic capacity.

c. Legal and International Basis

- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 strengthens a rights-based approach by recognising persons with disabilities as holders of legal entitlements rather than passive recipients of charity.
- India's commitment under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities also requires the State to promote social protection, accessibility, independent living and full participation in society.

Thus, disability pension reform must be seen as part of India's constitutional promise of substantive equality, not merely as a welfare subsidy.

d. Nature of the Problem

India's disability pension system remains fragmented, low and uneven. The 2011 Census recorded around 2.68 crore persons with disabilities, while current estimates suggest that the actual number may be much higher, possibly around 4.5 crore to 6 crore. This gap itself indicates that disability identification and enumeration remain major challenges.

Limited Coverage and Low Pension Amount

- The Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme provides support only to a limited section of persons with disabilities.
- The pension amount remains inadequate for a dignified life.
- In many States, disability pensions are still in the range of ₹300 to ₹500 per month, while a few States provide higher amounts ranging from ₹1,000 to ₹3,000.
- As a result, the same disability may attract very different levels of State support depending on where the person resides.

Uneven State-Level Welfare Support

- Disability support often depends on State-level discretion, budgetary priorities, domicile conditions and bureaucratic access.
- This produces a serious welfare imbalance, where geography becomes a major determinant of social security.
- Such unevenness weakens the idea of equal citizenship and makes disability welfare appear discretionary rather than rights-based.

Low Public Spending

- India's spending on disability welfare is estimated to be extremely low, around 0.02 per cent of gross domestic product.
- This is much lower than disability-related welfare spending in countries such as South Africa, Brazil, Australia and several members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The proposal for a Minimum Universal Disability Pension Floor Rate seeks to correct this imbalance by guaranteeing a national minimum pension for eligible persons with disabilities, while allowing States to provide additional top-ups according to their own fiscal capacity and policy priorities.

e. Significance of a National Disability Pension Floor

A national disability pension floor would not merely increase cash support. It would change the normative basis of disability welfare by placing dignity, equality and citizenship at the centre of social protection.

From Charity to Citizenship Rights

- At present, the low and uneven nature of disability pensions often reflects a welfare mindset where support is treated as discretionary assistance.
- A nationally guaranteed pension would recognise that persons with disabilities have a legitimate claim to social protection.

- It would give practical meaning to the constitutional values of dignity, equality and participation.

Equality Across States

- At present, a person's minimum welfare entitlement is shaped heavily by geography.
- This creates a postcode-based welfare lottery, where residence determines the extent of support.
- A national floor would ensure that no person with disability receives less than a basic minimum level of assistance merely because they live in a poorer or less responsive State.

Dignity and Basic Social Security

- Persons with disabilities often face higher costs of living because of medical needs, assistive devices, transport barriers, caregiver dependence and reduced employment opportunities.
- A modest but reliable pension can improve household stability, nutrition, healthcare access and personal independence.
- It can help move persons with disabilities from mere survival towards fuller participation in social and economic life.

Inclusive Economic Growth

- Exclusion of persons with disabilities from education, employment and social protection leads to loss of productive potential.
- A pension floor, when linked with skilling, assistive technologies, accessibility measures and employer incentives, can reduce dependency and improve labour force participation.
- It can also support rural consumption and reduce the burden on already vulnerable households.

Administrative Feasibility

- India already has the administrative infrastructure required for such a system.
- Direct benefit transfer, Aadhaar-enabled payment systems, Jan Dhan accounts, Unified Payments Interface, digital registries and the Unique Disability Identity system provide an institutional base for large-scale delivery.
- Therefore, the main challenge is not technological feasibility alone, but political will, administrative coordination and rights-based design.

A national floor would therefore combine constitutional morality with administrative feasibility, making disability welfare both principled and practical.

f. Concerns and Challenges

While the proposal is normatively strong, its implementation will require careful institutional design. Without addressing identification, federal coordination, digital exclusion and fiscal sustainability, a national pension floor may remain incomplete in practice.

Identification and Certification

- Many persons with disabilities continue to face difficulty in obtaining disability certificates, updating records and accessing government schemes.
- Certification procedures may be slow, medical-board dependent, urban-centred or difficult for persons with severe disabilities to navigate.
- Unless identification systems are simplified and made accessible, universal pension coverage may remain incomplete.

Fragmented Institutional Responsibility

- Disability pensions currently involve multiple authorities, including the Ministry of Rural Development, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, State welfare departments and local administrative bodies.

- This creates duplication, delay and weak accountability.
- A person with disability may have to move across offices for certification, verification, bank linkage and grievance redress.

Federal Coordination

- States differ widely in pension amounts, eligibility rules, fiscal capacity and administrative systems.
- A national floor must create minimum uniformity without discouraging State-level innovation.
- Cooperative federalism is essential because the Union may finance or co-finance the floor, while States may implement, verify and supplement the benefit.

Exclusion Through Digital Delivery

- Digital India has improved welfare delivery, but it has also created new barriers for vulnerable groups.
- Persons with disabilities may face inaccessible websites, lack of internet access, biometric authentication failure, documentation gaps, language barriers and dependence on intermediaries.
- Therefore, digital delivery must be accompanied by assisted access, offline alternatives and accessibility-compliant platforms.

Fiscal Prioritisation

- A national disability pension floor may be fiscally manageable compared to the scale of overall public expenditure.
- However, it will still require sustained financing and clear budgetary commitment.
- Disability welfare should not be framed as a subsidy burden, but as a constitutional and developmental investment in social justice.

These concerns show that the success of a pension floor will depend not only on the amount fixed, but also on how accessible, portable and accountable the system becomes.

g. Institutional Reform Dimension

India may consider creating a National Disability Pension Authority to bring uniformity, portability and accountability into the system. Several countries provide useful examples of nationally administered or nationally supported disability income systems.

International Examples

- **South Africa** provides a national disability grant through the South African Social Security Agency.
- **Brazil's Benefício de Prestação Continuada** provides minimum income support to elderly persons and persons with disabilities who meet vulnerability criteria.
- **Australia and Ireland** also operate national social protection systems for disability-related support.

Possible Role of a National Disability Pension Authority

- Establish national eligibility norms.
- Maintain a disability pension registry.
- Ensure portability across States.
- Coordinate direct benefit transfers.
- Monitor State-wise performance.
- Provide a grievance redress mechanism.
- Reduce fragmentation between different departments and create clearer accountability.

Balancing Uniformity and Federal Flexibility

- The broader principle should be one standard, one system and one nation for minimum disability support.
- At the same time, States should retain the freedom to provide higher pensions, additional allowances, transport support, caregiver benefits, assistive devices and employment-linked incentives.
- This balance would preserve cooperative federalism while ensuring that the basic floor of dignity does not vary across geography.

Such institutional reform would convert disability pension delivery from a fragmented welfare arrangement into a more coherent national social protection system.

h. Linking Pension with Employment and Participation

A disability pension should not be seen as an isolated cash transfer. It should be treated as the foundation of dignity, upon which education, skilling, employment and social participation can be built.

From Survival Support to Productive Participation

- International experience shows that disability income support works better when it is linked with workplace accessibility, employer incentives, social security and skill development.
- Countries such as Singapore, South Korea, South Africa and Brazil have attempted to integrate disability support with broader employment and social security systems.
- India can similarly strengthen schemes such as PM-DAKSH, the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme and employer incentive programmes.

Enabling Ecosystem for Inclusion

- The pension should not become a substitute for inclusion.
- It should become a base from which persons with disabilities can pursue education, livelihood and social participation.
- This requires accessible public transport, inclusive schools, reasonable accommodation in workplaces, affordable assistive technology, accessible digital services and anti-discrimination enforcement.

Thus, the objective should be to move beyond compensatory welfare towards enabling and transformative inclusion.

i. Way Forward

India should establish a Minimum Universal Disability Pension Floor Rate through a clear statutory or policy guarantee. The amount should be adequate enough to provide basic dignity and should be periodically revised through inflation-indexing or cost-of-living adjustment.

Legal and Policy Guarantee

- The Union government should define a minimum pension floor for all eligible persons with disabilities.
- The floor should be framed as a rights-based social protection measure, not merely as a discretionary welfare grant.
- Periodic revision should be built into the design to prevent inflation from eroding its value.

National Disability Pension Registry

- A national disability pension registry should be created and integrated with the Unique Disability Identity system, Aadhaar-based payment architecture and direct benefit transfer mechanisms.
- This integration must be accompanied by strong privacy safeguards, offline alternatives and accessibility-compliant digital platforms.

- Data systems should improve inclusion rather than create new forms of exclusion.

National Disability Pension Authority

- A National Disability Pension Authority may be established to manage eligibility norms, portability, grievance redress, payment monitoring and State-wise performance review.
- The authority should work in coordination with State governments, district administrations, disability commissioners and civil society organisations.

Cooperative Federal Financing

- The Union government may provide the national floor.
- States should be encouraged to provide top-ups according to their fiscal capacity and social policy priorities.
- This would preserve cooperative federalism and allow progressive States to go beyond the minimum standard.

Simplified Certification

- Certification procedures should be simplified through mobile medical camps, doorstep services, periodic special drives, accessible digital applications and time-bound approval systems.
- Special attention should be given to persons with severe disabilities, rural residents, women with disabilities, elderly persons with disabilities and those without strong family support.

Linking Pension with Capability-Building

- Pensions should be linked with skilling, assistive devices, employment incentives, inclusive education and accessibility measures.
- This would make disability welfare not merely compensatory, but enabling and transformative.

A successful pension floor must therefore combine adequate financial support with accessible delivery, institutional accountability and pathways to social participation.

Conclusion

A Minimum Universal Disability Pension Floor Rate would mark an important shift in India's welfare architecture. It would ensure that persons with disabilities receive a basic, dignified and portable level of support, irrespective of the State in which they live. More importantly, it would give practical meaning to constitutional guarantees of equality, dignity and social justice.

For a Viksit Bharat, disability welfare cannot remain dependent on State discretion, weak administrative capacity or fragmented welfare delivery. It must become a rights-based national commitment. A uniform pension floor, supported by institutional reform, digital accessibility and employment-linked inclusion, can help move persons with disabilities from the margins of welfare to the centre of citizenship.

GS Paper II: International Relations

2. India-France Strategic Partnership and Strategic Autonomy

a. Introduction

India-France relations have emerged as one of India's most stable and trusted partnerships with a major Western power. The relationship is not limited to diplomatic symbolism or episodic defence purchases. It has gradually developed into a broad strategic partnership covering defence, nuclear energy, space, technology, climate action, maritime security, innovation, multilateral cooperation and global governance.

The recent visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to France in June 2026, which included bilateral engagements and participation in the G7 summit in Évian, again highlighted the importance of this partnership. Earlier, India and France had elevated their relationship to a Special Global Strategic Partnership, guided by the Horizon 2047 Roadmap. This reflects a shared desire to deepen cooperation at bilateral, regional and global levels.

For India, France is important not merely as a defence supplier, but as a partner that generally respects India's strategic autonomy. For France, India represents a major civilisational, economic and geopolitical partner in the Indo-Pacific and the wider multipolar world.

Thus, the India-France relationship is not only a bilateral partnership, but also an important example of how India seeks to engage major powers without entering rigid alliance structures.

■ EVOLUTION OF INDIA-FRANCE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP ■



b. Background Context

India-France ties are significant because they help India diversify defence partnerships, reduce excessive dependence on any single major power, strengthen engagement with Europe and enhance India's role in the Indo-Pacific. The partnership also supports India's broader objective of shaping a multipolar order where cooperation is not based on rigid bloc politics.

Therefore, this relationship must be studied as both a bilateral partnership and a wider instrument of India's strategic autonomy.

c. Evolution and Depth of the Partnership

- India and France established a Strategic Partnership in 1998, making France one of India's earliest strategic partners among Western countries. The relationship gained special credibility because France adopted a relatively pragmatic approach after India's Pokhran-II nuclear tests, unlike many Western powers that responded with strong sanctions and diplomatic pressure. This helped build a long-term perception of France as a reliable and less intrusive partner.
- The relationship has also shown continuity across governments in both countries. France invited India to participate in the G8 outreach process in 2003 and has repeatedly supported India's presence in major global forums. India's recurring participation in G7 outreach formats reflects growing recognition of India as an important voice of the Global South and a key actor in addressing global challenges.
- In 2023, both countries adopted the Horizon 2047 Roadmap on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Strategic Partnership. This roadmap seeks to guide the relationship up to 2047, which will mark one hundred years of India's independence, one hundred years of diplomatic relations between India and France and fifty years of the India-France Strategic Partnership.

The elevation to a Special Global Strategic Partnership in 2026 has added further political weight to this long-term framework.

The evolution of the partnership shows that India-France ties have moved from episodic cooperation to a long-term strategic framework based on trust, autonomy and converging geopolitical interests.

d. Major Areas of Cooperation

The India-France partnership has gradually expanded from defence and nuclear cooperation to a wider strategic framework covering technology, space, climate, maritime security and global governance.

Defence Cooperation

- Defence remains one of the strongest pillars of the partnership.
- Cooperation includes Rafale aircraft, Scorpene submarines, Shakti helicopter engines, naval collaboration and regular military exercises.
- The direction of cooperation is also shifting from simple procurement towards co-development, co-production and technology partnership.
- This is particularly important for India's goal of building domestic defence capability.

Space Cooperation

- Space cooperation is another long-standing anchor of the relationship.
- The Indian Space Research Organisation and France's National Centre for Space Studies have worked together on missions such as Megha-Tropiques and SARAL.
- Cooperation has also extended to human spaceflight, climate-related satellite missions and the proposed TRISHNA mission.
- This gives the relationship a strong scientific and technological dimension.

Civil Nuclear Cooperation

- Civil nuclear cooperation remains a strategic area because it supports India's clean energy and energy security objectives.
- India and France have discussed cooperation in nuclear power, including future possibilities in Small Modular Reactors and Advanced Modular Reactors.
- Such cooperation can become important as India seeks reliable low-carbon energy sources alongside renewables.

Technology and Innovation

- Technology and innovation have now become central to the relationship.
- The inauguration of the 2026 India-France Year of Innovation and platforms such as Bharat Innovates and VivaTech show that the partnership is moving beyond traditional defence and nuclear cooperation.
- Areas such as artificial intelligence, digital innovation, startups, cybersecurity, quantum technologies and critical minerals are likely to shape the next phase of the partnership.

Multilateral Cooperation

- Multilateral cooperation is equally important.
- France has supported India's greater role in global governance and has engaged India in forums such as the G7 outreach.
- India, in turn, sees France as a valuable partner in the United Nations system, the Indo-Pacific, climate diplomacy, maritime security and reform of global institutions.

Together, these areas show that the partnership is no longer limited to a buyer-seller defence relationship. It is increasingly becoming a comprehensive strategic partnership with global relevance.

e. Strategic Significance

The India-France partnership is significant because it strengthens India's strategic autonomy, defence preparedness, European engagement, energy transition and role in global governance.

Model of Strategic Autonomy-Based Cooperation

- The partnership represents a model of strategic autonomy-based cooperation.
- India and France both value independent foreign policy choices.
- France has historically sought strategic space within the Western alliance system, while India has avoided rigid military blocs.
- This creates a natural convergence because both countries can cooperate deeply without demanding complete alignment on every geopolitical issue.

Diversification of Defence Partnerships

- France helps India diversify its defence partnerships.
- India has historically depended heavily on Russia for defence supplies, while cooperation with the United States has expanded significantly in recent years.
- France provides a third major pole of advanced defence cooperation.
- This diversification is essential for reducing vulnerability in supply chains, sanctions risk, maintenance dependence and geopolitical pressure.

Strengthening of Military Capability

- The partnership strengthens India's military capability.
- Rafale aircraft, submarines, helicopter engines, naval systems and possible future cooperation in advanced platforms contribute to India's air, maritime and joint-force capabilities.
- This is particularly relevant in the context of China's military rise, the unsettled Indo-Pacific order and the need to secure the Indian Ocean Region.

Bridge Between India and Europe

- France serves as a bridge between India and Europe.
- As a leading member of the European Union and a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, France can support India's engagement with Europe on trade, technology, climate, connectivity and strategic issues.
- This is important at a time when India is seeking deeper economic and technological engagement with the European Union.

Support for Energy Transition

- The partnership supports India's energy transition.
- Cooperation in civil nuclear energy, green hydrogen, solar energy and emerging clean technologies can help India balance energy security, climate commitments and industrial growth.
- The International Solar Alliance, co-launched by India and France, is an example of how the partnership can produce global public goods.

Strengthening India's Role in Global Governance

- India-France cooperation strengthens India's role in global governance.
- France's repeated engagement with India in G7-related platforms recognises India's importance in issues such as climate finance, energy security, technology access, debt stress, food security and Global South concerns.
- This helps India act as a bridge between advanced industrial economies and developing countries.

Thus, the strategic significance of the partnership lies in its ability to combine bilateral trust with wider geopolitical utility.

f. Concerns and Challenges

Despite strong strategic trust, the India-France partnership faces important challenges relating to defence dependence, nuclear cooperation, technology risks, diplomatic balancing and economic underperformance.

Risk of Defence Import Dependence

- Defence cooperation should not become another form of import dependence.
- French platforms are technologically advanced but often expensive.
- India must ensure that cooperation moves towards technology transfer, joint design, domestic manufacturing and integration with India's defence industrial base.
- Otherwise, diversification of suppliers may not translate into genuine self-reliance.

Delays in Nuclear Energy Cooperation

- Civil nuclear projects often face delays due to high capital costs, regulatory clearances, liability concerns, public apprehensions and commercial viability issues.
- Cooperation on Small Modular Reactors may offer future promise.
- However, it must be based on realistic timelines, transparent safety standards and commercially viable models.

Sensitivity of High-Technology Cooperation

- Artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, space systems, quantum technologies and digital platforms require deep trust.
- At the same time, India must protect data sovereignty, cyber resilience, intellectual property, supply-chain security and strategic autonomy.
- Technology partnership should not create hidden dependencies.

Diplomatic Balancing

- India must manage relations with France alongside its legacy defence relationship with Russia and growing strategic convergence with the United States.
- France is a close partner of the West, but India's foreign policy requires issue-based alignment rather than bloc-based loyalty.
- This balancing becomes more complex during crises such as the Ukraine war, West Asia tensions and Indo-Pacific contestation.

Modest Economic Depth

- Strategic trust is strong, but trade and investment have not yet reached their full potential.
- The partnership needs stronger economic substance through manufacturing, supply chains, research partnerships, green technology investment, infrastructure cooperation and university linkages.

These challenges suggest that the next phase of the partnership must focus not only on strategic declarations, but also on practical economic, technological and industrial outcomes.

g. India at the G7 Outreach

- India's participation in the G7 outreach process is important because it allows New Delhi to engage directly with advanced economies on global challenges without becoming part of a closed Western bloc. At the G7 platform, India can raise issues such as climate finance, energy security, technology access, food security, debt vulnerability, reform of global institutions and concerns of the Global South.
- This role is consistent with India's self-image as a bridge power. India does not seek to speak only for itself; it increasingly seeks to represent the developmental concerns of the Global South while engaging major industrial economies. France's support for India's presence in such forums strengthens this bridging role.

The G7 outreach therefore complements India's strategic autonomy by giving it access to major-power platforms without requiring formal bloc alignment.

h. West Asia, Maritime Security and Crisis Management

- Instability in West Asia has direct implications for India's energy security, trade routes, diaspora safety and maritime interests. The region is crucial for oil and gas imports, remittances and the safety of millions of Indian citizens. Any crisis in the Red Sea, Strait of Hormuz or wider West Asian theatre can affect shipping, insurance costs, energy prices and supply-chain stability.
- India-France cooperation can contribute to maritime security and crisis management because both countries have strong interests in the Indian Ocean Region. France is a resident power in the Indo-Pacific because of its overseas territories and military presence. Therefore, cooperation in maritime domain awareness, naval exercises, anti-piracy operations, humanitarian assistance and protection of sea lanes can strengthen regional stability.

This makes the partnership especially relevant in an era where security threats increasingly emerge from maritime chokepoints, regional conflicts and supply-chain disruptions.

i. Way Forward

India and France should now convert their accumulated strategic trust into deeper industrial, technological, economic and global governance outcomes.

Deepen Defence Industrial Cooperation

- India and France should deepen defence cooperation through co-development and co-production in areas such as aircraft engines, submarines, drones, missiles, naval systems and next-generation platforms.
- The focus should be on building Indian capability rather than merely expanding procurement.
- Defence cooperation should be aligned with India's goals of indigenisation, technology absorption and long-term maintenance autonomy.

Expand High-Technology Cooperation

- The two countries should expand cooperation in artificial intelligence, semiconductors, cybersecurity, quantum technologies, critical minerals and clean energy.
- Such cooperation should be supported by joint research funds, university partnerships, startup exchanges and trusted technology frameworks.
- High-technology cooperation must remain aligned with India's data protection goals, cyber resilience, intellectual property interests and strategic autonomy.

Pursue Realistic Nuclear Cooperation

- Civil nuclear cooperation should be pursued through realistic timelines, commercially viable models, strong safety standards and public communication.
- Small Modular Reactors and Advanced Modular Reactors may be explored carefully as part of India's long-term clean energy strategy.
- Nuclear cooperation should support energy security without creating unsustainable financial or regulatory burdens.

Use France as a Wider Strategic Partner

- France should be used as a strategic partner for India's wider engagement with Europe, the Indo-Pacific and the Global South.
- This includes cooperation on the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, maritime security, climate finance and reform of multilateral institutions.
- India and France can jointly support a multipolar order that is open, balanced and resistant to coercive dominance.

Strengthen Economic and People-to-People Ties

- India should work to convert diplomatic trust into stronger trade and investment ties.
- The partnership must move beyond high-level summits and defence platforms into manufacturing, supply-chain resilience, green technology, education, tourism and people-to-people linkages.
- University partnerships, student mobility and innovation exchanges can give the relationship stronger societal depth.

Build Trusted Interdependence

- The aim should be trusted interdependence, not one-sided dependence.
- India should welcome French cooperation where it enhances capability, but avoid arrangements that create strategic or technological vulnerabilities.
- This approach is consistent with India's long-term commitment to strategic autonomy.

The way forward lies in making the partnership more outcome-oriented, economically deeper and technologically future-ready.

Conclusion

India-France relations stand out because they are built on strategic trust, political continuity and respect for autonomy. France has emerged as one of India's most reliable Western partners, with cooperation spanning defence, space, nuclear energy, technology, climate action, maritime security and global governance.

For India, the partnership supports a multipolar foreign policy and strengthens the practice of strategic autonomy. For France, India is a major partner in shaping a stable Indo-Pacific and a more balanced global order.

The challenge now is to convert accumulated trust into deeper economic, technological and industrial outcomes. If this is done effectively, the India-France Special Global Strategic Partnership can become one of the central pillars of India's twenty-first century foreign policy.

Reader's Note — About This Current Affairs Compilation

Dear Aspirant,

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While every effort has been made to balance depth with brevity, please keep the following in mind:

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This compilation is curated primarily from the UPSC Mains perspective — with emphasis on conceptual clarity, analytical depth, and interlinkages across GS papers.

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