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Headlines

- 01** **GS2** Parliament Monsoon Session 2026 begins July 20; 131st Constitutional Amendment (Delimitation + Lok Sabha seat expansion) and One Nation One Election Bill top the legislative agenda.
- 02** **GS2** India-Japan summit: PM Modi and PM Sanae Takaichi declare a "new chapter" in Special Strategic and Global Partnership; joint statement names LeT, JeM, Al-Qaeda and ISIS terror networks.
- 03** **GS3** BrahMos supersonic missile deal with Indonesia moves to finalisation during PM Modi's Jakarta visit — Philippines and Vietnam already operators, completing a connected Indo-Pacific arc.
- 04** **GS2** MEA reiterates: Indus Waters Treaty remains suspended until Pakistan "credibly and irrevocably" stops cross-border terrorism — Permanent Indus Commission meetings also suspended.
- 05** **GS3** RBI MPC unanimously holds repo rate at 5.25% (neutral stance); GDP growth projected at 6.9%, CPI inflation at 4.6% for FY 2026-27.
- 06** **GS3** General Dhiraj Seth takes charge as 31st Chief of Army Staff; unveils VIJAY — Vigilance, Innovation & Transformation, Jointness & Integration, Atmanirbharta, Yodha First.
- 07** **GS3** Gaganyaan-1 uncrewed mission with Vyommitra (half-humanoid robot) confirmed for H2 2026; first crewed mission H1 rescheduled to Q1 2027.
- 08** **GS3** 2026 study in Nature Scientific Reports warns India's National River Linking Project poses serious ecological risks — freshwater invasive alien species and disruption of native biodiversity highlighted.

09 **GS3** DRDO announces strategic roadmap to use ISRO's Kulasekharapatnam SSLV Complex (Tamil Nadu, ₹950 crore) for rapid tactical space asset deployment.

10 **GS3** Budget 2026-27 fiscal deficit target set at 4.3% of GDP; World Bank drops 45% climate finance target — implications for India's GCF and green infrastructure access.

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Polity & Governance

GS2

Indian Constitution | Delimitation | Federalism

05 July 2026

Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill, 2026: Delimitation & Lok Sabha Seat Expansion Set for Monsoon Session — Southern States Alarmed

What happened: The government has confirmed the Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill, 2026 — proposing delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies and an expansion of Lok Sabha seats — will be tabled in the Monsoon Session starting July 20. Home Minister Amit Shah steered linked Union Territory Laws (Amendment) Bills through Lok Sabha, with the Delimitation Bill, 2026 as the constitutional centrepiece. The exercise lifts the freeze on seat redistribution that has held since 1977, though southern states — which achieved better demographic outcomes — fear penalisation through reduced seat share.

Why it matters for UPSC: Delimitation is anchored to Articles 82, 170, 330, and 332. The 1976 freeze (42nd Amendment), the 2001 extension (84th Amendment), and the Delimitation Commission's non-justiciable decisions are all exam staples. The "demographic dividend paradox" — states penalised for good family planning — is a Mains-worthy analytical angle.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ▶ Lok Sabha seats frozen at 543 since 1977 (42nd Amendment); freeze extended to 2026 by 84th Amendment (2001).
- ▶ 131st Amendment lifts the freeze; delimitation to reflect updated population data from 2021 Census.
- ▶ Article 82: Readjustment after each Census; Delimitation Act, 2002 governs the Commission.
- ▶ Delimitation Commission decisions are non-justiciable — final, binding, published in Gazette of India.
- ▶ Monsoon Session 2026: July 20 – August 13; 131st Amendment and ONOE (129th Amendment) both listed.



EXAM INSIGHT

Mnemonic — "FROZEN SOUTH THAWS": Seats were FROZEN (42nd Amendment, 1976), extended by the 84th (2001) to protect the SOUTH from penalisation for lower population growth. The 131st now THAWS the freeze. Southern states' concern = "We did family planning right and now lose political power" — the textbook definition of a perverse incentive in federal systems. Write this as a Mains example under "Tensions between Federalism and Arithmetic Representation."

 PYQ LINKAGE

"The decisions of the Delimitation Commission are final and cannot be called in question before any court. In this context, consider which of the following is/are correctly matched with the Delimitation Commission." — UPSC Prelims 2022 pattern. Also: "Discuss the implications of delimitation of constituencies based on the 2021 Census for the federal balance in India." — Mains GS2 2023 pattern.

GS2

Constitutional Amendments | Parliament | Executive Accountability

05 July 2026

130th Amendment Bill: JPC to Retain Auto-Removal Clause for PM/CM on 30-Day Custody — Report Due July 17

What happened: The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) examining the Constitution (130th Amendment) Bill, 2025 will finalise its report on July 17. The Bill proposes automatic removal of a Prime Minister, Chief Minister, or minister who remains in judicial custody for 30 consecutive days on charges punishable by five or more years imprisonment. The JPC has decided to retain the most contested clause despite opposition objections regarding constitutional validity, misuse potential, and conflict with the presumption of innocence under Article 21.

Why it matters for UPSC: This directly tests Articles 75 (ministers hold office during President's pleasure), 164, and 21 (right to life). It sits at the junction of the Lily Thomas judgment (2013), Section 8 RPA, and separation of powers. The threshold question — whether arrest before conviction is a constitutionally valid trigger for removal — is a high-value Mains GS2 analytical question.

 KEY FACTS

- ▶ Article 75(3): Council of Ministers collectively responsible to Lok Sabha — no existing constitutional provision mandates removal on arrest alone.
- ▶ Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2013): SC struck down Section 8(4) RPA — convicted MPs/MLAs lose seat immediately, with no protection via pending appeal.
- ▶ 130th Amendment goes further: triggers removal on 30-day custody, before any conviction — critics cite Article 21 (presumption of innocence).
- ▶ JPC report due July 17, 2026; Bill expected in Monsoon Session alongside 131st Amendment and J&K Reorganisation Amendment.

- ▶ Triple test for constitutional validity: reasonable classification (Art. 14), nexus with legitimate aim, proportionality (Art. 21).

EXAM INSIGHT

Spectrum of Removal Thresholds — Three Rungs:

Rung 1: **Conviction** (RPA S.8 → Lily Thomas 2013) — legislators lose seat on conviction.

Rung 2: **Disqualification** (Tenth Schedule) — for defection from party.

Rung 3: **Arrest + 30 days** (130th Amendment proposal) — removal before conviction.

Each rung lowers the threshold. The exam will ask: "Is Rung 3 constitutionally valid?" Your answer structure: Legislative competence (Art. 368 — yes), but must survive Art. 14 + 21 scrutiny under proportionality doctrine. Cite K.S. Puttaswamy (2017) for proportionality as a constitutional standard.

PYQ LINKAGE

"The Supreme Court of India in Lily Thomas case (2013) held that: (a) Convicted legislators must vacate their seat immediately upon conviction (b) President can dismiss ministers at will (c) Prime Minister needs Lok Sabha confidence on every vote." — UPSC Prelims 2014 pattern. Also: "Discuss the constitutional validity of legislating removal of ministers on arrest vis-à-vis separation of powers and presumption of innocence." — Mains GS2.



International Relations

GS2

India-Japan | Indo-Pacific | Quad | Counter-terrorism

05 July 2026 · Source: MEA / PIB

Modi-Takaichi Summit: New Chapter in India-Japan Partnership — UNICORN Antenna, Joint Terror Statement, Quad Solidarity

What happened: PM Narendra Modi and Japanese PM Sanae Takaichi announced a "new chapter" in the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership through a landmark joint statement. Both leaders called for resolute global action against UN-listed entities LeT, JeM, Al-Qaeda, and ISIS, specifically targeting terrorist safe havens in South Asia — a clear diplomatic message directed at Pakistan. The two nations also concluded an agreement to jointly develop the Naval Radio Antenna "UNICORN" mast for Indian Navy vessels — a milestone in defence-industrial integration.

Why it matters for UPSC: India-Japan ties span GS2 (bilateral, Quad, FOIP), GS3 (ODA, defence technology), and geography. Japan is India's largest ODA provider. The Quad is a defining feature of India's Indo-Pacific architecture. UNICORN represents the kind of concrete defence-industrial outcome UPSC asks about in "India's defence partnerships."

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ▶ India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership: established 2014 (upgraded from "Strategic and Global Partnership," 2006).
- ▶ Japan: India's largest ODA donor — key funded projects: Delhi Metro Phase I/II, North-East infrastructure, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail.
- ▶ UNICORN Naval Radio Antenna mast: jointly developed for Indian Navy warships — tangible defence-industrial milestone.
- ▶ Quad members: India, USA, Japan, Australia — PM Takaichi succeeded Fumio Kishida after 2024 LDP leadership race.
- ▶ Joint statement names LeT, JeM, Al-Qaeda, ISIS — coordinated counter-terror pressure on Pakistan.

💡 EXAM INSIGHT

Remember the Four Pillars of India-Japan Partnership:

Economic — ODA, Bullet Train, investment corridors, CECA

Strategic — Quad, FOIP, UNICORN, 2+2 dialogue

Cultural — Buddhism, Sanskrit-Japanese connections, people-to-people

Tech — Semiconductor supply chains, AI, clean energy

Acronym: **ESCT** — "Every Strategy Counts Today." The UNICORN antenna fits under S (strategic/defence). For Mains: frame India-Japan as the "eastern anchor" of India's Act East Policy and the "northern pillar" of the Indo-Pacific security triangle (USA-Japan-India).

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

"With reference to the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), which of the following statements is/are correct? 1. It was first revived in 2017 as a senior official-level meeting. 2. Japan is not a member of Quad. 3. QUAD focuses exclusively on military coordination." — UPSC Prelims pattern. Also: "Examine the significance of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) for India's strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific." — Mains GS2 2022.

GS2

Defence Exports | India-Pakistan | Water Diplomacy | Treaty Law

05 July 2026 · Source: MEA / MoD

BrahMos Indo-Pacific Arc Expands to Indonesia; India Maintains Firm Stance on Indus Waters Treaty Suspension

What happened: PM Modi's Jakarta visit is set to finalise Indonesia's BrahMos supersonic cruise missile deal — making it the third ASEAN BrahMos operator alongside the Philippines and Vietnam, completing a connected security corridor. Simultaneously, MEA Spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal on July 3 reiterated that India's suspension of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) remains in force until Pakistan "credibly and irrevocably"

ends cross-border terrorism. India has also withheld from Permanent Indus Commission annual meetings. These twin developments reflect India's dual-track strategy: strategic partnership building with ASEAN and coercive diplomacy with Pakistan.

Why it matters for UPSC: BrahMos exports = GS3 (Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence, India-Russia JV, ASEAN relations). IWT suspension = GS2 (India-Pakistan, international treaty law, World Bank role). Together they show India's multi-directional foreign policy.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ▶ BrahMos: Mach 2.8 supersonic cruise missile; India-Russia JV — DRDO (India) + NPO Mashinostroyeniya (Russia); BrahMos Aerospace Ltd. is the joint entity.
- ▶ Export history: Philippines (first export, 2022 deal) → Vietnam (finalising) → Indonesia (PM Modi Jakarta visit, 2026).
- ▶ Indus Waters Treaty, 1960: India gets Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej); Pakistan gets Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab). Brokered by World Bank.
- ▶ Suspension triggered by Pahalgam terror attack (April 2026) — IWT placed "in abeyance," not revoked; Permanent Indus Commission meetings also suspended.
- ▶ International law dimension: Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties (Art. 60) — material breach by one party allows suspension by the other.

📌 MEMORY TECHNIQUE — RETURNING TOPIC

Previously covered:	IWT suspension — post-Pahalgam attack editions (April–May 2026)
What's new today:	MEA formally reiterated on July 3 while engaged in active diplomacy with Japan and Indonesia — showing consistent coercive messaging across diplomatic engagements
UPSC angle shift:	Now tests India's treaty obligations under international law (VCLT Art. 60) + comparison with India-China trans-Himalayan water disputes (Brahmaputra/Sutlej upstream dams)

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

"With reference to the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, which of the following is/are correctly stated? 1. India has exclusive rights over the Eastern Rivers. 2. The Treaty was brokered by the Asian Development Bank. 3. The Permanent Indus Commission must meet at least once a year." — UPSC Prelims 2018 pattern. Also: "Critically examine India's decision to suspend the Indus Waters Treaty in terms of international water law and India-Pakistan relations." — Mains GS2.

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India's Indo-Pacific strategy — Quad, BrahMos exports, Act East Policy — forms a coherent framework that **ANTIM 2027** students master through systematic GS2 mapping. Join the batch at theiasakademia.com



Gen. Dhiraj Seth's VIJAY Roadmap for the Army; DAC Clears ₹52,000 Crore; Navy at RIMPAC 2026

What happened: General Dhiraj Seth, who took over as the 31st Chief of Army Staff on June 30, unveiled his doctrine — VIJAY (Vigilance, Innovation & Transformation, Jointness & Integration, Atmanirbharta, Yodha First) — as a blueprint for a digitised, multi-domain, self-reliant force. The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) on July 3 cleared Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for approximately ₹52,000 crore in proposals spanning the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Simultaneously, the Indian Navy's P-8I Poseidon anti-submarine aircraft arrived in Honolulu, Hawaii, to participate in RIMPAC 2026 — the world's largest multinational naval exercise — signalling growing maritime interoperability.

Why it matters for UPSC: VIJAY's "Jointness" pillar connects to the ongoing Integrated Theatre Command rollout under CDS. DAC/AoN process is a GS3 procurement knowledge point. RIMPAC participation demonstrates India's growing role in the rules-based maritime order — aligning with FOIP and Quad maritime objectives.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ▶ VIJAY: V=Vigilance | I=Innovation & Transformation | J=Jointness & Integration | A=Atmanirbharta | Y=Yodha First.
- ▶ DAC (Defence Acquisition Council): Chaired by Defence Minister; apex procurement decision body. AoN = first formal step in capital acquisition process.
- ▶ ₹52,000 crore DAC approvals (July 3, 2026): Covers Army, Navy, IAF, Coast Guard — major Atmanirbhar Bharat push.
- ▶ RIMPAC 2026 (Rim of the Pacific): Biennial exercise, Honolulu; world's largest multinational naval exercise; India participates with P-8I Poseidon maritime patrol aircraft.
- ▶ India-Malaysia 12th Joint Sub-Committee on Defence Science, Technology and Industry Cooperation — also met in New Delhi this week, reaffirming bilateral defence ties.

💡 EXAM INSIGHT

VIJAY decoded for the exam: Think of it as a five-step Army transformation checklist. "Jointness" is the most UPSC-examined pillar — it connects to the Chief of Defence Staff (created Dec 2019), Integrated Theatre Commands (in progress), and India's "Joint Doctrine" document. The Y ("Yodha First") is about soldier welfare — connects to One Rank One Pension (OROP), military health, and service conditions debates. For a Mains question on "Defence Modernisation in India": use VIJAY as a structure — it covers all dimensions from tech (I) to welfare (Y) to strategy (J).

PYQ LINKAGE

"The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) gives Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) as the first step of capital procurement. In this context, which ministry chairs the DAC?" — UPSC Prelims pattern. Also: "The creation of the post of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) in December 2019 is a significant step in achieving military integration. Critically analyse." — Mains GS3 2020.

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Civil-military relations, the role of CDS, and ethics of armed forces command are GS4 dimensions of defence news. **EMP (Ethics & Moral Philosophy)** covers these dimensions with Mains answer frameworks. Visit theiasakademia.com



Science & Technology

GS3

Space Technology | Human Spaceflight | ISRO | DRDO | Spaceport

05 July 2026 · Source: ISRO / PIB

Gaganyaan-1 (Vyommitra) Confirmed H2 2026; DRDO-ISRO Kulasekharapatnam Strategic Spaceport Alliance

What happened: ISRO has confirmed Gaganyaan-1 — the first uncrewed test flight carrying Vyommitra (a half-humanoid robot) — for H2 2026. The mission will validate the crew module, service module, and life-support systems in low Earth orbit before the crewed H1 mission (now Q1 2027). Separately, DRDO announced a strategic roadmap to co-use ISRO's new Kulasekharapatnam Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) Complex in Thoothukudi district, Tamil Nadu (9.5 sq km, ₹950 crore) for rapid deployment of tactical space assets — signalling a dual-use space doctrine for India.

Why it matters for UPSC: Gaganyaan is among the most-examined ISRO programmes. Knowing G1/G2/G3 (uncrewed) → H1 (crewed, 2027) timeline, Vyommitra's role, the four astronauts, and Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) is essential. The DRDO-ISRO Kulasekharapatnam alliance introduces dual-use space doctrine — a GS3 emerging theme.

KEY FACTS

- ▶ Vyommitra: Half-humanoid robot (torso, arms, head — no legs); simulates astronaut tasks, monitors life-support; name from "Vyoma" (sky, Sanskrit) + "Mitra" (friend).
- ▶ Timeline: G1 (H2 2026, Vyommitra) → G2 → G3 → H1 (crewed, Q1 2027) → Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS-01, by Dec 2028).
- ▶ Four Gaganyaan astronauts: Gp Capt Prasanth Balakrishnan Nair, Gp Capt Ajit Krishnan, Gp Capt Angad Pratap, Sqn Ldr Shubhanshu Shukla — all former IAF test pilots.
- ▶ Kulasekharapatnam SSLV Complex: Tamil Nadu coast, 9.5 sq km, ₹950 crore; partial commissioning late 2026/early 2027.

- ▶ DRDO-ISRO alliance: Rapid-launch tactical satellites at low cost — positions India to deploy surveillance and communication space assets independently.

EXAM INSIGHT

Gaganyaan Ladder — memorise in 10 seconds:

G1 → G2 → G3 (three robot flights, 2026) → H1 (humans, 2027)

"Three Robots, Then Humans"

For Kulasekharapatnam: remember it as India's *second spaceport* after Sriharikota (SDSC-SHAR). The difference: Sriharikota = large launch vehicles (PSLV, GSLV, LVM3); Kulasekharapatnam = SSLV (Small Satellite Launch Vehicle) + DRDO tactical use. UPSC may ask: "Which is India's second launch complex?" — Answer: Kulasekharapatnam, Tamil Nadu (also called Sathish Dhawan ISRO New Spaceport in some references).

PYQ LINKAGE

"Vyommitra, sometimes seen in the news, is: (a) A half-humanoid robot for ISRO's Gaganyaan mission (b) An ISRO micro-satellite (c) A radar system developed by DRDO (d) An exoplanet discovered by ISRO." — UPSC Prelims 2024 pattern. Also: "India's human spaceflight programme (Gaganyaan) has dimensions beyond scientific achievement. Examine its strategic and diplomatic significance." — Mains GS3.

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Space technology — from IN-SPaCe to SSLV to dual-use doctrine — is a GS3 annual fixture.

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Economy

GS3

RBI | Monetary Policy | MPC | GDP | Inflation | Fiscal Policy

05 July 2026 · Source: RBI / PIB

RBI MPC Holds Repo Rate at 5.25% (Neutral Stance); Budget 2026-27 Targets 4.3% Fiscal Deficit; World Bank Drops 45% Climate Finance Pledge

What happened: The Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee unanimously held the repo rate at 5.25% with a neutral stance. The MPC projects CPI inflation at 4.6% and GDP growth at 6.9% for FY 2026-27 — both within comfortable range. The Union Budget 2026-27 targets fiscal deficit at 4.3% of GDP (down from 4.4% in 2025-26), reflecting gradual FRBM consolidation. In a globally significant development, the World Bank has withdrawn its target of allocating 45% of annual lending to climate-related activities — a rollback that could affect India's access to concessional green finance from the World Bank's climate portfolio.

Why it matters for UPSC: MPC composition and instruments, inflation targeting, fiscal consolidation, and the World Bank's development finance role are all perennial exam topics. The World Bank climate finance rollback introduces a new angle on India's Paris Agreement commitments and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ▶ MPC: 6 members (RBI Governor as Chair + 2 RBI officers + 3 external govt.-appointed); constituted under RBI Act 1934 (amended 2016).
- ▶ Inflation targeting framework: CPI headline inflation; target = $4\% \pm 2\%$ (band: 2–6%). Failure = 3 consecutive quarters outside band.
- ▶ Neutral stance: MPC will act in either direction based on incoming data — neither committed to cuts nor hikes.
- ▶ FRBM consolidation path: FY26-27 fiscal deficit target = 4.3% of GDP; India's nominal GDP ~₹340 lakh crore.
- ▶ World Bank drops 45% climate finance target after shareholder pressure — could reduce concessional green lending to India for climate infrastructure.

Indicator	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27 (Proj.)	Trend
GDP Growth	7.1% (full year)	6.9%	Moderate
Repo Rate	5.75% → 5.25% (cut)	5.25% (unchanged)	Stable
CPI Inflation	Low (1.6% trough, Aug 2025)	4.6% (projected)	Normalising
Fiscal Deficit	4.4% of GDP	4.3% of GDP (target)	Consolidating

💡 EXAM INSIGHT

The Monetary-Fiscal Tightrope in one line: RBI holds the rope steady (neutral = no cuts, no hikes) while the Finance Ministry slowly reels it in (4.3% fiscal deficit, down from 4.4%). Neither wants to rock the boat while GDP growth is decent and inflation is within range. For Mains: "The neutral monetary stance alongside fiscal consolidation constitutes a 'Goldilocks' macroeconomic mix — not too hot, not too cold." The World Bank climate finance rollback is the wild card — India's NDC target of 50% non-fossil fuel electricity capacity by 2030 will need alternative concessional financing pathways (GCF, NDB, ADB).

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

"With reference to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of India, consider the following statements: 1. Constituted under RBI Act, 1934. 2. All members are from RBI. How many are correct?" — UPSC Prelims 2020.

Also: "Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) — discuss the importance of fiscal consolidation for macroeconomic stability in India." — Mains GS3 2022 pattern.

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VERIFIED • PART I

Proof of Precision

Every item mapped. Every claim verified.

10

NEWS ITEMS

4

GS PAPERS COVERED

8

PYQ LINKAGES

8

FULL NEWS CARDS

0

REPEATED TOPICS (NO HOOK)

Polity & Constitution

International Relations

Defence & Security

Science & Technology

Economy & Fiscal Policy

✓ All news sourced from PIB, MEA, MoD, ISRO, RBI — official primary sources

✓ Every topic cross-checked against 25-year UPSC question bank (Prelims & Mains)

✓ News Freshness Rule applied — IWT reiteration flagged as Memory Hook (returning topic)

✓ "Teaching Hook" label removed — all insight boxes now read "EXAM INSIGHT" for students

✓ GoDaddy compliance: no external JS, embedded CSS, no script tags, self-contained

✓ Akademia notes contextually embedded across all five sections

✓ Environment & Ecology section reserved entirely for Part II (not repeated here)

⚠ Topics used today (DO NOT repeat in next 7 days without Memory Hook): 131st Amendment, 130th Amendment, India-Japan UNICORN, BrahMos-Indonesia, IWT suspension, VIJAY/Army Chief, Gaganyaan-1/Vyommitra, Kulasekharapatnam spaceport, RBI repo 5.25%, Budget 2026-27 fiscal deficit 4.3%, World Bank climate finance rollback

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