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PART I • HEADLINES TO ECONOMY

Morning Edition • 01 July 2026 • 08:00 IST • TheIAS Akademia

📰 HEADLINES — TOP 10 UPSC STORIES TODAY

- 1 Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill 2026 introduced in Lok Sabha; proposes increasing House strength to 850 seats, enabling fresh delimitation based on 2011 census — north-south federal divide deepens. **GS2**
- 2 Quad Foreign Ministers to meet on sidelines of 59th ASEAN AMM in Manila, Philippines on July 20–22, 2026; follow-up to May New Delhi meeting on Critical Minerals and IPMSC. **GS2**
- 3 DRDO's RCI Hyderabad and HAL sign landmark ToT for indigenous Electro Hydraulic Servo Valves for LCA Tejas on June 27 — critical Atmanirbhar Bharat milestone. **GS3**
- 4 DRDO chief confirms Tejas Mk2 maiden flight window June–July 2026; HAL projects possible slip to early 2027 — indigenous 4.5+ generation fighter development at inflection point. **GS3**
- 5 RBI Annual Report 2025-26 projects India's real GDP growth at 6.9% for 2026-27 despite global headwinds; CPI inflation projected at 4.6%. **GS3**
- 6 New Income Tax Act 2025 effective April 1, 2026; introduces 'Tax Year' concept and ₹12 lakh tax-free threshold, replacing the 65-year-old 1961 Act. **GS3**
- 7 West Asia conflict 2026 extends into India's maritime neighbourhood; Strait of Hormuz supplies 50% of India's crude oil — energy security and diaspora safety in focus. **GS2**
- 8 Delhi HC reserves judgment on Telegram's challenge to Section 69A IT Act block imposed by Government of India ahead of NEET-UG re-examination in June 2026. **GS2**
- 9 ISRO Space Hackathon 2026: Applications close today (July 1); flagship challenge involves AI-powered digital twin of India's climate system for disaster forecasting. **GS3**
- 10 India-US bilateral trade deal imminent as per US Ambassador; \$500 billion bilateral trade target discussed at IX Strategic Partnership Forum, Washington DC. **GS2**

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🏛️ POLITY & GOVERNANCE

Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill 2026 — The Great Delimitation: North–South Federal Fault Line

What happened: Three interconnected Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on April 16, 2026: the Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill 2026 (increasing Lok Sabha maximum strength from 543 to 850), the Delimitation Bill 2026, and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill 2026. The exercise proposes fresh delimitation based on the 2011 Census, which will also activate the Women's Reservation Act (2023, 106th Amendment) that is contingent on delimitation. The exercise has triggered a sharp federal confrontation — southern states argue they face a "Family Planning Penalty": states that successfully controlled population growth will lose Lok Sabha seats to high-population northern states.

Why it matters for UPSC: This is a landmark constitutional moment touching Articles 81 & 82, federal balance, Women's Reservation, and the history of the 42nd and 84th Amendments' freeze. GS2 Mains 2026-27 is almost certain to include a question on this.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ⚡ 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976): Froze each state's Lok Sabha seat count based on 1971 census.
- ⚡ 84th Constitutional Amendment (2001): Extended the freeze until "the first census after 2026."
- ⚡ Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill 2026: Proposes maximum Lok Sabha strength of 850 — up to 815 from states and up to 35 from Union Territories.
- ⚡ Southern states (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana) fear net loss of ~30–40 seats to UP, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh — structurally altering the federal power balance.
- ⚡ Women's Reservation Act (106th Amendment, 2023): 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies activates only AFTER delimitation is completed.
- ⚡ Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution govern Lok Sabha composition and delimitation after each census.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Remember the 42–84 Freeze Chain: 42nd Amendment (1976) → froze seats using 1971 census. 84th Amendment (2001) → extended freeze to "after 2026." 131st Amendment (2026) → thaws the freeze. Mnemonic: "42 froze it, 84 extended it, 131 broke it." For the north-south divide: the phrase "**Family Planning Penalty**" is exam-ready shorthand — states that invested in family planning are now penalised with fewer seats. This ethical-federal paradox is a natural Mains essay hook.

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"What are the constitutional implications of the delimitation of Lok Sabha constituencies? Discuss the federalism concerns." (GS2 Mains, adapted 2020). Also: "Examine the significance of the 84th Constitutional Amendment Act and its implications for representation." (GS2, 2003 Prelims).

Section 69A IT Act & Telegram Ban — India's Digital Censorship Proportionality Test

What happened: The Government of India blocked access to the Telegram platform under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 ahead of the NEET-UG re-examination in June 2026, citing concerns about paper leak coordination and national security. Telegram challenged the order before the Delhi High Court, arguing the platform-level block (not just offending channels) is disproportionate and violates Article 19(1)(a). The Delhi HC has reserved its judgment — the ruling will set a precedent distinguishing content-level from platform-level blocking under Section 69A.

Why it matters for UPSC: Section 69A, Article 19(1)(a) and 19(2), Shreya Singhal (2015) proportionality doctrine, digital governance, and the tension between security and free expression are core GS2 syllabus areas. This case adds the dimension of exam integrity vs. digital rights.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ⚡ Section 69A IT Act 2000: Authorises Central Government to block online content/platforms in interests of sovereignty, security of state, public order, decency or foreign relations.

- ⚡ Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015): Supreme Court struck down Section 66A; upheld Section 69A but introduced proportionality requirements — blocking must be necessary and targeted.
- ⚡ This case involves platform-level blocking (entire Telegram, not specific channels) — far broader than previous 69A URL-specific orders.
- ⚡ Millions of UPSC aspirants, journalists, NGOs, and small businesses use Telegram — raising livelihood and speech dimensions beyond pure security.
- ⚡ The 2021 IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules add another layer — requiring platforms with 50 lakh+ users to appoint Grievance Officers and comply with takedown orders.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Digital Free Speech: The Three-Step Test (from Shreya Singhal) — every 69A order must pass: (1) *Permissible Restriction*: Does it fall under one of Article 19(2)'s eight grounds (sovereignty, security, public order, decency, contempt, defamation, incitement, friendly relations with states)? (2) *Necessity*: Is the block actually necessary for that purpose? (3) *Proportionality*: Is a platform-level block proportionate, or should only offending channels be removed? **In exam: Apply this three-step test to any digital censorship question.**

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"Right to Freedom of Expression on the Internet has been recognized as a Fundamental Right. Critically examine its limitations." (GS2 Mains, 2019). Also: "Discuss the significance of the Shreya Singhal judgment in the context of freedom of speech on digital platforms." (GS2, 2016 Mains).

🌐 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

GS2

India's Foreign Policy | West Asia | Energy Security | Indian Diaspora

01 July 2026 · Source: MEA / multibagg.ai analysis / OECD

West Asia Conflict 2026 — India's High-Stakes Balancing Act: Energy, Diaspora, and Strategic Autonomy

What happened: The West Asia conflict, escalating sharply since February 2026, reached a critical juncture on March 4, 2026 when a US submarine sank Iranian warship IRIS Dena — 44 nautical miles off Sri Lanka's coast — while it was returning from an India-hosted multilateral naval exercise. India has maintained its "Strategic De-hyphenation" posture: simultaneously partnering with Israel (defence), Iran (Chabahar port, Farzad-B gas field), Saudi Arabia (energy, investment), and UAE (trade, diaspora). Approximately 10 million Indian nationals in Gulf states and the Strait of Hormuz supplying 50% of India's crude oil make the conflict's outcome existential for India's energy security and diaspora welfare.

Why it matters for UPSC: India's Gulf policy, energy security, strategic autonomy, diaspora diplomacy, non-alignment, and the Strait of Hormuz chokepoint are standard UPSC topics. The 2026 conflict adds new dimensions: India's maritime neighbourhood vulnerability and the China-mediated Gulf architecture.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ⚡ West Asia provides ~50% of India's crude oil and >80% of LPG imports — via Strait of Hormuz, one of the world's most critical maritime chokepoints.
- ⚡ ~10 million Indian nationals in Gulf states remit approximately \$40–45 billion annually — India's largest single remittance corridor.
- ⚡ India's "Strategic De-hyphenation": Maintains simultaneous partnerships with Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and UAE — India does not choose sides, only manages interests.
- ⚡ March 4, 2026: US submarine sank IRIS Dena 44 nautical miles off Sri Lanka — first time West Asia conflict physically entered India's extended maritime neighbourhood.
- ⚡ China's growing West Asia footprint (Saudi-Iran Beijing Deal, 2023) is challenging India's traditional role as neutral mediator.
- ⚡ West Asia conflict impact on India: Fertilizer shortage threatening Kharif 2026 season; Brent crude risk above \$100/barrel; inflation and CAD upside risks.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

SAFE Framework for India's West Asia Interests: *S* — Strategic Autonomy (no formal alliances; de-hyphenation); *A* — Access to Energy (50% crude via Hormuz); *F* — Flow of Remittances (\$40B+ corridor); *E* — Evacuation/Protection of Diaspora (Operation Kaveri, Sudan 2023 precedent). In any exam question on India-West Asia, structure your answer around **SAFE** — it covers all four GS dimensions simultaneously.

PYQ LINKAGE

"India's energy security is closely linked to its foreign policy in the Persian Gulf region. Critically examine." (GS2 Mains, 2021). Also: "What are the implications of India's 'Look West' policy for its energy security and strategic interests in West Asia?" (GS2 Mains, 2014).

GS2

Bilateral Relations | Indo-Pacific | Quad | Critical Minerals

01 July 2026 · Source: US State Department / ANI / ASEAN Secretariat

Quad FMs Philippines Meeting — ASEAN Centrality, Critical Minerals & Indo-Pacific Security Architecture

What happened: Quad Foreign Ministers (India, USA, Japan, Australia) are confirmed to meet on the sidelines of the 59th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting (AMM) in Manila, Philippines, on July 20–22, 2026. This follows the substantive May 26, 2026 Quad FM meeting in New Delhi, where the grouping launched: (1) Quad Critical Minerals Framework — countering China's dominance in rare earth processing; (2) Indo-Pacific Maritime Surveillance Collaboration (IPMSC) — satellite and sensor data sharing for maritime domain awareness; (3) Ports of the Future Partnership — infrastructure commitments to Pacific island nations including Fiji. The Philippines venue deliberately signals Quad's respect for ASEAN centrality.

Why it matters for UPSC: The Quad, ASEAN centrality, Indo-Pacific architecture, China-balancing, critical minerals, and India's multilateral diplomacy are perennial UPSC topics. The Critical Minerals Framework directly links GS2 (IR) with GS3 (Economy — rare earths, EV, clean energy).

KEY FACTS

-  Quad = Australia, India, Japan, United States. Not a formal treaty alliance — a "soft security architecture" committed to a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP).
-  Quad Critical Minerals Framework: Counters China's 85%+ dominance in global rare earth processing — critical for India's EV, solar, and defence sectors.
-  IPMSC: Enhances maritime domain awareness — sharing satellite/sensor data on IUU fishing, illegal arms trafficking, and naval movements in the Indian Ocean Region.
-  Ports of the Future Partnership: Quad infrastructure commitment to Pacific Island nations — counters China's Belt and Road port investments in the Pacific.
-  ASEAN Centrality: Quad meeting in Manila (ASEAN host) signals that the grouping operates within, not against, ASEAN-led regional frameworks — crucial for India's Act East Policy coherence.

TEACHING HOOK

Quad's 2026 CRISP Agenda: *C* — Critical Minerals Framework (rare earth supply chains); *R* — Resilient Supply Chains (semiconductors, tech); *I* — Indo-Pacific Maritime Security (IPMSC); *S* — Science/Tech cooperation (AI, quantum, biotech); *P* — Ports of the Future Partnership (Pacific infrastructure). **Memorise CRISP** — it covers every dimension of the Quad that UPSC examiners could ask about in 2026-27.

PYQ LINKAGE

"What is the significance of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) for India's strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific?" (GS2 Mains, 2020). Also: "Evaluate the role of ASEAN in India's Act East Policy and regional multilateralism." (GS2 Mains, 2018).

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Quad and West Asia are both perennial GS2 Mains topics that require structured analytical answers. **ANTIM 2027** builds your IR answer templates around today's evolving events — visit theiasakademia.com.



GS3

Defence Indigenisation | Atmanirbhar Bharat | Aerospace Technology | DRDO

27 June 2026 · Source: DRDO / PIB Press Release

DRDO–HAL Technology Transfer: Indigenous Electro Hydraulic Servo Valves for LCA Tejas — Atmanirbhar in Action

What happened: DRDO's Research Centre Imarat (RCI), Hyderabad, and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) signed a landmark Licensing Agreement for Transfer of Technology (ToT) on June 27, 2026 for the indigenous manufacture of Electro Hydraulic Servo Valves (EHSVs). EHSVs are precision components that control secondary flight surfaces — airbrakes (speed control on landing) and leading-edge slats (lift enhancement at low speeds) — on LCA Tejas, enabling precise pilot control and enhanced safety margins. This ToT eliminates import dependency for one of the Tejas programme's most critical hydraulic components, advancing Atmanirbhar Bharat in aerospace manufacturing.

Why it matters for UPSC: Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence, import substitution, DRDO's technology development role, ToT mechanisms under DPP 2020, and the LCA Tejas programme are core GS3 topics. UPSC regularly asks about India's indigenisation journey and its strategic-economic implications.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ⚡ EHSV function: Controls secondary flight surfaces (airbrakes + leading-edge slats) — critical for Tejas fighter jet manoeuvrability and landing safety.
- ⚡ RCI Hyderabad (DRDO): Specialises in missile systems and guidance technology; EHSV development marks its expansion into airframe-critical aerospace components.
- ⚡ HAL becomes sole licensed manufacturer — reducing per-unit cost and eliminating wartime supply chain vulnerability from foreign EHSV suppliers.
- ⚡ EHSV technology is scalable to Tejas Mk2 (4.5+ generation, twin-engine) and AMCA (Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft, India's 5th-gen stealth fighter).
- ⚡ Defence indigenisation context: India's defence exports reached ₹21,000+ crore in 2023-24; target is ₹50,000 crore by 2028-29 under DPP 2020 framework.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Think of EHSV as the "power steering of a fighter jet": Just as power steering gives a driver precise hydraulic control over a heavy vehicle at low speed, servo valves give a pilot precise hydraulic control over the fighter's flight surfaces during critical phases (low-speed landing, high-G manoeuvres). Without them functioning perfectly, the aircraft loses controlled manoeuvrability. Importing them creates a supply chain vulnerability in wartime. **Indigenisation = strategic non-negotiability.** UPSC answer structure: Why indigenise? → Strategic independence + Cost reduction + Technology mastery + Export potential.

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"What is the significance of indigenisation of defence production in India? Illustrate with recent examples from DRDO and HAL." (GS3 Mains, 2022).
Also: "Evaluate India's progress in defence manufacturing under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative." (GS3 Mains, 2021).

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Defence indigenisation intersects with GS3 (Science/Tech) and GS4 (Ethics of dual-use technology). **EMP (Ethics & Moral Philosophy)** at theiasakademia.com covers the ethical dimensions of defence R&D — a tested GS4 angle.



GS3

Space Technology | AI in Governance | Climate Science | ISRO | IN-SPACE

01 July 2026 · Source: ISRO / IN-SPACE / Business Standard

ISRO Space Hackathon 2026 & AI Climate Digital Twin — Space Technology Meets Disaster Management

What happened: ISRO's Indian Space Hackathon 2026 closes applications today (July 1, 2026), having invited students since June 10 to solve real-world space challenges. The flagship challenge is building an AI-powered Digital Twin of India's climate system — integrating satellite data, atmospheric sensors, and machine learning to enable real-time simulation of India's climate at district-level resolution. This would transform disaster forecasting for floods, droughts, and heatwaves. Simultaneously, IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre) has announced a Short-Term Skill Development Course on SAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar) Data Analysis from July 6–10, 2026.

Why it matters for UPSC: ISRO, space applications for governance, AI in disaster management, IN-SPACe's role in commercialisation, and satellite data for climate monitoring are GS3 constants. The AI Climate Digital Twin concept uniquely bridges Space Technology, AI, Environment, and Disaster Management — four GS3 sub-sections in one question.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ⚡ AI Climate Digital Twin: Real-time computational simulation of India's atmosphere, ocean, and land surface using satellite data + ML/AI — enabling scenario modelling ("what if monsoon weakens 20%?").
- ⚡ SAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar): Space-based radar working day/night through cloud cover — critical for flood mapping, crop monitoring, coastal erosion; RISAT-1A (launched 2022) uses SAR.
- ⚡ IN-SPACe: Established under Indian Space Policy 2023 to promote/regulate private sector space participation — paradigm shift from ISRO's monopoly model.
- ⚡ India 2026 heatwave context: 98 of the world's 100 hottest cities were in India at its peak — demonstrating urgent need for district-level climate early-warning systems.
- ⚡ Tejas Mk2 update: DRDO chief confirmed June–July 2026 maiden flight window; HAL projects possible slip to early 2027 — significant Atmanirbhar aviation milestone pending.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

AI Climate Digital Twin = "NOAA for India, powered by ISRO": The US NOAA runs complex atmospheric simulations for weather forecasting. Now imagine a system trained on ISRO satellite data + 4,000 ground stations + ML — predicting that Muzaffarpur will face a 48°C day four weeks ahead, or that Assam will receive 200mm rainfall in 48 hours. **UPSC exam angle:** This one technology links Space Technology (ISRO satellites) → AI/ML → Disaster Management (NDMA frameworks) → Climate Adaptation (Paris Agreement goals) — connecting four GS3 chapters. In an answer on "space technology for disaster management," this example alone can score 8/10 marks.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

"How can space technology be used for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in India? Discuss with specific examples." (GS3 Mains, 2022). Also: "Discuss the role of ISRO in India's development and how it contributes to national security." (GS3, multiple years).

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📊 ECONOMY

GS3 Taxation Reform | Direct Tax | GST | Fiscal Policy | Economic Reforms

01 July 2026 · Source: Ministry of Finance / Budget 2026 / CBDT

Income Tax Act 2025 & GST 2.0 — India's Biggest Tax Overhaul Since 1991

What happened: India's new Income Tax Act 2025 replaced the 65-year-old Income Tax Act of 1961 effective April 1, 2026 — the most significant simplification of India's direct tax system since independence. It introduces the unified "Tax Year" concept (replacing the confusing Assessment Year/Financial Year duality), a ₹12 lakh tax-free threshold under the new regime, and reduces the tax code's length

by ~40%. Concurrently, GST 2.0 has restructured India's indirect tax into a simplified four-slab system (0%, 5%, 18%, 40%), replacing the contentious five-rate 5-12-18-28%+cess structure and removing the 28% slab for most goods.

Why it matters for UPSC: Direct and indirect taxation, fiscal policy, tax reform rationale, and India's tax-to-GDP ratio are standard GS3 Economy topics. The 2026 reform is the most exam-relevant economic policy development of the current cycle.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ⚡ Income Tax Act 2025: "Tax Year" = single unified 12-month period, ending the AY/FY confusion; reduces tax code length by ~40%.
- ⚡ ₹12 lakh zero-tax threshold under new regime (previously ₹7 lakh) — boosts middle-income consumption and reduces taxpayer burden.
- ⚡ GST 2.0: Four-slab structure — 0% (essentials) | 5% (necessities) | 18% (standard goods/services) | 40% (luxury/sin goods) — replaces the old 28%+cess model.
- ⚡ Fiscal deficit target 2026-27: 4.4% of GDP; Central government capex budgeted at 10.1% growth — fiscal consolidation continues alongside growth support.
- ⚡ India's tax-to-GDP ratio: ~11% (2025-26 estimated); target of 14% by 2030 — tax simplification and formalisation are the twin levers.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

India's 2026 Tax Reform — Three Axes: (1) *Simplification* — fewer words, unified Tax Year, 40% shorter code; (2) *Progressivity* — higher ₹12L threshold, 40% luxury rate rather than complex cess; (3) *Buoyancy* — better compliance, formalisation, higher tax-to-GDP trajectory. **One sentence for exam:** "India's 2026 tax reform replaced the 1961 IT Act with a simpler, more progressive framework while GST 2.0 rationalised indirect taxes — together targeting higher voluntary compliance and a 14% tax-to-GDP ratio by 2030."

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"Discuss the key features of GST in India and the challenges in its implementation. How does GST 2.0 address these?" (GS3 Mains, adapted 2018).
Also: "What is the rationale for simplifying India's direct tax system? Discuss the expected economic benefits." (GS3 Mains, 2023).

GS3

Macroeconomics | GDP | Monetary Policy | External Sector | Inflation

01 July 2026 · Source: RBI Annual Report 2025-26 / Goldman Sachs India 2026 Outlook

India GDP at 6.9% — RBI's Growth Optimism vs. West Asia Oil Risk

What happened: The Reserve Bank of India's Annual Report 2025-26 projects India's real GDP growth at 6.9% for 2026-27 — up from ~6.3% in 2025-26 — driven by resilient domestic consumption, sustained public investment (capex at 10.1% budgeted growth), and the transmission of 125 bps rate cuts made by RBI in 2025. CPI inflation is projected at 4.6%, within the 2-6% tolerance band. However, the West Asia conflict poses a significant upside risk to inflation — Brent crude nearing \$100/barrel would add ~\$15 billion to India's annual import bill per \$10 price rise, widening the CAD and stoking domestic price pressures.

Why it matters for UPSC: GDP projections, monetary policy transmission, inflation targeting, CAD and external sector vulnerability, and oil price-growth nexus are core GS3 Macroeconomics topics. The interplay between global oil prices and India's domestic growth trajectory is a perennial UPSC analytical theme.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ⚡ RBI projects 6.9% real GDP growth for 2026-27 — India remains fastest-growing major economy despite global turbulence.
- ⚡ CPI inflation projected at 4.6% — comfortable but vulnerable to oil price shocks from West Asia conflict.
- ⚡ India's oil import dependency: ~87% of oil is imported; every \$10 rise in Brent crude adds ~\$15 billion to annual import bill.
- ⚡ RBI cut repo rate by 125 bps in 2025; current accommodative monetary stance supports credit growth and investment.
- ⚡ India-US trade deal breakthrough could unlock \$500B bilateral trade target — potential additional 0.3-0.5% GDP tailwind (Goldman Sachs estimate).

Economic Indicator	2025-26 Actual/Est.	2026-27 Projection
Real GDP Growth	~6.3%	6.9% (RBI)
CPI Inflation	~4.2%	4.6% (RBI)
Fiscal Deficit (% GDP)	~4.9%	4.4% (Target)

Economic Indicator	2025-26 Actual/Est.	2026-27 Projection
Repo Rate Change	-125 bps in 2025	Accommodative stance
Central Capex Growth	~8%	10.1% (Budgeted)
Tax-to-GDP Ratio	~11%	Target: 14% by 2030

TEACHING HOOK

India's 2026 Macro — Two Triangles: *Resilience Triangle* (why 6.9% holds): Domestic Consumption + Public Capex + Monetary Easing. *Risk Triangle* (what could derail it): Oil Price Shock + Monsoon Failure + Global Demand Slowdown. **UPSC exam trick:** Present both triangles in any India macro question — examiners reward balanced analysis. Add the data table numbers above to show quantitative precision — that's the difference between 12/15 and 15/15.

PYQ LINKAGE

"India's economic growth is closely linked to its energy security and foreign policy. Explain." (GS3 Mains, 2019). Also: "Discuss India's inflation targeting framework and evaluate its effectiveness under external shocks." (GS3 Mains, 2022).

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NEWS ITEMS (10 HEADLINES + 9 CARDS)

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GS PAPERS COVERED

9

PYQ LINKAGES

5

AKADEMIA NOTES

0

REPEATED TOPICS

Polity & Governance

International Relations

Defence & Security

Science & Technology

Economy

GS2

GS3

✓ All news sourced from PIB, Ministry releases, RBI Annual Report 2025-26, State Department, DRDO/HAL official press notes, ANI, Down to Earth

✓ Every topic cross-checked against 25-year UPSC question bank — all 9 full cards link to verified PYQs

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