
Today's Prelims Topics

Strategic Litigation Against Public Participation (SLAPP) Suits

Context

A Delhi court scrapped a gag order against journalists, reflecting Supreme Court's 2024 warning that powerful entities misuse SLAPP suits and pre-trial injunctions to curb free speech and public debate.

What are SLAPP Suits?

- These are lawsuits (usually defamation, nuisance, or similar claims) brought by **individuals, corporations, or entities** against **critics, journalists, activists, or NGOs**.
- It has evolved from US
- **Recent Trends of Misuse:** Filed by **powerful corporations or individuals** to **intimidate, silence, or burden journalists, activists, or civil society**.
 - Purpose is not necessarily to win in court but to **drain resources, prolong litigation, and deter public scrutiny**.

Supreme Court Judgment (Bloomberg Television Production Services India Pvt. Ltd. vs Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd. 2024)

- **Journalistic freedom** is part of the **constitutional mandate** under Article 19(1)(a).
- **Pre-trial, ex-parte injunctions** in defamation cases = “death sentence” to free speech even before trial.
- Courts must follow the **Bonnard Standard (UK precedent)** – Injunctions in defamation cases should be given **only in exceptional situations**, when content is **malicious or palpably false**.
- Courts must apply a **three-fold test** carefully before granting injunctions:
 - Prima facie case of defamation exists.
 - Balance of convenience favors injunction.
 - Irreparable harm would occur without injunction.
- Warning against **mechanical application** of the test in journalism-related cases.
- Gag orders affect not only journalists but also **citizens' right to know**

- An **injunction** is a **court order** directing someone **to do or not to do something**.
 - In defamation cases, it often means stopping the publication or circulation of material.
 - **Section 356 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023** defines the defamation.

Source: [The Hindu](#)

India & FAO Join Hands to Build World-Class Blue Ports

Context

The Department of Fisheries (DoF), under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAHD) has signed a **Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) agreement** with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations to strengthen Blue Port infrastructure in India.

About FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) Agreement

- An agreement to enhance **technical capacities of Indian fishing ports** to tackle environmental, social, and economic challenges in the aquatic value chain.
- **Pilot Sites:** Two ports – **Vanakbara (Diu)** and **Jakhau (Gujarat)**.
- **Support Provided:**
 - Strategic & operational tools for identifying and designing investment projects.
 - Projects will focus on sustainability, efficiency, and resilience of ports.
 - Training for **public and private stakeholders** to understand challenges and implement sustainable solutions.

Blue Ports Framework

- Implemented by the **Department of Fisheries (DoF)** under the **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMSSY)** scheme.
- **Goal:** Develop **Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbours** combining technology with environmental stewardship.
- Three pilot harbours namely **Vanakbara (Diu)**, **Karaikal (Puducherry)**, and **Jakhau (Gujarat)** have been approved with a **total investment of ₹369.8 crores**.
- **Key Features:**
 - **Technological Features:** IoT devices, sensor networks, satellite communication, and data analytics for real-time harbour management.
 - **Eco-friendly Features:**
 - Rainwater harvesting
 - Energy-efficient lighting
 - Electric-powered equipment
 - Waste management & sewage treatment
 - Marine debris clean-up systems

Source: [PIB](#)

US To Revoke Waiver On Sanctions On Sanctions For Chabahar Report

Context

The U.S. announced revocation of the **waiver on sanctions for India's involvement in Iran's Chabahar Port** project.

More in News

- This waiver, given in 2018, had allowed India to continue its investment despite U.S. sanctions on Iran.
- India has already spent about **₹200 crore** (of a planned ₹400 crore) since 2016 on the project.

Sanctions on Iran Imposed by US

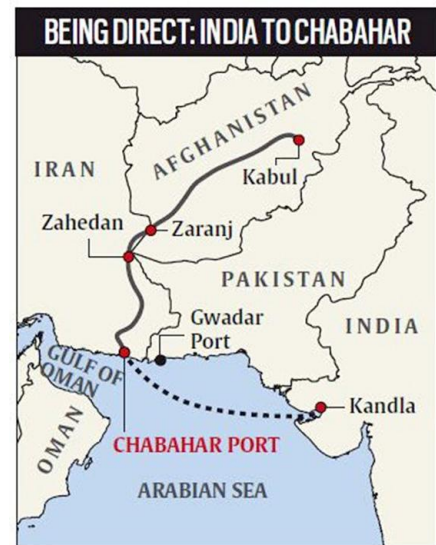
- **Stop** countries from **buying Iran's oil and gas** under **Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act (IFCA), 2012**.
- In 2018, U.S. Withdrawn from JCPOA (Iran Nuclear Deal) which
 - Block Iran's banks from global transactions (like using the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) system).
 - Ban trade in **metals, shipping, shipbuilding, and port operations**.
 - Punish foreign companies (even outside the U.S.) if they **do business with Iran** → called **secondary or extraterritorial sanctions**.

Exemptions Given to India (Chabahar Waiver, 2018)

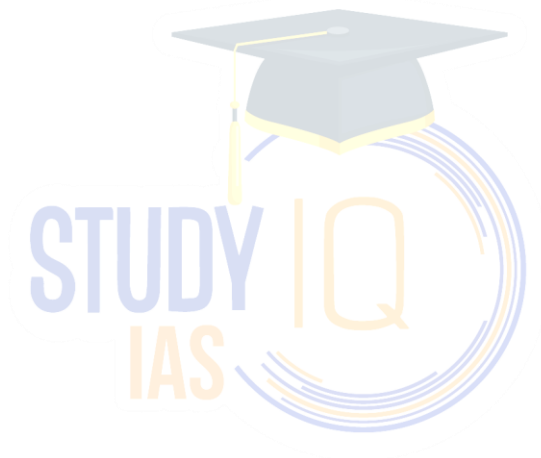
- **Special waiver** granted by the U.S. in **2018** despite sanctions on Iran.
- Allowed India to continue work on **Chabahar Port** and related projects.
- Reasons for exemption:
 - **Connectivity for Afghanistan** → Provided an alternate trade route bypassing Pakistan.
 - **Humanitarian supplies** → Enabled shipment of food, medicines, and aid to Afghanistan.
 - **Regional stability** → Project seen as beneficial for Afghanistan's reconstruction and development.
- Waiver ensured India could **invest in port, railway link, and associated infrastructure** without facing U.S. penalties.

About Chabahar Port

- **Location:** Southeastern Iran, Gulf of Oman.
 - Sistan-Baluchistan province, near the energy-rich southern coast.
 - Only Iranian port with direct ocean access.
- **Significance:**
 - **Golden Gate for Trade:** Connects India, Iran, Afghanistan, and Central Asia.
 - **India's Bypass Route:** Avoids Pakistan for transporting goods to Afghanistan.
 - **International North-South Transport Corridor:** Boosts trade with Russia and beyond.
 - **Countering China:** Offers alternative to Chinese presence in the Arabian Sea.
 - **Iranian Gateway:** Crucial role in project's success.



Source: [The Hindu](#)



Conduct of Election Rules, 1961

Context

The Election Commission of India (ECI) has revised the existing guidelines under Rule 49B of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961.

About Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961

- A set of **statutory rules** framed under **Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (RPA, 1951)**.
- They regulate the **actual conduct of elections** to Parliament and State Legislatures in India.
- **Who frames it?** The **Central Government**, in **consultation with the Election Commission of India (ECI)**.
- **Purpose:**
 - Prescribes the **detailed procedure** for elections (from nominations to results).
 - Covers **nomination of candidates, scrutiny, withdrawal, polling, counting, declaration of results**.
 - Lays down rules for **EVMs, ballot papers, postal ballots, tendered votes, and NOTA**.
 - Ensures **uniformity, transparency, and fairness** in the electoral process.

Recent Key Changes (2025)

- **Candidate Photographs:** Photographs of candidates will now be printed in **colour** on EVM Ballot Papers.
 - Candidate's face will occupy **three-fourths of the photo space** → better visibility.
- **Numerals:** **Serial numbers** of candidates/NOTA will be printed in the **international form of Indian numerals**.
 - Font size fixed at **30, in bold** for clarity.
- **Uniform Fonts:** Names of all candidates/NOTA will be printed in the **same font type and size**, large enough for easy readability.
- **Paper Quality & Colour:** EVM Ballot Papers will be printed on **70 GSM paper**.
 - For **Assembly Elections**, ballot papers will be in **pink colour** (with specified RGB values).
- **Implementation:** These upgraded ballot papers will be used starting with the **Bihar elections (2025)**.

Source: [PIB](#)

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Context

A UN-mandated Commission of Inquiry (COI) report accused Israeli authorities of committing genocide in Gaza, naming President Isaac Herzog, PM Benjamin Netanyahu, and ex-Defence Minister Yoav Gallant as responsible for incitement, which draws attention on the 1948 UN Genocide Convention.

About Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

- Adopted by the **UN General Assembly** on **9 December 1948** (entered into force: **12 January 1951**).
- Applies to both **wartime and peacetime**.
- **Article II: Defines the genocide**
 - Acts committed **with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group**, including:
 - Killing members of the group.
 - Causing serious bodily or mental harm.
 - Deliberately inflicting living conditions to cause physical destruction.
 - Imposing measures to prevent births.
 - Forcibly transferring children to another group.
- **Obligations:**
 - **States' Duties:** Prevent and punish genocide by enacting domestic laws and prosecuting offenders.
 - **UN Role:** Signatories may call on the UN (including the **International Court of Justice** and **Security Council**) to intervene in cases of genocide.
 - **Non-derogable:** No state may claim genocide is an “internal matter.”

Later Influence of the Genocide Convention

- The rules of the Convention became the **legal backbone** for special UN courts like the **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)** and the **International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)**, which tried people for mass killings in the 1990s.
- The **definition of genocide from the 1948 Convention was included into the Rome Statute of 1998**, which established the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Gender Snapshot 2025 Report

Context

The Gender Snapshot 2025 was released by UN Women and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA).

Key Highlights

● Poverty and Inequality

- By **2030**, 351 million women and girls could remain in **extreme poverty** if current trends continue.
- Female poverty stuck at **~10% since 2020**.
- **Climate change and conflict** risk worsening inequalities.

● Progress Achieved

- **Maternal mortality** dropped by **39% since 2000**.
- **Girls' school enrolment** has improved globally.
- **Child marriage** declined: from **22% in 2014** → **18.6% in 2024**.

● Setbacks & Gaps

- Women spend **2.5 times more hours** on unpaid domestic and care work than men.
- Women hold **<1/3 of parliamentary seats** and remain underrepresented in managerial roles → gender parity in leadership could take **nearly a century**.
- **Digital divide**: 70% of men vs 65% of women used the internet in 2024.
 - Closing this gap could lift **30 million women out of poverty** and add **\$1.5 trillion** to global GDP by 2030.

● Vulnerability and Violence

- **64 million more women than men** were food insecure in 2024.
- **1 in 8 women (15–49 yrs)** faced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past year.
- In 2024, **676 million women and girls** lived within 50 km of deadly conflict — highest since 1990s.

● Political Leadership: 102 countries have never had a woman head of state or government.

● Future Risks

- **Climate change** (worst-case scenario) → could push **158 million more women** into extreme poverty by 2050.
- **Generative AI disruption**: Women's jobs at higher risk (27.6%) vs men's (21.1%).

Opportunities & Recommendations

- Accelerated action in **education, care economy, green jobs, social protection** → could cut **extreme poverty among women by 110 million by 2050**.
- Would unlock an estimated **\$342 trillion** in cumulative global economic returns.
- Linked to **Beijing+30 Action Agenda** → 6 urgent priorities: ending violence, ending poverty, ensuring leadership, climate justice, digital inclusion, and stronger investments.

Source: [Down To Earth](#)

Frontier 50 initiative

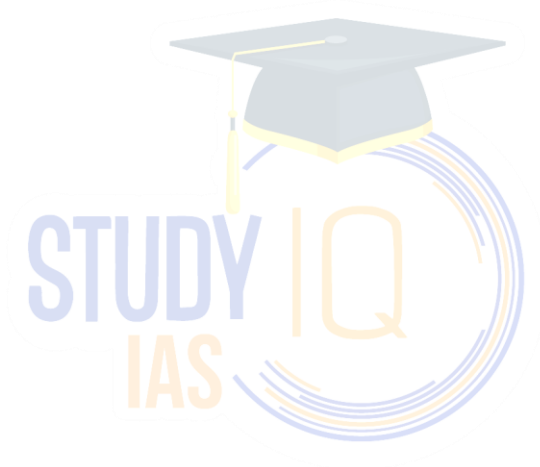
Context

Frontier 50 initiative launched by NITI Aayog under its Frontier Tech Hub.

What is it?

- It is an initiative to deploy frontier technologies (AI, IoT, drones, blockchain) in 50 Aspirational Districts/Blocks to improve service delivery, productivity, and citizen well-being.
- Objective:
 - **Fast-track adoption** of proven frontier tech use cases from the Frontier Tech Repository.
 - **Achieve saturation of government services** (health, education, skilling, welfare delivery).
 - **Bridge the digital and development divide** in under-served regions by 2047.

Source: [PIB](#)



Mains Topics

Pakistan–Saudi Arabia Defence Pact: Implications for India and West Asia

Context

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have recently signed a mutual defence pact, formalising a defence and security partnership.

Strategic Context

- **Israel's Escalation:** Signed days after Israel's strike in Qatar, amid its broader campaigns across Iran, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen.
- **Shaky U.S. Security Guarantee:** With Washington less committed to Gulf security, Riyadh is diversifying its defence partners.
- **Iran's Nuclear Rise:** Pact strengthens Saudi deterrence against Iran, Riyadh's long-term rival.
- **Pakistan's Fiscal Strain:** Islamabad secures vital financial backing and military credibility by aligning with Riyadh.
- **Historic Continuity:** Builds on Pakistan's past role in defending Mecca and Medina and training Saudi forces.

Key Clauses of the Agreement

- **Mutual Defence Clause:** "Any aggression against either country shall be considered an aggression against both."
- **Joint Deterrence:** Both nations pledge to strengthen deterrence and defence cooperation against external threats.
- **Comprehensive Cooperation:** Covers training, advisory, arms procurement, and joint military exercises.
- **Institutionalisation of Security Ties:** Builds on the 1982 Bilateral Security Cooperation Agreement, formalising decades of ad hoc arrangements.
- **Ambiguity of Nuclear Umbrella:** While not explicit, Saudi officials hinted Pakistan's **nuclear capability** may underpin deterrence.
- **Beyond Bilateralism:** Framed as a commitment to "regional and global peace," signalling larger strategic ambitions.

What do both Countries gain ?

Pakistan	Saudi Arabia
● Economic Lifeline: Secures <u>Saudi investments and aid</u> at a time of deep fiscal crisis. ● Strategic Relevance: Reinforces Islamabad's claim as a <u>pan-Islamic security provider</u>, beyond South Asia. ● Arms Procurement: Likely enables Pakistan	● Enhanced Deterrence: Gains <u>military depth through Pakistan's nuclear arsenal</u>, counterbalancing Iran and Israel. ● Strategic Autonomy: Reduces dependence on uncertain U.S. guarantees, diversifying security partners. ● Countering Iran & Proxies: Strengthens

to access <u>U.S. weapons via Saudi funding</u>. ● Global Standing: Elevates Pakistan's role in West Asia, boosting ties with Gulf monarchies. ● Nuclear Bargaining Chip: Enhances its nuclear posture by implying protection for Saudi Arabia, strengthening deterrence. ● Domestic Politics: Military establishment secures prestige, strengthening Army's influence over Pakistan's foreign policy.	defences against Houthis in Yemen and Shia militias in Iraq/Lebanon. ● Regional Leadership: Positions Saudi Arabia as leader of a pan-Islamic defence architecture. ● Access to Trained Manpower: Leverages Pakistan's experienced military and special forces. ● Symbolic Message: First major Arab defence pact with a nuclear state, signalling Riyadh's assertive new security policy.
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India's Stand and Implications

- **Official Position:** India has reacted cautiously, noting it was aware of discussions and will "study implications for national security and stability."
- **Saudi Balancing Act:** Riyadh maintains **close ties with India** (strategic partnership, energy trade) and may avoid letting this pact tilt against Delhi.
- **Security Concerns:** The nuclear dimension of the pact raises alarm about regional arms races.
- **Pakistan's Leverage:** Islamabad may use the pact to project strength in Kashmir rhetoric, though Riyadh has traditionally stayed neutral.
- **Energy Security:** India, the 2nd largest trade partner of Saudi Arabia, must safeguard oil supplies amid heightened regional volatility.
- **Strategic Caution:** India will need **diplomatic balancing** - retaining Saudi partnership while monitoring closer Riyadh-Islamabad ties.

Brief Overview of India–Saudi Relations

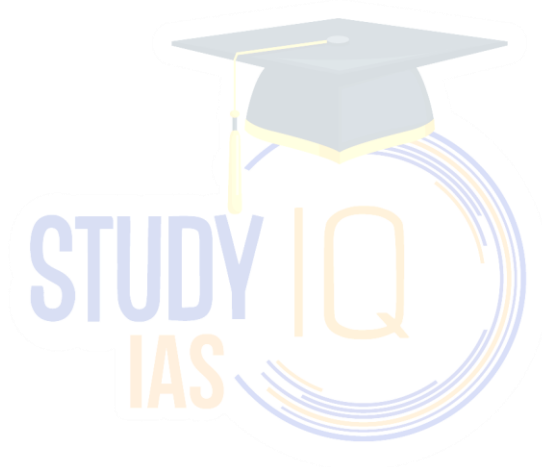
- **Trade & Energy:** Bilateral trade at **USD 42.98 billion (2023–24)**; Saudi Arabia supplies **20% of India's crude imports**.
- **Strategic Partnership:** Elevated through the **Delhi Declaration (2006)** and **Riyadh Declaration (2010)**.
- **Political Engagement:** High-level visits by PM Modi (2016, 2019, 2023); Crown Prince MBS visited India in 2019 and 2023.
- **Counter-Terrorism:** Riyadh condemned Pulwama (2019) and avoided criticising India's Balakot strikes, showing neutrality.
- **Defence Cooperation:** Joint naval exercises, information-sharing, and dialogues on counterterrorism.
- **Cultural Links:** Large Indian diaspora in Saudi Arabia (~2.5 million), remitting billions annually.

Geo-Political and Regional Significance

- **Shift in Gulf Security Architecture:** First Arab state's defence pact with a nuclear power → reduced reliance on U.S. umbrella.
- **New Axis Formation:** Possible emergence of a Saudi–Pakistan bloc against Iran and Israel.

- **Nuclear Precedent:** Raises fears of nuclear proliferation or “nuclear umbrella” arrangements beyond South Asia.
- **Regional Instability:** Pact could escalate tensions with Tehran, deepening Shia–Sunni polarisation.
- **Signal to Israel:** Strong message amid Israel’s expanded offensives, potentially raising confrontation risks.
- **Global Dimension:** Impacts energy markets, shipping security in Strait of Hormuz, and overall West Asian stability - with direct consequences for India, China, and EU.

Source: [Indian Express](#)



Equalising Primary Food Consumption in India

Context

Although the World Bank (2025) noted a sharp decline in extreme poverty from 16.2% in 2011-12 to 2.3% in 2022-23, the “thali meal” index developed by CRISIL points to deeper deprivation beyond income-based poverty measures.

Traditional Metrics of Poverty Measurement

- **Calorie-based poverty lines:** Early Indian poverty lines (Alagh Committee, 1979) defined poverty as the income needed to consume **2,400 calories in rural** and **2,100 calories in urban areas**. This approach linked poverty to physiological needs.
- **Tendulkar Committee (2009):** Shifted from calorie norm to **consumption expenditure**, including food, health, education, clothing, and shelter. Poverty was no longer only about food sufficiency but overall living standards.
- **Rangarajan Committee (2014):** Revised poverty lines upwards to include a **broader consumption basket**, reflecting inflation and changing needs.
- **World Bank’s global metric:** Defines extreme poverty as living on **\$2.15/day (PPP)**. By this, India’s poverty fell from **16.2% in 2011–12 to 2.3% in 2022–23**.
- **Limitations of income/consumption poverty metrics:** These ignore nutritional quality, food diversity, and actual affordability of balanced diets, leading to underestimation of deprivation.
- **Newer metrics like the “Thali Index”:** As argued in the article, measuring whether households can afford **two balanced meals (thalis) per day** provides a **realistic and culturally relevant measure** of food adequacy.

Why Food Deprivation Persists Despite Poverty Reduction

- **Residual food expenditure:** Households spend on rent, transport, education, and health first. Food becomes a residual item, As a result poor households often under-consume.
- **High costs of balanced meals:** In 2023-24, 50% of rural and 20% of urban households could not afford two thalis/day at ₹30 per thali, despite official poverty being low.
- **Inequality in food diversity:** While cereals consumption has equalised across income groups, protein-rich pulses remain under-consumed by the poor - poorest 5% consume only half the pulses consumed by the richest 5%.
- **Inefficient targeting of subsidies:** PDS provides cereals even to better-off households. In rural India, the top 10% receive almost the same per capita subsidy as the bottom 5%.
- **Inadequate diversification of food schemes:** Most government schemes (PDS, NFSA, PMGKAY) distribute rice/wheat, not the broader nutritional basket required for balanced consumption.
- **Mismatch between official poverty estimates and real deprivation:** World Bank figures suggest poverty elimination, yet food deprivation remains widespread, exposing flaws in relying solely on income metrics.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

Achievements	Limitations
● Staple food security: PDS has successfully equalised cereal consumption across classes;	● Overemphasis on cereals: PDS primarily distributes rice and wheat, though cereals now

both poorest and richest consume similar amounts of rice and wheat. ● Wide coverage: With <u>over 80 crore beneficiaries</u>, PDS ensures food access for a vast population. ● Role during crises: During COVID-19, the <u>Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)</u> provided free food grains to the poor, <u>preventing widespread hunger</u>. ● Reduction in extreme poverty: Free and subsidised food has been a <u>key driver behind declining poverty rates</u> in recent years. ● Decentralisation & digitisation: Smart ration cards, Aadhaar linkage, and <u>One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)</u> improved transparency and portability. ● Urban-rural parity: In urban India, PDS subsidies are more progressive, helping vulnerable migrant workers and urban poor.	account for only 10% of household expenditure and dietary needs. ● Inequitable subsidy distribution: In rural India, the <u>richest 10% receive 88% of the subsidy amount given to the poorest 5%</u>, despite not needing support. ● Leakages and inefficiencies: Ghost beneficiaries, diversion of grains, and storage losses. ● Neglect of nutrition: Pulses, oil, vegetables, and proteins are largely absent from PDS, leaving <u>nutritional deprivation unaddressed</u>. ● Fiscal and logistical burden: Expanding cereals subsidy to 80 crore people strains the exchequer and locks resources into stocking and procurement, limiting fiscal flexibility. ● Weak targeting: Universal or near-universal coverage means subsidies are spread thin, <u>benefiting the non-poor at the cost of the truly deprived</u>.
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Way Forward

- **Shift subsidy focus from cereals to pulses:** Pulses are the only protein source for many Indians. Expanding pulses in PDS can address hidden hunger and nutrition deficits.
- **Restructure subsidy targeting:** Eliminate subsidies for those consuming more than a reasonable norm (e.g., >2 thalis/day). Focus only on genuinely food-deprived households.
- **Diversify food basket:** Gradually include millets, pulses, and fortified foods in PDS to improve diet quality in line with national nutrition goals.
- **Use “Thali Index” for monitoring:** Track affordability of balanced meals (not just cereals) to gauge real food security progress.
- **Rationalise entitlements:** Reduce cereal quotas for non-poor; reallocate resources to pulses and nutrition support. This would also cut down FCI stocking requirements.
- **Integrate with nutrition programmes:** Sync PDS reforms with **POSHAN Abhiyaan**, ICDS, and mid-day meals to create a holistic nutrition-security net.

Source: [The Hindu](#)

The New Strategic EU–India Agenda

Context

The European Union (EU) has recently announced a New Strategic Agenda with India, seeking to raise ties to a higher level.

Background

- The EU is India's **largest trading partner** and a major source of investment and technology.
- The **EU-India Strategic Partnership** was formalised in 2004, with sectoral dialogues on trade, climate, and security.
- **Previous initiatives:** EU–India Trade and Technology Council (2023), discussions on Free Trade Agreement (FTA), and joint work on connectivity (IMEC).

Major Engagements under the New Agenda

Economic and Trade Cooperation

- **Free Trade Agreement (FTA):** EU aims to finalise the world's largest trade deal with India by end-2025.
- **Supply Chain Diversification:** Partnership to reduce overdependence on China and build resilient networks.
- **Technology Cooperation:** Through the **TTC**, focus on digital economy, critical technologies, and AI.
- **Start-up and R&D Partnerships:** EU proposes an **EU-India Startup Partnership** and India's association with **Horizon Europe research programme**.
- **EU as India's Largest Partner:** Trade of goods and services continues to expand, with the EU as a stable source of FDI.

Defence and Security Cooperation

- **Security and Defence Partnership:** Framework for maritime security, crisis management, counterterrorism, and cyber defence.
- **Defence Industrial Cooperation:** Focus on **production, innovation, and securing supply chains** in defence technologies.
- **Information Sharing:** Negotiations for a **Security of Information Agreement** to allow classified data exchange.
- **Indo-Pacific Cooperation:** Greater alignment on maritime security, hybrid threats, and space.

Connectivity and Global Engagement

- **IMEC Corridor:** EU supports the **India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor**, complementing its own **Global Gateway initiative**.
- **Multilateralism:** Coordination in UN, WTO, G20, and climate platforms to strengthen a rules-based global order.
- **Climate Change:** Joint initiatives on clean energy, sustainable finance, and green technologies.

Mobility and People-to-People Ties

- **Mobility Framework:** Covering study, work, and research opportunities.

- **Skills Mobility:** Launch of European Legal Gateway Office to facilitate labour mobility.
- **Civil Society Engagement:** Expanding collaboration with think tanks, youth, and civil society.
- **EU–India Business Forum:** To deepen private sector collaboration.

Challenges in the Partnership

- **Russia Factor:** EU criticises India's purchase of **Russian oil** and participation in **military exercises** with Moscow.
- **Divergent Political Priorities:** EU emphasises **Ukraine and sanctions**, while India calls for a **peaceful resolution** without alignment.
- **Trade Disputes:** Concerns on **market access, tariffs, and regulatory barriers**.
- **Human Rights Differences:** Periodic EU criticism of India's domestic policies.
- **Implementation Gap:** Previous agendas faced delays in execution; risk of repeating history.

Way Forward

- **Conclude FTA Negotiations:** A balanced, mutually beneficial trade pact is central to the new agenda.
- **Strengthen Defence Ties:** Move from dialogue to **joint exercises, technology sharing, and co-development**.
- **Operationalise Connectivity:** Fast-track IMEC and integrate with EU's Global Gateway.
- **Institutionalise Mobility:** Create a long-term framework for **students, workers, and researchers**.
- **Address Political Differences:** Use strategic dialogue to manage divergences over Russia and other issues.
- **Outcome-Oriented Partnership:** Move beyond reports to measurable cooperation in energy, tech, and security.

Source: [Indian Express](#)