

The Legend IAS

The Hindu **UPSC** Notes

6 September 2025

Comprehensive analysis with traps, key terms, and strategic
explanations for **UPSC** preparation



India's Military Roadmap: TPCR-2025

India's Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR-2025) represents a transformative leap in defence capabilities, targeting enhanced nuclear deterrence and cutting-edge warfare technologies.

Nuclear Deterrence

Stronger survivability systems ensuring credible minimum deterrence

Stealth RPA

1,500 km range, 60,000 ft altitude capability

AI Targeting

Loitering munitions with artificial intelligence

EW Denial Bubbles

15 km range against drone swarms



Prelims Trap: CBRN = Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear (not just "radioactive"). RPAs ≠ only surveillance; now strike + CBRN detection.

Key Defence Technologies Explained



Credible Minimum Deterrence

India's nuclear doctrine emphasising sufficient capability to deter adversaries without seeking nuclear parity. This approach maintains strategic balance whilst avoiding an arms race.



Nuclear Triad

Comprehensive ability to launch nuclear weapons from land (Agni missiles), sea (INS Arihant), and air (fighter aircraft), ensuring survivable second-strike capability.



Loitering Munition

"Kamikaze drone" that circles target areas, identifies specific targets using AI, and self-destructs into them with precision strike capability.



Electronic Warfare

Strategic use of electromagnetic spectrum to jam, intercept, and mislead enemy communication and navigation systems, creating tactical advantages.



Operation Sindoor: Whole-of-Nation Approach



The Army Chief highlighted Operation Sindoor as demonstrating India's "whole-of-nation" resolve, showcasing unprecedented synergy from individual soldiers to top commanders.

01

Strategic Clarity

Long-term consistency in policy approach rather than ad-hoc reactions to security challenges

02

Civil-Military Synergy

Seamless collaboration between military forces, bureaucracy, and political leadership

03

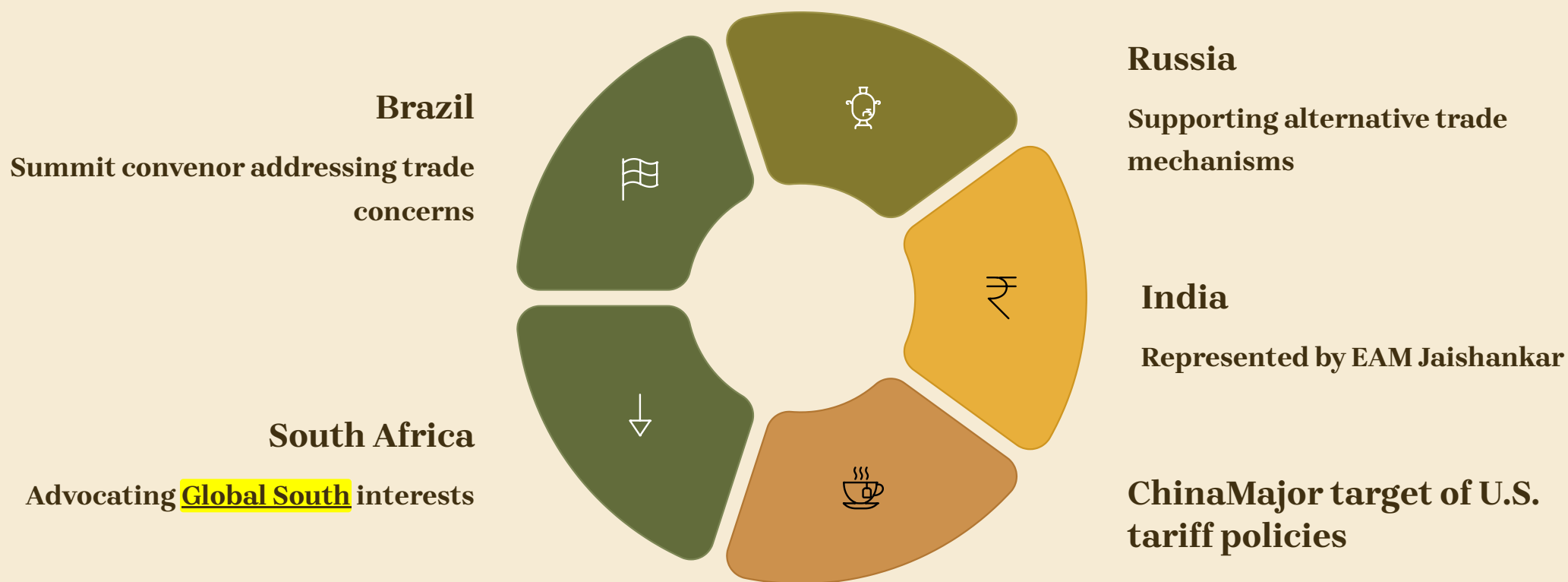
Deterrence Signalling

Using coordinated actions and statements to warn adversaries without escalating to warfare

① Mains Application: Crisis response mechanisms, civil-military coordination frameworks, and strategic policy consistency

BRICS Virtual Summit on U.S. Tariffs

Brazil convened **BRICS** leaders to address escalating U.S. tariff policies, with India represented by External Affairs Minister Jaishankar, highlighting **multilateralism** responses to **protectionism** measures.



⊗ **Prelims Trap:** **BRICS**+ now includes Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and UAE. **BRICS** headquarters is in Shanghai (New Development Bank).



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Global Trade Dynamics: Key Concepts

Multilateralism

Cooperative approach where multiple states work together through international institutions like the UN and WTO to address global challenges and establish fair trade rules.

Protectionism

Economic policy using tariffs, quotas, and subsidies to shield domestic industries from foreign competition, often leading to trade wars and retaliatory measures.

Global South Voice

Developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America collectively pushing for fairer global trade rules and representation in international economic governance.

Secondary **Sanctions**

U.S. and EU penalties imposed on third countries for trading with **sanctioned** states, extending economic pressure beyond primary targets.

"U.S. lost India to China" Diplomatic Tensions



U.S. President Trump's remark "U.S. lost India to China" following PM Modi's presence at the SCO Tianjin summit reflects growing concerns about India's strategic positioning.



Strategic Autonomy

India's policy of making independent foreign policy choices without aligning with any particular bloc



Narrative Warfare

Using media and public opinion to influence global perceptions and weaken rival nations' positions



Hedging Strategy

Maintaining relationships with rival blocs to avoid overdependence on any single partner

⚠️ **Prelims Trap:** SCO headquarters is in Beijing (not Moscow). SCO was founded in 2001 in Shanghai.



Tamil Nadu Textile Industry Crisis

The 50% U.S. tariff on Indian textiles has severely impacted **Tamil Nadu's** textile hubs in Tiruppur and Karur, leading to shutdowns, wage cuts, and order shifts to Vietnam and Bangladesh.

\$11B

Total Textile Exports

India's annual textile exports to the United States

\$4B

Tamil Nadu Share

Tamil Nadu's contribution to U.S. textile exports

50%

Tariff Increase

New tariff rate causing industry disruption

4-16%

Previous Rates

Earlier tariff levels before escalation

Mains Application: Trade diversification strategies, MSME vulnerability assessment, and FTA negotiation priorities for protecting domestic industries.

Trade Impact Analysis: Key Economic Concepts



Tariff Escalation

Policy of imposing higher **tariffs** on processed goods compared to raw materials, deliberately hurting value-added exports and forcing countries to remain commodity exporters.



Non-Tariff Barriers

Hidden **trade restrictions** using quality standards, quotas, and complex regulations as **protection mechanisms** beyond traditional **tariffs**.



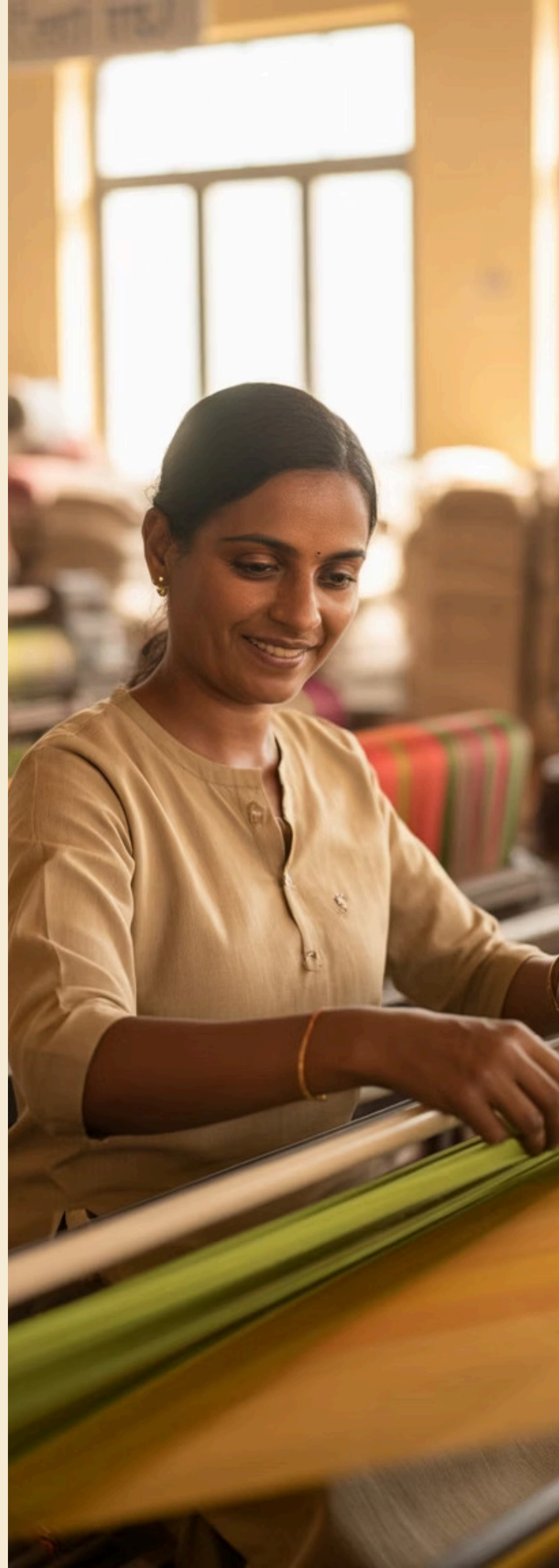
Value-Chain Relocation

Strategic shifting of manufacturing orders to cheaper alternative suppliers when original sources become uncompetitive due to **trade barriers**.



MSME Vulnerability

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises forming the backbone of employment and exports in **India**, particularly susceptible to sudden **trade policy changes**.

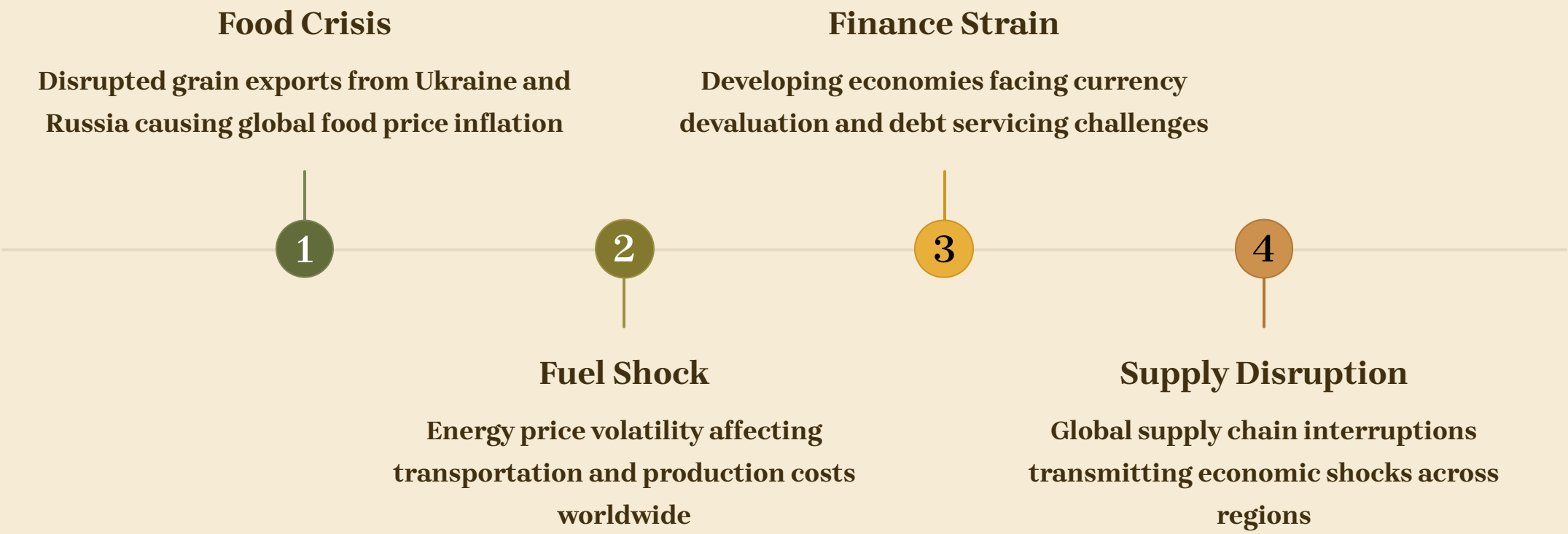




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Ukraine War: Global South Impact

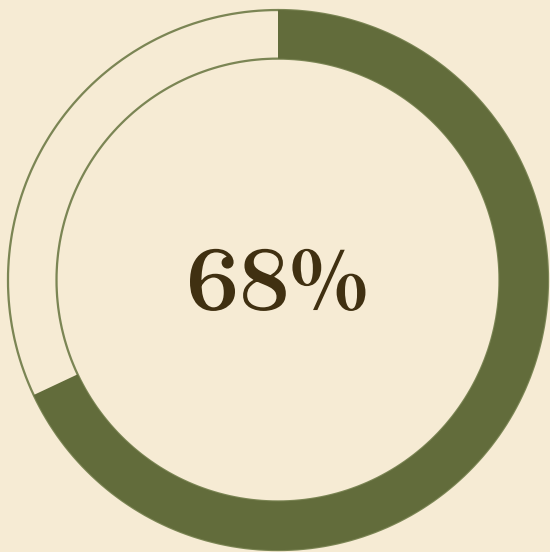
At the United Nations General Assembly, India raised concerns about the "collateral consequences" of the Ukraine War, particularly fuel and food inflation severely affecting Global South nations.



ⓘ Prelims Trap: UNGA resolutions are non-binding (common trap question). Collateral consequences refer to indirect, unintended impacts, not just sanctions.

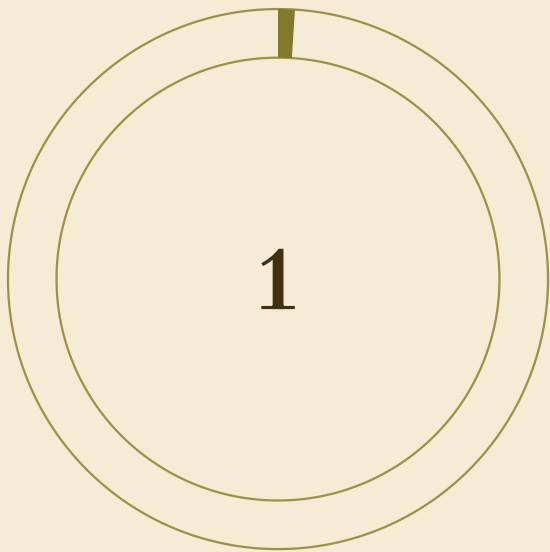
Himachal Pradesh: Climate Adaptation Challenge

Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister requested allocation of 1 bigha of **forest land** per displaced family following devastating floods, highlighting the complex challenge of resettlement in a state where 68% of land is forested.



Forest Cover

Himachal Pradesh's forested area percentage



Bigha per Family

Requested land allocation for displaced families



Forest Diversion Process

Under **Forest Conservation Act**, 1980, requiring Union government approval

Compensatory Afforestation

Mandatory replanting of **forests** for any diverted **forest land**

Eco-Sensitive Planning

Balancing development needs with environmental protection

Key Terms Quick Revision

Defence Technologies

- Credible Minimum Deterrence
- Nuclear Triad
- Loitering Munition
- Electronic Warfare
- Denial Bubble

International Relations

- Strategic Autonomy
- Narrative Warfare
- Multilateralism
- Global South Advocacy

Economic Concepts

- Tariff Escalation
- Non-Tariff Barriers
- Value-Chain Relocation
- Food-Fuel-Finance Crisis

Governance & Environment

- Managed Retreat
- Compensatory Afforestation
- Eco-Sensitive Zone
- Whole-of-Nation Approach

Master these concepts for comprehensive UPSC preparation success

