

# PSIR & GS-2 Daily Brief

**About this initiative :** Briefs, scans the best academic platforms, national newspapers & leading think tanks to pick the most relevant articles & research. It converts them into crisp, high-impact points you can directly use in your mains answers.

PSIR  
Optional by  
Amit Pratap  
Singh  
| ForumIAS |



## Article - 1

Lessons for India in US-Israel's ideological overreach: Deccan Herald

## Article - 2

FCRA Bill - expanding state control over civil society: Business standard

## Article - 3

Beyond Naypyidaw-India's Myanmar policy needs a borderlands strategy: ORF

# PSIR OPTIONAL 2026

PROGRAMS COMMENCING IN JUNE

O-AWFG PRIME 2026 02 JUNE

O-AWFG 2026 02 JUNE

ATS 2026 07 JUNE

OGP ADVANCED 2026 14 JUNE

OGP ADVANCED+ 2026 14 JUNE

STRUCTURED  
MENTORSHIP

ANSWER WRITING  
EXCELLENCE

ADVANCED  
TESTING  
FRAMEWORK

PSIR MENTORSHIP & COURSE INFORMATION

93117 40432

AMIT PRATAP SINGH  
PSIR FACULTY

# PSIR OPTIONAL 2027

PROGRAMS COMMENCING IN JUNE

O-AWFG PRIME 2027 08 JUNE  
(COHORT 2)

O-AWFG 2027 08 JUNE  
(COHORT 2)

ATS 2027 14 JUNE  
(COHORT 2)

BUILD STRONG  
FOUNDATIONS

MASTER CORE  
PSIR CONCEPTS

DEVELOP HIGH-QUALITY  
ANSWER WRITING  
SKILLS EARLY

PSIR MENTORSHIP & COURSE INFORMATION

93117 40432

AMIT PRATAP SINGH  
PSIR FACULTY

# Article - 1 : Lessons for India in US-Israel's ideological overreach

India | Karnataka | DH Specials | Opinion | World | Business | Sports | Video | Entertainment

Home > Opinion >

## Lessons for India in US-Israel's ideological overreach

Neocon militarism and Israel's Zionist influence entrench US policy, deepening Iran war fallout and challenging India's Global South leadership role.

Rahul Batra

Last Updated : 11 June 2026, 10:43 IST

PM Modi and Israel PM Benjamin Netanyahu Credit: PTI photo

**Most Read**

- LIVE** 'Israel won't withdraw from territory seized in Lebanon': Katz
- 53 seconds ago
- 'Destroying each other's careers, resolve matter through mediation': Supreme Court to Rohini Sindhu...
- 12 June 2026, 20:22 IST
- TMC-M to part ways with NDA to strengthen its grassroots organisational structure: G K...
- 18 hours ago
- No petrol or diesel? Gadkari approves 100% ethanol for vehicles
- 21 hours ago
- NDA nears two-thirds majority in Raiva Sabha amid Oppn defections

**Context** Amid US-Israel war on Iran, India should protect its strategic autonomy and Global South standing in the fallout.

## Facts

Strait of Hormuz - 15-20% of global oil and energy supplies.

Netanyahu set out the US-Israel logic in his 1993 book A Place Among the Nations.

Marco Rubio called the West's settler-colonial heritage a "sacred inheritance" to be carried forward.

## Analytical Crux

The small state can capture a superpower's foreign policy through its diaspora and lobbying. Israel's role in Iran-US war is an example of it. For India, which brands itself a leader of the Global South, the lesson is that strategic partners can become strategic liabilities, when their domestic politics starts impacting their foreign policy. In the current scenario the strategic autonomy and regional neutrality are insurance and not luxuries. In a world with rampant power contestation and shifting polarities, India can ill-afford its strategic partners turning into strategic liabilities.

## Verbatim Quotes

“How a small country (Israel) continues to exert such critical influence on the foreign policy of a vulnerable superpower (the U.S.), leveraging its diaspora to further a globally-disruptive ideological agenda.”

— Rahul Batra

# Article - 2 : FCRA Bill - expanding state control over civil society

## FCRA Bill — expanding state control over civil society

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment (FCRA) Bill, 2026, introduced in the Lok Sabha on March 25, 2026, is far more than a routine regulatory measure. While presented as a step towards greater transparency and national security, it significantly increases executive power, transforming the FCRA from a law regulating foreign funding into one that enables extensive state control over non-governmental organisations (NGOs), charitable trusts, and educational and religious institutions.

**From oversight to overreach**  
The current FCRA regime was already among the most stringent regulations governing civil society in any democracy. The 2020 amendments imposed strict restrictions: requiring all foreign contributions to pass through a single bank branch (State Bank of India) in New Delhi, reducing administrative expenditure limits from 50% to 20%, banning sub-granting to smaller organisations, and expanding suspension powers. These measures alone devastated thousands of NGOs, particularly smaller faith-based and charitable bodies serving marginalised groups.

The 2026 Bill goes much further. By introducing a new Chapter IIIA (and removing the previous Section 15) and replacing existing asset-management provisions, it creates a framework for the government to seamlessly vest organisational assets and properties without compensation or management. Its most troubling provision is the proposed Section 14B, which introduces automatic "cessation" of FCRA registration. An organisation could lose its registration not only if renewal is denied but also if it fails to apply on time or if renewal remains pending. This effectively allows institutions to be paralysed through procedural delays rather than proven misconduct, weakening due process and increasing executive discretion.

The gravest concern is Section 16A under the new Chapter IIIA. It states that when an FCRA registration is cancelled, surrendered, or deemed to have ceased, all foreign contributions and assets derived from them automatically "provisionally vest" in a government-designated authority, without prior judicial review or independent adjudication. This means that a simple administrative decision can strip organisations of control over their funds and property. As cancellation under Section 14 can be based on broad and subjective grounds such as "public interest," organisations risk losing control of their assets even for minor, procedural, or disputed violations. Because cancellation under Section 14 triggers the application of Section 16A, organisations risk losing assets even for procedural, minor, or disputed breaches. The designated authority would then be empowered to manage, transfer, or dispose of these assets, with sale proceeds credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. The provision is particularly sweeping because it may cover assets funded both domestically and from abroad—potentially bringing schools, hospitals, orphanages, religious institutions, charitable organisations, and places



**P. Wilson**  
Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) and a Senior Advocate practicing in the Supreme Court of India

of worship such as churches, mosques, and temples built over decades under government control. The powers granted to the Designated Authority are extraordinary. It can take control of assets, manage institutions, oversee finances, and alter operations in the vaguely defined "public interest," giving the executive wide discretion. If an organisation fails to secure restoration or re-registration within the prescribed period, the vesting becomes permanent. The Authority may then transfer or sell the assets, with the proceeds credited to the Consolidated Fund of India—effectively enabling executive confiscation through legal process.

This endangers not only the survival of organisations but also the essential services and infrastructure upon which communities depend. FCRA assets include land, buildings, vehicles, equipment, and unspent funds, raising the real possibility that institutions could be effectively shut down. Foreign donors primarily support Indian charitable organisations to aid vulnerable communities, promote education, improve public health, and advance other public-interest goals. These contributions help organisations deliver tangible societal benefits.

Seizing such funds into the Consolidated Fund based on weak or disputed allegations defeats the very purpose of these donations. The new provisions thus expose Indian organisations to the constant risk of state expropriation, endangering both donated funds and the assets they support. This framework establishes sweeping procedures for "provisional vesting" and "permanent vesting" of assets in a government-appointed "Designated Authority". The amendments also deepen executive control during suspension and investigation. The amended Section 13 bars organisations from managing their assets without prior approval during suspension, effectively paralysing their operations. The revised Section 43 centralises enforcement by requiring Union government approval before any state agency can investigate FCRA violations. Combined with broader definitions of "key functionaries" and increased personal liability for office-bearers, the Bill risks creating a climate of fear that discourages civil society participation.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2026, raises concerns that asset confiscation powers could disrupt welfare services relied upon by thousands in India

especially Christians, is particularly worrying. Christian organisations run thousands of schools, colleges, hospitals, orphanages, tribal welfare bodies, and charitable trusts—many supported by ongoing funding from churches, diaspora groups, and humanitarian agencies. There are many such institutions in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Meghalaya. It is a fact that minorities operate charitable organisations that mainly benefit the majority. Under Section 16A, these could face government takeover if their registration lapses, renewal is delayed, or cancellation procedures are initiated. Institutions such as long-established convent schools, colleges, mission hospitals, and orphanages face the risk of coming under government control simply due to procedural non-compliance. But the fact remains that the government is systematically targeting organisations one after another, and between 2014 and 2026, about 22,000 FCRA licences have been cancelled for no valid or credible reasons. It could be stated with concern that the government appears to be eyeing the properties of minorities, which in reality benefits the majority.

Cancellations of FCRA licences threaten ongoing efforts in child protection, immunisation, neonatal health, nutrition, early childhood education, parental involvement, youth skills development, and access to government schemes in affected regions. The sector contributes significantly to the economy—around 2% of GDP—with roughly four lakh to eight lakh individuals per organisation losing access to vital services due to revoked licences. According to the 2014 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation report, civil society organisations generate 27 lakh jobs and 34 lakh full-time volunteers, surpassing public sector employment. A separate survey of SIS NGOs found that 47% are the main source of employment in more than half the localities where they operate. These amendments threaten not only the existence of organisations but also the infrastructure and community resources relied upon by millions.

**Constitutional rights under threat**  
Critics view the Bill as a serious threat to civil society and minority institutions. Its vague "public interest" standard could be used against organisations working on minority rights, tribal welfare, environmental protection, human rights, or public advocacy. The result may be a chilling effect, discouraging donors, trustees, and volunteers from supporting such organisations. The Bill also raises constitutional concerns under Articles 14, 19(1)(c), 25, 26, 29, 30, and 300A. By concentrating broad powers in the executive, it risks undermining freedom of association, the autonomy of religious and educational institutions, and property rights. Any regulation of foreign contributions must be accompanied by due process, independent oversight, and safeguards against arbitrary state action. Without such protections, the Bill risks becoming one of the most oppressive laws affecting civil society in modern India.

## Context

FCRA amendment

Bill, 2026 converts foreign-funding law into machinery for the executive to seize the assets of NGOs & minority institutions.

## Facts

Between 2014 and 2026 -

22000 FCRA licences

cancelled.

Section 14B - automatic

'cessation' of registration for

late or pending renewal.

Section 16A - assets 'provisionally vest' in a government

designated authority without prior judicial review.

## Analytical Crux

The 2026 Bill shifts the law from regulating foreign money to letting the executive seize an NGO's assets - without judicial review, on vague 'public interest' grounds, and for a missed deadline rather than proven wrongdoing.

This can shut an institution and send its property to the Consolidated Fund of India. The sharpest edge falls on minority, especially Christian, institutions running schools, hospitals and orphanages that serve the poor of every faith. Hence, stripping away of the legal detail shrinks the space for civil society.

# Article - 3: Beyond Naypyidaw-India's Myanmar policy needs a borderlands strategy

**ORF** OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
Ideas • Forums • Leadership • Impact

ORF हिन्दी ORF मराठी ORF বাংলা SUBSCRIBE

RESEARCH CENTRES FORUMS EVENTS ABOUT US Search

Home / Research / Essay Series / Expert Speak

## Beyond Naypyidaw: India's Myanmar Policy Needs a Borderlands Strategy

AUTHOR : SANGMUAN HANGSING

Expert Speak Raisina Debates  
Published on Jun 11, 2026

India's Myanmar policy must move beyond Naypyidaw: fragmented authority across the borderlands now determines connectivity, mobility and the future of Act East

Author



**Context** India's Myanmar policy is designed for a centralised state that no longer exists, the real arena of connectivity and Act East has shifted to the fragmented borderlands.

## Facts

India's flagship connectivity projects through Myanmar - Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport project & India - Myanmar - Thailand Highway.

The Free Movement Regime (FMR) recognised cross-border social ties of communities like Zo (Chin, Kuki, Mizo, Zomi) and the Naga.

Myanmar is the only ASEAN member that shares a land border with India.

## Analytical Crux

India's Myanmar policy is built for a country that no longer exists. Since the 2021 coup and the reversals after Operation 1027, the authority has fragmented to ethnic armed organisations and local networks. The insight is that the frontier runs on "social infrastructure" – kinship, churches, the Young Mizo association, village councils – which keeps functioning when formal system collapse. The frontier is therefore no longer simply the space through which India's Myanmar policy operates. It has become one of the principal environments shaping whether that policy succeeds or fails.

### Verbatim Quotes

"The challenge for India is no longer simply how to engage Myanmar, but whether its Myanmar policy remains calibrated to a political geography that has changed far more rapidly than the assumptions that continue to guide it."

"As authority becomes more dispersed across Myanmar, future of Act East will depend not only on the roads India builds or agreements it signs, but on its ability to understand political & social landscapes through which those ambitions ultimately pass."

- 1. PSIR PAPER II, 2025:** Critically analyze the different phases of India's foreign policy since independence. How justified, do you think, is S. Jaishankar's classification of the current phase as the phase of 'energetic diplomacy'?
- 2. PSIR PAPER II, 2025:** India continues to invoke its time-tested policy of strategic autonomy vis-à-vis both the United States of America and Russia by rejecting US' offer of mediation on Kashmir issue and by refusing to criticize Russia in its ongoing war against Ukraine. Comment.
- 3. PSIR PAPER II, 2024:** Discuss the potential role that India could play as the leader of the Global South in realising the goal of establishing a new international economic order in the 21st century.
- 4. PSIR PAPER II, 2024:** Critically examine the continuity and change in India's Palestine policy in the wake of the ongoing Israel-Hamas War.
- 5. PSIR PAPER II, 2024:** Discuss the implications of the scrapping of the Free Movement Regime with Myanmar by the Indian Government on the complex ethno-political dynamics of the north-eastern region.
- 6. GS PAPER III, 2024:** India has a long and troubled border with China and Pakistan fraught with contentious issues. Examine the conflicting issues and security challenges along the border. Also give out the development being undertaken in these areas under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) and Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM) Scheme.

• FORUMIAS •

# PSIR OPTIONAL 2026

Programs Starting This Month

FOR UPSC CSE 2026 ASPIRANTS

## O-AWFG Prime 2026

📅 Started · 2 June 2026

● ONGOING

## O-AWFG 2026

📅 Started · 2 June 2026

● ONGOING

## ATS 2026

📅 Started · 7 June 2026

● ONGOING

## OGP Advanced 2026

📅 Starts · 14 June 2026

○ UPCOMING

## OGP Advanced+ 2026

📅 Starts · 14 June 2026

○ UPCOMING

STRUCTURED MENTORSHIP • ADVANCED ANSWER WRITING • TEST SERIES •

PERFORMANCE TRACKING

Enrolment & Mentorship Queries | 📞 93117 40432

Amit Pratap Singh • PSIR Faculty, ForumIAS

• FORUMIAS •

# PSIR OPTIONAL 2027

Programs Starting This Month

FOR UPSC CSE 2027 ASPIRANTS

## O-AWFG Prime 2027 COHORT 2

📅 Started · 8 June 2026

● ONGOING

## O-AWFG 2027 COHORT 2

📅 Started · 8 June 2026

● ONGOING

## ATS 2027 COHORT 2

📅 Starts · 14 June 2026

○ UPCOMING

BUILD STRONG FOUNDATIONS • MASTER PSIR CONCEPTS •

DEVELOP ANSWER WRITING EARLY

Enrolment & Mentorship Queries | 📞 93117 40432

Amit Pratap Singh • PSIR Faculty, ForumIAS