

# FINDER

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## FORTUNE IAS NEWS DAILY EXPLAINER

### Why does Trump want to pull out of NATO?

**Prelims:** General Studies Paper - 1  
Current events of national and international importance

**Mains:** General Studies - 2  
Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.

#### 1. Trump-NATO Conflict: Causes

- **U.S. dissatisfaction** due to NATO allies refusing support in the **Iran war**
- While **Spain and Italy** have **directly criticised the U.S.-Israeli strikes on Iran**, **France has denied U.S. military jets overflight** permission to fly to Israel.
- Even the U.S.'s closest allies the **U.K., Germany, and Canada** have **refused to take part in operations**.
- U.S. officials feel that this **stand violates Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty**, which states that **"an armed attack against one NATO member shall be considered an attack against them all"**.
- Long-standing issue: **unequal defence spending burden** on the U.S.
- Additional tensions over:
  - ➔ **Ukraine policy**
  - ➔ **Venezuela interventions**
  - ➔ **Greenland annexation proposal**

#### 2. NATO: Purpose and Evolution

- Established in **1949** for **collective security** against the **Soviet Union**
- Core principle: **"attack on one = attack on all"**
- NATO expanded in the early decades by including countries **like Greece and Turkey (1950s) and Spain (1982)**.

- After the collapse of the Soviet Union, **more than a dozen Eastern European countries** joined NATO, marking its eastward expansion.
- Post-Cold War role shifted to **active military operations**:
  - ➔ **Iraq (1990 and 2003), Bosnia (1992), Kosovo (1999), and Afghanistan (2001)**.
- No independent army → relies on **member states' forces** that operate under a unified command structure called the **Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE)**, based in Belgium.
- It is led by the **Supreme Allied Commander Europe**, a **U.S. 4-star General or Admiral** who heads the **U.S. European Command**

#### 3. U.S. Role and Financial Contribution

- Provides **major funding**:
  - ➔ **62% of defence spending**
  - ➔ **15% of civil budget**
- Offers **nuclear umbrella** and maintains **military bases**
- Pressures allies to increase **defence spending (5% GDP target by 2035)**
- Perception: **U.S. bears disproportionate burden**

#### 4. U.S. Exit from NATO: Challenges & Implications

- Legally complex under **Article 13** (requires **1-year notice**)
- **U.S. law (2023)** prevents withdrawal without **Congress approval**
- Alternative: **partial disengagement** (skip meetings, reduce role)
- Global impact:
  - ➔ **Weakening of Western alliance**
  - ➔ **Strengthening of Russia & China**
  - ➔ Possible **reshaping of global security order**

## What are the concerns over the FCRA Bill?

**Prelims:** General Studies Paper - 1  
Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.

**Mains:** General Studies - 2  
Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.

### 1.Context

- The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2026 **seeks to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA)**.
- The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on March 25, 2026, but its discussion and passage were deferred due to Opposition protests.
- Under the FCRA, **NGOs and associations must register to legally receive foreign donations**.
- Around 16,000 organisations are registered, receiving nearly ₹22,000 crore annually in foreign contributions.
- The Act **aims to ensure that foreign funds do not threaten national interest**, public order, or national security.

### 2.Key Changes in the FCRA Amendment Bill, 2026

- **Creates a designated authority to manage NGO assets** if FCRA status lapses.
- Authority **gets civil court powers**.
- Can **transfer/sell assets to govt or other bodies**.
- It **introduces a comprehensive statutory framework** for managing foreign-funded assets
- The Bill **expands the definition of “key functionary” to include more individuals(trustees&partners) and makes them personally liable** unless they prove due diligence.

### 3.Other Key Proposed Changes in the FCRA Amendment Bill

- **State governments and law enforcement agencies must obtain Central government approval** before probing FCRA-related cases

- **Introduces fixed deadlines for receiving and using foreign funds** under the ‘prior permission’ category.
- **FCRA certificates will automatically lapse if they expire** or are not renewed.
- Maximum imprisonment for violations is proposed to **be reduced from 5 years to 1 year**.
- Sets strict deadlines for using foreign funds, removing earlier flexibility.

### 4.Regulation of Foreign Donations in India under FCRA

- **The Ministry of Home Affairs regulates foreign funds through FCRA** to protect internal security.
- FCRA was **enacted in 1976 and replaced by a new law in 2010** (effective 2011), **amended in 2016, 2018, and 2020**.
- FCRA registration is **valid for 5 years and must be renewed**.
- Over 18,000 NGO registrations have been cancelled since 2015.
- NGOs can use foreign funds for social, educational, religious, economic, and cultural purposes.

### 5.Reasons for Opposition to the Bill

- **Too much power** is given to the government.
- It **may interfere in minority institutions**.
- **Licenses of NGOs** can be **easily cancelled**.
- The government can take control of assets and funds.
- Leaders in Kerala and Tamil Nadu have opposed it, citing risks to minority institutions like churches and potential political misuse.

## How did the ‘Amaravati Bill’ come into place?

**Prelims:** General Studies Paper - 1  
Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.

**Mains:** General Studies - 2  
Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.

### 1. Background of the Issue

- **Andhra Pradesh bifurcated (2014)** into **Telangana** and **residual Andhra Pradesh**
- **Hyderabad** served as a **joint capital for 10 years (till 2024)**
- **Amaravati was declared capital (2014)** by **N. Chandrababu Naidu government**
- **YSRCP (2019)** proposed **three-capital model**:
  - ➔ **Visakhapatnam - Executive**
  - ➔ **Amaravati - Legislative**
  - ➔ **Kurnool - Judicial**
- **AP High Court (2022)** ruled capital **cannot be shifted from Amaravati**

### 2. Key Provisions of the Amendment Bill (2026)

- Declares **Amaravati as the sole and permanent capital** of Andhra Pradesh
- Inserts **“at Amaravati”** to Section 5(2) of the 2014 Act **to legally fix capital location**
- Recognises **Amaravati Capital Region (CRDA area)**
- Effective from **June 2, 2024** (end of Hyderabad joint capital status)

### 3. Rationale for the Amendment

- Provides **statutory backing** to Amaravati as capital
- Removes **ambiguity caused by three-capital proposal**
- Prevents **future governments from shifting/splitting capital**
- Ensures **legal clarity under central legislation**

### 4. Opposition and Concerns (YSRCP)

- Not against **Amaravati as capital**, but against **current form of Bill**
- Concerns over **unfulfilled promises to farmers**
- Issue related to **Land Pooling Scheme (LPS)**:
  - ➔ This involves the **voluntary contribution of land by farmers in exchange for smaller, developed, and high-value plots**, making them partners in the development process.

- Demand for:
  - ➔ **Clear compensation timeline**
  - ➔ **Legal safeguards for farmers’ interests**

### KEYWORDS

#### Quantum cryptography

- Quantum cryptography is a **way of sending secret messages using the rules of quantum mechanics**.
- It **uses tiny particles of light called photons to carry information**.
- If **someone tries to spy**, the message changes and the **sender and receiver can detect it**.
- This makes communication very secure.
- A common method is **Quantum Key Distribution, which helps share secret keys safely**.

#### Mission MITRA (Mapping of Interoperable Traits and Response Assessment)

- **ISRO** has announced the launch of **Mission MITRA** to study the **physiological, psychological, and operational behaviour** of astronauts and ground teams.
- The mission is being conducted in **Leh, Ladakh** at an altitude of about **3,500 metres**.
- It simulates **space-like conditions** such as **hypoxia (low oxygen), low temperatures, and isolation**.
- The objective is to analyse **team interoperability** between **crew and ground control**.
- It also focuses on **decision-making efficiency under stress** and extreme environments

## Places In News

### New Mangalore Port

- New Mangalore Port is **Karnataka's only major port, located at Panambur near the confluence of the Gurupur River and the Arabian Sea.**
- It was **declared a major port in 1974** and inaugurated in 1975, making it India's 9th major port.
- Known as **the deepest inner harbour on the west coast, it is often called the "Gateway of Karnataka."**
- It has modern infrastructure including 16 berths, a **Single Point Mooring (SPM) facility, and operates as a landlord port (port authority owns land & infrastructure, while private players handle operations)** under the Major Port Authorities Act, 2021.
- Now functioning as New Mangalore Port Authority, it aims to **become a smart, green port with a target of handling 100 million tonnes by 2047.**

