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DAILY NEWS

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FOREWORD

We, at Team Vedhik is happy to introduce a new initiative - "Daily Current Affairs_The Hindu" compilations to help you with UPSC Civil Services Examination preparation. We believe this initiative - "Daily Current Affairs_The Hindu" would help students, especially beginners save time and streamline their preparations with regard to Current Affairs. A content page and an Appendix has been added segregating and mapping the content to the syllabus.

It is an appreciable efforts by Vedhik IAS Academy helping aspirants of UPSC Civil Services Examinations. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Babu Sebastian, former VC - MG University in extending all support to this endeavour. Finally I also extend my thanks to thank Ms. Shilpa Sasidharan and Mr. Shahul Hameed for their assistance in the preparing the compilations.

We welcome your valuable comments so that further improvement may be made in the forthcoming material. We look forward to feedback, comments and suggestions on how to improve and add value for students. Every care has been taken to avoid typing errors and if any reader comes across any such error, the authors shall feel obliged if they are informed at their Email ID.

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Adani group inks deal for power projects in Sri Lanka

The renewable energy projects aim at generating combined capacity of 500 MW, at a cost of \$500 mn

MEERA SRINIVASAN
COLOMBO

Adani Group has signed a deal for two large power projects in Sri Lanka's Northern Province, six months after it bagged a strategic port terminal project in Colombo that it is now executing with majority stakes.

There is no official announcement or statement yet on the agreement to jointly execute renewable power projects in Mannar, on Sri Lanka's north-western coast, and Pooneryn, located just south of Jaffna Peninsula, from the Sri Lankan side, the Adani Group, or Indian authorities, raising questions in some quarters on the apparent lack of transparency in an international

agreement. "While it was not announced, the CEB also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with India's Adani Green Energy Ltd," the Colombo-based *Sunday Times* reported.

Revealing the details of the MoU, Sri Lanka's *The Sunday Morning* said the two renewable energy projects, involving the Adani Group, were aimed at generating combined capacity of 500 MW, at a cost of \$500 million. Both projects are in the Northern Province, where New Delhi objected to a Chinese energy project last year, citing proximity to the Tamil Nadu coast.

The agreement was inked on Friday, the same day that the National Thermal Power

Corporation (NTPC) of India and the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) agreed to set up a 100 MW solar power project in Sampur, in the eastern Trincomalee district.

The development comes months after Adani Group chairman Gautam Adani visited Sri Lanka and held talks with President Gotabaya Rajapaksa, on possible investments in the island nation.

Peak demand

Sri Lanka has a daily peak demand of over 2000 MW, and is currently experiencing a severe fuel and power shortage, resulting in right hour-long power cuts across the country that citizens' groups have been protesting.

Sri Lanka is also in the

midst of its worst economic crisis in years, prompting the government to tap assistance from different sources.

FM to visit New Delhi

India has so far extended \$1.4 billion this year, and Finance Minister Basil Rajapaksa is scheduled to visit New Delhi on Tuesday, his second visit in three months, to firm up a further \$1 billion support. "Keenly look forward to welcoming Hon'ble Finance Minister @RealBRajapaksa to #India next week. His visit will consolidate ongoing efforts to further strengthen Indo-Lanka economic partnership," the Indian High Commission said in a tweet on Saturday.

Meanwhile, India's assis-

tance is being viewed with scepticism in Sri Lanka by some. Echoing this sentiment in its editorial on Sunday, titled 'India's strategic calculations as Lankans suffer', the *Sunday Times* accused New Delhi of resorting to "diplomatic blackmail" by tying emergency financial support extended to Colombo, to strategic projects and "several maritime security arrangements", to counter China's "naval expansion".

"The RBI has \$631 billion in reserves. Sri Lanka is asking for \$1 billion. It was press-ganged to sign Sampur and other projects before Mr. Rajapaksa came to New Delhi. This is diplomatic blackmail..." the editorial said.

Doval calls for maritime cooperation

Fifth NSA-level talks of the Colombo Security Conclave concludes in Maldives

MEERA SRINIVASAN
COLOMBO

National Security Adviser Ajit K. Doval has called for “close cooperation” among India’s maritime neighbours to combat shared security challenges, even as the Colombo Security Conclave expanded its membership and scope.

Addressing the fifth NSA-level talks of the Conclave, which concluded in the Maldives on Thursday, Mr. Doval said: “Our national security is deeply intertwined with our collective security aspirations in this region. Our geographical proximity allows us to be first responders for each other in crisis situations. We have worked well together, in tackling narcotics trafficking, organised crimes and mitigating threats posed by (maritime) accidents,” referring to In-



India, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Mauritius discussed ways to combat maritime challenges. ■ SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

dia’s support to Sri Lanka when vessels in its waters caught fire.

Last year, India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives revived a trilateral initiative on Indian Ocean maritime security, deciding to share intelligence and collaborate on “four pillars” of security cooperation, including marine security, human trafficking, counter terrorism, and cyb-

er security. Now, Mauritius has joined the Conclave, whose scope has been expanded to include humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

In addition to calling for a “concrete roadmap” for cooperation, Mr. Doval said India was “committed to working in close co-operation with our maritime neighbours”, to build capac-

ity through training, supply of equipment, upgrading coastal security installations, and exchange of information for unitedly countering threats, the Male-based Awaz reported. A naval heads’ meet is likely to be organised as a follow-up to the Conclave.

Maldives Defence Minister Mariya Ahmed Didi, Secretary to Sri Lanka’s Ministry of Defence General Kamal Gunaratne (Retd.), and Kumaresan Ilango, National Security Adviser to Mauritius, joined the deliberations with Mr. Doval. Delegations from Bangladesh and Seychelles participated as observers, a joint statement said.

The NSAs also discussed countering narcotics trafficking and transnational organised crime and cyber security and emerging technologies.

PM briefed on missile issue, reviews defence situation

CCS meeting also discusses fallout of Ukraine war

SUHASINI HAIDAR
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi held a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on Sunday to discuss Indian security preparedness. The meeting, which dealt with the war in Ukraine and also the defence situation in the neighbourhood, came four days after an Indian unarmed missile, launched accidentally, landed in Pakistan.



Security check: Prime Minister Narendra Modi at a meeting in New Delhi on Sunday to review security preparedness. ■PTI

Sources said the PM was briefed separately about the government's responses to the accidental launch of the missile, which landed 124

km into Pakistan's Punjab province.

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PM briefed on missile issue, reviews situation

The meeting was attended by National Security Adviser Ajit Doval, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman and Foreign Secretary Harsh Shringla. Home Minister Amit Shah did not attend the meeting as he was in Gujarat.

“The Prime Minister was briefed on the latest developments and different aspects of India’s security preparedness in the border areas as well as in the maritime and air domain,” the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) said in a statement that didn’t directly refer to the missile incident that occurred on March 9, but indicated that border security was on top of the agenda. The meeting is also understood to have discussed the global security scenario in response to the war in Ukraine, and sanctions against Russia.

“The Prime Minister was also briefed on the latest developments in Ukraine, including the details of Operation Ganga to evacuate Indian nationals, along with some citizens of India’s neighbouring countries, from Ukraine,” the PMO said, adding that Mr. Modi asked for all efforts to be made to bring back the mortal remains of Naveen Shekharappa, who died in

Kharkiv on March 1 during shelling by Russian forces.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Defence said the missile firing had been “accidental”, and was caused by a technical malfunction during “routine maintenance”, adding that the government had taken a “serious view” of the lapse and ordered a high-level court of inquiry into it.

While the initial fallout from the missile landing in Pakistan’s Punjab province was apparently managed after Indian and Pakistani military channels communicated about the incident, and New Delhi issued a statement admitting the missile malfunction and calling the incident “deeply regrettable”, Pakistan’s Foreign Ministry has subsequently served India’s Charge D’Affaires Suresh Kumar two demarches, including one on Saturday where it demanded a “joint probe” into the incident.

Sources said that while the issue had been dealt with bilaterally thus far, it appeared from Pakistan’s most recent statements that the Imran Khan government was planning to take the missile incident to multilateral forums, as it called upon the international community to “take serious notice of this incident of grave nature in a nuclearised environment”.

No ovation for India's stand on the Ukraine war

Refusing to take a firm line on the invasion while continuing to see itself as the world's teacher is not credible



PULAPRE BALAKRISHNAN

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has placed considerable moral responsibility on India, both as one of the world's largest countries and its most populous democracy. However, at the United Nations (UN), India has refused to condemn the violation of the rights of the Ukrainians. It has, instead, put out a homily that speaks of resolving differences through dialogue. It has moved with alacrity to save its citizens without expressing compassion for the people of Ukraine who face an onslaught from a much larger military power than them. It would be natural for observers to equate the actions of the state in a democracy with the will of the people. So, as we are a democracy, the Indian government's abstention in the UN Security Council vote on Ukraine is sure to rebound on Indians in their interaction with the rest of the world in the future, unfavourably.

No commitment to principle

Arguments justifying India's stance in the UN have emanated from the erstwhile grandees of India's diplomatic corps and current members of the national security community. The first of these is that in international affairs, a country must be guided by its national interest and not some abstract principles. What these principles could be is left unspecified, but what India's interests are have been stated with clarity. Of the lat-

ter, it is pointed out that due to the very high dependence of India on the Soviet Union for defence equipment and the likely need of support on the Pakistan issue in the Security Council, India must not offend Russia by condemning the invasion. The result is that India makes statements that convince no one, only drawing attention to its lack of commitment to principle in international affairs.

Actually, interests and principles are not that apart. If a people's principles are their most deeply held beliefs about how the world must be ordered, then their interest lies in ensuring that their principles prevail in international relations. Thus, if India does not want to see itself to be the victim of territorial aggression in the future, it must communicate strongly on the world stage that it condemns the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The difference now

Those in charge of India's foreign policy must reflect on its choice to be on the same page as China – a habitual violator of the norm of peaceful coexistence – on an issue of unprovoked aggression against a sovereign state. At a time when India's abstention on the Russian invasion of Ukraine is being likened to its abstention in the UN on the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 it would do to recognise the difference.

In the 1950s the West was clearly unsympathetic to India, playing its card openly on the Kashmir issue at the UN as early as 1947. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, the precursor to the present-day Russian state, had rescued India several times by exercising its veto in the UN Security Council. Now, close to 75 years later, the situation



AFP

has changed. Public opinion in the West does not favour unconditional support of Pakistan *vis-à-vis* India while Russia encourages Pakistan. Moreover, we know by now that some limited support at the UN matters little, as taking the Kashmir issue to the UN Security Council has not got Pakistan to withdraw from the territory it occupied. As India does not intend to expand its territory, it need not rely on any particular country that is a permanent member of the Security Council to support its future plans.

The defence supply argument

Now on the matter of reliance on the Russians for defence equipment. It is indeed correct that India relies on the Russians for such equipment and their spare parts. At the same time there is a global market for arms. It is not evident that anything withheld by the Russians cannot be sourced from that market. We have in the past bought guns from Sweden, ships from the U.K. and aircraft from France. It is the unpalatable truth that there is considerable spare capacity in the production of weapons in this world, and ready money is sure to get you to the goods you seek. For India to base its public stance on the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the assured supply of armaments is to really drag ourselves down to the bottom of the

pit in terms of ethics.

As an east-west conflict

A second response from India's security establishment has taken the form of a rationalisation of the decision to abstain on grounds that the Russian invasion and the West's reaction, that has not included war so far, is a conflict between the east and the west, and India should stay out of it. While the argument about our need for defence equipment has at least a Kautilyan veneer, this position is contemptible. To avert one's eyes from unprovoked aggression towards an independent country by one 10 times stronger would be to reveal a total lack of moral fibre. To say that this is just another east-west conflict from which India should stay out is tantamount to seeing the Russian invasion and the brave defence of their country by the Ukrainians as a mere marital squabble.

If there is a maxim that conveys an ancient belief of Indians, it is *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*, implying that the world is a family. Families do not usually tolerate the bullying of the weak by those stronger among them. If India had allowed this principle to fall by the wayside in 1956 when it refused to condemn the Soviet invasion of Hungary, its action today is much worse. At that time, Jawaharlal Nehru was only concerned with propagating the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, christened Panchsheel. Today, empowered by its economic ascent over the decades, Narendra Modi talks of India being the '*Vishwaguru*' or World Teacher. By continuing to see herself as the world's teacher while refusing to take a stand on the invasion of Ukraine, India mocks her chosen self-image. A

teacher is granted respect for speaking truth to power.

The invasion of Ukraine, rather like Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939, is a once-in-a-century event. India's foreign policy establishment seems to have missed its significance for the world. India must take a long view of how it wants to engage with it. Its actions so far leave it in the company of Russia and China. These are not democracies as understood; indeed, most of their recent actions militate against that description. Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping have ensured that they will have unusually long tenures as leaders of their states. Reminiscent of the fascists in Europe, they make expansionist claims based on ethnicity, persecute their own people based on religion or sexual orientation, and exude an ethnic chauvinism. Most Indians abhor these practices.

The final word

India is a democracy, even if a somewhat diminished one of late. Moreover, it has not officially discarded Panchsheel as yet. It cannot look away from the violation of widely accepted norms contained in the unprovoked invasion of Ukraine for fear of losing access to its supply of armaments or of reciprocal support in the UN on matters of concern to it. Nor does it have the option of playing the ostrich, as suggested by some, for that would fool no one else. Standing up for what you believe in brings with it the possibility of encountering hardship. But then, sticking to its principles is not just in India's national interest, it is also its own reward.

Pulapre Balakrishnan teaches at Ashoka University. He served as the Country Economist for Ukraine at the World Bank

EXPLAINER

The functioning of the ISS after sanctions

Will the U.S.'s stiff curbs on Russia affect their collaboration on the International Space Station?

SHUBASHREE DESIKAN

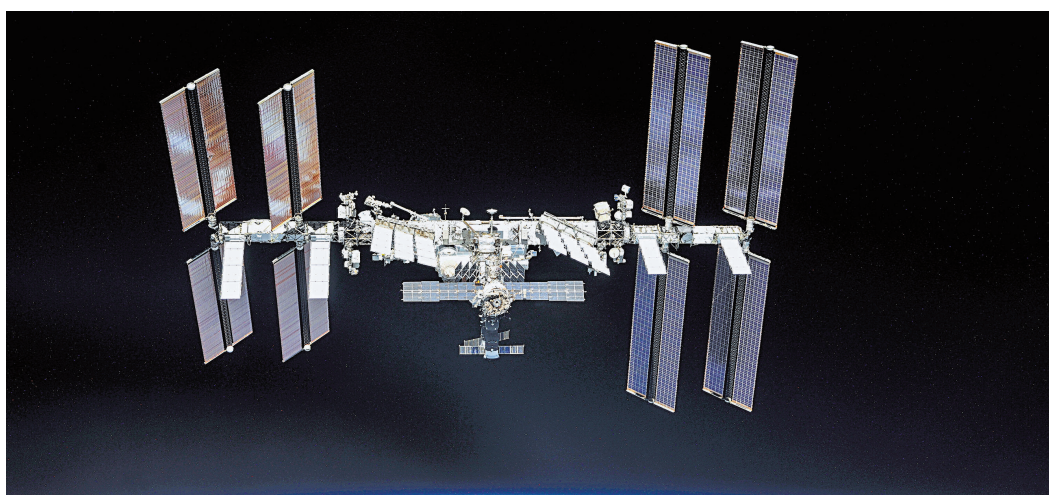
The story so far: After Russia invaded Ukraine on February 24, the U.S. imposed sanctions on Russia including a ban on transfer of technology and on Russian banks. Following this, on March 3, the Russian space agency Roscosmos tweeted the following, "The State Corporation will not co-operate with Germany on joint experiments in the Russian segment of the International Space Station. Roscosmos will conduct them independently. The Russian space programme against the backdrop of sanctions will be adjusted, the priority will be creation of satellites in the interests of defence. Roscosmos will not service the remaining 24 R-180 engines in the United States, and stop supplying the R-181. "

Manoeuvring the ISS is expensive. In a year, 7-8 tonnes of fuel may need to be spent, with each manoeuvre costing nearly a tonne of fuel.

According to a *Reuters* report, this was followed by a statement from the head of the Russian Space Agency – Roscosmos – Dmitry Rogozin on Telegram, where he demanded the lift of the sanctions, some of which predate Russia's invasion of Ukraine. He said that the sanctions could disrupt the functioning of the Russian spacecraft that serviced the International Space Station. This could lead to the Russian segment of the ISS, which helps in correcting the orbit of the ISS being affected. He said that this meant the ISS could fall into the sea or on the land. He further said that the Russian segment ensures that the space station's orbit is corrected to keep it away from space debris, roughly 11 times a year. He pointed out, publishing a map, that the ISS would likely crash down on some country, but most probably not Russia itself.

What is Russia's role in maintaining the ISS?

The ISS is built with the co-operation of scientists from five international space agencies – NASA of the U.S., Roscosmos of Russia, JAXA of Japan, Canadian Space Agency and the European Space Agency. Each agency has a role to play and a share in the upkeep of the ISS. Both in terms of expense and effort, it is not a feat that a single country can support. Russia's part in the collaboration is the module responsible



for making course corrections to the orbit of the ISS. They also ferry astronauts to the ISS from the Earth and back. Until SpaceX's dragon spacecraft came into the picture the Russian spacecrafts were the only way of reaching the ISS and returning.

Why does the orbit of the ISS need to be corrected?

Due to its enormous weight and the ensuing drag, the ISS tends to sink from its orbit at a height of about 250 miles above the Earth. It has to be pushed up to its original line of motion every now and then. This is rather routine, even for smaller satellites, says Dr. Mylsamy Annadurai, former director of ISRO and presently Vice President of Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology.

Approximately once a month this effort has to be made. It is not necessarily a regular operation, and may be missed once and compensated for later.

The other reason for altering the path of the ISS is to avoid its collision with space debris, which can damage the station.

These manoeuvres need to be done as and when the debris is encountered.

What is the extent of effort and expense involved in this?

Manoeuvring the ISS is expensive. In a year, 7-8 tonnes of fuel may need to be spent, with each manoeuvre costing nearly a tonne of fuel. If a manoeuvre is put off for later, the ISS may sink a little more and the delayed operation would cost more as a larger correction needs to be made.

If Russia should back out of the effort, are there spacecrafts that can substitute?

There are right now two possibilities. SpaceX's dragon module and Boeing's Starliner can dock with the ISS. Starliner also has the capacity to carry, say, ten tonnes of fuel.

What is the likelihood of Russia backing out?

Though there have been previous occasions when conflicts have risen between Russia and the U.S., the operation of the ISS has not been interrupted. Dr. Annadurai points out that there are two missions planned for March 18, and one astronaut is already there on site. The mission means to take up two

Russians and an American astronaut, and the preparatory work is in progress. On March 30, it is planned that the mission will return an American astronaut to Earth from the ISS. These seem to be going on as per plan.

"Going by the scientists' mindset and that such a significant global effort must not go down the drain, my feeling is that scientists from both sides will work together and that this effort will not be in vain," says Dr. Annadurai.

Is it true that Russia does not have the risk of the ISS crashing down on their country?

The orbit of the ISS does not fly over the Russian territory mostly. Places that are closer to the equator run a greater risk of it falling in their domain. The orbit is at about 50 degrees and so most probably, the ISS will fall in that level. But this is only a probability, as it can move or disintegrate. But in case of this eventuality, people in the ISS will be brought back, modules can be detached thereby making it much smaller which will ensure that it disintegrates before touching the earth.

Space out: The International Space Station photographed by Expedition 56 crew members on October 4, 2018. REUTERS

THE GIST

- Russia's part in the collaboration of the ISS is the module responsible for making course corrections to the orbit of the space station. They also ferry astronauts to and from the ISS.

- If Russia backs out of the mission, SpaceX's dragon module and Boeing's Starliner are the other two options which can dock with the ISS.

- Even though the U.S. imposed sanctions on Russia including a ban on transfer of technology, the scheduled missions for a transfer of crew on the ISS between the two countries seem to be unaffected.

Winged visitors from abroad flock to the wetlands in Punjab

Peak season overlapped with outbreak of third wave: official

VIKAS VASUDEVA
CHANDIGARH

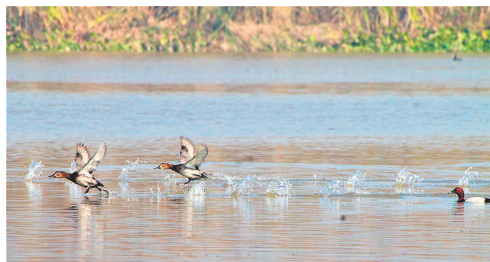
The unconducive weather conditions in January and early February of 2022 may have made it difficult for the bird lovers this season to conveniently sight the winter migratory waterbirds, which make their way to different wetlands of Punjab and other parts of the country through the central Asian flyway. But an encouraging trend of waterbirds and species diversity has been observed from the wetlands.

Every winter, the birds make their way to India

through the central Asian flyway, which covers a large continental area of Europe-Asia between the Arctic and the Indian Oceans.

Every year, the Wildlife Department of Forests and Wildlife Preservation, Punjab, conducts waterbirds census exercise in six major and most biodiverse wetlands, which include the Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary, the Ropar Conservation Reserve, the Harike Wildlife Sanctuary, the Kanjli Wetland, the Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve and the Ranjit Sagar Conservation Reserve.

However, the census could not be done this year on account of dense fog conditions. Instead a "species richness" survey was conducted by the Department of Forests and Wildlife Preservation



Water sports: Migratory birds spotted at wetlands of Harike Wildlife Sanctuary in Punjab. •SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

with the support from the WWF-India.

R.K. Mishra, Chief Wildlife Warden, said a promising trend of waterbirds and species diversity has been observed from the wetlands of Pathankot and Gurdaspur district as the marshlands are full of water due to good rains and good flow into the Ravi

river.

"Flocks of northern lapwings numbering up to 191 were observed in Gurdaspur wetlands which are higher in comparison to the previous three years' average of 105. Similarly, 655 common cranes were recorded this year compared to the previous three years' average of 555," he told

The Hindu.

Pointing out that 91 species of waterbirds were recorded from the six protected wetlands during the waterbird species richness survey, Gitanjali Kanwar, Coordinator – Rivers, Wetlands and Water Policy, WWF-India said: "The waterbird count was highest in the Harike Wildlife Sanctuary followed by the Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve, Ropar Conservation Reserve and Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary.

The Ropar and Nangal wetlands host the three migratory water species of the family *Podicipedidae* i.e., black-necked Grebe, Horned Grebe and Greater Crested Grebe along with the resident Little Grebe.

"The year 2022 has been very difficult and challenging

in relation to conducting the waterbird census exercise in wetlands of Punjab. The peak migratory bird season overlapped with the outbreak of the third wave of COVID-19 pandemic," said the official.

Diverse sightings

Ms. Kanwar said, "the species of high conservation significance recorded during the survey include Bonelli's Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle, Northern Lapwing, Peregrine Falcon, Steppe Eagle, Western Black-tailed Godwit, Black-headed Ibis, Sarus Crane, Painted Stork, Woolly-necked Stork, Common Pochard, Common Crane, Ferruginous Pochard, Pallid Harrier, River Tern, Indian Spotted Eagle, River Lapwing, Oriental Darer and Eurasian Curlew".

General Studies Paper I	
A	History of Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of art forms, literature and architecture from ancient to modern times;
B	Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present-significant events, personalities, issues;
C	Freedom struggle-its various stages and important contributors / contributions from different parts of the country;
D	Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country;
E	History of the world will include events from 18 th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, re-drawal of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization,
F	Political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.-their forms and effect on the society
G	Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India;
H	Effects of globalization on Indian society;
I	Role of women and women's organization;
J	Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism
K	Salient features of world's physical geography;
L	Geographical features and their location- changes in critical geographical features (including water bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes;
M	Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc.
N	Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian subcontinent);
O	Factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India);
P	Population and associated issues;
Q	Urbanization, their problems and their remedies
General Studies Paper II	
A	India and its neighbourhood- relations;
B	Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate;
C	Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests;
D	Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
E	Indian Constitution, historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure;
F	Comparison of the Indian Constitutional scheme with other countries;
G	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; Inclusive growth and issues arising from it;
H	Parliament and State Legislatures - structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these;
I	Structure, organization and functioning of the executive and the judiciary, Ministries and Departments;

J	Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions;
K	Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional bodies;
L	Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies;
M	Mechanisms, laws, institutions and bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections;
N	Salient features of the Representation of People's Act;
O	Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential;
P	Citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures;
Q	Issues relating to poverty and hunger,
R	Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States, Performance of these schemes;
S	Issues relating to development and management of social sector / services relating to education and human resources;
T	Issues relating to development and management of social sector / services relating to health
General Studies Paper III	
A	Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment;
B	Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth;
C	Inclusive growth and issues arising from it;
D	Infrastructure Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Government budgeting;
E	Land reforms in India
F	Major crops, cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems;
G	Storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints;
H	e-technology in the aid of farmers; Technology Missions; Economics of Animal-Rearing.
I	Issues of buffer stocks and food security, Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping;
J	Food processing and related industries in India – scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management;
K	Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices
L	Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology;
M	Indigenization of technology and developing new technology;
N	Developments and their applications and effects in everyday life;
O	Issues relating to intellectual property rights
P	Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment
Q	Disaster and disaster management
R	Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security;
S	Money-laundering and its prevention;

T	Various forces and their mandate;
U	Security challenges and their management in border areas;
V	Linkages of organized crime with terrorism;
W	Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security;
X	Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
General Studies Paper IV	
A	Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions;
B	Dimensions of ethics;
C	Ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values - lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators;
D	Role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
E	Attitude: Content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour;
F	Moral and political attitudes;
G	Social influence and persuasion.
H	Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.
I	Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
J	Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.
K	Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems;
L	Ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions;
M	Laws, rules, regulations and conscience as
N	sources of ethical guidance;
O	Accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding;
P	Corporate governance.
Q	Probity in Governance: Concept of public service;
R	Philosophical basis of governance and probity;
S	Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
T	Case Studies on above issues.