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VEDHIK

DAILY NEWS ANALYSIS

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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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A step that would trigger language phonocide

Imposing Hindi would be catastrophic; instead, India would be better off having a multi-linguistic accommodative policy



FAISAL C.K.

The Union Home Minister, Amit Shah, recently urged the use of Hindi as the lingua franca, rather than English, in inter-State communication. He suggested (reportedly at the Parliamentary Official Language Committee) that when citizens of States who speak other languages communicate with each other, it should be in the “language of India”. It is quite natural that a leader of a political stream that raised the slogan, ‘Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan’ would air such a quixotic idea. It was V.D. Savarkar, the Hindutva icon, who first advocated the idea of Hindi to be declared the national language and articulated the slogan, ‘Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan’. R.V. Dhulekar, a member of the Constituent Assembly, bluntly stated in the Assembly, “You may belong - to another nation but I belong to Indian nation, the Hindi Nation, the Hindu Nation, the Hindustani Nation.”

India has a harmonious symphony of linguistic pluralism; it is not a disarranged cacophony. Ganesh N. Devy, in ‘Indigenous languages’, a UNESCO lecture in October 2008, and also in a media article, “Tribal languages in a death trap” in August 2011, has mentioned how Sir George Grierson’s Linguistic Survey of India (1903-1923) had identified 179 languages and 544 dialects in India. The 1961 Census reports mentioned a total of 1,652 ‘mother ton-

gues’, out of which 184 ‘mother tongues’ had more than 10,000 speakers, and of which 400 ‘mother tongues’ had not been mentioned in Grierson’s survey, while 527 were listed as ‘unclassified’. In 1971, the linguistic data offered in the Census was distributed in two categories – the officially listed languages of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, and the other languages with a minimum of 10,000 speakers each. All other languages spoken by less than 10,000 speakers were lumped together in a single entry ‘Others’. That practice continued to be followed in subsequent enumerations. This practice made many languages invisible, says Prof. Devy.

Exposing a myth

The so-called ‘National Grandiosity’ of Hindi is a dubious fallacy unsupported by facts. Prof. Devy had exposed the myth of Hindi as a pan-Indian language. In an article in *The Hindu* on June 7, 2019, “Language, the opening move”, he wrote: “The 2011 Census data on languages, published last year, was heavily doctored. It presents Hindi as the ‘mother tongue’ of over 52 crore people by subsuming more than 5 crore claimants of Bhojpuri and more than 9 crore speakers of nearly 61 other languages – claimed as ‘other’ by their speech communities – from Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhanda, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. ‘The Hindi’ is probably spoken by not more than 30% of the population, but it is not the mother tongue for the remaining 70%.”

Hindi is not a lingua franca for Indians; nor is it a dominant lan-



guage. It is only a *primus inter pares* among numerous Indian languages.

In the neighbourhood

The imposition of one language in neglect of the others in a multilingual state is disastrous. Pakistan and Sri Lanka are textbook examples of how stubbornness over language ruined nations. After Partition and Pakistan was formed, Pakistan became a multi-ethnic and multi-linguistic state. In 1948, the Government of Pakistan ordained the Islamisation of East Pakistan, with Urdu as the sole national language. “There can only be one state language if the component parts of this state are to march forward in unison, and in my opinion, that can only be Urdu,” asserted Jinnah. This arrogance of the West Pakistan elite ignited the violent Bengali language movement or Bhasha Andolan in East Pakistan, advocating the recognition of the Bengali language as an official language of the then Dominion of Pakistan in order to allow its use in government transactions, in education, in media, in currency and to maintain its writing in the Bengali script. The Language Movement catalysed Bengali nationalism and the eventual separation of East Pakistan from Pakistan.

The Sinhala Only Act (the Official Language Act) of 1956 was a high point in Sri Lanka’s history. It

triggered intense enmity and distrust between the Sinhalis and the Tamils. The Act replaced English with Sinhala as the sole official language of the nation with the exclusion of Tamil. Sinhalese was the language of Sinhalese people who formed 70% of the population. Tamil was spoken by Indian and Sri Lankan Tamils (and most Muslims) who together constituted around 29% of the country’s population. The Act was discriminatory and alienated the Tamil community from the mainstream. The Act also symbolised the Sinhalese majority’s zeal to assert Sri Lanka’s identity as a Sinhala nation state; for Tamils, it epitomised minority oppression and a justification for the demand for a separate Tamil nation. This friction sparked the decades-long civil war and ruined the nation.

A place for diversity

In contrast, the nations that accommodated linguistic diversity prospered. Singapore has a multi-ethnic population (Chinese, Malay and Indian). In its formative years, there was immense pressure to declare Chinese as the official language of Singapore. But Lee Kuan Yew, the architect of modern Singapore, quelled the demand and opted for English. English language proficiency made the city state a global business hub. In an article in *The Straits Times* (2004) he had said, “When we became independent in 1965, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce committee came to see me in my office, then at City Hall. They urged me to have Chinese as our national and official language. I looked them in the eye and said, ‘You must be mad, and I don’t want to hear any more of that from you. If you do, you are

entering the political arena. I have to fight you. Because, Singapore will come apart.’ Supposing I had been otherwise inclined, which my colleagues would not have allowed, and had said, ‘Yes, okay.’ What would have happened to Singapore? Where would the Malays be, and the Indians, what future would they have? The English-educated Chinese would also be against us. The country would fall apart. Let us assume that we were all Chinese, no Malays, no Indians. Could we make a living with Chinese as our language of government and our national language? Who is going to trade with us? What do we do? How do we get access to knowledge? There was no choice.”

In South Africa, the national anthem of this Rainbow Nation, since 1997, is a five-language lyrical composition, making it the most unique anthem in the world in this regard. The languages are Xhosa, Zulu, Sesotho, Afrikaans and English. South Africa is an emerging leader of the African continent and its accommodative linguistic policy helped them a lot.

India should emulate the multi-linguistic accommodative policy of Singapore and South Africa; not the disastrous linguistic chauvinism of Pakistan or Sri Lanka. Imposing Hindi, which is the first language of the residents of only 12 of the 35 States and Union Territories (in the 2011 Language Census of India, and where Andhra Pradesh and Telangana figure together in the 2011 data) as a lingua franca would initiate the phonocide of other Indian languages. And it would prove to be catastrophic.

Faisal C.K. is Under Secretary (Law) to the Government of Kerala

Centre pushes for Corbevax recognition in other countries

Its manufacturer Biological E pursues WHO's emergency use listing for the jab

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

The government plans to expedite the process of recognition of COVID-19 vaccine Corbevax by other countries while its manufacturer Biological E pursues WHO's emergency use listing for the jab being administered in India among the 12-14 years age group.

According to an internal document circulated to the members of the Empowered Group-5 on COVID-19 Vaccination, which will be meeting soon, some authorities abroad such as in Hong Kong have begun demanding vaccination certificates for children and only accept m-RNA based vaccines for them.



A health worker administers a dose of Corbevax vaccine at Old Seemapuri Dispensary, in New Delhi. ■ R.V. MOORTHY

“It is necessary to quickly initiate the process of recognition of the Corbevax vaccine and its certificate by other countries while Biological E continues to pursue WHO's EUL (emergency use listing) for it,” the document

mentioned. It highlighted that the recent development pertaining to the World Health Organizations' (WHO) suspension of Covaxin supply through the United Nations procurement agencies further complicates the

matter and is detrimental to the acceptance of Covaxin-based vaccination certificates for children by other countries.

The issues to be discussed by the Empowered Group-5 pertains to m-RNA based booster dose requirements by countries, suspension of supply of Covaxin by the WHO, acceptance of Corbevax and Covaxin based vaccination certificates for children and international travel by Indians vaccinated with Sputnik-V.

Informed sources said the internal document circulated to members of the Empowered Group-5 comprehensively looks at all issues related to vaccines.

'Heatwaves linked to man-made climate change'

Scientists say carbon emissions must be curbed

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

India is gripped in the throes of a long spell of heatwaves and there is compelling evidence that a significant portion of it is due to human-induced climate change, said scientists who were part of an online webinar on climate change organised as part of the TNQ-Janelia Climate Change Summit on Friday.

Three eminent scientists with expertise in how atmos-

pheric, land and ocean systems were influenced by greenhouse gas emissions, drew upon their decades of research to explain how the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere exacerbated temperatures in the oceans and the land and caused increased glacier melt, heightened sea level rise and led to changes in the biosphere.

Fiamma Straneo of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego drew upon her research in Greenland to demonstrate evidence of warming waters



A pedestrian in Delhi shielding herself from the scorching heat.

around glaciers and how it was heating even ice sheets, thereby accelerating warming.

Though global sea-levels were rising only three millimetre a year, it would be a mistake, said Dr. Straneo, to

dismiss it as a minor rise because even those increases were responsible for driving greater numbers of extreme climate events such as floods.

Her colleague at Scripps, Veerbhadran Ramanathan, referenced a simulation study jointly undertaken at the Princeton University, Columbia University and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) that said if carbon emissions were unchecked, half the planet would be in severe drought by the century end. There was already a three-fold rise in extreme precipitation

events in India, a decrease in rainfall in North India and increase in precipitation in south India, he said citing research out of India. Along with carbon dioxide emissions, pollution from biomass burning combined with this and caused 1.5 million deaths annually in India.

"India could cut its pollution by half just by providing clean cooking fuel to rural household in the Indo-Gangetic plains. Societal transformation, mitigating carbon dioxide emissions and adaptation were all necessary to buffer against climate change," he added.

Sikh community a strong link between India and other nations, says PM

It embodies 'One India, Great India'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Friday said the Sikh community embodied the ideals of “*Ek Bharat, Shreshth Bharat*” (One India, Great India) and had been a strong link in relations between India and other countries.

Addressing a Sikh delegation at his official residence in New Delhi in the presence of Union Minister Hardeep Singh Puri, Mr. Modi said the entire country felt grateful to Sikhs for their contribution in the freedom struggle as well as in the post-Independence era. The delegation comprised Sikhs from different walks of life.

The new India was touching new dimensions and leaving its mark on the whole world, Mr. Modi said, adding that the period of the coronavirus pandemic was the biggest example of this.

“At the beginning of the pandemic, people of an old mindset were expressing concerns about India but now people are giving examples of the country,” he said. “Earlier it was being said that with such a large population, from where will India get the vaccine, how will people’s lives be saved? But today India has emerged as the manufacturer of the biggest protective shield of vaccines,” Mr. Modi said.

Lauds diaspora

Lauding the Indian diaspora across the globe, Mr. Modi



Narendra Modi

said he had always considered them as the country’s ambassadors. “All of you who are out of India are the loud voice of ‘*Maa Bharati*’, its lofty identity,” he said. The people of India went to different parts of the world without any resources and achieved success through their labour, adding that “this is the spirit of the new India”.

He spoke of his own connection with the Sikh community at the meeting, saying that “going to gurdwaras, spending time in service, getting langar, and staying at the homes of Sikh families” have been a part of his life. “The feet of Sikh sants from time to time keep falling in the Prime Minister’s residence here. I keep getting the good fortune of their company,” he said.

Mr. Modi has met members of the Sikh community at frequent intervals. He had recently delivered an address from the Red Fort at an event to mark the 400th Parkash Parab (birth anniversary) of ninth Sikh guru Tegh Bahadur.

Discussed curbs on NGOs, J&K issue: EU official

Govt. statement makes no reference to the topics

SUHASINI HAIDAR
SOBHANA K. NAIR
NEW YORK/NEW DELHI

Europe's top human rights official says he raised a number of concerns during official meetings in New Delhi with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and Minority Affairs Minister Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, including funding restrictions on NGOs, the recent communal violence, the situation in Jammu & Kashmir, and the condition of religious minorities.

However, the official statement by the NHRC and the Minority Affairs Ministry did

not refer to the contentious issues being raised. The concerns were reportedly raised when European Union Special Representative of Human Rights Eamon Gilmore, who was a guest speaker at the MEA's Raisina Dialogue this week, met with the Indian officials along with his delegation.

In separate tweets on Friday, Mr. Gilmore said he had "also" discussed "the NHRC's role in relation to FCRA, detentions, bail, sedition and anti-terrorism laws, UAPA, minorities and individual cases". Mr. Gilmore linked the list to the NHRC version, which instead only said that Chairperson Justice Arun Mishra "[had asked] the delegation to work together to ameliorate the cause of human rights across the globe". Ugo Astuto, Am-



Delegation meet: Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi with Eamon Gilmore, left, and Ugo Astuto in New Delhi. •PTI

bassador of the European Union to India, was also present at the meeting with Mr. Naqvi.

"Besides a brief insight into the functioning of the NHRC, various aspects of human rights were also discussed including the issue of patent & affordability of life-saving drugs and problems of terrorism," the statement said.

According to sources, Mr. Naqvi reportedly told the delegation that "not a single major communal riot has taken place in India since 2014". Mr. Naqvi also dismissed Mr. Gilmore's contentions as "isolated incidents" which have been given "communal colour".

Mr. Gilmore's description of the meeting with Mr. Naqvi was also at odds with the

official government version put out. While the Minority Affairs Minister had tweeted that he "apprised the delegation of the effective results of welfare programmes being carried out by the Narendra Modi government for socio-economic-educational empowerment of all sections of society including the Minorities", Mr. Gilmore's response referencing the earlier statement said that he had discussed, "FCRA, use of sedition and anti-terrorism laws, detentions, the situation of minorities, communal violence, situation in Jammu Kashmir, and individual cases," with Mr. Naqvi.

The MEA, the NHRC and the Minority Affairs Ministry did not respond to requests for a comment on the issues discussed during the meetings in Delhi, or on the rea-

son for the discrepancy between the two. Sources told *The Hindu* that Mr. Gilmore's comments had been "strongly countered".

While the EU delegation did not respond to a specific question about the "individual" cases mentioned, sources said Mr. Gilmore discussed the death of Jesuit priest Stan Swamy in custody in July 2021 during the meeting. Earlier, Mr. Gilmore had called Mr. Swamy as "a defender of indigenous peoples' rights".

An NHRC official said Mr. Swamy's case was an individual one and the commission had told the Maharashtra government to ensure "every possible medical treatment" was provided to him.

(With inputs from Damini Nath)

Core sector growth dips to 4.3% in March

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI

Output from India's eight core sectors grew by 4.3% in March, moderately lower than the 6% growth recorded in February, but still reflecting the second highest growth rate over five months.

Fertilizer production recovered to grow 15.3% year-on-year after two months of contraction, though this was on a low base as output had declined 5% in March 2021. Cement production grew 8.8%, natural gas 7.6% and refinery products 6.2%.

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Core sector growth dips to 4.3% in March

Overall core sectors' output had grown by a sharp 12.6% a year ago. Coal output contracted by a marginal 0.1% in March, while crude oil production shrank by 3.4%, the sharpest fall in 10 months.

Electricity generation expanded at the fastest pace in seven months at 4.9%. The eight core industries comprise 40.27% of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

"The first signs of the power problem that we have today could be seen in a decline in coal output by 0.1% over the 0.3% growth in March 2021," said Bank of Baroda chief economist Madan Sabnavis.

Though the healthy 8.8% uptick in cement output can be attributed to the government's infrastructure spending push, Mr. Sabnavis said steel output growth was still weak at 3.7%. The bank expects IIP growth to be around 2.5%-3% in March as higher inflation and rising fuel prices would affect consumption revival.

Rating agency ICRA expects IIP to grow about 3% to 3.5%, despite a slowdown in core sector output growth as well as a non-oil merchandise exports during March. "The pace of core sector growth slowed to a sedate 4.3% in March 2022, in line with our forecast of 4.4%, with a slowdown in five of the eight constituents amid an encouraging pick-up in fertilizers, cement and electricity," ICRA chief economist Aditi Nayar noted, adding that output from all sectors except crude oil and fertilizers was above pre-COVID levels.

"Going forward, the rebound in economic activity would have provided a fillip to the core sector. However, the overall outlook has got subdued by the soaring raw material prices in international markets that could pressurise profit margins for domestic producers and constrain private sector investment," said CARE Ratings chief economist Rajani Sinha.

'Economy may take till FY35 to overcome COVID-19 losses'

Feasible range of medium-term GDP growth works out to 6.5-8.5%: RBI report

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
MUMBAI

The Indian economy may take more than a decade to overcome the losses caused by the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, according to Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Report on Currency and Finance (RCF).

"The pandemic is a watershed moment and the structural changes catalysed by the pandemic can potentially alter the growth trajectory in the medium term," the authors observed.

"The pre-COVID trend growth rate works out to 6.6% and excluding the slow-down years it works out to 7.1%. Taking actual growth



Conditions apply: The authors said price stability was a precondition for strong and sustainable growth. ■REUTERS

rate of (-) 6.6% for 2020-21, 8.9% for 2021-22 and assuming growth rate of 7.2% for 2022-23 and 7.5% beyond that, India is expected to overcome COVID-19 losses in 2034-35," they said in a chap-

ter titled 'Scars of the pandemic'. "The output loss for individual years have been worked out at ₹19.1 lakh crore, ₹17.1 lakh crore and ₹16.4 lakh crore for 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23, respec-

tively," they added. The theme of the report for FY22 is 'Revive and Reconstruct'.

"The report reflects the views of the contributors and not of the Reserve Bank," the RBI said.

'Price stability is key'

As per the RCF, a feasible range of medium-term steady GDP growth in India works out to 6.5%-8.5%, consistent with the blueprint of reforms and 'timely rebalancing of monetary and fiscal policies will likely be the first step in this journey.

The authors also said price stability was a necessary precondition for strong and sustainable growth.

Chief Justices of HCs urged to send names to fill vacancies

126 judicial appointments made last year, says CJI Ramana

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

Chief Justice of India N.V. Ramana urged the Chief Justices of High Courts to extend their “wholehearted cooperation” and speed up the process of recommending names to fill up judicial vacancies in their High Courts.

“I request the Chief Justices of High Courts, which are still having number of vacancies, to forward the names for elevation at the earliest,” he said at the 39th Chief Justices’ Conference held at the Supreme Court on Friday.

The CJI said that last year saw High Courts’ Collegiums act quickly to recommend names, following which 126 judicial vacancies in High



CJI N.V. Ramana

Courts could be filled up within just a year.

Mr. Ramana said 50 more High Court appointments were expected soon. “You may recall that one of my first communications to you was about the filling up of vacancies. I have also requested all of you, in our very first online interaction, to

expedite the process of recommending names for elevation to High Courts, with an emphasis on social diversity... Due to our collective efforts, we could fill 126 vacancies in various High Courts, in less than an year. We are expecting 50 more appointments. This remarkable feat could be achieved because of your wholehearted co-operation and commitment to the institution,” he said.

The conference, held after a six-year gap, draws the foundation for the joint conference between the Chief Justices and Chief Ministers to be held on Saturday. It will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

6 of 7 defence firms carved out of OFB show provisional profits

Govt. says turnover of more than ₹8,400 crore achieved

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

Six of the seven new defence companies created by the corporatisation of the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) last October have reported provisional profits during the initial six months of their business from October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022, the Defence Ministry said on Friday.

“Within the first six months, the new companies have achieved the turnover of more than ₹8,400 crore, which is significant considering the Value of Issue of erstwhile OFB during the previous financial years.” Except Yantra India Ltd. (YIL), all other companies – Muni-

tions India Ltd. (MIL); Armoured Vehicles Nigam Ltd. (AVANI); Advanced Weapons and Equipment India Ltd. (AWE India); Troop Comforts Ltd. (TCL); India Optel Ltd. (IOL) and Gliders India Ltd. (GIL) – have reported provisional profits, the statement said.

The Ministry stated that within a short time since their inception, these companies have been able to secure domestic contracts and export orders valuing more than ₹3,000 crore and ₹600 crore, respectively. The MIL has bagged one of the biggest-ever export order of ammunition of ₹500 crore. These companies are also taking measures for deve-

loping new products through in-house as well as collaborative efforts. The YIL has bagged orders of about ₹251 crore from the Indian Railways for axles.

After the dissolution of the OFB, all outstanding indents were grandfathered and converted into deemed contracts valuing about ₹70,776 crore. Against the targets for FY 2021-22, ₹7,765 crore was credited to the new defence companies as 60% mobilisation advance before the commencement of business date. An amount of ₹2,765.95 crore has been released to these new companies for capital expenditure and equity, the Ministry said.

‘Nod to proposals from 5 chipmakers in 6-8 months’

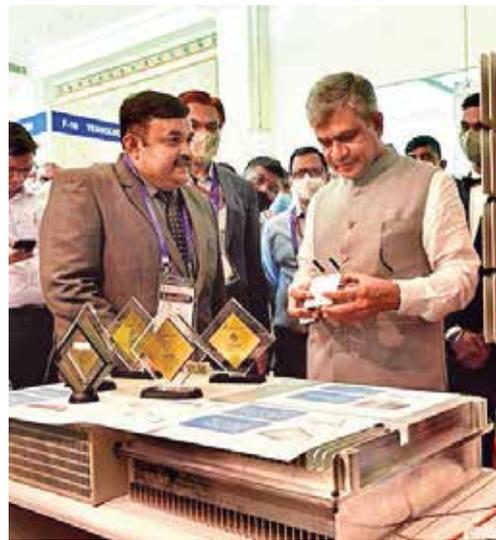
‘Growing the industry is a marathon’

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
BENGALURU

The Centre may give nod to investment proposals of five electronic chip manufacturers in six to eight months, Union Minister for Electronics and Communication and Railways Ashwini Vaishnaw said here on Friday.

Minister of State for Electronics and IT Rajeev Chandrasekhar said that the Indian Semiconductor Mission was currently evaluating the process and the approvals would come after due diligence.

The Centre has already received proposals from five firms for setting up electronic chip and display manufacturing units at a total investment of ₹1.53 lakh crore. Speaking at the inaugural



Ashwini Vaishnaw at Semicon India 2022 on Friday. ■ K. MURALI KUMAR

session of Semicon India-2022 earlier in the day, Mr. Vaishnaw said, “Developing a new industry, especially the semiconductor industry, is not a sprint but a marathon and the government is committed to growing the sector with patience.”

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-drawing 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.