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**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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# Trade pact between India, UAE is active

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**

NEW DELHI

The India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), the biggest bilateral trade pact between the two major economies, was activated on Sunday.

The agreement was signed on February 18 between the two sides. Coinciding with the important occasion, Secretary, Department of Commerce, B.V.R. Subrahmanyam flagged off the first consignment of goods consisting of jewellery items from India to the UAE under the India-UAE CEPA at an event held at the New Customs House here.

The India-UAE CEPA is the first of the major bilateral trade pacts that India has been negotiating to kickstart international trade in the post-COVID-19 scenario.

# Will try to strengthen spirit of cooperation with Europe: PM

Region facing many challenges and choices, says Modi ahead of three-nation visit

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
NEW DELHI

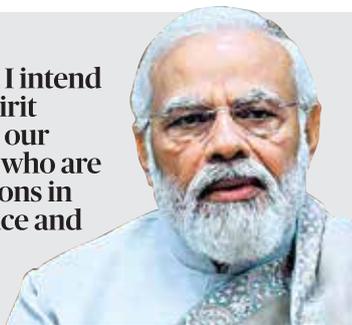
Welfare of the Indian diaspora, the crisis in Ukraine and renewable energy are expected to be in focus during the three-nation Europe tour of Prime Minister Narendra Modi that starts on Monday. In a pre-departure press statement, Mr. Modi said his visit would strengthen the spirit of cooperation between India and the European countries.

“My visit to Europe comes at a time when the region faces many challenges and choices. Through my engagements, I intend to strengthen the spirit of cooperation with our European partners, who are important companions in India’s quest for peace and prosperity,” Mr. Modi said. The visit is the first big engagement by the top Indian leadership with major European powers since the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24.

## **Ties with Germany**

Mr. Modi will reach Berlin on Monday morning where he will hold talks with Chancellor Olaf Scholz. The two

 **Through my engagements, I intend to strengthen the spirit of cooperation with our European partners, who are important companions in India’s quest for peace and prosperity**  
**NARENDRA MODI**  
PRIME MINISTER



leaders will lead the Indian and German delegations during the Inter-Governmental Consultations (IGC).

“I see the IGC as an early engagement with the new government of Germany, within six months of its formation, which will be helpful to identify our priorities for the medium and long term,” Mr. Modi said.

Holding a special briefing on the visit, the newly appointed Foreign Secretary, Vinay Mohan Kwatra, said External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar and Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman will accompany the Prime Minister and hold talks with their respective counterparts.

The visit by Mr. Modi comes against the backdrop

of multiple visits by European leaders to Ukraine who have pressed for a common front against Russia.

Mr. Kwatra, however, indicated that India would stick to the cautious stance regarding Russia. “We have been calling for cessation of violence,” he said.

India has refused to endorse an outrightly pro-Ukraine line at the United Nations and has maintained neutrality in the face of mounting pressure from Western countries.

## **Indian diaspora**

Mr. Kwatra said outreach to the Indian diaspora would be an important part of Mr. Modi’s visit.

“Continental Europe is home to over one million

persons of Indian origin, and Germany has a significant proportion of this diaspora,” Mr. Modi said, adding that he would meet “brothers and sisters there”.

From Berlin, Mr. Modi will fly to Copenhagen where he will lead the Indian team at the second India-Nordic Summit along with the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Sweden and Norway. The summit is expected to focus on the post-pandemic economic path, climate change, digitisation and renewable energy.

On his way back, Mr. Modi will meet French President Emmanuel Macron who recently won the re-election against far-right candidate Marine Le Pen.

“President Macron and I will share assessment on various regional and global issues and will take stock of ongoing bilateral cooperation. It is my firm belief that two countries that share such similar vision and values for the global order, must work in close cooperation each other,” Mr. Modi said in his statement.

# Saudi Arabia offers Pakistan \$8 billion in financial support

Islamabad is plagued by inflation and sliding forex reserves

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**  
ISLAMABAD

Saudi Arabia has agreed to provide Pakistan with a “sizeable package” of around \$8 billion to help the cash-starved country bolster dwindling forex reserves and revive its ailing economy, a media report said on Sunday.

Pakistan has faced growing economic challenges, with high inflation, sliding forex reserves, a widening current account deficit and a depreciating currency.

Pakistan secured the deal during the visit of Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif to Saudi Arabia. The financial package includes a doubling of the oil financing facility, additional money either through deposits or *Sukuks* (Islamic financial certificate), and rolling over of the existing \$4.2 billion facilities, *The News* newspaper reported.

Prime Minister Sharif and his official entourage have left Saudi Arabia but Minister for Finance Miftah Ismail is still in the Gulf country to finalise the modalities of the financial package.

Pakistan had proposed doubling the oil facility from \$1.2 billion to \$2.4 billion and Saudi Arabia agreed to it. It was also agreed that the existing deposits of \$3 billion would be rolled over for an extended period of up to June 2023.

“Pakistan and Saudi Arabia discussed an additional package of over \$2 billion and it is likely that more money will be provided to Islamabad,” the report said.

Saudi Arabia provided \$3 billion deposits to the State Bank of Pakistan in December 2021 while the Saudi oil facility was operationalised from March 2022, providing



**New way out:** Crown Prince Mohammed Bin Salman, right, welcoming Shehbaz Sharif in Jeddah on Saturday. ■ AFP

Pakistan with \$100 million to procure oil.

Saudi Arabia has provided an enhanced financial package to Pakistan when its economy is in dire straits and the country is facing a balance of payment crisis. The country’s foreign exchange reserves have depleted by \$6 billion in the last six to seven

weeks and nosedived to \$10.5 billion.

With the rising current account deficit and pressing external loan repayment requirements, Pakistan requires financial assistance of \$9 billion-\$12 billion till June 2022 to avert further depletion of foreign currency reserves.

# Time running out for plea in SC against J&K delimitation

Petitioners cite urgency saying exercise may get over soon

**KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL**  
NEW DELHI

Time may be running out for a petition filed in the Supreme Court challenging the Centre's decision to appoint a Delimitation Commission, headed by former top court judge Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai, to redraw the Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir following the revocation of the special status under Article 370 and the bifurcation of the former State.

The petition filed by two Jammu and Kashmir residents, Haji Abdul Gani Khan and Mohammad Ayub Mat-

too, wants the Supreme Court to also examine why Jammu and Kashmir has been "singled out" for delimitation when Article 170 of the Constitution says that such an exercise for the entire country is due only in 2026.

## **Early listing**

The case was filed on March 28 this year. On April 13, the petitioners' lawyers, senior advocate Ravi Shankar Jandhyala and advocate Sriram Parakkat, made an oral mentioning in court for an early listing of the case.

The court had directed its Registry to list the case be-

fore an appropriate Bench.

But a letter from the petitioners' lawyers to the Registrar, Supreme Court, on April 27 showed the case had still not been listed. The letter pointed out the urgency in the case. It said the delimitation may get "over soon", by May 6, 2022.

"It is most respectfully submitted that the matter be listed before an appropriate Bench," Mr. Sriram Parakkat wrote in his letter.

The petition argued that the Centre had usurped the jurisdiction of the Election Commission by notifying the delimitation of Jammu and Kashmir.

# April GST revenues go past ₹1.67 lakh crore

Finance Ministry terms collection a sign of 'faster recovery'

VIKAS DHOOT  
NEW DELHI

India's gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenues hit a fresh high of ₹1,67,540 crore in April, with revenues from goods imports rising 30% year-on-year and domestic transactions, along with services imports, rising 17%.

The Finance Ministry said that April's revenues for transactions undertaken in March reflected a "faster recovery" of business activity, while industry experts attributed part of the surge to a massive uptick in input costs for producers, some of which is also visible in high retail prices as well as new and tighter input credit norms.

Overall GST revenues were 20% higher than a year ago, and 17.9% higher than the March 2022 collections of ₹1,42,095 crore with 7.7 crore e-way bills generated in March, 13% higher than in February 2022. "For the first time, gross GST collection has crossed ₹1.5 lakh crore mark," it said.

## Multiple factors

"While the GST collections in respect of March have always been high, the record collections are due to multiple favourable factors, in-

**Revenue check** | India's goods and service tax collections touched a record ₹1.68 lakh crore in April. The revenues were 20% higher than a year ago



cluding the recent changes on permitting input tax credits only upon timely compliance by the vendors," Deloitte India partner M.S. Mani said.

## 'Reflects price rise'

Vivek Jalan, partner at Tax Connect Advisory, said the higher revenues not only reflect the continuing economic recovery but also the tremendous price rise in input costs and the implementation of GSTR 2B under which a recipient can only take credit for inputs, whose suppliers have filed their returns.

Central GST revenues

constituted ₹33,159 crore of April's gross revenues from the tax, while State GST accounted for ₹41,793 crore and Integrated GST made up ₹81,939 crore, including ₹36,705 crore on import of goods.

GST Compensation Cess collections, used to reimburse States, grew 13.08% in April over March collections, to touch ₹10,649 crore. The cess collections included ₹857 crore collected on import of goods, marking a 8.9% decline from the ₹941 crore cess from import of goods in March.

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# April GST revenues go past ₹1.67 lakh crore

“Even though the spike in April’s GST collections partly benefits from year-end adjustments, the all-time high magnitude of inflows is very enthusing, and augurs well for a robust year-on-year growth in the months ahead as well,” said ICRA chief economist Aditi Nayar, adding there is evidence of a healthy pace of economic activity in March despite the escalating geopolitical conflict in Europe.

There were, however, wide variations in growth trends across States. While Tamil Nadu’s collections grew just 10% in April, Maharashtra saw collections rise by 25%, Odisha 28% Haryana 23% and Andhra Pradesh 22%. Karnataka and Rajasthan recorded a 19% uptick in GST collections, while the

growth rate was 17% for Gujarat, and 16% for Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

## Dip in revenue

Six States and Union Territories reported a contraction in revenues from a year ago, including Bihar (-2%), Manipur (-33%), Mizoram (-19%) and Tripura (-3%). GST inflows from Lakshadweep tanked 18% year-on-year, while those in Daman and Diu dropped a sharp 78%.

“The government has settled ₹33,423 crore to the CGST and ₹26,962 crore to the SGST from the IGST. The total revenue of the Centre and the States in April 2022 after regular settlement is ₹66,582 crore for the CGST and ₹68,755 crore for the SGST,” the Ministry said.

# Mercury rising

Heatwave deaths must be treated as a disaster that allows compensation by the state

India has been in the grip of what seems like an eternity of heatwaves. April temperatures over north-west and central India are the highest in 122 years. During April 1 to 28, the average monthly maximum temperature over northwest India was 35.9° Celsius and the same over central India was 37.78° C. These averages belie measurements at the district and sub-divisional level where several parts of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, and Maharashtra have seen temperatures inch towards the mid-40s and breach normals. There is little respite expected in May, which is anyway the hottest month, though the India Meteorological Department (IMD) says that while north and west India will continue to sizzle on expected lines, and must likely brace for more heatwaves, the rest of the country is unlikely to see the levels of March and April. A heatwave is declared when the maximum temperature is over 40° C and at least 4.5 notches above normal. A severe heatwave is declared if the departure from normal temperature is more than 6.4° C, according to the IMD. The proximate causes for the searing heat are an absence of rain-bearing Western Disturbances, or tropical storms that bring rain from the Mediterranean over north India. Cool temperatures in the central Pacific, or a La Niña, that normally aid rain in India, too have failed to bolster rainfall this year. This is an unusual occurrence.

Despite five Western Disturbances forming in April, none was strong enough to bring significant rain and depress temperatures. The IMD has forecast a 'normal' monsoon or 99% of the Long Period Average (LPA) of 87 cm and is expected to forecast the monsoon's arrival over Kerala later in May. On the surface, there is no direct bearing between the intensity of heatwaves and the arrival and performance of the monsoon. In fact, even as northern India baked for want of rain, April saw monthly rainfall break a four-year record with high rainfall in several parts of southern and north-eastern India. May too is expected to see 9% more rain over India than is usual for the month, though it must be kept in mind that base rainfall is so low in this month that it is unlikely to make a mark. While individual weather events cannot be linked to greenhouse gas levels, a warming globe means increased instances of extreme rain events and extended rain-less spells. What is better known is it helps to have disaster management plans in place that help States better deal with heatwaves and their impact on health. The official toll due to heatwaves in the last 50 years is put at over 17,000 people, according to research from the IMD. The heat island effect means urbanisation adds degrees to the already searing conditions; and so, heatwave deaths must be treated as a disaster that merits compensation. Private and public workplaces too must be better equipped to factor heatwave risk.

# Keep health facilities prepared for heatwave cases, says Centre

Provide uninterrupted power supply, ensure availability of medicines, it tells States

**BINDU SHAJAN PERAPPADAN**  
NEW DELHI

Health facilities need to increase resilience to extreme heat by arranging uninterrupted electricity supply for cooling appliances and installing solar panels, wherever feasible, and taking steps to reduce indoor heat through special roofing, window shades, and such other measures, the Health Ministry said on Sunday.

The Ministry has written to the Chief Secretaries of the States and the Union Territories advising that the preparedness of health facilities must be reviewed for the availability of adequate quantities of essential medicines, IV fluids, ice packs, ORS and equipment.

## **Sufficient drinking water**

The availability of sufficient drinking water at all the health facilities and the continued functioning of cooling appliances in critical areas



Women shielding their children from the sweltering heat in Prayagraj on Saturday. ■PTI

must be ensured, the Ministry said.

It added that the rainwater harvesting and recycling plants may also be explored for attaining self-sufficiency in water supply.

The Ministry said that the seasonal and monthly outlook from the India Meteorological Department for March-May forecasts above

normal maximum temperatures in many areas of the country and much higher temperatures in the central, western and northern parts of the country.

Temperatures have already touched 46 degrees Celsius at some places and deviation up to six degrees Celsius from expected normal temperatures have also been re-

ported, the Health Ministry said.

“States may also use Information, Education and Communication (IEC) as well as community-level awareness materials regarding the precautions to be taken by population to safeguard themselves against heatwave,” Union Health Secretary Rajesh Bhushan said in his letter.

## **Standard template**

The Health Ministry has disseminated a standard template of Public Health Advisory incorporating dos and don'ts, prepared by the National Centre for Disease Control. It added that this can be used as a template and customised to suit local needs as well as translated in local languages for wider dissemination.

He urged to disseminate the guideline document “National Action on Heat Related Illnesses” to all districts.

# e-Shram to help settle workers' accident claims

Direct benefit transfer via unique ID

**DAMINI NATH**  
NEW DELHI

Top functionaries of the Union Labour and Employment Ministry said last week that the Ministry was working on a mechanism to process accident insurance claims by unorganised workers registered on the e-Shram portal, which has seen over 27 crore registrations so far.

The portal was launched six months ago with the aim of creating a national database of unorganised workers and to facilitate social security schemes for them. Among the promises made then was that the workers would be eligible for ₹2 lakh as accident insurance.

A senior official of the Ministry said discussions were on to link the e-Shram portal with the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, the Centre's existing accident insurance scheme. The

scheme would allow the workers to get the direct benefit transfer (DBT) through the e-Shram unique ID number. The official added that the unique IDs on the e-Shram portal carried the same series from the Employees Provident Fund Organisation's universal account number (UAN).

Another functionary said that a "mechanism for disposal" of the claims was in the works.

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Workers in the unorganised sector will be eligible for ₹2 lakh accident insurance.

# e-Shram to help settle workers' accident claims

At the time the portal was launched in August 2021, the Ministry had estimated that there were 38 crore unorganised sector workers in the country. According to the Ministry functionary, an analysis of the registrations so far was being carried out and a new campaign to get more workers to register would also be planned.

In her Budget Speech 2022-2023, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman had announced the linking of four portals – the National Career Service, e-Shram, UDYAM (for those interested in starting MSMEs) and

ASEEM (Atmanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping). The Labour Ministry announced on April 20 that the inter-linking of the NCS and e-Shram portals had been completed recently.

“This linkage has enabled unorganised workers registered on e-Shram to seamlessly register on NCS and look for better job opportunities through NCS. So far, more than 26,000 e-Shram beneficiaries have registered on NCS and have started benefiting from this linkage,” the Ministry had said in a statement.

# Ending AFSPA

AFSPA should go entirely because of the impunity it offers armed forces

**I**t augurs well for the future that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has given the first authentic indication that the operation of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) may come to an end in the whole of the north-eastern region, if ongoing efforts to normalise the situation bear fruit. Mr. Modi's remark that a good deal of work is being done in that direction, not only in Assam but also Nagaland and Manipur, may be rooted in his keenness to demonstrate the level of progress achieved in the region under his regime; but it will bring immense relief to the citizens, nevertheless. Areas notified as 'disturbed areas' under AFSPA have been progressively reduced in the last few years, mainly due to the improvement in the security situation. About a month ago, the Union Home Ministry reduced such notified areas considerably in Assam, Nagaland and Manipur. There was a substantial reduction in Assam, where AFSPA was removed entirely in 23 districts and partially in one. In Nagaland, after the removal of the law from 15 police stations in seven districts, it remains in areas under 57 police stations, spread across 13 districts. Areas under 82 police stations are still notified under the Act in Manipur, even though 15 police station areas were excluded from the notification from April 1. Mr. Modi, who spoke at a 'peace, unity and development rally' in Diphu in Assam last week, cited "better administration" and the "return of peace" as the reasons for the removal of AFSPA in these areas in a region that has seen insurgencies for decades.

AFSPA was revoked in Tripura in 2015 and in Meghalaya in 2018. It is not unforeseeable that other States will also be excluded from its purview at some point of time. It is convenient to link the exclusion of an area from AFSPA's purview with reduction in violence by armed groups, improvement in the security situation and an increase in development activity, but what is important is the recognition that the law created an atmosphere of impunity and led to the commission of excesses and atrocities. It was hardly four months ago that 15 civilians were killed in Mon district in Nagaland in a botched military operation. Therefore, alongside the gradual reduction in the areas under the Act, there should be serious efforts to procure justice for victims of past excesses too. On the political side, it is indeed true that much headway has been made in moving towards a political solution to some of the multifarious disputes in the region, in the form of peace accords, ceasefire and creation of sub-regional administrative arrangements. The removal of AFSPA from the entire region will be an inevitable step in the process. But irrespective of the security situation, AFSPA should not have allowed such impunity to the armed forces.

# Key posts of national security interest to fall vacant soon

Suspense over filling of the posts of Union Home Secretary; Intelligence Bureau Director, and RAW Secretary

**VIJALTA SINGH**  
NEW DELHI

The tenures of three high-profile offices – the Union Home Secretary; Director, Intelligence Bureau (IB); and Secretary, Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) – are ending in the next few months, with suspense over whether the present incumbents will continue in the posts or new faces will replace them. Since Independence, none of these offices have been occupied by a woman.

All three officers were granted a year's extension in office in 2021 and belong to the 1984 batch of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and the Indian Police Service (IPS).

On May 28, 2021, the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) granted a one-year extension in service to IB Director Arvinda Kumar and RAW Secretary Samant Kumar Goel.

Their two-year fixed terms would have ended on June 30, 2021. The ACC on August 12, 2021 granted a year's extension to Home Secretary Ajay Kumar Bhalla, beyond his two-year fixed tenure that was to end on August 22, 2021.

While Mr. Kumar, an IPS officer, and Mr. Bhalla, an IAS officer, belong to the Assam-Meghalaya cadre, Mr. Goel, also an IPS officer, is from the Punjab cadre.

The general elections are due in the first half of 2024.



If new appointments to these posts are made next year, they will have a little over six-months in their new offices till the model code of conduct kicks in and a new government is formed by May 2024.

There is a sense in the power corridors that chang-

es, if any, will have to be made this year as the government will want continuity and experienced hands in the crucial election year.

## Public interest extension

Before the 2019 Lok Sabha election, the then chiefs of IB and RAW – Rajiv Jain and A.K. Dhasmana, respectively – were granted a six-month extension in service in December 2018, beyond their two-year tenures as the Centre wanted a status quo at the top security posts till the general elections concluded.

According to the Fundamental Rules, 1922 that govern the appointment and tenures of all government servants, the posts of Union

Home Secretary; Director, IB; and Secretary, RAW can be extended by up to two years beyond the two-year fixed tenure in “public interest”.

The extended tenure of another 1984 batch officer of the Indian Revenue Service (IRS), S.K. Mishra, Director, Enforcement Directorate (ED), is also to end in November 2022.

Days before his three-year-tenure was to come to an end, the Union government on November 14, 2021 promulgated two ordinances to allow the Centre to extend the tenures of the directors of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the ED from two years to up to five years.

If the government is to exhaust the five-year extended tenure on Mr. Mishra, then the officer could continue to be in office till November 2024. A Supreme Court ruling in 2017 had fixed a two-year term for Director, ED but the new appointment rules under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 (Rule 45 of 2003) relaxed the tenure limit to up to five years.

The amendment is also applicable to the Director, CBI's post, extending the fixed two-year tenure to up to five years under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Rule 25 of 1946).

The present CBI Director S.K. Jaiswal's two-year term ends in May 2023.

### 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 <sup>th</sup> 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.
<b>General Studies Paper IV</b>	
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.