



**VEDHIK**  
**IAS ACADEMY**  
*The New Learning Mantra*

# 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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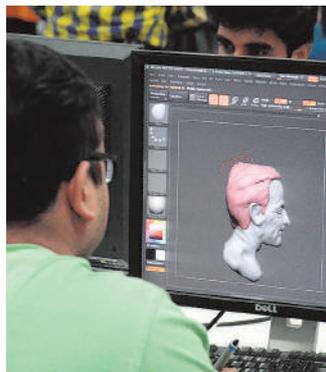
# India, Australia to sign film treaty

## Union Cabinet gives approval for joint production of audio-visual content

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
NEW DELHI

The Union Cabinet has approved the signing of an Audio Visual Co-production Treaty between India and Australia, which is aimed at facilitating joint production of films between the two countries.

“Audio visual co-production treaties are enabling documents which facilitate co-production of films between two countries,” said the government in a statement, adding that under such umbrella agreements, private, quasi-government or governmental agencies enter into contracts to pro-



duce films together. India has already signed 15 such treaties with other countries.

duce films together.

India has so far signed 15 audio visual co-production treaties with other countries.

“Australia has emerged as a preferred destination for shooting of Indian films. India is fast emerging as a major content hub for film-makers looking for new projects. India has abundance of exotic locations, talent pool and relatively cheaper cost of production, making India a favoured destination of foreign film-makers,” it said.

### **More jobs**

According to the co-production treaty, the respective contributions of the producers of the two countries may vary from 20% to 80% of the final total cost of the jointly produced work.

“The proposed agreement will boost ties with Australia, lead to exchange of art and culture, showcase the soft power of our country and lead to generation of employment among artistic, technical as well as non-technical personnel engaged in audio visual co-production, including production and post-production work,” said the government.

The use of Indian locations would increase the prospects of the country becoming a preferred film-shooting destination and also lead to inflow of foreign exchange, the statement said.

# A new global vision for G20

A shift is required from commitments on aid and trade to collaboration around science and technology



MUKUL SANWAL

While India has taken a clear view of the role of the G20, there is concern that the agenda, themes and focus areas which India will set for 2023 lack vision.

The G20 plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues. It recognises that global prosperity is interdependent and economic opportunities and challenges are inter-linked. The challenge is to craft new approaches to overcome the acute global discord.

However, according to the Ministry of External Affairs, in 190 meetings, India will strengthen international support for priorities of vital importance to developing countries in diverse social and economic sectors, ranging from energy, agriculture, trade, digital economy, health and environment to employment, tourism, anti-corruption and women empowerment, including in focus areas that impact the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. Without specificity, India has lost a chance to nudge the G20 and regional organisations towards its focus areas.

## Collaboration not commitments

The fractured world makes trade-offs, the essence of current multilateralism, difficult and suggests a new model of international cooperation.

First, multilateral commitments on aid and trade are faltering. Governance in a world that is steadily becoming more equal needs institutional innovation. This is because the role of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization in securing cooperation between donor and recipient country groups is losing centrality. There are now three socio-economic systems – the G7, China-Russia, and India and the others – and they will jointly set the global agenda.

Second, Ukraine's long shadow, rival finance, the expanding influence of the trade and value chains dominated by the U.S. and China, and the reluctance of developing



G20 leaders on the sidelines of the G20 Leaders' Summit in Rome, Italy, in 2021. \*AFP

countries to take sides in the strategic competition as they have a real choice requires fresh thinking on the nature and form of collaboration from the G20.

Third, the primary role of the G20, which accounts for 95% of the world's patents, 85% of global GDP, 75% of international trade and 65% of the world population, needs to be re-oriented to prevent a clash of ideas to the detriment of the global good. The solution lies in a new conceptual model seeking agreement on an agenda limited to principles rather than long negotiated anodyne text. The Rio Declaration of 1992 is an appropriate model. For example, incorporating the three major priorities of each of the groups as part of a global agenda will inform smaller groupings of countries which have issue-based linkages and overlaps between them instead of struggling for meaningful agreement on single concerns of groups which are not even talking to each other.

## Common concerns

India should seek collaboration on limited focus areas around science and technology, building on resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and other multilateral bodies.

A new conceptual frame is needed. First, the presumed equality that we are all in the same boat, recognised in the case of climate change, needs to be expanded to other areas with a global impact redefining 'common concerns'. Second, emerging

economies are no longer to be considered the source of problems needing external solutions but source of solutions to shared problems. Third, the BRICS provides an appropriate model for governance institutions suitable for the 21st century where a narrow group of states dominated by one power will not shape the agenda.

The starting point should be building on the global consensus in the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights 1993 reaffirming the indivisibility of all human rights. There is a growing recognition of economic and social rights – for example, in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Ensuring adequate food, housing, education, health, water and sanitation and work for all should guide international cooperation. Principles of common but differentiated responsibilities for improving the quality of life of all households can guide deliberations in other fora on problems that seem intractable in multilateralism based on trade and aid.

Second, the global agenda has been tilted towards investment, whereas science and technology are the driving force for economic diversification, sustainably urbanising the world, and ushering the hydrogen economy and new crop varieties as the answer to both human well-being and global climate change. Innovation supports dematerialising production and consumption and moving towards renewable sources of energy. The shift in lifestyles in the post-war period created urban jobs

in services and retail that made up for the losses to high productivity manufacturing, and climate change. A forum to exchange experiences on societal benefits and growth as complementary goals would lead to fresh thinking on employment and environment.

Third, harnessing the potential of the digital-information-technology revolution requires redefining digital access as a "universal service" that goes beyond physical connectivity to sharing specific opportunities available. For global society to reap the fruits of the new set of network technologies, open access software should be offered for more cost-effective service delivery options, good governance and sustainable development.

Fourth, space is the next frontier for finding solutions to problems of natural resource management ranging from climate change-related natural disasters, supporting agricultural innovation to urban and infrastructure planning. Analysing Earth observation data will require regional and international collaboration through existing centres which have massive computing capacities, machine learning and artificial intelligence. Open access to geospatial data, data products and services and lower costs of geospatial information technology facilities do not require huge financial resources.

Fifth, public health has to learn from the COVID-19 fiasco with infectious diseases representing a market failure. A major global challenge is the rapidly growing antimicrobial resistance which needs new antibiotics and collaboration between existing biotechnology facilities.

## Strategic thinking

Sixth, overriding priority to development suggests avoiding strategic competition. Countries in the region will support building on the 1971 UNGA Declaration designating for all time the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it.

Lastly, a Global Financial Transaction Tax, considered by the G20 in 2011, needs to be revived to be paid to a Green Technology Fund for Least Developed Countries.

Mukul Sanwal is a former UN diplomat

# Taiwan drills conclude, China reaffirms reunification pledge

'Military exercises near Taipei would bring in a new normal'

ANANTH KRISHNAN  
BEIJING

China's military on Wednesday said, after close to one week of military exercises surrounding Taiwan, that it had "successfully completed" its drills, even as Beijing once again pledged that it would seek "reunification".

The PLA Eastern Theatre Command, which on August 4 began unprecedented live-fire drills around Taiwan a day after the visit of U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, said it had "completed" various tasks that had "effectively tested the military's integrated joint combat capability." It added that it would continue to carry out training and "regularly organise combat readiness" patrols across the Taiwan Strait.

China has sought to convey that the exercises, which included aircraft and warships crossing the median line of the Taiwan Strait and the firing of conventional missiles over Taiwan, would bring in a new normal in military activity.

On Wednesday, Beijing released its only third ever "white paper" on its Taiwan policy, which reaffirmed its quest for "reunification" and appeared to withdraw some of the autonomy guarantees made in earlier white papers in 1993 and 2000.

## Last resort

The paper from the Beijing's Taiwan Affairs Office, titled "The Taiwan Question and China's Reunification in the New Era", said China "will work with the greatest sincerity and exert our utmost efforts to achieve peaceful reunification." "But we will not renounce the use of force, and we reserve the option of taking all necessary measures," it added, re-



**Impending doom:** China said that the use of force would be the last resort taken under compelling circumstances ■ AP

peating the earlier white paper's declaration that "use of force would be the last resort taken under compelling circumstances."

The "new era" refers to the rule of Xi Jinping, who declared the start of a third era, following the Mao and Deng periods, starting with his coming to power in 2012.

Mr. Xi, 69, will begin an unprecedented third five-year term this year, and most analysts in Beijing expect him to remain in power for at least another decade.

The white paper called "reunification" a "historic mission" of the Communist Party, saying "never before have we been so close to, confident in, and capable of achieving the goal of national rejuvenation."

"The same is true when it comes to our goal of complete national reunification," it added, drawing a connect between Mr. Xi's stated goal of "rejuvenation" with "reunification".

The white paper said the "one country, two systems" formula adopted in Hong Kong would similarly be applied in Taiwan.

However, recent surveys in Taiwan have shown fewer and fewer people support

the idea of unification or of "one country, two systems", with those numbers falling to a record low in the wake of changes in Hong Kong following the imposition of a national security law.

## Dwindling interest

A July 2021 survey by National Chengchi University showed self-identification as "Taiwanese and Chinese," or solely as "Chinese" dropped to record lows and 63.3% identified as Taiwanese.

Most respondents (28.2%) of the survey supported the status quo across the Strait, with 27.5% wanting the status quo made permanent. Only 1.5% supported unification, while 5% "leaned toward unification".

While the paper broadly reaffirmed the official policy on Taiwan, it had "withdrawn a promise not to send troops or administrators to Taiwan after taking it back", *Reuters* reported, noting that "two previous white papers on Taiwan, in 1993 and 2000" said China "will not send troops or administrative personnel to be based in Taiwan" after achieving unification." That reference had been removed.

# 'Credibility of UN sanctions regime at all-time low'

India takes aim at China, Pakistan and Afghanistan over 'double standards' against terrorism

SUHASINI HAIDAR  
NEW DELHI

The credibility of the United Nations' sanctions regime is at an "all-time low", India said on Tuesday, taking aim at China, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the United Nations Secretariat over "selectivity" and "double standards" against terrorism.

Delivering a speech sharply critical of the UN processes, at a Security Council session on 'Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts', where she did not name the countries, India's UN envoy Ruchira Kamboj took exception to China's decision to place a hold on terror listings, the "glorification" of terror acts by Pakistan, and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan for providing shelter to terror groups, including ISIL-Khorasan which was behind the

attacks on a Gurdwara in Kabul.

In particular, Ms. Kamboj slammed the UN Secretary-General's report on terrorism that had, in its section on threats in Central and South Asia, referred only to ISIL-K, and not to the allied groups that target India, which New Delhi has been providing information on.

"It is puzzling to us that the SG's report chose not to take notice of the activities of the several proscribed groups in this region, especially those that have been repeatedly targeting India. Selective filtering of inputs from member states is uncalled for," Ms. Kamboj said, adding that "the linkages between groups listed by the UNSC such as the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and the Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) pose a direct threat to the peace and stability of the region". In a



Ruchira Kamboj

reference to Dawood Ibrahim, the Ambassador's speech also warned that crime syndicates turning to terror received "state hospitality" in a "neighbouring country", despite being listed by the UNSC.

## Deep disappointment

India expressed deep disappointment with the UNSC 'sanctions regime' against al-Qaeda and the Islamic State (ISIL), which was first put into place in the late 1990s and then updated as a part of the global war on terrorism.

New Delhi has faced frequent blocks and 'technical holds' placed by Beijing in its attempts to add a number of terrorists to the UNSC-designated terrorist listings, including the top leadership of the LeT and the JeM based in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

In May 2019, China removed a series of blocks on listing of JeM chief Masood Azhar, but then thwarted a more recent joint proposal by India and the U.S. to list LeT deputy chief Abdul Rahman Makki, which is still pending a final decision. Sources said the government was preparing more such proposals to list other wanted terrorists, and was hoping that China, which has assumed UNSC presidency for the month of August, would not block those.

"The practice of placing holds and blocks on listing requests without giving any

justification must end. It is most regrettable that genuine and evidence-based listing proposals pertaining to some of the most notorious terrorists in the world are being placed on hold. Double standards and continuing politicisation have rendered the credibility of the sanctions regime at an all-time low," Ms. Kamboj said. "We do hope that all members of the UNSC can pronounce together in one voice, sooner rather than later, when it comes to this collective fight against international terrorism," she added.

Ms. Kamboj also announced that India will host a special meeting of the UNSC's Counter-Terror Committee (CTC) in Delhi and Mumbai on October 28 and 29, to discuss new challenges such as cybercrime and terror financing through cryptocurrency wallets.



## Justice Lalit appointed 49th CJI

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**

**NEW DELHI**

Justice Uday Umesh Lalit was appointed the 49th Chief Justice of India (CJI) on Wednesday after President Droupadi Murmu signed his warrant of appointment.

Justice Lalit will assume charge on August 27, a day after Justice N.V. Ramana demits office as the CJI. Justice Lalit will have a brief tenure of less than three months as he will demit office on November 8.

**CONTINUED ON ► PAGE 12**

# Kovind gave nod to 2019 M.P. legislation

It made dowry harassment, rioting, use of obscene words compoundable offences

**VIJAITA SINGH**  
NEW DELHI

Former President Ram Nath Kovind, on the advice of the Union Home Ministry, in June assented to a 2019 legislation passed by the Madhya Pradesh Assembly that made the criminal offences of dowry harassment, rioting and use of obscene words compoundable offences. In a compoundable offence, parties involved can effect a compromise while the case is on trial in court.

The Malimath Committee, constituted by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government in 2000, also favoured making Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (dowry harassment) a bailable and com-

poundable offence. The Criminal Law (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2019, was introduced by the Kamal Nath-led Congress government in the Assembly on July 24, 2019, months before the government collapsed.

Mr. Kovind gave his assent to the Bill on June 28, people familiar with the matter said. The present Madhya Pradesh government did not withdraw the Bill after coming to power. The Home Ministry examines the Bills passed by the State Assemblies that may be repugnant with the Central laws before they get the President's assent to become a law.

The Madhya Pradesh Bill proposed amendments to

several Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill said it proposed to make offences under Section 498A of the IPC compoundable as the complaint in such offences was the outcome of a matrimonial dispute. "In spur of moment FIR [first information report] gets lodged. On many occasions after the cognisance of such offence the woman wants to make compromise in such offence but due to lack of provision they have to go a long way to High Court, which creates hindrance in resolving matrimonial dispute," it said.

It further said that the Madhya Pradesh Amendment Act of 1999 made Sections 147 (rioting), 294 (obscene songs or words in a public place) and 506 (criminal intimidation) of the IPC compoundable, but in 2009, the Union government amended the CrPC which again led to such offences becoming non-compoundable, leading to a backlog of cases in the court. "Consequence is that after compounding the main offences, cases are pending for long times unnecessarily in the court for adjudication... Therefore, it is desirable to again amend Section 320 of the CrPC to make aforesaid cases compoundable," it said.

# SC to take up plea to ban convicts from polls for life

Even a constable loses job after conviction, says petitioner

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT  
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday said it would consider a plea seeking a lifetime ban on people convicted of offences from contesting elections and becoming MPs and MLAs.

Appearing before a Bench led by Chief Justice of India N.V. Ramana, senior advocate Vikas Singh, appearing for petitioner Ashwini Upadhyay, said “even a constable can lose his job after conviction”.

The Centre, in an affidavit filed in 2020, maintained in court that disqualification under the Representation of the People Act of 1951 for the period of prison sentence and six years thereafter was enough for legislators.

On Wednesday, senior advocate Vijay Hansaria, the court’s *amicus curiae*, ho-



The Centre’s affidavit in court says a ban of six years after the jail term is enough.

wever, said a convicted MP or MLA could come back after the six-year ban and make laws.

In its affidavit in December 2020, the Ministry had rejected the idea of a lifetime ban on convicted persons contesting elections or forming or becoming an office-bearer of a political party. The Ministry had reasoned that MPs and MLAs were not bound by specific “service

conditions”. “They are bound by their oath to serve citizens and country... They are bound by propriety, good conscience and interest of the nation,” the Ministry had argued.

The Centre had attempted to buttress its case last year by citing a Constitution Bench decision in the Public Interest Foundation case of 2019, which said “though criminalisation of politics is a bitter manifest truth, which is a termite to the citadel of democracy, be that as it may, the court cannot make the law”.

But the Centre’s stand in 2020 contradicted that of the Election Commission of India. In 2017, the poll body endorsed the call for a life ban in the top court. Such a move would “champion the cause of decriminalisation of politics”, it had said.

# To boost spending, Centre releases ₹1.16 lakh cr. to States

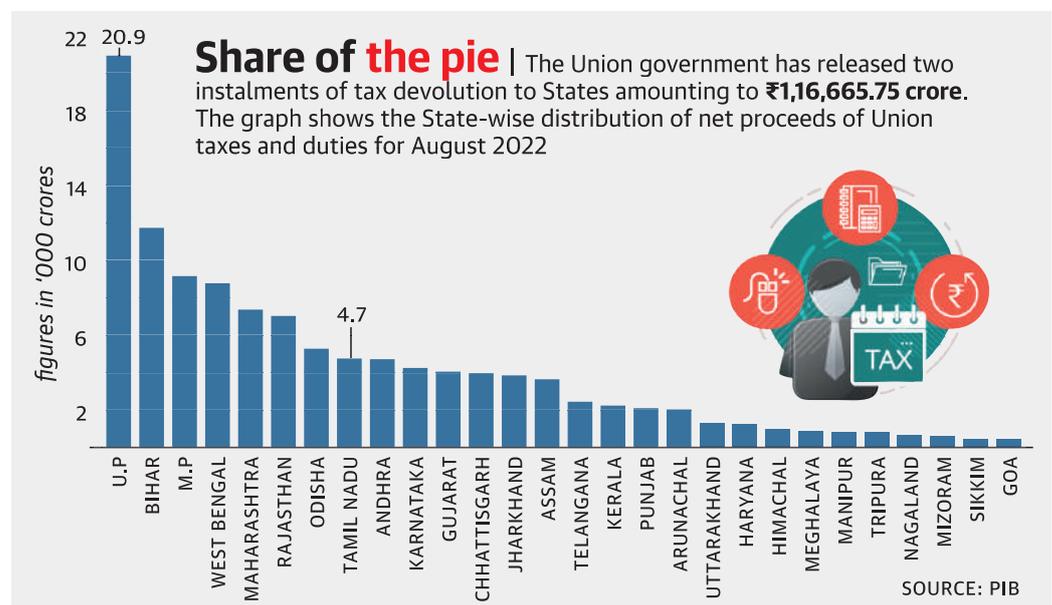
Two-month dues in one go to ease constraints after end of GST compensation

VIKAS DHOOT  
NEW DELHI

The Centre on Wednesday released over ₹1.16 lakh crore to the States, equivalent to two monthly instalments of tax devolution, to help front-load State governments' capital spending abilities in this financial year.

Coming soon after the expiry of the assured Goods and Services Tax (GST) compensation to States from this July, economists expect the move to give the States twice the monthly share of net proceeds of Union taxes and duties for August to bolster their cash flows and nudge them into planning and executing capital expenditure (capex) outlays.

The development assumes significance as some Chief Ministers raised concerns about their dwindling resources and sought more funds from the Centre through extension of the GST compensation period and a higher share in the divisible pool of taxes, at NITI Aayog's Governing Council meeting chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on



August 7.

As against a “normal monthly devolution” of ₹58,332.86 crore, the Finance Ministry said ₹1,16,665.75 crore had been released “in line with the commitment of the Government of India to strengthen the hands of States to accelerate their capital and developmental expenditure”.

“Tax revenues have been buoyant so this is a good move from the Centre to

provide an incentive for States to push discretionary spending, which is largely on capital investment projects,” Bank of Baroda chief economist Madan Sabnavis noted.

“In the last two years, we have seen States hold back a bit on such spending to meet their committed expenses such as salaries and pensions first. With more funds at their disposal now, they can consider such discre-

tionary spends,” he said, adding that such front-loading of tax devolutions might not recur in the coming months.

In 2021-22, a large part of the upside in tax devolution was paid out to States in the fourth quarter of the year, which ended up reducing State government borrowings for that period but did not translate to higher spending.

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# ₹1.16 lakh cr. released to States to boost spending

Rating agency ICRA anticipates the Central tax devolution to be “as large as” ₹9.3 lakh crore this year, compared to the ₹8.2 lakh crore estimated in the Budget, on the back of higher non-excise tax revenues. It estimated that a total of ₹3.18 lakh crore has been devolved to States in the first five months of this year, about 39% of Budget estimates.

The higher-than-expected devolution this year warrants an early reassessment of the monthly amounts being shared with the States to enable them to boost their capital spending, given the lead time required to plan and execute such projects, the firm noted earlier.

The latest devolution indicates that the Centre has raised the monthly share for the States significantly from about ₹48,000 crore that was shared with them in April.

“The assessed amount released so far works out to 34% of our estimate for tax devolution for 2022-23, and marks a sizeable 49%

growth over the corresponding period last year,” said ICRA chief economist Aditi Nayar.

On May 31, the Centre released GST compensation dues of about ₹87,000 crore to the States for April and May, even though GST compensation cess accruals at the time were just ₹25,000 crore.

The Finance Ministry had said that this was also aimed at assisting the States in managing their resources and ensuring that their programmes, especially the expenditure on capital, is carried out successfully during the financial year.

The States are now owed ₹35,266 crore on account of GST compensation for June 2022, the last month for which the States were promised assured revenues as part of the compact to transition to the GST regime in 2017.

The Finance Ministry has said those dues will be paid from collections of the GST compensation cess, whose levy has been extended till March 31, 2026.

# Corbevax gets nod as precaution dose

It will be available for adults who are fully vaccinated

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
NEW DELHI

The Union government on Wednesday approved Biological E's Corbevax as a precaution dose against COVID-19 for those above 18 who are fully vaccinated with either Covishield or Covaxin. The COVID-19 vaccine, however, has been awaiting emergency use listing (EUL) by the World Health Organization.

Further strengthening India's arsenal against COVID-19, the Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry has approved Corbevax as precaution dose for those aged above 18 vaccinated with either Covishield or Covaxin, Union Health Minister Mansukh Mandaviya said in a tweet.

They can get the dose 26 weeks after the administration of the second dose from Friday.

The EUL is a risk-based procedure for assessing and listing unlicensed vaccines, therapeutics and in-vitro diagnostics with the ultimate aim of expediting the availability of products to people affected by a public health emergency.

Also international travel



Corbevax will be considered as a precaution dose

in many countries requires people to get a vaccine that is on the WHO's approved list.

The latest approval by the Central government makes this the first time that a booster dose that is different from the one used for primary vaccination has been allowed in the country. This will be in addition to the existing guidelines for homologous precaution dose administration of Covaxin and Covishield vaccine. Also all necessary changes in regard to the administration of precaution dose of Corbevax vaccine are being made on the CoWIN portal.

The approval is based on the recommendations made recently by the COVID-19

Working Group of the National Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (NTAGI). Corbevax is to be considered as a precaution dose after completion of six months or 26 weeks from the date of administration of the second dose of either Covaxin or Covishield vaccines for those aged above 18 years enabling use of Corbevax as a heterologous COVID-19 vaccine for precaution dose administration in this age group.

Biological E announced on February 21 that the Corbevax vaccine received emergency use authorisation from India's Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) for the 12-to-18 age group. And for the 12-14 age group on March 17.

In addition, the Subject Expert Committee (SEC) recommended granting emergency use authorisation to Corbevax for children aged five to 11 with certain conditions on April 21.

The DCGI approved Corbevax for restricted use in emergencies among adults on December 28, 2021. On June 4, the DCGI approved it as a heterologous COVID-19 booster dose for adults.

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.