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**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.

## CONTENTS

- GSP 02 A News - 'India-China ties going through difficult phase' Part I
- GSP 02 C News - Rupee slips as Fed minutes prop dollar
- GSP 03 A News - 'Macro stability outlook is improving
- GSP 03 A News - Big-bang privatisation of banks can be harmful
- GSP 03 A News - Elevated inflation needs apt policy reply
- GSP 03 A News - IRCTC eyes monetising 'digital assets' to help bolster revenue
- GSP 03 L News - RBI eyes robust statistics, ML to monitor economy real time
- GSP 03 P News - Bustards adapt to produce 2-egg clutch
- GSP 03 R Editorials - The recent blocking of the VLC Media Player
- GSP 03 W Editorials - Too good to be true

# ‘India-China ties going through difficult phase’

Both should join hands for Asian Century, says Jaishankar

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
BANGKOK

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said on Thursday that the relationship between India and China was going through an “extremely difficult phase” after what Beijing had done at the border.

He made the remarks while responding to a series of questions after delivering a lecture on ‘India’s Vision of the Indo-Pacific’ at the Chulalongkorn University here.

Responding to a question, Mr. Jaishankar said that the Asian Century would happen when China and India come together but it would be difficult to happen if both countries do not come together.

“At the moment, [the India-China] relationship is going through an extremely difficult phase after what



S. Jaishankar

China did at the border,” he said.

Chinese and Indian troops are engaged in a prolonged standoff in eastern Ladakh. The two sides have so far held 16 rounds of Corps Commander Level talks to resolve the standoff which erupted on May 5, 2020, following a violent clash in the Pangong Lake areas.

“We very much hope that

wisdom dawns on the Chinese side,” the External Affairs Minister said.

Mr. Jaishankar said India had done the best of its abilities to assist Sri Lanka. This year alone, India had extended \$3.8 billion of support to Sri Lanka, including line of credits and swap arrangements, he said.

On the issue of Rohingya refugees, he said the issue had been discussed with Bangladesh. “What matters for them is repatriation. We have been supportive of Bangladesh,” he said.

Responding to another question, the External Affairs Minister dismissed criticism for importing discounted Russian oil, saying India was not the only oil importing country. The U.S. and European nations have imposed heavy sanctions on Russia.

# Rupee slips as Fed minutes prop dollar

**REUTERS**

MUMBAI

The Indian rupee slipped on Thursday against a steady greenback that found support from the minutes of the U.S. Federal Reserve's last meeting that hinted higher interest rates could stick for longer.

The rupee ended at 79.64, having flirted with the key 79.70 level occasionally during the session.

Traders widely expect the rupee to tread the 79-80 range for at least another week. "Within that broad range, there is chopiness depending on sentiment. A 25-30 paise broad move one day, gets covered the next day, so within this there's volatility," Gaurang Somaiya, an analyst at Motilal Oswal said.

# ‘Macro stability outlook is improving’

**REUTERS**

MUMBAI

India’s worst period of macro instability is possibly over, and consumer inflation and trade deficit may moderate albeit gradually, Morgan Stanley said.

“Global commodity prices were largely steady last month, with the exception of oil prices which continued to decline,” Upasana Chachra, chief India economist at Morgan Stanley, wrote in a note.

“We believe the worst of macro instability is behind us, though moderation in inflation and narrowing of trade deficit will be gradual.” Ms. Chachra reckons consumer inflation will rise to 7%-7.2% in August and remain at 7% in September before moderating.

# ‘Big-bang privatisation of banks can be harmful’

## RBI officials flag PSB focus on inclusion

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**

**MUMBAI**

Big-bang privatisation of public sector banks (PSBs) can do more harm than good, authors of an article in the latest RBI bulletin have warned, asking the government to take a nuanced approach on the issue.

While private sector banks (PVBs) are more efficient in profit maximisation, PSBs have done better in promoting financial inclusion, they said in the article.

“Economic thinking has come a long way to acknowledge that a more nuanced approach is required while pursuing [privatisation],” they wrote. A gradual approach to privatisation could ensure that a void was not created in fulfilling the



social objective of financial inclusion and monetary transmission, they added.

Evidence suggested that PSBs were not guided by profit maximisation alone and had integrated the desirable financial inclusion goals in their function, they pointed out. The Reserve Bank said the views expressed in the article were of the authors and did not represent that of the central bank.

# 'Elevated inflation needs apt policy reply'

Imported inflation, pending pass-through of input costs by producers remain risks, write RBI officials

LALATENDU MISHRA  
MUMBAI

Monetary authorities will need to take necessary policy actions to tame inflation as it remains above the target range even though it has eased slightly, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) officials wrote in an article on the 'State of the Economy' in the August edition of the RBI Bulletin.

"Inflation has edged down, but its persistence at elevated levels warrants appropriate policy responses to anchor expectations going forward," the officials wrote.

Observing that global growth prospects had turned gloomier over the month, they said the easing of supply chain pressures and the recent ebbing of commodity prices were providing some breather from



**Fair wind:** The festival season should boost consumer demand including rural as sowing picks up, say RBI officials. ■REUTERS

record high inflation.

"In India, supply conditions are improving, with the recent monsoon pick-up, strong momentum in manufacturing and a rebound in services. The onset of festival season should boost consumer demand, including

rural, also as sowing activity picks up. Robust central government capital outlays are supporting investment activity," they wrote.

"Amidst somewhat mixed signals being emitted by high frequency indicators, perhaps the best word to de-

scribe the state of domestic economic activity relative to the rest of the world is resilience," the officials, including Deputy Governor Michael D. Patra added.

Emphasising that inflation had eased in July by 30 basis points from June and by 60 basis points from the average of 7.3% for Q1:2022-23, they said "this has validated our hypothesis that inflation peaked in April 2022".

"For the rest of the year, the RBI's projections scent a steady easing of the momentum of price changes.

Stating that this was a decisive point in the inflation trajectory, they stressed that "imported inflation pressure points remained the overarching risk, followed by pending pass-through of input costs if producers re-

gained pricing power".

Noting that after Q1: 2023-24, the task before the MPC would be to guide inflation to its target of 4%, they said this would likely prove even more arduous than slowing inflation to a level below 6% and into the tolerance band (of 2-6%).

## Capital flows return

On a positive note, the officials highlighted the return of capital flows after a hiatus, when the appetite of portfolio flows to emerging economies had deteriorated as the dollar appreciated in step with the U.S. Federal Reserve's policy tightening.

"India is cautiously returning to be the flavour of this season's portfolio flows, with inflows of \$5 billion up to August 12," they wrote.

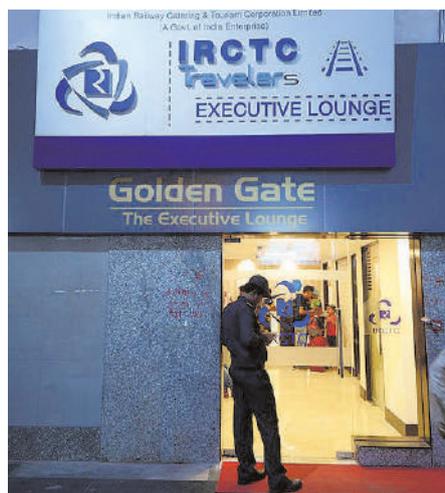
# IRCTC eyes monetising ‘digital assets’ to help bolster revenue

Firm cites ₹1,000-cr. revenue potential, to hire consultant

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
NEW DELHI

The Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has floated a tender to hire a consultant that can help the firm monetise the “reservoir of digital data”, including customer data of both passenger services as well as freight services, to unlock estimated revenue potential of ₹1,000 crore.

In the notice inviting applications from consultants, the firm said Indian Railways generated ‘enormous amounts’ of data, presenting ‘large scope’ for monetisation. “IRCTC wishes to en-



gage a consulting firm to help in identification, design and development, and roll-out of data monetisation opportunities,” it said.

It added that the applying party needed to study “various Acts or laws including

IT Act 2000 and its amendments, user data privacy laws including GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) and the current ‘Personal Data Protection Bill 2018 of India, and accordingly propose business models.

The consultant, IRCTC said, would need to study data of the passenger, freight and parcel businesses, including customer data such as name, age, gender and class of journey; as well as behavioural data such as flow of passengers, frequency of journey, travel time and booking time, among other things.

# RBI eyes robust statistics, ML to monitor economy real time

‘Timely information crucial for monetary policy decisions’

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
MUMBAI

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) would like to deploy robust statistical data and machine learning (ML) techniques to strengthen real-time tracking of economic activity to effectively deal with the impact caused by the pandemic, according to RBI officials.

The RBI had recently come out with weekly-activity indices to track the latest economic developments with the least possible lag.

Two different weekly indices have been developed – a 7-indicator weekly activity index (WAI) using the dynamic factor model reflecting changes in economic ac-



tivity on a year-on-year basis; and a 15-indicator weekly diffusion index (WDI) reflecting directional movement on a sequential basis.

Highlighting the importance of these systems, the RBI officials wrote, “Outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has called for prompt policy actions to safeguard

livelihoods and make timely assessment of the economy to help in speedy recovery”.

“With faster innovation and realignment of production processes due to the pandemic, the extant economic indicators fell short of keeping pace with rapid changes in the economy,” the officials wrote in an article published in the latest edition of RBI Bulletin.

“This called for supplementing them with additional data, preferably with lower time lag.”

For central banks, timely information on economic activity was crucial, particularly for exercising precise judgment in the monetary policy decisions.

# Bustards adapt to produce 2-egg clutch

New behaviour, a result of increased feed after excessive rain, hailed as a record

**MOHAMMED IQBAL**  
JAIPUR

The perceived beliefs and recorded observations of egg laying habit of Great Indian Bustard (GIB) have changed after the recent excessive rains in western Rajasthan. The critically endangered bird species has adopted an altogether new behaviour of giving clutch of two eggs at a time after getting additional protein diet during the monsoon season.

Environmentalists in Rajasthan have hailed it as a new record, as all experts had been reporting a clutch of single egg by GIB for more than a century. Scientists working on ex situ breeding of these endangered birds have discovered the new



**Curious case:** High incidence of the behaviour, with the signs of an evolving habit, had been observed for the first time.

proclivity in Jaisalmer district's Desert National Park (DNP).

Four female GIBs laid two eggs at a time during the current rainy season in the DNP, while two others were observed laying clutches of two

eggs each earlier in the 2020 season. Dehradun-based Wildlife Institute of India's (WII) scientist Sutirtha Dutta, who is leading the project for breeding of the rare species, told *The Hindu* that six nests with two eggs each had

been detected so far in the DNP.

Dr. Dutta said 5% to 10% of the female GIBs had been detected in the past laying two eggs each, but the high incidence, with the signs of an evolving habit, had been observed for the first time. "The natural feed for birds gets produced in abundance whenever it rains excessively in DNP," he said. The rains exceeded 20 mm by mid-August in Jaisalmer district.

Aimed at preserving the GIBs whose population has reduced to less than 150 in the wild, the breeding project focuses on spatial prioritisation, risk characterisation and conservation management with the endangered species.

## EXPLAINER

# The recent blocking of the VLC Media Player

What are the situations under which the government can mandate restrictions to online content? Are the current IT Rules satisfactory?

TRISHEE GOYAL

**The story so far:** The website of VideoLAN Client (VLC) has been banned in India. Civil society organisations have repeatedly filed RTI applications with the MeitY to know the reasons behind this ban. All of them have been met with similar responses stating that “no information is available” with the Ministry.

### What is VideoLAN?

VLC gained popularity in India in the late 90s when advancements in information technology led to the penetration of personal computers in Indian homes. It continues to be one of the most popular media players. Apart from being free and open source, VLC easily integrates with other platforms and streaming services and supports all file formats without requiring additional codecs.

### Do we know why VLC was banned?

Given VLC’s popularity, the ban on the VLC website caused quite a kerfuffle. Civil society organisations have repeatedly filed RTI applications with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). These applications have been met with similar responses stating that “no information is available” with the Ministry. This is despite the fact that when trying to access the website previously, the message “The website has been blocked as per order of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology under IT Act, 2000”, was displayed. Lack of authoritative information from the government has led to speculation that VLC was banned along with the 54 Chinese applications in February this year. Although VLC is not a Chinese app, reports from cybersecurity firms, such as Symantec, in April this year suggested that Cicada, a hacker group allegedly backed by China, has been using the VLC Media Player to deploy a malicious malware loader. It is being suggested that this was part of a longer cyberattack campaign that started in mid-2021 and was still active in February 2022. It pointed out that Cicada’s targets were spread over a number of regions, including India. This is also being used to

explain why the present ban is a soft ban rather than a hard ban. While the VLC website has been banned, the VLC app continues to be available for download on Google and Apple stores. This is probably because the app stores’ servers where the mobile apps are hosted are considered safer than servers where the desktop versions are hosted.

### In which situations can online content be blocked to the public?

There are two routes through which content can be blocked online – executive and judicial. First, given the reach of the internet and its potential to cause significant harm to online users, governments across the world reserve the power to monitor and issue directions for regulation of the online content being available in their jurisdictions. The Government of India gets this power from Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Section 69A allows the government to direct an intermediary to “block for access by the public ..... any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource” if it is “necessary or expedient to do so, in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognisable offence”. Section 69A draws its power from Article 19(2) of the Constitution which allows the government to place reasonable restrictions on the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. Second, courts in India, also have the power to direct intermediaries to make content unavailable in India to provide effective remedy to the victim/plaintiff. For example, courts may order internet service providers to block websites which provide access to pirated content and violate the plaintiff’s copyright.

### What is the procedure for blocking access to content online?

A detailed procedure for blocking content is provided by the Information Technology

Rules, 2009 (IT Rules, 2009) that have been formulated under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000. An important point to note is that only the Central government can exercise this power of directing intermediaries to block access to online content directly, and not the State governments. The procedure typically provides that Central or State agencies will appoint a “nodal officer” who will forward the blocking order to the “designated officer” of the Central government. The designated officer, as part of a committee, examines the request of the nodal officer. The committee comprises representatives from the Ministries of Law and Justice, Information and Broadcasting, Home Affairs, and the Cert-In. The creator/host of the content in question is given a notice to submit clarifications and replies. The committee then makes a recommendation on whether the request of the nodal officer should be accepted or not. If this recommendation is approved by the MeitY, the designated officer can direct the intermediary to remove content.

### How can this process be improved?

Civil society organisations have been advocating for certain reforms to the IT Rules, 2009 for some time now. The first is on the aspect of transparency. As witnessed in the case of VideoLAN’s website blocking, there is no clarity on why its website has been blocked. Reasons for the same continue to be articulated on conjecture. Rule 16 of the IT Rules, 2009 provides that strict confidentiality is to be maintained with respect to any requests or actions under the IT Rules, 2009. This should be revisited and an element of transparency should be introduced whereby VideoLAN is given a reason for why such an order was made, something that has been done in the recent order in the *Tanul Thakur* case. Second, even though the IT Rules provide for an opportunity of hearing to the creator/host of content, given VideoLAN’s cluelessness it seems that this opportunity may not be afforded to affected parties in all cases. The lack of an opportunity to submit



clarifications/replies by the creator/host violates the principles of natural justice. It can also lead to erroneous decision making by the committee, which may not be in possession of the full facts, that can have significant financial consequences for the blocked online service provider.

Third, a recent RTI has disclosed that the Review Committee, which is required to meet every two months to review orders of the committee, has not disagreed with a single decision of the committee. This raises doubts on the effectiveness of the review mechanism which has been provided as a safeguard against excesses of the committee.

Fourth, given that non-compliance with directions under the IT Rules can lead to loss of immunity from liability for content being hosted, it has been argued that intermediaries over-comply with these directions, which can have chilling effects on free speech. The Supreme Court in *Shreya Singhal* has upheld the procedure enshrined in IT Rules, 2009 on the basis that it provides for adequate application of mind and transparency. The government would do well to follow its own rules, in form as well as spirit.

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## THE GIST

■ The website of VideoLAN Client (VLC) has been banned in India. Civil society organisations have repeatedly filed RTI applications with the MeitY to know the reasons behind this ban. All of them have been met with similar responses stating that “no information is available” with the Ministry.

■ Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, allows the government to direct an intermediary to “block for access by the public ..... any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource” if it is necessary to do so, in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India”.

■ A detailed procedure for blocking content is provided by the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009. Only the Central government can exercise this power of directing intermediaries to block online content, and not the State governments.

## Too good to be true

India should stick to the plan to better the lives of the Rohingya until their return home

The announcement on social media by Urban Development Minister Hardeep Puri, of the Modi government's decision to house about 1,100 Rohingya migrants now living in makeshift slums, in flats with amenities instead, proved "too good to be true". Within hours, Mr. Puri was countered by the Home Minister's Office, which denied any such intention, instead terming them "illegal foreigners". It said the plan was to keep them sequestered in their present homes, which would be designated as detention centres while the Government continued efforts to deport them to Myanmar. The announcement itself was puzzling. Mr. Puri is a senior Minister and an experienced diplomat, and his statement was unequivocal. Not only did he say that the plan was to move the migrants from squalor to apartments built for the Economically Weaker Sections on the outskirts of Delhi, but that they would also be provided facilities and protection by the Delhi police – proof of how India had always welcomed refugees. The details Mr. Puri shared, as well as documents from 2021, showed that the Government had indeed been considering moving the Rohingya, who live on land donated by an Islamic charity, after their previous homes were burnt down. There has been some suggestion that the ruling party faced backlash from its supporters, including a stern press statement from the Vishva Hindu Parishad, and it would be unfortunate if that was the principle behind what appears to be a reversal of policy.

On broader terms, the Rohingya housing issue seems to be an example of the clash between the Modi government's foreign policy commitments and its domestic politics. Although, as Mr. Puri tweeted, India has "respected and followed" the 1951 UN convention of refugees – it is not a signatory – Mr. Modi's colleagues such as Home Minister Amit Shah have frequently disregarded the conventions: referring to migrants as "termites", stating in Parliament that India would "never accept" the Rohingya, and even violating the UN principle of non-refoulement by deporting a Rohingya woman to Myanmar this year. The treatment of the Rohingya, who fled to India in 2012 and 2017 after state-sponsored ethnic cleansing, has also been far from the Government's much touted slogan of "*vasudhaiva kutumbakam*". The Rohingya have been driven out of homes in Rajasthan and Haryana, stigmatised by local authorities and intelligence agencies who accuse them of criminal and even terrorist intent. New Delhi has also failed thus far to play its role as a "Regional leader" in convincing Myanmar to provide its citizens homes and assurances of safety, or in brokering dialogue between Dhaka and Naypyidaw to ensure their return; about a million Rohingya live in Bangladesh, and an estimated 40,000 in India (Pakistan and Saudi Arabia house about 7,00,000 between them). In the absence of long-term measures to resolve the issue, the Government could at least, as Mr. Puri suggested, provide the hapless community better living conditions, until their future is secured.

### 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.