

PEACE PRIZE 2022



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DAILY NEWS ANALYSIS

08 - OCT - 2022

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 objects to recent visit of U.S. Ambassador to PoK
- GSP 02 B News - India can lead G20 on education, climate and debt sustainability
- GSP 02 B News - India-U.K. free trade pact may miss October deadline
- GSP 02 B News - Respect and guarantee human rights to Uighurs of Xinjiang, says MEA
- GSP 02 M News - Agri-credit societies to be set up in all panchayats, says Shah
- GSP 02 M News - Panel to study SC status of Dalits post conversion Part I
- GSP 02 M News - Panel to study SC status of Dalits post conversion Part II
- GSP 03 A Editorials - Slow lane driving
- GSP 03 A News - Government kicks off IDBI Bank disinvestment process
- GSP 03 L Editorials - A synthetic click
- GSP 03 L Editorials - Where the stars must not twinkle
- Misc. Rights champions in Belarus, Russia, Ukraine get Nobel

India objects to recent visit of U.S. Ambassador to PoK

Suhasini Haidar

NEW DELHI

India has objected to the United States over the recent visit of the American Ambassador to Pakistan's visit to Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), said the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on Friday.

Reacting to the visit in early October, which the U.S. referred to as "AJK (Azaad or 'Free' Jammu Kashmir) of Ambassador David Blome to Muzaffarabad and other areas across the Line of Control (LoC) that India recognises as its territory, MEA spokesperson Arindam Bagchi said that India had objected to both the visit and the meetings Mr. Blome held there.

In a press release about the visit from October 2-5, the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad said it aimed to "promote U.S.-Pakistan partnership and highlight the two countries' deep economic, cultural, and people-to-people ties", detailing the U.S. projects and investments in the area.

"Our objection to the visit and meetings in PoJK (Pakistan Occupied Jammu Kashmir) by the U.S. Ambassador in Pakistan has been conveyed to the U.S.

side", Mr. Bagchi said in response to a question by *The Hindu*, but did not give details of the objection or how it was conveyed.

No American Ambassador has been posted to New Delhi since January 2021, when the Trump administration nominee Kenneth Juster demitted office due to issues with the confirmation of the Biden nominee Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti, and it is unclear if the issues will be resolved before the mid-term elections in the U.S. in November, which could delay the process further.

Concern on fighter jets

To a query, the MEA spokesperson said that India's concerns over the U.S. package on support for F-16 fighter jets to Pakistan remained, despite the U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken's assertion that Pakistan used the F-16s for counter-terrorism operations. On the U.S. decision on September 29 to sanction an Indian company Mumbai-based Tibalaji Petrochem for the alleged import of oil from Iran, the MEA said it was a "new development" and the government was looking into it.

‘India can lead G20 on education, climate and debt sustainability’

World Bank President David Malpass points to India's involvement in restructuring debts in Sri Lanka and it being a major creditor to African nations, calls the country a leader in education

Sriram Lakshman

WASHINGTON DC

Debt sustainability, education and climate action are three areas of potential for India when it takes on the presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20) in December this year, according to World Bank President David Malpass.

“There’s a potential focus on debt,” Mr. Malpass told reporters on a Friday morning briefing call ahead of the World Bank IMF Annual Meetings here in Washington.

“I think the world is at a point where there can be progress made for a more effective common framework,” he said, highlighting the fact that India is a creditor for Sri Lanka and also some of the “heavily indebted countries of Africa”. India has provided some \$4 billion in assistance to Sri Lanka this year and is involved with restructuring its debt.

“So as G20 Chair [sic] India has an opportunity there,” Mr Malpass said.



World Bank President David Malpass. AFP

His comments on debt sustainability being a priority echo remarks made by External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar during his United Nations and U.S. visit that concluded last week.

“I’ve spoken with Prime Minister Modi about that and ...he... and India is aware of there being debt distress in countries near it as well, so it’s very relevant to India,” Mr. Malpass said.

The World Bank’s president said there had been a very concerning increase in education poverty - with 70% of children in develop-

ing countries unable to read the basic texts - and that India could play a leadership role in education. He went on to describe the backsliding in education caused by COVID-19 school closures, including children losing interest because they could not keep up with their grade/class, and decline in educational spending.

“For India’s G20, this is a big opportunity. India’s been a leader in education,” Mr Malpass said, adding that climate too would be a major focus, as ad-

vanced and developing countries work on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate issues

You’ll see the importance of [climate change] adaptation for many of the countries in terms of saving lives on the ground. That’ll be a focus of [the November 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference in] Sharm el Sheikh and it’s also incredibly important for India and for the G 20 as a whole,” Mr Malpass said.

In terms of his assessment of the Indian economy Mr Malpass said India had suffered from rising interest rates and inflation, globally, as well as climate events . However, expansion of the social safety net during the COVID pandemic was a mitigating factor as was digitization (which increases the effectiveness of the net) , Mr Malpass said.

The World Bank, on Thursday, had downgraded India’s growth estimate for FY22-23 by 1 percentage point to 6.5%.

India-U.K. free trade pact may miss October deadline

Suhasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

The India-U.K. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) may not be ready in time for its “Diwali” or October-end deadline indicated both New Delhi and London, as India reacted sharply to British Home Secretary Suella Braverman’s statement linking the FTA with migration issues and the U.K. government said “quality”, not “speed” would determine the FTA’s launch.

Responding to questions at the weekly media briefing, Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Arindam Bagchi said that Diwali (October 24) was only “a goal”, seemingly downplaying the time-bound negotiating dea-

dline that had been set in the India-U.K. joint statement in April this year, as well as comments by then-U.K. Prime Minister Boris Johnson to “get it done by Diwali”.

“There is interest on both sides to conclude the FTA at the earliest,” said Mr. Bagchi replying to a specific question about the timeline. “I think Diwali was set as a goal, but... that is a goal. I understand that intense discussions are under way and are continuing,” he added.

When asked, the British government also declined to give a direct commitment on the timing for the FTA announcement, which was expected to coincide with a proposed visit by Prime Minister Na-



I think Diwali was set as a goal, but... that is a goal. I understand that intense discussions are under way and are continuing

ARINDAM BAGCHI
MEA spokesperson

rendra Modi to the U.K.. It is understood that the U.K. and India are still targeting the end of October for concluding the “majority of talks” on the FTA, without necessarily signing the agreement.

“We remain clear that we won’t sacrifice quality for speed and will only sign when we have a deal that meets the U.K.’s interests,” a British government spokesperson said in response

to a question from *The Hindu*, stressing that the trade deal is a “huge opportunity to deepen our already strong trading relationship worth £24.3bn a year, which will benefit businesses and sectors right across both our countries.”

As *The Hindu* had reported on Thursday, comments by British Home Secretary Suella Braverman earlier this week appeared to throw a dampener on

the FTA, when she expressed “reservations” and “concerns” about any trade deal with India that involved more migration or visa flexibility, given what she called the largest number of Indian migrants overstaying illegally in the U.K.

Mr. Bagchi said he would not want to respond to the comments that were made “perhaps for domestic perspectives”.

Meanwhile, the Indian High Commission in London issued a detailed rejoinder to Ms. Braverman, calling comments while negotiations are underway inappropriate, and accusing the U.K. of not having made “demonstrable progress” on its commitments as part of the “Migration

and Mobility Protocol” signed by both governments last year.

“While certain issues pertaining to Mobility and Migration are currently under discussion as part of these negotiations, any comment on these matters may not be appropriate given that the negotiations are underway, and that any arrangement will include issues of interest to both sides,” said the Indian High Commission spokesperson, adding that the Government of India (GoI) is “committed” to facilitate the return of Indians citizens who have overstayed their visa period and has initiated action “on all of the cases referred to the High Commission.”

Respect and guarantee human rights to Uighurs of Xinjiang, says MEA

Statement comes a day after India abstained on voting on a draft resolution at the 51st Regular Session at the United Nations Human Rights Council to hold a debate on the subject

Kallol Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI

India on Friday addressed the issue of the Uighurs of Xinjiang directly for the first time saying that the community's human rights should be "respected".

Official spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs Arindam Bagchi said that the government of India had taken "note" of the human rights "assessment" of Xinjiang that was earlier presented by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) in a 46-page report. "The human rights of the people of Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region should be respected and guaranteed. We hope that the relevant party will address the situation objectively and properly," he said. India has generally avoided commenting on the reported crackdown on the Uighurs in Xinjiang. This policy was evident



Demanding justice: Members of Uighurs and other communities offering prayers at the Id Kah Mosque in Xinjiang region. FILE PHOTO

in 2016, when India issued a visa for leading Uighur activist Dolkun Isa but cancelled it at the last moment preventing him from traveling to Delhi.

The statement from the MEA came a day after India abstained on voting on a draft resolution at the 51st Regular Session at the United Nations Human Rights Council to hold a debate on the human rights situation in Xinjiang. The resolution was sponsored by the U.S., Finland, and other members of the western group

at the HRC but at the end only 17 of the 47 members voted in favour, 19 voted against and 11, including India, abstained.

Explaining India's decision to abstain at the HRC, Mr. Bagchi said, "India remains committed to upholding all human rights. India's vote is in line with its long-held position that country-specific resolutions are never helpful. India favours a dialogue to deal with such issues."

In a rare gesture, Mr. Bagchi also recognised the

importance of the OHCHR's report on Xinjiang that had drawn China's strong opposition earlier.

"We have taken note of the OHCHR Assessment of human rights concerns in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China," said Mr. Bagchi.

The delay to release the OHCHR's report which contains details of atrocities against the Uighur Muslims in Xinjiang was criticised by Amnesty International that had sought international investigation into the findings.

"Now that the OHCHR has finally made its findings public, it is time for the UN Human Rights Council to set up an independent international mechanism to investigate these crimes under international law and other serious human rights violations in Xinjiang," Amnesty said in a statement earlier.

Agri-credit societies to be set up in all panchayats, says Shah

Press Trust of India

GANGTOK

Union Home and Cooperation Minister Amit Shah on Friday said that primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) will be set up in all panchayats of the country to boost various activities over the next five years, such as marketing of dairy products, and people of Northeast will largely benefit from the move.

The Minister noted that there are only 65,000 active PACS in the country at present, and it is imperative that all panchayats must have one such body by 2027 to promote farming and dairy activities at the grassroots level.

“The co-operation ministry is working on a plan to set up multi-purpose PACS in panchayats over the next five years in order to promote various cooperative activities at the grassroots level,” he said, inaugurating the ‘Eastern and North-Eastern Zones Dairy Cooperative Conclave- 2022’ at Manan Kendra.

Such PACS will carry out activities like sale of gas and petrol and storage and marketing of dairy and farm products with an aim to alleviate poverty and empower women, Mr. Shah, who arrived here around noon, said.

Mr. Shah also pointed out that the eastern and northeastern states will benefit the most from the establishment of the PACS as its farm and dairy products will be efficiently



PACS will benefit NE States, says Amit Shah

marketed, thus generating optimum financial benefits for people engaged in animal husbandry and allied sectors.

Alleging that the previous governments had neglected the cooperative sector, Mr. Shah said that Prime Minister Narendra Modi had the vision to identify the role that the segment could play in poverty alleviation and women empowerment and decided to set up a separate ministry.

He left for Guwahati later in the day. Mr. Shah is visiting Assam for three days beginning Friday during which he will attend a meeting on floods, inaugurate a State-level SPs conference and address BJP workers.

Mr. Shah will also attend a meeting of Chief Ministers and DGPs of north-eastern States on narcotics, review the functioning of the North Eastern Space Application Centre and inaugurate the newly built office of the BJP's Assam unit during the visit, sources said here.

Panel to study SC status of Dalits post conversion

Three-member commission to be headed by ex-CJI K.G. Balakrishnan has been asked to submit report in two years; development comes even as Supreme Court is hearing petitions on the issue

Abhinay Lakshman
NEW DELHI

The Union government has now formed a three-member Commission of Inquiry headed by former Chief Justice of India, Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, to examine whether the Scheduled Caste (SC) status can be accorded to Dalits who have over the years converted to religions other than Sikhism or Buddhism.

The notification for the formation of the commission was issued on Thursday, days before the Supreme Court on October 11 is expected to hear the Centre's present position on a batch of petitions seeking the inclusion of Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims and the removal

Hanging questions

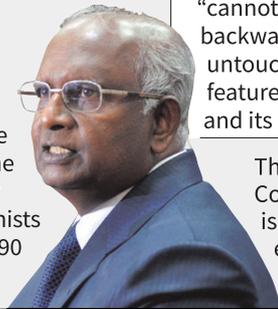
A look at the present status of the law, the past amendments and the Centre's argument in the case:

What does the law say now?

The 1950 law provides for only those belonging to Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist communities to be categorised as SCs

How were Sikhs and Buddhists included?

The Kalelkar panel report (1955) and the high-powered panel report (1983) were the basis for amending the Order to include Dalit Sikhs and Dalit Buddhists as SCs in 1956 and 1990 respectively



Centre's argument

The religions included as SCs under the law are branches of Hinduism. Dalits who converted to Islam or Christianity "cannot claim to be backward" since untouchability is a feature of Hindu religion and its branches alone

The three-member Commission is headed by ex-CJI K.G. Balakrishnan

of religion as criterion for inclusion as SCs.

Currently, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 provides for only those belonging to Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist communities to be categorised as

SCs. When enacted, the Order only allowed for Hindu communities to be classified as SCs based on the social disabilities and discrimination they faced due to untouchability. It was amended in 1956 to in-

clude Sikh communities and again in 1990 to include Buddhist communities as SCs.

The three-member commission will also comprise Professor Sushma Yadav, member, UGC, and retired IAS officer Ravinder Kumar Jain, and has been given a two-year deadline to submit a report on the issue – starting from the day Justice Balakrishnan takes charge of the commission.

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has said the commission's inquiry will also look into the changes an SC person goes through after converting to another religion and its implications on the question of including them as SCs.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 8

Panel to study SC status of converted Dalits

These will include examining their traditions, customs, social and other forms of discrimination and how and whether they have changed as a result of the conversion.

Noting that several representatives of existing SC communities have staunchly opposed the inclusion of converts to other religions, the government has also tasked the Justice Balakrishnan Commission with examining the impact of such a decision on these existing SC communities.

The petitions challenging the religion criterion for inclusion have cited several independent commission reports since the First Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar in 1955 that have documented the existence of caste and caste discrimination among Indian Christians and Indian Muslims, concluding that Dalit converts continued to face the same social disabilities even after leaving the Hindu fold. These include the Report of the Committee on Untouchability Economic and Educational Development Of the Scheduled Castes in 1969, the HPP report on SCs, STs, and Minorities in 1983, the Ranganath Mishra Commission Report, among others.

In an affidavit filed before the Supreme Court in November 2019, the Union government had refused to accept these reports as evidence of continued social disabilities due to caste identity.

The Kalelkar Commission Report and the 1983 HPP Report were the basis for amending the Order to include Dalit Sikhs and Dalit Buddhists as SCs in 1956 and 1990 respectively.

Slow lane driving

The World Bank has warned India's uneven recovery could soon falter

At the onset of 2022-23, the Indian economy was expected to grow anywhere between 7.2%, as per Reserve Bank of India projections, and 8.2%, as per the International Monetary Fund forecast, with major rating agencies and financial institutions pegging their projections in the middle. Having bounced back 8.7% last year from a COVID-triggered nadir, the moderation in economic growth was not a big deal even as the ripple effects of the war in Europe had begun and inflation had been high since January. By early September, the range of most forecasts shifted to 6.7%-7.7%. The RBI, Asian Development Bank, and Fitch Ratings have lowered their estimate to 7%. S&P Global Ratings retained its forecast at 7.3% and Moody's Investors Service pared it to 7.6%, but both believe the emerging global slowdown will not derail the post-COVID recovery. The outlook is not so benign any more, the World Bank has suggested, based on inputs as recent as the last week of September. From its initial expectation of 8% growth this year, which it cut to 7.5% in June, the Bank has laid out a gloomier outlook with growth of just 6.5%, citing the worsening external environment.

After the 13.5% expansion in the April-June quarter, high-frequency economic indicators point to a healthy uptick through August. But growth appears to have stumbled a bit in September with goods exports contracting for the first time since February 2021 and imports growth also slowing sharply, signalling lower domestic demand. The Bank's latest forecast suggests a relative slowdown starting in the October-December quarter, with tighter global liquidity, higher inflation (oil prices are surging again after the OPEC meet) and rising interest rates denting domestic demand. At the same time, the demand for exports will shrink further and private investment will likely prefer to sit out this period of heightened uncertainty. Private consumption, in particular, will be affected this year and next, the Bank has reckoned, especially as the pandemic's scars on income and employment levels persist for rural and low-income households. As many as 56 million Indians may have slipped below the poverty line in 2020, it estimated. The government has been gung-ho about "entering an era of robust growth", but its decision to extend the pandemic-driven free foodgrains programme suggests it realises that not all actors of the economy have managed to get out of the woods yet. This realism should be reflected in other policy choices it makes too, tempering optimism with caution.

Government kicks off IDBI Bank disinvestment process

Centre will sell 30.48% holding in the lender, while current promoter LIC will offload 30.24% stake; interested investors will have to submit expressions of interest by December 16 this year

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The government on Friday kicked off the process for the strategic disinvestment of IDBI Bank along with the transfer of management control, by issuing a preliminary information memorandum to invite expressions of interest from prospective buyers.

The Government of India will sell 30.48% of its stake in the bank, and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) shall sell 30.24%, aggregating to 60.72% of IDBI Bank's



Base floor: A minimum net worth of ₹22,500 crore has been set for firms looking to bid individually or via a consortium. G. RAMAKRISHNA

share capital, along with transfer of management control in the lender. LIC, the bank's current promo-

ter, holds 49.24% stake, while the government's stake comes to 45.48%. Public shareholders hold

5.28%. Strategic investors interested in taking over the bank have been given time till October 28 to submit any queries they have on the memorandum and submit expressions of interest by December 16.

Only qualified bidders will be given the RFP (Request for Proposal) document in the second stage of the transaction. A minimum net worth of ₹22,500 crore has been set for firms looking to bid individually or via a consortium, which can include a maximum of four entities with a lead member holding at least 40% stake.

A synthetic click

The chemistry awards show that it pays to rethink the fundamentals

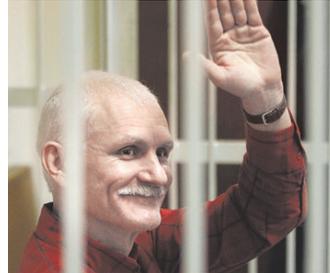
The Nobel Prize for Chemistry has been awarded to Carolyn Bertozzi, Morten Meldal and Barry Sharpless, the last of whom features in a group of only five to have won the Prize twice. The three chemists have been awarded for pioneering 'click chemistry' or getting molecules that wouldn't normally bond together to do so in an efficient and uncomplicated manner. The 'click' comes from an analogy Sharpless drew of molecules snapping together, like airline seatbelts fitting into their buckles. Historically, chemistry has sought to imitate nature. From medicine to fertilizer, the chemist has sought to make synthetic products that mimic natural molecules. The artificial synthesis of indigo, instead of extraction from plants, had disastrous consequences for colonial India's economy. On the other hand, several molecules have been synthesised in ingenious ways to create drugs and medicines to kill bacteria and relieve pain. The flip side is that these processes are likely laborious, can create unwanted by-products, many toxic. Often, the number of intermediary steps is so great and complicated that the desired result is usually too expensive to be useful.

Sharpless began the conversation, almost immediately after winning his first Nobel Prize, of creating molecular building blocks – like Lego blocks – that could snap together quickly and efficiently. The first breakthrough came when Meldal and Sharpless, independently of each other, discovered what has become the foundational stone of click chemistry, namely the copper catalysed azide-alkyne cycloaddition. Two kinds of chemicals – azides and alkynes – react very efficiently when copper ions are added, Meldal discovered in his Copenhagen laboratory, and form a very stable structure called a triazole. Previous attempts to join azides and alkynes were cumbersome, but the trick this time was copper. From then on, if chemists wanted to link two different molecules, all that was required was to introduce an azide in one molecule and an alkyne in the other. They then snapped the molecules together with the help of some copper ions. This has now become an industry standard. However, Bertozzi took click chemistry to a new dimension and showed that it could be used in living organisms. Copper is toxic to living cells, but she figured out a way to produce a copper-free click reaction, called the strain-promoted azide-alkyne cycloaddition, and showed it could be used to treat tumours. The awards demonstrate that it pays to rethink the fundamentals of a field and persevere at it for long enough to spark a revolution.

Triumphant trio

Human rights activists/organisations from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine won the Nobel Peace Prize on Friday

1. Ales Bialiatski (in pic) | A prominent Belarusian rights activist and founder of Viasna Human Rights Centre. He is currently held in prison without trial



2. Memorial | The organisation founded in 1987, compiles information on human rights abuses and tracks the fate of political prisoners in Russia

documented “Russian war crimes against the Ukrainian civilian population”, since the invasion in February

3. Center for Civil Liberties | Founded in 2007, the Ukraine-based organisation has identified and

Rights champions in Belarus, Russia, Ukraine get Nobel

Reuters
OSLO

A trio of human rights watchdogs from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine won the Nobel Peace Prize on Friday, a highly symbolic choice of laureates drawn from three nations at the centre of the war in Ukraine.

The honour went to detained activist Ales Bialiatski of Belarus, Russian

rights group Memorial and Ukraine’s Center for Civil Liberties. “They have made an outstanding effort to document war crimes, human right abuses and the abuse of power,” the head of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Berit Reiss-Andersen, told reporters.

CONTINUED ON

» **PAGE 8**

HEADQUARTERS SEIZED

» **PAGE 11**

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

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

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