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DAILY NEWS **ANALYSIS**

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FOREWORD

We, at Team Vedhik is happy to introduce a new initiative - "Vedhik - Daily News Analysis (DNA)_The Hindu" compilations to help you with UPSC Civil Services Examination preparation. We believe this initiative - "Vedhik - Daily News Analysis (DNA)_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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The beginning of India's cultural renaissance

The month-long Kashi Tamil Sangamam, which showcased Tamil culture, heralded a new era where ancient Indian traditions intermingle with one another and are revitalised with the help of modern practices so that they contribute to cultural and economic growth. It gave a rich cultural context to India's mission to become a developed country by 2047. The event carried forward our tradition of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

Ancient links

Kashi, one of the oldest living cities of the world, and Tamil Nadu, where people proudly speak the world's oldest language, are towering pillars of ancient Indian civilisation. Both have rich, old traditions of arts, music, craftsmanship, philosophy, spirituality and literature. Yet, for decades after independence, few people in north India knew about the Tamil saints who lived in Kashi and intensified its spiritual aura, or the tradition of taking holy Ganga *jal* (water) to the Rameshwaram temple, or the Kashi Yatra ritual in some Tamil weddings. Likewise, many in Tamil Nadu were not fully familiar with the ancient links between the two cultures.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi took a different approach and launched the Kashi Tamil Sangamam. He rightly said that this cultural intermingling was as holy as the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers.

The event saw people from all walks of life from Tamil Nadu visiting Kashi. They experienced the city's traditions and its iconic landmarks such as the Kashi Vishwanath temple. They approached the temple through the new corridor, which has transformed and beautified the sacred area in line with the vision of Mr. Modi, who represents Varanasi in the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister's initiative to build the



Piyush Goyal

is Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, and Textiles, Government of India, and Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha

The Kashi Tamil Sangamam has ignited a new cultural zeal in India and whetted the country's appetite for more

landmark Kashi Vishwanath corridor, which connects the Jyotirling with the Ganga, embellishes traditions with a touch of modernity for the benefit of residents and visitors. Similarly, the Sangamam created a unique platform to rediscover and integrate our heritage and ancient knowledge with modern thought, philosophy, technology and craftsmanship. This creates a new body of knowledge and fosters innovations that will help our artisans, weavers, entrepreneurs and traders. For instance, Varanasi is well known for Banarasi silk saris, and Kancheepuram, for its shimmering silk saris. Weavers and entrepreneurs from both regions have a lot to gain from interacting with each other and from their exposure to modern practices of branding, quality control, marketing, product consistency, the use of modern machinery and value addition.

The focus on textiles

The government organised a 'textiles conclave' during the Sangamam. Several eminent personalities of different segments of the textile industry from Tamil Nadu and Kashi shared their experiences and exchanged ideas at a session on Amrit Kaal Vision 2047. They were excited and confident about the government's vision of raising textiles exports to \$100 billion by 2030 and creating new opportunities in the sector.

The textiles sector, which has great job-creating potential, is a key part of our mission to become a developed country by 2047. India's textiles market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 12-13% to nearly \$2 trillion by 2047, while exports from the sector are expected to grow at double digits. Mr. Modi's 5F formula (farm, fibre, fabric, fashion, foreign) will accelerate growth in the sector and transform the lives of farmers and weavers. Kashi and Tamil Nadu have a key role to play to achieve this vision. The government is

also encouraging technical textiles, which have phenomenal potential. These products include functional textiles that are used in vehicles, protective clothing, bulletproof vests and construction. Man-made fibre, also an area of focus, has great potential for growth and exports.

The Sangamam was in step with the entire spectrum of this government's policies. These policies accord top priority to accelerating development with a focus on welfare of the poorest of the poor, love for Indian culture, and promoting local industries and handicrafts.

We are strongly promoting the One District One Product scheme that will take Indian products to the world market. Mr. Modi is a brand ambassador for these products and gifts them to world leaders. Apart from saris, the textiles conclave also dwelled on wooden toys. Traditional wooden toys of Varanasi are getting more export enquiries and are being showcased in international business exhibitions.

Traditional products will also get a big boost from other government initiatives such as the Open Network for Digital Commerce and the Government e-Marketplace.

Not limited to Tamil Nadu and Kashi

The Sangamam ended on December 16. About 2 lakh people visited the campus of the Banaras Hindu University which hosted cultural shows and a popular exhibition that highlighted Tamil products and cuisine. The Sangamam has ignited a new cultural zeal in India and whetted the country's appetite for more. The textiles sector is planning a similar event in Tamil Nadu.

More importantly, as Home Minister Amit Shah said, the Sangamam is the beginning of India's cultural renaissance that is not limited to the bonding of Tamil Nadu and Kashi. It will extend to all cultures of this great country.

U.S. Ambassadors fund to help restore Paigah Tombs complex in Hyderabad

The Hindu Bureau

HYDERABAD

The necropolis (a large, designed cemetery with elaborate tomb monuments) of noblemen dating from the Asaf Jahi era known as Paigah Tombs complex in Hyderabad is set to be restored with funding by the U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation.

Announcing this on Tuesday, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires (CDA) A. Elizabeth Jones said that the \$250,000 grant will fund the restoration process.

'Gorgeous sites'

"These are absolutely gorgeous sites. Preserving cultural landmarks such as this benefits all humanity. By preserving them, we en-



Restoring history: U.S. Chargé d'Affaires A. Elizabeth Jones, right, with the U.S. Consulate General, Hyderabad, Jennifer Larson, at the Paigah Tombs in Hyderabad on Tuesday. NAGARA GOPAL

sure that history, art and architecture are not lost to time. We make it possible for future generations to experience the same wonder and awe that we are ex-

periencing here today," she said.

"Restorations like these allow the people of the United States to play a role in other nations and com-

munities where we work in a way that transcends traditional policy issues by supporting the preservation of cultural heritage. The United States demonstrates its respect for other cultures and people," she said at a formal ceremony at the tombs complex.

"This is one of the most significant architectural sites in Hyderabad. Stucco work like this doesn't exist anywhere else in India. It has incredible lattice screens, minarets, and detailing. We are documenting the architectural details and the restoration will include the landscape," said Ratish Nanda, CEO of Aga Khan Trust for Culture, which will carry out the restoration work in two-and-a-half-years.

With trade pact becoming a reality, Australian PM set to visit India

Kallol Bhattacharjee
Dinakar Peri
NEW DELHI

Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese is expected to visit India in March, diplomatic sources have confirmed.

The visit is aimed at expressing Canberra's political will for furthering bilateral ties that received a boost with the implementation of the Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) from December 29, when Mr. Albanese announced the planned visit with likely stops in New Delhi and Gujarat.

"Today, the Australia-India Trade Agreement comes into force. This will deliver new opportunities to Australian businesses. At the invitation of PM Narendra Modi, I will visit India in March with a business delegation committed to improving two-way trade between our two nations," Mr. Albanese had posted on his social media page.

The Hindu has learnt that Mr. Albanese's Gujarat itinerary will include watching a cricket match



Furthering ties: Anthony Albanese met Prime Minister Narendra Modi last year during the Quad summit in Tokyo. PTI

between India and Australia

The ECTA, a less than comprehensive bilateral trade pact, was signed on April 2, 2022, by Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal and his then Australian counterpart, Dan Tehan, who belonged to the Scott Morrison Cabinet.

Following the change of guard in Canberra, the Albanese government moved to secure legislative endorsement last November for the trade pact that is aimed at facilitating trade on a large number of items while helping easier movement of students, professionals and tourists bet-

ween both sides.

Apart from the ECTA with India, Australia also entered into a free trade agreement (FTA) with the United Kingdom last year.

Scheduled meets

The upcoming visit of Mr. Albanese is one of the several occasions when he will have the chance to interact with the top Indian leadership this year.

He is likely to host Mr. Modi, U.S. President Joe Biden and Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida in Australia for the Quad summit that was decided in Tokyo. Next, he is expected to travel to New Delhi for the G-20 summit

that India will host.

Australian Ministers are likely to visit India during the year because of G-20 and other engagements. Australia has emerged as a pillar for India's security and defence partnership in the Indo-Pacific region, apart from trade.

During 2022-end, two Australian naval ships with 1,300 personnel onboard visited Visakhapatnam as part of the fourth edition of the Indo-Pacific Endeavour, Australia's flagship regional engagement which included command post exercises, including an amphibious exercise with the Army and the Navy.

In a visit to India in June 2022, Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Richard Marles said that Australia saw India as "completely central" to its "world view". In addition to bilateral cooperation, India and Australia partnership has been boosted in recent years because of trilateral and multilateral initiatives, including the Quad grouping of four nations – Australia, India, Japan and the U.S.

Munda addresses first G20 working group meeting on financial inclusion

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

Tribal Affairs Minister Arjun Munda on Tuesday addressed the plenary session of the first meeting of the G20 working group on Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion at Biswa Bangla Convention Centre in Kolkata.

He said India's vision is to promote a universal sense of oneness and work together to shape a new paradigm of human-centric globalisation where no one would remain behind.

Addressing a gathering of 1,800 students from all over the country, Mr. Munda stressed on India's vision of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* and said, "We strive



Foreign delegates attending the first Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion meeting in Kolkata on Tuesday.ANI

for a human-centric globalisation, where no one is left behind."

The Minister said the process of financial inclusion paved the way for currency management, which he argued enhanced the

saving potential, leading to social security and a quality life, and urged students to be financially literate.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Munda also addressed the G20 working group meeting in presence of dele-

gates from other G20 nations and senior officials from Department of Economic Affairs, Union Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India.

He said India has "rich ancient sustainable traditions" to nudge consumers and in turn markets to adopt environmentally conscious practices.

He added financial inclusion is the bedrock of the Modi government's development strategy, and that delivering financial services to the last mile, and to the poorest of the poor had been a key priority. "There must be a global vision for ecological safeguard, or else, we will sink together," Mr. Munda added.

Lessons from Russia's Ukraine war

Russia is “a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma,” said Winston Churchill in 1939, referring to the West’s muddled understanding of Joseph Stalin’s Soviet Union. The words of the Conservative leader, who led Britain during wartime, still ring true as the world, 10 months into Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, tries to understand President Vladimir Putin’s real intentions for going to war. Before the war, Mr. Putin had created an aura of power around himself and Russia. He disrupted Georgia’s ambition to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); made forays into West Asia neutralising Israel and Turkey, both American allies; took Crimea without a fight; and turned Russia again into an energy superpower. But that aura has slipped as Russia’s superior troops have been struggling to cope with battlefield setbacks in Ukraine.

There is still a lack of clarity and uncertainty on Russia’s objectives in Ukraine and what it will do next to meet them. Despite tactical setbacks, Russia continues to fight with one hand tied behind its back. When Russian troops were retreating, Mr. Putin went ahead with the annexation of four Ukrainian regions, which practically closed off the path towards talks. He then offered talks even as his missiles kept pounding Ukrainian infrastructure. While it would take time to comprehend the different layers of the conflict which is still unfolding before us, the war itself offers some key lessons to understand contemporary geopolitics. It marks, to use Churchill’s phrase, “the end of the beginning” of unilateralism, while also reminding great powers of the pitfalls of long wars.

A new world

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the U.S. had established a de facto unilateral hierarchy, which is rare in international relations; global politics has historically been dominated by multiple pillars. But the U.S. was at the pinnacle



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The war marks the end of the beginning of unilateralism, while also reminding great powers of the pitfalls of long conflicts

of its power in the 1990s. In recent years, however, there have been signs of the passing of American unilateralism. America’s wars in the Muslim world did not proceed as Washington had expected. As the U.S. got stuck in Afghanistan and Iraq, Russia became more aggressive, Iran more defiant, and China more powerful. If Russia’s intervention in Georgia and its annexation of Crimea; Iran’s growing militancy in West Asia; and America’s defeat in Afghanistan were some signs of a shift in the global order, the Ukraine war, the largest land war in Europe since the end of World War II, was its sharpest manifestation.

Irrespective of Russia’s performance in the war, Mr. Putin’s decision to send troops to a NATO ally challenging the post-Soviet security architecture of Europe would go down in history as one of the pivotal moments of 21st century geopolitics. After a brief period of unilateral hierarchy, the world is returning to, what Realists call, its essential anarchy in which great powers compete for maximising their powers. But it is not clear what kind of an order, if an order emerges at all, will replace American unilateralism. The U.S. seems to have realised that the world has changed. Its response to Russia’s aggression in Ukraine is a leaf from its Cold War play book. It has taken pains to keep the Western alliance together. It wants a coalition of democracies against dictatorships. It admits that the ‘rules-based order’ (translation: American-centric world) faces systemic challenges from Russia and China. But at the same time, it doesn’t want a direct conflict with Russia. It seeks to bleed Russia out in Ukraine, an approach that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had towards the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

Limits of power

The Ukraine war also tells us about the limitations of great powers in shaping the outcome of conflicts with smaller ones. The U.S. intervention in Vietnam, its invasion of Afghanistan, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are some of the best examples of great powers getting stuck in smaller theatres. But historical examples do not deter offensive nations. When Mr. Putin ordered his special military operation, it is possible that he expected quick results. But he miscalculated the power of Ukrainian nationalism (which, in his world view, was non-existent) and the resolve of the West, which he thought was weakened by internal divisions and external setbacks such as the humiliating retreat from Afghanistan, in resisting the Russians. What Ukraine had to do was to survive the initial Russian thrust. When that was achieved, it opened avenues for Russia’s rivals in the West to start supplying Ukraine with money, weapons including advanced rocket systems and artillery, intelligence and mercenaries. If the war was left to Russia and

Ukraine, the former would have, in theory, secured a victory. Despite initial miscalculations, the Russians made incremental gains in the early months of the war. But what changed the ground reality was Western help to Ukraine.

Once Ukraine established a counteroffensive momentum, the West’s engagement further deepened. It is now ready to send Patriot missile defence systems and armoured vehicles, which will bolster Ukraine’s defences and better prepare it for land battles post-winter. This puts Mr. Putin in a spot. What started off as a minor conflict in eastern Ukraine in 2014 has now snowballed into a de facto war between Russia and the collective West within the borders of Ukraine. His limited war machine is under enormous pressure, but he can’t retreat unless he is ready to accept political and geopolitical costs. This is a dangerous slope.

China’s takeaway

What does the war hold for China, the dragon in the room? There were enhanced tensions between China and the U.S. over Taiwan last year. U.S. President Joe Biden has repeatedly said that the U.S. would defend Taiwan in the event of an attack from China. This signalled a shift in Washington’s policy of ‘strategic ambiguity’. When former U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi visited Taiwan, China responded with live military drills around and across the self-ruled island. One argument in American strategic circles is that defeating Russia in Ukraine would discourage Chinese President Xi Jinping from making any adventurous move towards Taiwan. If Russia gets away with Ukraine, that would embolden Mr. Xi, they argue.

But on the other side, the Ukraine war and the West’s collective pursuit to punish Russia has driven the giant bear deeper into the embrace of the Chinese dragon. If, during the Cold War, the U.S. strove to exploit the divisions between the Soviet Union and China (to prevent the formation of a strong Eurasian alliance), China and Russia, under Mr. Xi and Mr. Putin, respectively, are boasting of their ‘no limits’ relationship today. Also, one of the reasons for the U.S. pivot from West Asia and Afghanistan was to focus its resources on tackling the rise of China, the only revisionist power with the capabilities to challenge the ‘rules-based order’. But the U.S. last year got dragged more and more into Europe in a Cold War-type entanglement and spent enormous resources on Ukraine. China would like to see the U.S. being distracted in Europe while it strengthens its ties with Russia and spreads its influence elsewhere. The question that could come back to bite the U.S. in the near term would be whether the time, resources and energy it is spending on Ukraine (to weaken Russia) is worth it in a changing world where China is its most powerful rival.



Anti-government protests in Peru claim at least 17 lives

Agence France-Presse

LIMA

At least 17 people died on Monday in Peru as protesters trying to storm an airport clashed with security forces in the latest violent spasm of a month-old political crisis.

This new chapter of bloodshed took place in the southeastern city of Juliaca, in the Puno region, an official told *AFP*.

Like others have for the past month, these protesters were demanding the departure of President Dina Boluarte, who took over after the ouster and arrest of then President Pedro



Surge of dissent: Hundreds of protesters gather at the main plaza in the Andes city of Puno in support of ousted President Castillo. *AFP*

Castillo on December 7.

Mr. Castillo's removal after he tried to dissolve the congress and start ruling by decree – he faced several corruption probes – has

triggered weeks of clashes nationwide that have left 39 dead overall.

Protesters want Ms. Boluarte to resign and elections right away.

Bad and ugly

A Governor's departure from convention has set off unsavoury events

Expectations of unsavoury events tend to fulfil themselves. The address of Tamil Nadu Governor R.N. Ravi to the Legislative Assembly to open the new year's first session yielded the sort of drama that many foresaw. Mr. Ravi has been voicing controversial political views for quite some time. His indiscreet remarks in recent days to the effect that the State should not call itself 'Tamil Nadu' and that its politics was "regressive" portended tension when he came to address the House. What was unfortunate about Mr. Ravi's approach was that this baiting of the DMK regime was carried into the legislature, of which he is an integral part. Against this backdrop, Mr. Ravi chose to skip portions of the prepared text, including a reference to the "Dravidian model of governance" and words commending the law-and-order situation in the State. There have been instances of Governors deviating from the prepared texts, but unlike in other States, this evoked an immediate backlash from Chief Minister M.K. Stalin. The constitutional convention is that the President or the Governor should not depart from the text, as it is nothing but a statement of policy of the elected government. Most Chief Ministers have in the past avoided confrontation despite the occasional departure from the convention. Mr. Stalin, however, chose to hand out an immediate riposte in the very presence of the Governor through a resolution that said the House record would reflect only the prepared text, and not the one with impromptu additions or deletions made during delivery by the Governor.

As soon as he realised the import of Mr. Stalin's speech in Tamil, Mr. Ravi walked out, apparently treating the move to adopt the resolution as an affront. The Governor need not have reacted in such a manner, as there is no reason why a deviation from convention on the Governor's part should not be met with an immediate response that was also a deviation from convention. The events highlight the consequences of a confrontationist attitude on the part of constitutional functionaries. Future confrontations can be avoided if the Governor gives up his penchant for making politically loaded remarks and is heedful of the State's political sensibilities. In the longer term, the role of the Governor in the country's constitutional scheme needs a thorough overhaul, so that incumbents in Raj Bhavan give up their sense of overlordship and focus on their core constitutional functions such as granting assent to Bills.

Decriminalising homosexuality, but no same-sex marriage

Even though homosexuality is legal in many countries, the idea of same-sex marriage is still anathema to them

DATA POINT

The Hindu Data Team

On Sunday, over 2,000 members and supporters of the LGBTQ community took to the streets of New Delhi to press for equal marriage rights, after the Supreme Court on Friday transferred to itself petitions pending in various High Courts seeking legal recognition of same-sex marriage.

The members returned after a three-year break forced by COVID-19. This time their hopes have been raised by the Supreme Court's move. "We need to really focus on those rights like inheriting properties together (and) opening bank accounts. Marriage is one big thing because once marriage comes into play then all these other aspects of the rights will be met," Ajay Chauhan, a participant in Sunday's march, told AFP.

The Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality in 2018 and held that the criminalisation of sexual relationships between adults of the same sex was unconstitutional. However, the Indian government has resisted previous attempts to formally recognise same-sex relationships in cases heard in lower courts. In 2021, Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta told the Delhi High Court that according to law, marriage was permissible between a "biological man" and a "biological woman". The Centre also argued against the urgency of the pleas by saying nobody was "dying" in the absence of a marriage certificate.

The Centre's position on the issue is not unique given that currently, more than 6.77 billion people around the world are living in countries where same-sex marriage is not legal, while only 1.21 billion are living in nations where it is legal. Until 2000, the year in which the Netherlands made same-sex marriage legal, in no

country was it allowed. Chart 1 shows the progress since the year.

A favourable ruling by the Supreme Court in March could pave way for the nation of 1.4 billion people to become the second jurisdiction in Asia to recognise same-sex marriage after Taiwan. As shown in chart 3, only 32 countries have legalised same-sex marriage. While it is not legal in 10 countries, same-sex couples do enjoy certain rights there, whereas, in the rest of the 91, it is currently illegal. Map 2 depicts the geographical spread of same-sex marriage recognition as of 2022. While most of the countries in Europe, Oceania, North and South America have legalised same-sex marriage or have given restricted rights to such couples, the nations which did the same in Asia and Africa were few and far between.

Notably, in many of these Asian and African nations, homosexuality stopped being considered a criminal offence in recent decades. However, legal status has not been given to same-sex marriages.

Three days before the Delhi Queer Pride march, opponents to same-sex marriage – including right-wing Hindu groups – staged a small demonstration outside the Supreme Court. In India, acceptance of same-sex relationships and marriages have generally been low among the public. In a survey conducted by the Pew Research Center across 34 countries between May 13 and October 2, 2019, only 37% of respondents from India said that homosexuality should be accepted by society. In 23 of the 34 countries, a higher share of respondents said that it should be accepted, as shown in chart 4.

Notably, over 25% of the respondents in India, refused to answer the question or said they did not know the answer – the second-highest share among the 34 nations surveyed. This shows reluctance to offer an opinion on the subject, which is considered a taboo by many in India.

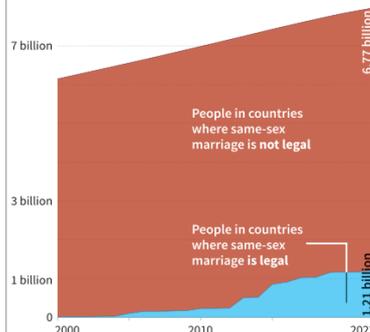
(with inputs from AP, AFP)

Status of same-sex marriage

Charts 1, 3 and map 2 were sourced from ourworldindata. The data for chart 4 was sourced from a survey report titled "The global divide on homosexuality persists," published by the Pew Research Center



Chart 1: The chart shows the number of people in countries where same-sex marriage is legal and those in nations where it is not legal, between 2000 and 2022



Map 2: The map depicts the geographical spread of legal status given to same-sex marriage as of 2022. Very few Asian and African countries have recognized same-sex marriages



Chart 3: The chart shows the legality of same-sex marriage in countries where homosexuality is legal as of 2022

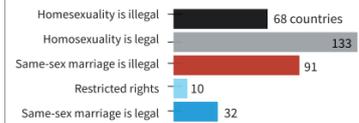
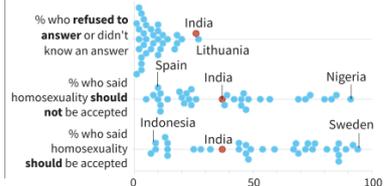


Chart 4: The chart shows the country-wise share of acceptance towards homosexuality in society



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Constitution Bench to take up Section 6A of Citizenship Act for preliminary determination

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

A Constitution Bench led by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud on Tuesday said it will first take up for preliminary determination whether Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 suffers from any “constitutional infirmity”.

Section 6A was a special provision inserted into the 1955 Act in furtherance of a Memorandum of Settlement called the ‘Assam Accord’ signed on August 15, 1985 by the then Rajiv Gandhi government with the leaders of the Assam Movement to preserve and protect the Assamese culture, heritage and linguistic and social identity.

The Accord came at the end of a six-year agitation



Cast out: The final Assam NRC list published in August 2019 saw the exclusion of over 19 lakh people. FILE PHOTO

by the All Assam Students Union (AASU) to identify and deport undocumented immigrants, mostly from neighbouring Bangladesh, from the State.

During the hearing, Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta said that Section 6A was valid. It was enacted as

part of a statute, that is, the 1955 Act.

The petitions challenging the provision, filed after nearly 40 years since the enactment of Section 6A, should not be entertained.

Under Section 6A, foreigners who had entered

Assam before January 1, 1966, and been “ordinarily resident” in the State, would have all the rights and obligations of Indian citizens. Those who had entered the State between January 1, 1966 and March 25, 1971 would have the same rights and obligations except that they would not be able to vote for 10 years.

‘Discriminatory nature’ Petitions were filed challenging the “discriminatory” nature of Section 6A in granting citizenship to immigrants, illegal ones at that. The petitioners, including Assam Public Works and others, argued that the special provision was in violation of Article 6 of the Constitution, which fixed the cut-off date for

granting citizenship to immigrants at July 19, 1948.

On December 2014, the Supreme Court had framed 13 questions covering various issues raised against the constitutionality of Section 6A.

In 2015, a three-judge Bench of the court had referred the case to a Constitution Bench.

All these years, the ‘Section 6A’ case had waited out even as the Supreme Court monitored the preparation and publication of the final Assam NRC list in August 2019, which saw the exclusion of over 19 lakh people.

The Bench listed the case for hearing from February 14, giving time to the parties to prepare and circulate the records before the hearing.

The stalemate between Telangana and A

Why is there a conflict between the two States in dividing assets and liabilities? What are the governments of both States claiming? What have been the recommendations of the expert committee on asset division? Will the Union government intervene in the issue to settle the conflict amicably?

EXPLAINER

M. Rajeev

The story so far:

More than eight years after the bifurcation of the erstwhile united Andhra Pradesh, division of assets and liabilities between the two States remain elusive as the States make their own interpretation of the provisions under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014. Several bilateral meetings between the two States as well as those convened by the Union Home Ministry failed and the Andhra Pradesh government has now approached the Supreme Court seeking “just, reasonable and equitable apportionment” of assets and liabilities.

What assets are to be divided?

There are 91 institutions under Schedule IX and 142 institutions under Schedule X of the Act. The division of another 12 institutions not mentioned in the Act has also become contentious between the States.

The issue involves 245 institutions with a total fixed asset value of ₹1.42 lakh crore – headquarter assets under Schedule IX institutions are pegged at ₹24,018.53 crore while institutions under Schedule X are at ₹34,642.77 crore. The other 12 institutions are valued at ₹1,759 crore.

What are AP government's claims?

The AP Government is firm on the implementation of the recommendations given by the expert committee headed by retired bureaucrat Sheela Bhide for bifurcation of 89 out of the 91 Schedule IX institutions. But it lamented that the Telangana government had selectively accepted the recommendations leaving others which was resulting in delays in division of assets and liabilities.

“The Andhra Pradesh Government has been of the view that the recommendations of the expert committee be accepted in toto so as to expedite the process of division and put quietus on the division of these institutions,” the petition said.



The new and the divided: The new secretariat of the Telangana government under construction in Hyderabad on January 9. G. RAMAKRISHNA

What did the expert committee say?

The committee has made recommendations with respect to the division of 89 out of the 91 Schedule IX institutions. Its recommendations on the division of assets that are not a part of the headquarter assets attracted criticism from the Telangana government which said it is against the spirit of the Reorganisation Act. The division of several institutions like the RTC headquarters and the Deccan Infrastructure and Landholdings Limited (DIL) which have huge land parcels in its possession have become the key bone of contention between the two States. The committee, for instance, recommended the division of RTC workshops and other assets which do not come under the definition of ‘headquarter assets’. Telangana opposes these divisions. The land parcels held by the DIL do not come under the provisions of the Act either, Telangana contended.

What has the Home Ministry said?

The Union Home Ministry has given clarity

about the headquarter assets way back in 2017. “In the case of one single comprehensive State undertaking (which includes the headquarters and the operational units in one facility) which is exclusively located in, or its operations are confined in one local area, it shall be apportioned on the basis of location as per sub-section (1) of Section 53 of the Reorganisation Act,” the Ministry said in its office memorandum issued on May 18, 2017.

What is the stand of Telangana?

The Telangana government has contended that the expert committee's recommendations were against the interests of Telangana. There is a clear definition of division of headquarter assets in Section 53 of the Reorganisation Act, officials say.

“The assets and liabilities relating to any commercial or industrial undertaking of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, where such undertaking or part thereof is exclusively located in, or its operations are confined to, a local area, shall pass to the

State in which that area is included on the appointed day, irrespective of the location of its headquarters”, the Act specifically says.

The government is firm that the assets located outside the erstwhile united State like Andhra Pradesh Bhavan in New Delhi could be divided between the States on the basis of population as per the provisions of the Act.

What is the role of the Centre?

Several meetings of the dispute resolution committee headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising of the Chief Secretaries of the two States and those convened by the dispute resolution sub-committee headed by the Home Ministry's joint secretary could not break the impasse.

The Act empowers the Union Government to intervene as and when needed.

Hopefully, the Home Ministry takes steps to expeditiously and amicably settle the issues between the two States.

THE GIST

More than eight years after the bifurcation of the erstwhile united Andhra Pradesh, division of assets and liabilities between the two States remain elusive as the States make their own interpretation of the provisions under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014.

The AP Government is firm on the implementation of the recommendations given by the expert committee headed by retired bureaucrat Sheela Bhide for bifurcation of 89 out of the 91 Schedule IX institutions.

Several meetings of the dispute resolution committee headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising of the Chief Secretaries of the two States and those convened by the dispute resolution sub-committee could not break the impasse.

Assam tribes seek separate council

The Hindu Bureau

GUWAHATI

A forum of ethnic communities excluding the Dimasas has reiterated its demand for carving a separate autonomous district out of the erstwhile North Cachar Hills district of Assam.

The demand was first raised after the North Ca-

char Hills district was renamed Dima Hasao on March 30, 2010, to allegedly stamp the authority of the Dimasas people.

According to the Dima Hasao district administration, 13 tribes constitute about 71% of the district's total population. The major tribal groups are Dimasas, Kukis, Zemes, Hmars and Karbis, the official site says.

Collegium sends out recommendations for appointment to 5 HCs

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court Collegium on Tuesday recommended names for appointment as judges in Bombay, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gauhati and Manipur High Courts.

These Collegium resolutions have come within days of Attorney-General R. Venkataramani informing the Supreme Court that the government would adhere to timelines fixed by the court to process recommendations for judicial appointments in High Courts.

The Collegium headed by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud approved the proposal for elevation of advocate Neela Kedar Gokhale, a Supreme Court lawyer, as a judge of the Bombay High Court.

The Collegium also agreed with the proposal to elevate Ramachandra Dattatray Huddar and Venkatesh Naik Thavaryanaik, both judicial officers, as

Reiterates its earlier recommendation to elevate advocate Nagendra Naik as a Karnataka HC judge

judges of the Karnataka High Court.

Similarly, Mridul Kumar Kalita, a judicial officer, has been recommended for elevation as a judge of the Gauhati High Court, while judicial officers P. Venkata Jyothirmai and V. Gopalakrishna Rao have been recommended for judge-ships in the A.P. High Court. The Collegium also agreed to appoint Aribam Guneshwar Sharma and Golmei Gaiphulshillu Kabui, both judicial officers again, as judges in the Manipur High Court.

The Collegium said it has, on reconsideration, resolved to reiterate its earlier recommendation to elevate advocate Nagendra Ramachandra Naik as a judge of the Karnataka High Court.

RBI's revised guidelines for locker management

How are the rules changing for banks and customers? Why has there been a revision in the guidelines? Which judgment fuelled these changes? What is 'term deposit'?

Saptaparno Ghosh

The story so far:

In order to enhance the safety, transparency and effective management of safe deposit lockers provided by banks, apex banking regulator Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released a list of revised guidelines, which came into force from January 1, 2022. The guidelines followed observations made by the Supreme Court in *Amitabha Dasgupta vs United Bank of India* (February 2021). The agreements with existing customers were to be renewed by January 1, 2023.

What changes for banks?

Now, while allotting lockers, banks have to enter into an agreement with the customer on duly stamped paper, with a copy being provided to both parties. The terms of the contract must not be "more

onerous than required in the ordinary course of business to safeguard the interests of the bank". The provisions entail ensuring the safety of the locker, its management, rent collection and verification for transfer or revealing the contents.

Banks would now be allowed to obtain a 'term deposit' at the time of allotment to a consumer. It would cover three years' rent and the charges for breaking open a locker should the locker-hirer neither operate it nor pay rent. The central idea here is to ensure the prompt payment of locker rent. In the event of a merger, closure or shifting of a branch that would require physical relocation of lockers, the banks would be required to give notices in at least two newspapers with customers intimated at least two months in advance along with the option to change or close the facility. Further, if the locker rent is

collected in advance, the proportionate amount would require to be refunded to the customer should s/he surrender the account. Banks would not be under any liability to insure the contents of the locker against any risk whatsoever. Additionally, under no circumstances can it offer insurance products to its customers for insuring the contents.

What is new for customers?

For lockers operated through an electronic system, the bank must institute measures to safeguard it against any breach of security. It must also devise a standard operating procedure for issuing a new password should the customers have lost or forgotten them. Customers must also inform the bank immediately if they lose the locker key.

Banks would reserve the discretion to break open the locker with regards to due

procedure if the rent stands pending for three years in a row. They must however inform the user and accord him 'reasonable opportunity' to withdraw the deposited contents. The break-open process would take place in the presence of a bank officer and two independent witnesses and the entire process needs to be taped. The idea is to collect evidence in case of any dispute or in the future.

What happened in the Amitabha Dasgupta case?

Union Bank customer Amitabha Dasgupta submitted that the lender broke his locker illegally citing an incorrect assertion that he had not paid dues between 1993-94. The Chief Manager of the bank admitted to having incorrectly broken the locker and apologised for the same. When Mr. Dasgupta went to the collect the contents of the locker later, he could find only two of the seven ornaments that had been deposited in the locker in a non-sealed envelope. In its verdict the Court noted that "imposition of liability upon the bank with respect to the contents of the locker is dependent upon provision and appreciation of evidence in a civil suit for such purpose". While the SC eventually ordered the lender to compensate Mr. Dasgupta, it separately added that the existing regulations on locker management were "inadequate and muddled" with no uniformity in rules.

THE GIST

▼ In order to enhance the safety, transparency and effective management of safe deposit lockers provided by banks, the RBI has released a list of revised guidelines, which came into force from January 1, 2022.

▼ Banks would now be allowed to obtain a 'term deposit' at the time of allotment to a consumer. It would cover three years' rent and the charges for breaking open a locker should the locker-hirer neither operate it nor pay rent.

▼ For lockers operated through an electronic system, the bank must institute measures to safeguard it against any breach of security.

'PLI to offer more sops for IT hardware with IP designed in India'

The Hindu Bureau

HYDERABAD

India will soon unveil a production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme for IT server and hardware manufacturing, which would encourage use of intellectual property (IP) generated in the country, Union Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology Rajeev Chandrasekhar said on Tuesday.

It would be similar to the PLI for mobile phones. "In the [new] PLI scheme, we will create additional incentives for manufacturers or OEMs that incorporate IP designed in India into their systems and products," he added.

The Minister, while virtually inaugurating the

India aiming to achieve in 5 years what most nations did over decades in semiconductors: Min

VLSI Design Conference 2023, also highlighted how India was pursuing a vision of emerging as a semiconductor hub, which, while being relevant to the country, would contribute to the global innovation ecosystem. "We are putting government capital to work in actively catalysing the India semiconductor ecosystem".

In doing so, the Centre is working to achieve 'in five years what most countries, including China, attempted to do over several decades', he said.

'U.S. inflation hit gem, jewellery exports in Dec., UAE pact helped'

The Hindu Bureau

MUMBAI

While high inflation in the U.S. has begun impacting India's exports of gem & jewellery, the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and UAE is likely proving beneficial for exports.

In December 2022, the overall gem & jewellery exports witnessed a decline of 11.25% to ₹19,432.88 crore (declined 18.9% in dollar terms to \$2,356.70 million) compared with the year-earlier period.

However, total gross export of plain gold jewellery

GJEPC flags CEPA in helping make up for 'gap' in exports to key markets such as U.S. and Hong Kong

grew 21.31% in the same month to ₹2,369.74 crore (10.97% increase to \$287.46 million), according to data released by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC).

Plain gold jewellery exports from India for April-December 2022 grew 20.98% to ₹24,242.91 crore, the data showed.

For the April-December 2022 period, gross exports of gem & jewellery wit-

nessed growth of 6.28% to ₹227,534.50 crore (declined 0.73% to \$28,608.22 million) compared with the same period last year.

"Overall exports of gem & jewellery in April-December show a positive trend but December exports reflect global headwinds... in terms of inflation and talk of downturn in U.S.," said GJEPC chairman Vipul Shah.

"The commissioning of India-UAE CEPA has resulted in exponential growth in exports of plain gold jewellery to make up for the gap in exports to key markets such as the U.S. and Hong Kong," he added.

DAC gives nod to purchase indigenous defence systems

Acceptance of Necessity given for three capital acquisition proposals amounting to ₹4,276 crore; these include helicopter-launched Nag missiles and BrahMos cruise missile launchers for ships

Dinakar Peri
NEW DELHI

The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) headed by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh on Tuesday accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for three capital acquisition proposals amounting to ₹4,276 crore.

These include the helicopter-launched Nag (HELINA) anti-tank guided missiles (ATGM), very short-range air defence systems (VSHORAD), BrahMos cruise missile launchers, and fire control systems (FCS) for naval ships. All three are indigenous design and development projects.

“The DAC accorded AoN for procurement of HELINA ATGMs, launchers and associated support equipment which will be integrated to the advanced light helicopter (ALH). This



Iron shield: An anti-tank guided missile during a demonstration by the armed forces. FILE PHOTO

missile is an essential part of weaponisation of ALH for countering enemy threat,” the Defence Ministry said in a statement.

The HELINA and Dhruvastra being developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are third-generation lock-on-before-launch fire-and-forget ATGMs meant for the indigenous

ALH and the light combat helicopter. HELINA is the Army variant and Dhruvastra is the Air Force variant.

Focus on air defence

The DAC also accorded AoN for procurement of the VSHORAD (IR Homing) missile system under design and development by the DRDO.

“In view of the recent

developments along the northern borders, there is a need to focus on effective air defence weapon systems which are man portable and can be deployed quickly in rugged terrain and maritime domain,” the Ministry said, adding procurement of VSHORAD, as a robust and quickly deployable system, will strengthen the capabilities.

The Army has a major requirement for VSHORAD and several attempts to import the systems have not materialised. A major deal with Russia, which was shortlisted in a bidding, has been stuck for several years and is on the verge of cancellation.

Further, the DAC also granted approval for procurement of BrahMos launcher and FCS for the Shivalik class of ships and next-generation missile vessels for the Navy.

Study sheds light on how blackbuck survive challenges

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

A new study conducted by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) has shed light on how blackbuck in India have fared in the face of natural and human-induced challenges to their survival.

The blackbuck is found only on the Indian subcontinent. While males have corkscrew-shaped horns and black-to-dark brown coats, the females are fawn-coloured. The animals are mainly seen in three broad clusters across India that pertain to the northern, the southern, and the eastern regions.

This geographic separa-

tion as well as dense human habitation between the clusters would be expected to make it difficult for them to move from one location to another, said IISc.

Genetic profiling

According to IISc, the study conducted by Praveen Karanth, Professor at the Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES), IISc, and Ananya Jana, a former Ph.D. student from CES, is among the first-of-its-kind in its scope, which involved analysing the genetic profiles of blackbuck found across the country.

Mr. Karanth and Ms. Jana, who are senior and first authors of the study, pu-



Analysing genetics: Blackbuck dotted across rolling grasslands. Only a few such habitats continue to thrive in India. ANANYA JANA

blished in Conservation Genetics, collected faecal samples of blackbuck from 12 different locations spread across eight States of India.

The researchers tracked

the animals on foot and in vehicles from a distance to collect the samples. In the lab, they extracted and sequenced the DNA from the faecal samples to study the genetic makeup of black-

buck, and deployed computational tools to map the geographic locations with the genetic data. The team also used simulations to trace how the three present-day clusters may have evolved from their common ancestor.

What they found was that an ancestral blackbuck population first split into two groups: the northern and the southern cluster. The eastern cluster seems to have emerged from the southern cluster.

Next, the team found that despite all odds, male blackbuck appear to disperse more than expected, thus contributing to gene flow in this species. Females, on the other hand,

appear to stay largely within their native population ranges, which the researchers inferred from unique mitochondrial signatures in each population. The data also showed an increasing trend in blackbuck population numbers as compared to the recent past, IISc said.

“So, [it] looks like this species has managed to survive in a human-dominated landscape,” Mr. Karanth said.

In future studies, the researchers plan to unravel the blackbuck’s secrets to surviving in the face of human-induced threats to their landscape, by studying changes in their DNA and gut microbiome.

Joshimath residents oppose razing, demand higher relief payments

Protest erupts in town against the demolition of a hotel building, which has been declared 'unsafe'; owner says he must be given compensation in accordance with the 'Badrinath Master Plan'; over 34 families rehabilitated in the last 24 hours

Ishita Mishra
JOSHIMATH

Residents of Joshimath town on Tuesday staged a massive protest against the Uttarakhand government over the demolition of a hotel, which has been declared "unsafe" by the district administration.

The protesters demanded four times the compensation of the present value of the damaged buildings. The State and residents failed to reach a mutual agreement on the terms.

Thakur Singh Rana, owner of Malari Inn Hotel, told *The Hindu* that he would not let his building be demolished unless the State government gave it in writing that he would be paid ₹29 crore as compensation. Threatening to burn himself alive if he was not assured of compensation in accordance with the



Countdown on: Two hotels, Mountview and Malari Inn, which are leaning into each other, will be the first to be razed in Joshimath. V.V. KRISHNAN

'Badrinath Master Plan', Mr. Rana alleged that the State was trying to "get rid of" the buildings to tackle the situation at the present moment. "They will just abandon us when the media will go back," he said.

Umawati Devi, one of the protesters whose house is also in the "danger

zone", alleged that the district administration had threatened to seal her house if she did not vacate it immediately.

Officials of the district administration denied claims that Badrinath residents were paid four times the circle rates as compensation. "We had paid twice

the circle rates in Badrinath as per the Land Acquisition Act, 2013. In case of rural areas, the compensation is four times," Abhishek Tripathi, Additional District Magistrate, Chamoli, said. Mr. Tripathi also said the hotel would be demolished under the supervision of the Central Build-

ing Research Institute, Roorkee.

The State government on Tuesday declared that over 723 houses in Joshimath had been damaged and around 86 houses were in the "unsafe" and "danger" zones, and they need to be demolished immediately. Over 34 families had been rehabilitated by the administration in the past 24 hours.

Meanwhile, the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) conducted a review meeting with officials to take stock of the situation. S.S. Sandhu, Chief Secretary, said the residents of severely damaged houses were being shifted to safe places.

The Union Home Secretary apprised the NCMC that a high-level team of the Home Ministry, led by the Secretary, Border Management, is at Joshimath for assessing the situation.

AUM of mutual fund industry rose to 39 lakh crore in 2022

5.7 The percentage by which Assets Under Management (AUM) of the mutual fund industry rose to a total of ₹39.88 lakh crore in 2022. This was an increase of close to seven lakh crore. “The industry grew at a slower pace in 2022 due to uncertainty in stock markets, and changing interest rate scenarios,” the Head of Research at FYERS, said. PTI

PM2.5 pollution in Delhi reduced in last four years says report

7 The percentage by which PM2.5 pollution in the national capital reduced in four years, from 108 micrograms per cubic metre in 2019 to 99.71 micrograms per cubic metre in 2022, the report by NCAP Tracker said. However, it still remains below the desired level. The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) hopes to reduce pollution by 20 to 30% by 2024 (as compared to 2017 levels). PTI

Gem and jewellery exports decline in December, says GJEPC

11.25 The percentage by which overall gem and jewellery exports in December declined to \$2,356.70 million due to rising prices, affecting the cost of living and talks of a downturn in the U.S., the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) said. The total exports during April-December 2022 witnessed a growth of 6.28%. PTI

The past eight years were the warmest on record: Copernicus

8 The last eight years were the warmest on record even with the cooling influence of a La Nina weather pattern since 2020, according to the Copernicus Climate Change Service, the European Union's climate monitoring service. Average temperatures across 2022 make it the fifth warmest year since records began in the 19th century. AFP

COMPILED BY THE HINDU DATA TEAM

World Bank's latest forecast slashes global growth in 2023

1.7 In percentage, the global growth in 2023, according to the World Bank's latest forecast. It points to a “sharp, long-lasting slowdown” with growth roughly half the pace it predicted in June. Economists have warned of a slump in the world economy as countries battle soaring costs and central banks simultaneously hike interest rates to cool demand. AFP

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.