



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

# **VEDHIK**

## **DAILY NEWS ANALYSIS**

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## FOREWORD

We, at Team Vedhik is happy to introduce a new initiative - "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 Haameed 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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# Centre will adhere to timelines fixed by SC for judicial appointments: A-G

**Krishnadas Rajagopal**  
NEW DELHI

Attorney-General R. Venkataramani told the Supreme Court on Friday that the Union government will adhere to the timelines fixed by the court to process recommendations for judicial appointments.

The government's statement seems to be a step down from its earlier view that it was not a "post office" to clear Collegium recommendations.

The court had remarked in an earlier hearing that the government, miffed by the striking down of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) law in 2015, was deliberately delaying appointments and remaining incommunicado on Collegium recommendations.

"We cannot pick and

choose if the judgment [NJAC] is aligned with the government's views and decide to enforce it or not. We enforce the law [Collegium system] as it exists. I have said if you want to bring in a better system, nothing prevents the legislature from doing it. But every system has its pluses and minuses. Nobody says this is a perfect system. Nor can a replacement system be perfect. Ultimately people operate these systems... The issue needs to be resolved. It is not a healthy situation... I will be out of the system in a year. My grave concern is are we creating an environment where meritorious people hesitate to give consent to offers of judgeships?" Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, heading a Bench comprising Justice A.S. Oka, asked the Attorney-General.



Justice Kaul said the government should not be guided by political affiliations, personal philosophy and cases in which an individual had appeared as a lawyer while considering names for judgeships.

Mr. Venkataramani agreed there had to be a "fusion between two different points of views" and friction should be avoided.

He said the government would be likely processing 44 names for High Court judgeships and forwarding

them to the Supreme Court Collegium over the weekend. Various High Courts had forwarded to the government 104 names for judgeships. A 2021 judgment of the top court had given the timeline of a maximum 18 weeks for the government to process the names forwarded to the Law Ministry by the High Courts and send them to the Supreme Court Collegium for final approval.

Mr. Venkataramani, however, sought more time to "look into" the pending Collegium recommendations of five judges to the Supreme Court. "But these recommendations should not take time on your part to clear. They are Chief Justices and senior judges of the High Courts after all," Justice Kaul addressed the top law officer for the government.

# SC directs committee to build a framework to ensure road safety

Urgent steps need to be taken to mould State-specific guidelines for electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety, says court

**The Hindu Bureau**

NEW DELHI

**T**he Supreme Court on Friday directed its committee led by a former apex court judge, Justice A.M. Sapre, to meet with the Road Transport Secretary within two weeks and work out a framework to mould State-specific guidelines for the electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety. The court acknowledged that speeding was the main cause of fatal accidents on Indian roads.

A Bench led by Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud agreed that urgent steps need to be taken to enforce Section 136A (electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The provision was introduced into the Act in 2019 to keep an electronic eye on errant drivers.

Additional Solicitor General Madhavi Divan,



**Damage control:** The court acknowledged that speeding was the main cause of fatal accidents on Indian roads. PTI

for the Union, said the government has already framed rules under subsection (2) of Section 136A. Section 136 (2) mandated the Centre to “make rules for the electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety including speed cameras, closed-circuit television cameras, speed guns, body wearable cameras, and such other technology”.

Senior advocate K.V. Jain, the counsel for petitioner Rajasekharan, said

Sections 215A and B provided the functions of electronic monitoring to the States and the formation of a National Road Safety Board in an advisory capacity. Moreover, road safety councils were to be set up at the national, State, and district levels.

The court directed Justice Sapre to hold a preliminary meeting preferably within two weeks and asked Amicus curiae Gaurav Agarwal to table a report on it.

# U.K. ship on permanent deployment in Indo-Pacific makes first port call in India

**The Hindu Bureau**

NEW DELHI

The Royal Navy's offshore patrol vessel, *HMS Tamar*, sailed to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on Friday as part of its permanent deployment in the Indo-Pacific. India is the first port of call for the ship and underlines the United Kingdom and India's intent to collaborate in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) and wider Indo-Pacific, the U.K. High Commission said in a statement.

"Over the next five days, the ship and her crew will undertake capability demonstrations and maritime exercises with the In-



**Strong friendship:** The U.K. patrol vessel sailed to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on Friday. TWITTER/@UKININDIA

dian Navy," the statement said. *HMS Tamar* is one of two Royal Navy vessels on permanent deployment as set out in the U.K.'s Integrated Review.

"The work *HMS Tamar*

and her crew are doing with allies, partners and friends across the Indo-Pacific is crucial. As threats to global peace and stability mount, the Royal Navy values deeply its relation-

ship with the Indian Navy in a shared endeavour to confront those who challenge the rules-based system and ensure peace and prosperity on and from the sea," First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Ben Key, said.

Acting British High Commissioner to India, Christina Scott, said: "*HMS Tamar's* deployment is the U.K.'s Indo-Pacific tilt in action and its visit, further evidence of the importance we attach to defence and security relationship with India".

"It is imperative that it remains free and open to all in support of trade, shared security and values," she added.

# India to host summit of 'Global South' nations

In a bid to articulate the views of the developing countries regarding the effects of the pandemic and the war in Ukraine, India will hold a major international summit on January 12 and 13.

Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Arindam Bagchi said invitation letters had been sent to participants from “more than 120 countries”. “This summit, which will be called the ‘Voice of the Global South Summit’ under the theme – ‘Unity of Voice, Unity of Purpose’ – essentially envisages bringing together countries of the global south and share their perspectives and priorities on a common platform across a whole range of issues,” said Foreign Secretary Vinay Mohan Kwatra.

# A brief respite

## Russia's temporary truce should be the basis for a lasting solution

**R**ussian President Vladimir Putin's decision to observe a 36-hour ceasefire on the front line in Ukraine comes at a time when his troops are struggling to cope with a series of battlefield setbacks and mounting casualties. The Kremlin's version is that it ordered the ceasefire, from Friday noon till Saturday midnight, as Orthodox Christians in both countries celebrate Christmas on January 7. Ukraine has questioned Russia's sincerity, saying the Kremlin would use the pause in fighting to replenish and rearm its forces and move more soldiers to the line of contact. Yet, if observed by both sides, this would be the first ceasefire on the entire front line since the war began on February 24 last year. Mr. Putin's move appears more like a sign of weakness than any serious push for peace. On New Year's day, Russia lost at least 89 soldiers when Ukraine targeted the eastern city of Makiivka where hundreds of troops were temporarily stationed. In Bakhmut, the eastern city that has been under attack for six months, Ukraine says its troops pushed back the Russians.

Russia, which made some territorial gains in the early phase of the war, has been struggling to build battlefield momentum ever since Ukraine, armed and bankrolled by the collective West, started its counter-offensive in late August. Ukraine recaptured swathes of territories from Russia, including much of the Kharkiv Oblast in the north-east and Kherson city in the south. Faced with battlefield setbacks, Gen. Sergey Surovikin, the new commander for the war, changed strategy – he redirected the offensive focus towards Donetsk, started building stronger defence lines across the vast front line, and launched a heavy bombardment campaign targeting Ukraine's critical energy infrastructure. The air strikes have partially damaged Ukraine's energy grid and disrupted power and water supplies to millions, but they have not changed the ground reality. If Ukraine survives winter, fighting could pick up pace. The U.S. and Germany have already announced that they would send Patriot missile systems to Ukraine. The U.S., France and Germany would also be sending armoured vehicles, to better prepare Kyiv for the coming land war. Cornered in the war theatre, Mr. Putin might come under enhanced pressure to escalate the conflict. But continuing this war will be costly for all sides. If the ceasefire holds for 36 hours, Mr. Putin should extend it further and seek dialogue, without preconditions, with both Ukraine and its backers in the West. The temporary truce should be the beginning of a lasting one.

# SC transfers to itself all pleas related to same-sex marriage

Multiple petitions are pending in Delhi, Kerala and Gujarat High Courts; Bench directs the Centre to file its response on or before February 15

**The Hindu Bureau**  
NEW DELHI

**T**he Supreme Court on Friday transferred to itself petitions pending in various High Courts seeking legal recognition of same-sex marriage.

A three-judge Bench led by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud said there was broad consensus among the petitioners to shift the cases to the Supreme Court for an authoritative ruling on the issue, especially on the question whether same-sex marriage should be brought within the ambit of the Special Marriage Act of 1954.

Batches of petitions

## Fight for parity

A batch of petitions is seeking legal recognition of same-sex marriage. A look at what the petitioners argue:

- Sexual orientation is an **essential component** of identity and dignity which are embedded in the right to life
- Decision to marry or not is one of life's **momentous acts** of self-decision
- Law protects and recognises companionship through the **institution of marriage**
- Sexual autonomy and freedom to choose one's partner is an **intrinsic part** of the sense of selfhood



were pending before the Delhi, Kerala and Gujarat High Courts. The Bench, also comprising Justices P.S. Narasimha and J.B. Pardiwala, directed the Centre to file its response

to the petitions on or before February 15.

The court listed the case for directions on March 13.

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# SC to hear all petitions on same-sex marriage

The Bench asked the parties to submit common compilations of arguments and judgments they want to place before the court during arguments for speedy and efficient adjudication. It appointed advocates Arundhati Katju, for the petitioners, and advocate Kanu Agarwal, for the Union, as nodal counsel to coordinate the preparations for the court hearing.

One of the petitions filed by Supriya Chakraborty and Abhay Dang said the non-recognition of same-sex marriage amounted to discrimination that struck at the root of dignity and self-fulfilment of LGBTQ+ couples. A separate petition was also filed by Parth Phiroze Mehrotra and Uday Raj Anand.

The court issued notice in a separate petition filed by Utkarsh Saxena and Ananya Kotia challenging the mandatory requirement to issue public notice and objection to marriage contemplated under the Special Marriage Act and the Foreign Marriage Act. They argued that the provisions expose same-sex couples to the risks of ostracism, persecution, and violence.

The petitioners had argued that the case was a sequel to the 2018 Constitution Bench judgment in the Navtej Johar case in which homosexuality was de-criminalised. The petitioners said the 1954 Act should be made gender-neutral.

The petitioners argued that 15 legislations that guaranteed the rights of wages, gratuity, adoption, surrogacy, etc., were not available to the LGBTQ+ citizens.

# India's GDP likely to grow 7% this fiscal, says NSO

**The Hindu Bureau**

NEW DELHI

India's real GDP is expected to grow 7% in 2022-23, slowing from 8.7% in FY22, as per the First Advance Estimates of National Income for the year released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) on Friday.

With GDP estimated to have clocked a 9.7% uptick in the first six months, the advance estimate implies that growth will moderate to 4.5% in the second half.

The NSO's estimate is based on limited data, with almost three months to go in the year, and essentially serves as an input for the Union Budget formulation exercise. Economists said some of the assumptions made about the second half were overtly rosy or grim – and could bode significant revisions ahead.

For instance, the NSO has assumed a 0.2% contraction in private consumption spending between October 2022 and March 2023, but expects a 12% rise in exports.

Gross value added (GVA) is expected to rise 6.7%, compared with 8.1% in 2021-22, with trade, hotels, transport and communication services recording the highest expansion of 13.7%.

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# India's GDP to grow 7% this fiscal, says NSO

Manufacturing and mining GVA are estimated to grow just 1.6% and 2.4% in 2022-23, compared with 9.9% and 11.5, respectively, last year.

Agriculture GVA is expected to accelerate to 3.5%, from 3%, but is only expected to rise 2.7% in the second half. "With sowing up 4.5% till December 30, improved fertilizer availability and healthy reservoir levels, we expect Rabi sowing this year to rise 1% to 2% in 2022-23, which would contribute to agricultural GVA growth of 3-4% in the second half," said Aditi Nayar, chief economist at rating firm ICRA.

Construction sector's GVA is reckoned to grow 9.1% through the year, with electricity, gas, water and other utilities' GVA rising 9%. Financial, real estate and professional services' GVA is expected to grow 6.4% in 2022-23, from 4.2% in 2021-22.

GVA from public administration, defence and other services (which include health, education, recreation and other personal services) is expected to grow 7.9%, compared with 12.6% in 2021-22.

"All sectors, barring manufacturing, are expected to do well this year," said Bank of Baroda chief economist Madan Sabnavis.

# RBI to issue green bonds in two parts

**Press Trust of India**

MUMBAI

The RBI on Friday said that the maiden Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrBs) would be issued in two tranches of ₹8,000 crore each on January 25 and February 9. The proceeds will be deployed in projects which help in reducing the carbon intensity of the economy. The Centre will be issuing the SGrBs for mobilising resources for green infrastructure.

# Taming inflation is top priority for South Asian nations, says RBI's Das

Risks to growth and investment outlook could rise if price pressures persist at high levels, says Indian central bank chief; IMF's Sayeh says India in a relative 'bright spot' globally, needs to replicate its services exports success in manufacturing

Reuters  
NEW DELHI

**T**aming inflation is the top priority for South Asian countries as risks to growth and investment outlook could rise if price pressures persist at high levels, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Shaktikanta Das said on Friday.

Speaking at an event organised by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the RBI chief said policy challenges in the region have sharpened due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine.



**Cause and effect:** Policy challenges in the South Asian region have sharpened due to COVID-19 and Ukraine war, says Das. PTI

“While the recent softening of commodity prices and supply chain bottlenecks should help in

lowering inflation going ahead, risks to growth and investment outlook may rise if inflation persists at

high levels,” Mr. Das said. “Prioritising price stability may therefore be the optimal policy choice... in the current context.”

## Fuel, food inflation

Mr. Das said the region's heavy dependence on imported fossil fuels had made it vulnerable to fuel inflation while food inflation had averaged more than 20% during the first three quarters of 2022.

“For successful disinflation, credible monetary policy actions accompanied by targeted supply side interventions, fiscal, trade policy and adminis-

trative measures have become the key instruments,” he added.

Apart from inflation, Mr. Das said reducing external debt vulnerabilities, focussing on high productive sectors, strengthening energy security, cooperation on greener economy and boosting tourism were key regional focus areas.

Earlier, IMF Deputy Managing Director Antoinette Sayeh said India was in a relative “bright spot” in the global economy, but needed to leverage its strength in services exports and extend it to job-rich manufacturing exports.

# To boost 'Make in India', Centre flags unfair tender norms

**S. Vijay Kumar**  
CHENNAI

The Union government has flagged over a dozen "restrictive and discriminatory" conditions which prevented local suppliers from participating in bidding processes initiated by its various departments and Ministries. The conditions were in violation of the Public Procurement-Preference to Make in India (PPP-MII) Order, 2017, issued to protect the interests of local suppliers, the Centre said.

Last week, the Ministry of Railways directed General Managers of all Zonal

Railways and production units to make sure that all procuring agencies across the railway network complied with the PPP-MII Order and avoid including any "restrictive and discriminatory" conditions against local suppliers.

The communication follows the latest guidelines issued by the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry on December 20, 2022, which highlighted some of the common examples of "restrictive and discriminatory" conditions against local suppliers and some other eligibility



The Union government has flagged over a dozen "restrictive and discriminatory" conditions against local suppliers.

norms that were non-compliant to the PPP-MII Order.

The DPIIT in consultation with the Department of Expenditure and the Government e-Marketplace

(GeM) had identified over a dozen conditions commonly introduced in tender conditions that went against the local suppliers but suited the interests of foreign manufacturers and

issued an advisory.

## Foreign standards

For instance, the advisory said that foreign technical standards like "minus 25 degree temperature-compatibility" for certain equipment procured for airports were incorporated to eliminate 'Make in India' products without any justification for requirement of that specification value for intended end use of the equipment/service.

Excessive turnover requirement as a pre-qualifying criteria, insisting on specific experience of supplying products to other nations such as export to

G-8 countries, were among other conditions that prevented the local manufacturers from taking part in the procurement process, the advisory said.

## Global brands

Another criteria which was observed in the procurement of IT, electronic and electrical products was specifying foreign brands either for finished products or for part of scope of work. The report explained that while CISCO, NEC, Alcatel, Siemens products were specified in telecom products, HP, Dell, Lenovo were insisted on IT products.

# Farm reforms incomplete, MSP distorts choice: Debroy

**The Hindu Bureau**  
NEW DELHI

Farm sector reforms were still incomplete in the country, according to Bibek Debroy, chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council. Mr. Debroy said the Minimum Support Price (MSP) was not supposed to be a procurement price but at present, the MSP was tantamount to the procurement price.

Inaugurating the *Businessline* agri-business and commodities summit "Turbocharging the Agri-Biz and Commodities Sector"

**To transform agriculture, farmers must be freed from state intervention, says PM-EAC Chair**

on Friday, Mr. Debroy said the moment the country "has a procurement policy, it distorts choice".

"Are farmers not entrepreneurial enough? By definition, an entrepreneur is a risk-taker. A farmer is much more entrepreneurial than many corporate houses, because farmers take risks all the time," he said, adding what the farm-

er should be protected from is unwarranted state intervention. "If you free the farmer from that intervention, Indian agriculture can be transformed."

Mr. Debroy said India would not be able to reform agriculture until it had 'modern land systems and... land records'. He said China reformed agriculture in the first phase of reforms in 1978-79. "By and large, the output side, input side, and marketing side is controlled. Therefore, that reform agenda for agriculture has not only been [pending] since 1991, it is pending even today."

# Dhami orders immediate evacuation of people from Joshimath 'danger zone'

Displaced residents of Uttarakhand town to receive assistance for six months; primary survey shows 603 buildings have developed deep cracks; Centre forms panel to study land subsidence

**Ishita Mishra**  
NEW DELHI

**T**he Uttarakhand government on Friday announced its plan to evacuate all families living in the "danger zone" in Joshimath, also known as the gateway to the Badrinath temple, with immediate effect.

Apart from creating a temporary rehabilitation centre for the residents displaced due to the damage to their homes, the State government will also pay them ₹4,000 per month towards rent for the next six months.

With the Congress accusing the BJP government of neglecting the plight of residents for a long time, leading to the revered town left on the verge of "sinking", Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami is expected to visit Joshimath to take stock of the situation.

During a review meeting at State capital Dehradun on Friday, the Chief Minis-



**Rising panic:** Cracks seen on a badminton court at Joshimath in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand on Friday. PTI

ter asked officials to ensure all arrangements for the rehabilitation of families affected by landslips in Joshimath town. Officials of the district administration briefed Mr. Dhami on the situation via videoconference.

"In this situation of crisis, there is a need to pay attention to the safety and security of life and property," Mr. Dhami said. He also directed officials to expedite the shifting of people

living in the affected areas.

The administration has also been tasked with working on an immediate action plan and a long-term one to manage the situation. A National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) team will be deployed on priority basis.

## Rapid study

Taking cognisance of media reports, the Ministry of Jal Shakti on Friday constituted a committee to con-

duct a rapid study of the occurrence of land subsidence and its impact in the Joshimath region. In a statement, the Ministry said the committee would ascertain the cause and effects of landslips, and the measures to be taken to safeguard human settlements, buildings, highway infrastructure and the riverine system.

The committee will be made up of representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Central Water Commission, the Geological Survey of India, the National Mission for Clean Ganga, and the Uttarakhand State Programme Management Group.

A primary survey by the district administration shows that 603 buildings in Joshimath have developed deep cracks. As many as 44 families have been moved to rehabilitation camps, while over 60 families have vacated their homes on their own, sources said.

# Uttarakhand to evacuate people from Joshimath

**NEW DELHI**

The Uttarakhand government on Friday announced its plan to evacuate all families living in the “danger zone” in Joshimath, also known as the gateway to the Badrinath temple, with immediate effect.

# Kuki-Chin refugees from Bangladesh ‘pushed back’ from Mizoram, says MP

**Vijaita Singh**

NEW DELHI

As another round of refugee crisis brews on the Mizoram-Bangladesh border, several members of the Kuki-Chin community were “pushed back” by the Border Security Force (BSF) on Friday, according to K. Vanlalvena, a Rajya Sabha member from Mizoram.

He said not allowing the “ethnic Mizo” from Bangladesh to enter India would

amount to “discrimination on ethnic grounds” as in the 1970s thousands of displaced Chakmas (mostly Buddhists) from Bangladesh were allowed to enter India and settle in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

The MP shared a video with *The Hindu* that shows around 150 refugees, including infants, sitting in a field near Parva village.

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A video grab showing security forces distributing snacks to people, who entered Mizoram from Bangladesh. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

# BSF stops Kuki-Chin's entry to Mizoram

The BSF personnel are seen distributing biscuits to the refugees.

A senior government official said it was “not a case of push-back” and a BSF team stopped them on coming to know that a group was headed towards Mizoram. An official said the BSF had no instructions to let the refugees enter India and they returned on their own once explained that they would be treated as “illegal migrants”, if they continued to stay put in the Indian territory.

The official said BSF doctors also provided medical assistance to a pregnant woman, part of the group, who went into labour on the border. “The women gave birth to a healthy baby with the assistance of BSF doctors; she returned to Bangladesh with the group the next day,” said the official.

Mr. Vanlalvena said around 1,000 refugees were waiting to enter India.

Kuki-Chin, the Christian community from Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts, share close ethnic ties with people in Mizoram. The first tranche of around 300 refugees came in November 2022. The Mizoram government has approved setting up of temporary shelters for the community.

Mr. Vanlalvena said he had written to Home Minister Amit Shah and Union Home Secretary Ajay Kumar Bhalla to give necessary instructions to the BSF so that the displaced persons might be allowed to enter Mizoram. The January 4 letter stated that heavy fighting has erupted and is ongoing between Bangladesh Rifles troops and cadres of Kuki-Chin insurgent groups in Bangladesh. “Due to these clashes, the civilian tribal people of neighbouring Chittagong Hill Tracts who are our ethnic brothers and sisters have fled in large numbers into our State seeking refuge,” the letter said.

He said the State government, in collaboration with local community-based organisations and NGOs, was doing its best to provide relief to these displaced people.

“In addition to these displaced people who have already entered Mizoram, there are several more of our ethnic brethren, including infants and women, who are also waiting to enter our State ... However, these displaced people are currently being prevented from entering our State,” the letter said.

India is not a signatory to the United Nations Refugee Convention of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol. It does not recognise refugees, and the undocumented migrants are liable to be prosecuted for violating the Foreigners Act.

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

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

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