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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H-Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram
**Part A—Preliminary Examination**

**Paper I** - (200 marks)  
Duration: Two hours

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.

**Part B—Main Examination**

**PAPER-II**

General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.

- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present—significant events, personalities, issues.

**PAPER-III**

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Policy, Social Justice and International relations.

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- 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.

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**Citizenship, extradition, admission into India, emigration and expulsion from India, passports and Visas**

- Comes under Union List

**Laws mentioned in the News Article:**
- The Foreigners’ Act, 1864
- The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920
- The Foreigners Act, 1940
- The Foreigners Act, 1946
- The Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964
- The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983

**The Foreigners Act, 1864**

- 1st legislation in Modern India, on illegal migrants to India
- Dealt with expulsion, arrest, detention of foreigners and ban on their visit after expulsion.

**The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920**

- Empowered Government to remove a person if she/he does not possess valid passport
* The Foreigners Act, 1940:
  - Enacted by the Imperial Legislative Assembly during the 2nd World War
  - Introduced the concept of 'burden of proof' (Section 7)

* The Foreigners Act, 1946:
  - gave wide powers to the Government
  - Foreigner - person who is not a citizen of India
  - The Government can prohibit - regulate - restrict the entry of foreigners in to India
  - Restricted the rights enjoyed by foreigners during their stay

- Empowered Govt. to use force, if required to secure compliance (Section 11)
- Burden of Proof - lies with the alleged person - upheld by a Constitution Bench
  - Constitutional Bench - Article 145 (3)
    - a minimum number of 5 judges
    - to decide any case, involving a substantial question of law requiring interpretation of the Constitution, those referred by the President under Article 143
- Government can make orders to deal with foreigners (Section 3)

* The Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964:
  - Foreigners tribunals to determine, whether a person is foreigner or not
  - Tribunals have powers similar to those of a civil court
  - Cases referred by the Central Government or by the Registering Authority
  - June, 2019 amendment - District magistrates to setup Foreigner tribunals

- Struck down by S. Court in 2005 - found the law not effective (Compared to Foreigners Act 1946) in identifying, and deporting the illegal immigrants

* The Illegal Migrants ( Determination by Tribunals ) Act, 1983
  - Introduced for the detection and deportation of illegal migrants who had entered India on or after March 25, 1971

- Ineffective because 'burden of proof' is not on alleged person
Burden of Proof:

- Issues exist with both circumstances (as far as NRC is concerned)

- Burden of Proof - on alleged persons required for Assam - Is it required for NRC exercise all over India on all residents of India?
### Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Elections
- Held in October 2019
- Issues in the pre-poll alliance
- Unable to form government
- President’s Rule imposed under Article 356

### Article 356:
- If Government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with Constitution
- Either on a report of the Governor or otherwise

### Two options after imposing President’s Rule:
1. Parties coming together to form Government
   - Two Parties came together
2. Fresh election when it is conducive

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### News:
* Centre revoked Proclamation - using Rule 12 of Govt. of India Transaction of Business Rules - 1961

#### Govt. of India Transaction of Business Rules - 1961
* Framed by the President under Article 77 (3), Indian Constitution
* Rule 12: Departure from Rules
  - Prime Minister
  - Permit departure from Rules
  - To the extent he deems necessary
  - To meet situation of extreme urgency or unforeseen contingency

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### President revoked President’s rule under Article 356 (2), Indian Constitution
- In a haste

### In a parliamentary democracy
- Need collective decision making, not individual decision making
India, U.S. to sign ISA pact

At 2+2, steps to operationalize COMCASA will be reviewed

2+2 dialogue between India & USA in Washington D.C:
- Indian External Affairs and Defence Ministers and their counterparts
- Industrial Security Annex (ISA):
  - add-on to General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA)
  \[ \text{GSOMIA} \quad \text{Signed in 2002} \]
  - first foundational agreement between US & India
  - enables sharing of military intelligence
  - protect each others' classified information

- Transfer of technology from US defence firms
- Boost to Indian Private Sector participating in defence manufacturing

2nd foundational agreement - LEMON
- Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement Signed in 2016
- India specific version of LSA
- Access to designated military facilities for refuelling and replenishment
- 4 areas
  - Port of Call, Joint Exercises, Training, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
3rd Foundational Agreement - COMCASA
- Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement - Signed in 2018
- India specific version of CISM0A
- To procure and transfer specialised equipments for encrypted communications
- Use of high-end secured communication equipments
- Receive modern, secure and net-enabled weapons
- Significant development - CENTRIX5 kits in Indian & US navies

4th Foundational Agreement - BECA
- Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geospatial Co-operation - not yet signed
- India & US to share geospatial and satellite data
- Topographical, nautical, aeronautical data
- Issue over reciprocity in the exchange of geospatial information

Behind the ‘halt’ on spending survey results

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks) Duration: Two hours
- Current events of national and international importance.
- Economic and Social Development, Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination
PAPER-IV
- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.

PAPER-V
General Studies-IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude
- Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.
- Probit in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; 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.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. With reference to President’s rule, consider the following statements.

1. Article 356 empowers the President to impose President’s rule in a State if the State fails to give effect to a direction given by the Centre.

2. As per Article 356, President can proclaim President’s rule in a State only after a report given by the Governor.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Which of the following agreements is not signed between India and the USA?

a) General Security of Military Information Agreement  
b) Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement  
c) Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement  
d) Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geospatial Cooperation

Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Consider the following statements with reference to “All-India Household Consumer Expenditure Survey”.

1. The Survey collects information on the consumption spending patterns of households across the country.

2. It covers both urban and rural households.

3. The survey is conducted every year by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) which is an integral part of Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

a) 1, 2 and 3  
b) 1 and 2  
c) 2 and 3  
d) 1 and 3

Practice Question – Mains

GS - II

Q. With reference to the recent proposal by the Union Home Ministry to carry out NRC exercise across India, discuss various concerns that require attention prior to implementing the proposed action, to identify the illegal immigrants.

(15 words, 10 marks)
Practice Question – Prelims Answers

1. Option (d) – Neither 1 nor 2
2. Option (d) - Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geospatial Cooperation
3. Option (b) – 1 and 2