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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram;
34,000 Bru refugees to be settled in Tripura

Mohinder Singh

Union Home Minister Amit Shah on Tuesday presided over the signing of a quadripartite pact of the MHA with the State governments of Tripura, Mizoram and lead-
er of Bru community to permanently settle around 34,000 internally displaced Bru people in Tripura. Reang or Bru are the sec-
ond largest ethnic group in Mizoram. Their exodus in 1997 was sparked by violent clashes in Manipur subdi-
vision, a Reang-dominated area, when they demanded creation of an autonomous council that was vehement-
ly opposed by Naga groups. The Centre has sanctioned around Rs 1,000 crore as a settlement package. Mr. Shah said on Tuesday.

"Due to ethnic tensions in Mizoram, around 34,000 people were forced to live in sub-human conditions in tenures in Tripura. No solution could be reached all these years. In 2018, an agree-
ment was signed and a pack-
age was sanctioned, but nu-
merous people did not want to go back to Mizoram. Only 328 families moved back. Due to the initiative by Prime Mi-

News

- A quadripartite pact - among GoI, GoI, GoM, and Bru-Reang representatives - signed

To end 33-year-old Bru refugee crisis

Background:

- Reang tribe

- One of the Scheduled Tribes in Tripura

- Traditional name: Bru

- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (Riang)

- Earlier living in Mizoram and the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh.
Communal Tension, 1997

- 1997 - Bru National Union demanded an Autonomous District Council under 6th Schedule, in the western areas of Mizoram.

- Demand was opposed by the Mizos.

- Created a communal tension between Bru and Mizo communities.

- Around 30,000 Bru tribals fled to Tripura.

- Displaced tribes were in temporary camps in North Tripura.

Govt measures

- Since 2010, GoI has been making sustained efforts to permanently rehabilitate Reangs.

- 2018 - an agreement was signed to repatriate Bru tribes back to Mizoram.

- Large chunk of tribes did not go back as they were worried about their security in Mizoram.

- 2020 - Quadripartite pact signed

  - Around 34,000 Bru refugees will be settled in Tripura.

  - Centre’s aid to Bru refugees rehabilitation and all round development.

  - Bru tribals would be included in Tripura’s voter list.

  - Bru refugees to get all rights that normal residents of the states get.

  - Benefits of social welfare schemes of Central Govt. and S. Govts.
**Practice Question – Prelims**

Q. Consider the following pairs.

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Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

a) 1 only  

b) 2 only  

c) 3 only  

d) 1, 2 & 3
NIA to probe Davinder case

Formal order yet to be issued as Amit Shah is travelling

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Union Home Ministry has given the go-ahead to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to take over the case of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) police officer Davinder Singh who was arrested with two wanted Hizbul Mujahideen militants on January 25.

The formal order is yet to be issued as Union Home Minister Amit Shah is travelling.

“The order is a mere formality... they have been asked to begin the probe and collect details,” said a senior government official. An NIA official had also questioned Mr. Singh in Srinagar earlier.

The official said that the decision to dismiss Mr. Singh from service would be taken by the administration of the Union Territory of J&K and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.

PAPER-IV


- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 2(1) (f)]

1. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962);
2. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967);
3. The Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982 (65 of 1982);
4. The Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, 1982 (66 of 1982);
5. The SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Act, 1993 (36 of 1993);
6. The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002 (69 of 2002);
8. Offences under—
   a) Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) sections 121 to 130 (both inclusive);
   b) Sections 489-A to 489-E (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
**Objectives**

1. Set standards of excellence in counter terrorism and national security related investigations.
2. Create deterrence for existing and potential terrorist groups.

**Power of Central Government**

- Central Govt. has the superintendence of the Agency
- Administration under Director General appointed by Centre.
- Centre can suo motu direct the NIA to investigate Scheduled Offences.
- Section 11: Centre can constitute Special court
  - Judge appointed by Centre on the recommendation of Chief Justice of a High Court

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**NIA (continued ...)**

- Section 22: State can constitute Special Court
- Appeal on any judgment, order or sentence of Special court shall go to the High Court.

**NIA Amendment Act, 2019**

- Enhancing jurisdiction of NIA to investigate Scheduled Offences committed outside India
- NIA to investigate offences related to human trafficking, counterfeit currency, cyber terrorism, etc.

**News**

- J&K Police officer arrested with Hizbul militants → NIA to take over the case
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements regarding National Investigation Agency (NIA).

1. It is an executive body formed under the Ministry of Home Affairs with an objective to lead counter terrorism and other national security related investigations.

2. The superintendence of the Agency vests in the Central Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

The Centre should specify penal action against officials and doctors accused of dereliction of duty.

R.A. Narayanan

The episode of lynching at Surajpur or the past few years has led to heightened sense of insecurity among the marginalised communities. People have either been killed or injured in the lynching cases. Though no data has been compiled by the NCRB, the number of cases of lynching in the country over the last few years is around 250. The number of those killed is around 300.

In 2018, the Supreme Court directed the states to report cases of lynching in a "timely manner" as per the law. The Centre and states have not submitted any data to frame laws specifically targeted at the crime of lynching and laid down certain guidelines or be in line. "Stern action" has been initiated by many state governments. It is also evident in any action by the police or by other authorities that the law has not been followed properly. The Centre has also directed the states to expedite the investigation of lynching cases.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)
- 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-1: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

Mob lynching

• an extrajudicial killing of a person by a mob or by a group of people.
• heightened sense of insecurity among the marginalised communities.
• in the name of cow protection, prevention of sale of beef, so on...

PAPER III

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.
- 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.
- Parliament and State legislatures—structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.

PAPER IV

General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.

Supreme Court about mob lynching

• In 2018, described lynching as 'horrendous act of mobocracy'
• S. Court requested C. Govt & S. Govts to frame laws to criminalize mob lynching.
• S. Court laid down guidelines to incorporate in the lynching laws.
SUPREME COURT GUIDELINES ON MOB LYNCHING

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

1. The states shall designate a senior police officer not below the rank of a police superintendent as nodal officer in each district – to gather intelligence reports on people likely to commit such crimes

2. SGIs shall forthwith identify Districts, Sub-Divisions and/or villages where instances of lynching and mob violence have been reported in the recent past, say, in the last five years.

3. The Secretary, Home Department of the concerned States shall issue directives/advisories to the Nodal Officers – to ensure Officer-In-charge of the Police Stations of the identified areas are extra cautious

4. The Nodal Officer shall hold regular meetings with the local intelligence units to identify the existence of the tendencies of vigilantism, mob violence or lynching in the district

5. The Director General of Police/the Secretary, Home Department of the concerned States shall take regular review meetings – to devise a strategy to tackle lynching & mob violence related issues at the State level

6. It shall be the duty of every police officer to cause a mob to disperse, by exercising his power under Section 129 of CrPc

7. The Home Department of the Govt and SGIs must sensitize the law enforcement agencies - to identify the measures for prevention of mob violence and lynching against any caste or community

8. The DGSP shall issue a circular to the SP with regard to police patrolling in the sensitive areas keeping in view the incidents of the past and the intelligence obtained by the office of the Director General.

9. The CG and SG should broadcast on radio and television and other media - that lynching and mob violence of any kind shall invite serious consequence under the law.

10. The CG and SG to take steps to curb and stop dissemination of irresponsible and explosive messages, videos and other material on various social media platforms that incite violence

11. The police shall cause to register FIR under Section 153A of IPC and/or other relevant provisions against persons who disseminate irresponsible and explosive messages and videos

12. The CG shall also issue appropriate directions/advisories to the State Governments which should reflect the gravity and seriousness of the situation and the measures to be taken.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

1. The jurisdictional police station shall immediately cause to lodge a FIR, without any undue delay

2. The Station House Officer to ensure that there is no further harassment of the family members of the victim(s)

3. Investigation in such offences shall be personally monitored by the Nodal Officer

4. The State Governments shall prepare a lynching/mob violence victim compensation scheme in the light of the provisions of Section 357A of CrPc

5. The cases of lynching and mob violence shall be specifically tried by designated court/Fast Track courts earmarked for that purpose in each district

6. The trial court must ordinarily award maximum sentence as provided for various offences under the provisions of the IPC

7. The courts trying the cases take such measures for protection and for concealing the identity and address of the witness

8. The victim(s) or the next of kin of the deceased in cases of mob violence and lynching shall be given timely notice of any court proceedings

9. The victim(s) or the next of kin of the deceased in cases of mob violence and lynching shall receive free legal aid if he or she so chooses any advocate under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

PUNITIVE MEASURES

1. If a police officer or an officer of the district administration has failed to comply shall be considered as an act of deliberate negligence and/or misconduct - appropriate action must be taken against him/her and not limited to departmental action under the service rules.

State Government’s Bills

1. Manipur Protection from Mob Violence Bill, 2018
   
   - empowers S. Govt. to impose collective fine.
   - nodal officers in each district
   - Police officers who fail to prevent lynching are liable to penal actions.
   - No concurrence of State Govt. is required to prosecute police officers.
   - Adequate monetary compensation to victims

2. Rajasthan Protection from Lynching Bill, 2019
   
   - It is silent on any action to be initiated against police officers who may be accused of dereliction of duty.

   
   - Punishment for lynching to death is punishable with
     - death penalty (or)
     - life imprisonment & fine upto Rs. 5 Lakhs.
What the Centre can do?

1. Penal Provisions against doctors who derelict the duty, delay in attending victims or submit false reports.

2. Compensation to be recovered from the perpetrators of crime or collective fines from villagers where lynching takes place.

3. Punitive actions against Political leaders, guilty of inciting mobs.

4. Punitive actions against Police officers accused of dereliction of duty.

Practice Question – Mains

GS-III

Q. Supreme Court described lynching as a ‘horrendous act of mobocracy’. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for prevention of Mob violence and Lynching against any caste or community in this regard. What are the initiatives taken based on these guidelines at the level of Centre and the States? Discuss with examples. (150 words, 10 marks)
India to invite Imran Khan for Shanghai Council meet

Move comes hours after the UNSC discusses the situation in Kashmir

KALIAH, DHARMENDAR

The Prime Minister Imran Khan will be invited to participate in the Heads of Government Council meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) that will be held in India this year, the Ministry of External Affairs said on Thursday. The invite move came hours after the UN Security Council discussed the situation in Kashmir.

"To further the established practice and procedure within SCO, all the observer states, and other international dialogue partners will be invited to attend the meeting," said MEA official spokesperson Raveesh Kumar on Wednesday, adding that the meeting is a "routine" annual event, during which the SCO states discuss various issues of mutual interest.

Since becoming the chair of the SCO in 2019, India has hosted the annual meeting of the SCO, and this year, the meeting is expected to focus on areas such as trade, investment, and security.

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

- Intergovernmental multilateral platform
- Previously → Shanghai Five → China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia & Tajikistan
- Shanghai Five → established in 1996
- Inclusion of Uzbekistan → SCO
- India & Pakistan → member states from 2017
- SCO Charter
  - Strengthening the mutual trust & neighbourliness.
  - Promotion of cooperation
  - Joint efforts to ensure peace, security and stability
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. The Executive Committee of the ‘Regional Anti-Terrorist structure’ is a permanent body of which of the following grouping?

a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
b) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
c) Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
d) European Union

NCM seeks report from police on ‘love jihad’

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has asked the Kerala police to file a detailed report about the allegation that a purported Islamist programme termed ‘love jihad’ reportedly targets young Christian men and women for conversion. In a letter to the State Police Chief (SPC), the NCM expressed apprehension that at least 21 persons among those suspected to have left Kerala to join the Islamic State in Afghanistan and Syria were neophytes who converted to Islam from Christianity.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following pairs.

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Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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b) 2 only  
c) 3 only  
d) 1, 2 & 3

Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding National Investigation Agency (NIA).

1. It is an executive body formed under the Ministry of Home Affairs with an objective to lead counter terrorism and other national security related investigations.

2. The superintendence of the Agency vests in the Central Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims

Q.3. The Executive Committee of the ‘Regional Anti-Terrorist structure’ is a permanent body of which of the following grouping?
   a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
   b) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
   c) Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
   d) European Union

Practice Question – Mains

GS-III

Q. Supreme Court described lynching as a ‘horrendous act of mobocracy’. The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for prevention of Mob violence and Lynching against any caste or community in this regard. What are the initiatives taken based on these guidelines at the level of Centre and the States? Discuss with examples. (150 words, 10 marks)
### Practice Question – Prelims Answers

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2.</td>
<td>‘b’ – 2 only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3.</td>
<td>‘b’ – Shanghai Cooperation Organisation</td>
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