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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; T – Thiruvananthapuram; H – Hyderabad
Legislative Council abolished in J&K

70-year institution comes to an end

PERSADIA ARSHI

Once dominating the news for setting debates and solving sticky disputes for 70 years, the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Council, the upper house of the Assembly, was abolished on Thursday in per Section 57 of the J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019, which reduced the state to the Union Territories of J&K and Ladakh.

A spokesman of the General Administration Department (GAD) said all the staff members of the Council shall report to the GAD by October 22. There are 116 employees working with the Council since the first Constituent Assembly came into being in 1947.

“The Council has discussed and passed sticky bills like the land to tiller law, resettlement Bill and autonomy resolution. It became a vibrant platform to discuss the Delhi agreement of 1952 and the Delhi-Princely accord of 1971,” a senior employee of the Council said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The Council, which had a strength of 36 members, also used to be a part of the electoral college for the Rajya Sabha elections.

The Secretary of the Council has been directed to transfer all records pertaining to the Council secretariat, including related legislative business, to the Department of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.

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*No uniformity in the organisation of state legislatures

- Many states → only S.L. Assembly
- Some States → Both S.L. Assembly and S.L. Council

* Article 169 of Indian Constitution

- abolition or creation of legislative council in states
- Parliament may by law
- If legislative assembly passes a resolution by a majority of
  - Total membership
  - not less than 2/3rds - Present and voting

* Abolition of Legislative Council of J&K

- Created by Article 46 of Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir
- Abolished based on Section 57 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019

* Delhi Agreement, 1952

- between S.Govt of J and K and C.Govt
- Citizenship, powers to legislate in different subjects, emergency, etc.
**Delhi - Srinagar Accord, 1975**

- Indira Gandhi - Sheikh Abdullah accord
- Kashmir accord
- State of J and K - Constituent of the Union of India
- Indian Parliament will have the power to make laws - to prevent any questioning, disclaiming, disrupting the Sovereignty and territorial integrity of India
- to prevent secession of any part of the Indian territory from the Indian Union

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**India Innovation Index**

- Released by NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness as knowledge partner
- Examines the innovation ecosystem of Indian States and Union Territories
- Capabilities and Performance of Indian States & UTs
- Aim - Create a holistic tool which can be used by policymakers across the country when designing the economic growth policies

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**Karnataka is most innovative State: NITI Aayog**

"Karnataka is placed around the rankings"
* Calculated as the average of scores of 2 dimensions (33 indicators)

- Enablers
  - Human Capital
  - Investment
  - Knowledge Workers
  - Business Environment
  - Safety and Legal Environment
- Performance
  - Knowledge Output
  - Knowledge Diffusion

* Outcomes
  - Innovation ecosystem strong in South and Western parts of India (3/5 - Southern States)
  - Exception - Delhi and Haryana

* Rank based on Category
- Major states
  - Karnataka
  - Maharashtra
  - Tamil Nadu
- North-East and Hill states
  - Sikkim
  - Uttarakhand
  - Himachal Pradesh
- UTs/City States/Small States
  - Delhi
  - Goa
  - Chandigarh

* Key Takeaways:

**National level**
- Increase the spending on research and development
- Improving the capability of educational institutions to produce innovation outputs
- Co-ordination & collaboration between industry & educational institutions

**State level**
- Policies to improve innovation & entrepreneurial ecosystem
- Cluster development programs
- Focus on innovation in the state industrial policies
**TB cases see decrease in India**

Number of patients fell by about $10,000$ over the past year says WHO report

**Tuberculosis**

- *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*
- Preventable and curable
- Multidrug resistant TB $\rightarrow$ isoniazid & rifampicin
- Extensively drug resistant TB

**Global Tuberculosis Report - 2019**

- Released by WHO $\rightarrow$ Annually since 1997
- Comprehensive and up to date assessment of TB
- Progress: global, regional and country level
- 2019: data by 202 countries and territories

$\Rightarrow$ 2018: UN General Assembly on TB

$\Rightarrow$ Sustainable Development Goal 3.3 - Eliminate TB by 2030

**WHO - End TB programme**

$\Rightarrow$ Reduce TB deaths
$\Rightarrow$ Cut new cases
$\Rightarrow$ No family is burdened with TB expense

2017 to 2018

- TB incidence rate in India - reduced by 50,000
- TB patients
  
  $2017 : 27.4$ lakh $\rightarrow 2018 : 26.5$ lakh
  
  Reported: 21.5 lakh cases
  
  Gap: more than 5 lakh

$\Rightarrow$ TB Incidence rate $\rightarrow$ $204 / 1$ lakh in 2017

199 / 1 lakh in 2018

**Rifampicin resistance $\rightarrow$ increased**

$\Rightarrow$ 32% in 2017 to 46% in 2018

Treatment success rate: 69% for 2016 to 81% for 2017

**India TB Report - 2019**

$\Rightarrow$ by Central TB Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

**NIKSHAY**: online case based real time management system

- Monitors patients in real time
- Captures - details of patients, treatment initiation status, patient compliance, treatment outcome etc.
Greening the powerhouses
Climate change is still not negligible in the planning of Indian cities and towns, despite the risks to poses

C. MAHARASHTRA

India, which comprises 27% of the world’s GDP, is the driving force of the megacity movement in
metropolitan economies. The country is blessed with abundant natural resources and is
among the fastest-growing economies in the world. However, India is also facing challenges
like climate change, urbanization, and pollution. The government has taken several initiatives
like the National Urban Climate Action Plan (NUCAP) to address these issues. NUCAP is a
national-level multi-sectoral action plan to address climate change issues at the urban level.

Urbanization continues in 21st century: need

Role of C40 cities
- 70% global CO2 emission
- 90% urban areas - risk of extreme climate events

C40 World Mayor’s Summit, 2019 - Copenhagen

* C40 ➔ Network of world’s largest megacities
  ➔ To address climate change
  ➔ 94 world cities - 4 from India
  ➔ 700+ million people + 25% of global economy

⇒ Urbanization continues in 21st century; need action plans for urban centres

Takeaways for India

1) Urban Infrastructure in India yet to be built
   ➔ Planning must be climate centric
   ➔ Expensive retrofitting plans by Toronto, Berlin etc.
   ➔ India can leapfrog if planning is climate centric

2) India needs far sighted measures
   ➔ Rome ➔ to ban diesel emissions, encourage shared mobility
   ➔ Hangzhou ➔ Smart bus system
   ➔ Hong Kong ➔ to harvest typhoons

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks)

3) Current events of national and international importance.
   - Disaster and disaster management.
   - Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India’s interests.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER II

General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.
- Role of women and women’s organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.

PAPER III

General Studies-II: Governance, Constitution, Political, Social Justice and International relations.
- Disaster and disaster management.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
3) Focus on innovation, technology and financing to tackle drought, floods and heat islands

- Kolkata → award for green mobility
- Delhi C.M. → need for determined policies to empower common people

4) Role of Environment Ministry

- Helps states to develop city level action plans
- Better urban governance

Brimming SRSP raises hope in ayacut farmers

Slow influxes build up water level in the major reservoir

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Indian and World Geography—Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.

Hyderabad Edition
**Godavari river** (1465 km)

- Originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nashik district, Maharashtra
- Maharashtra (48.6%) * Chhattisgarh (10.9%)
- Telangana (18.8%) * Odisha (5.7%)
- Andhra Pradesh (4.5%) * Karnataka (1.4%)

**Right Bank Tributaries**
- Pravara, Manjeera, Manair, Kinnerasani

**Left Bank Tributaries**
- Purna, Pranahita, Indravati, Sabari

**Important dams**
- Babli dam (MH)
- Sri Ram Sagar Project (Pochampadu, TS)
- Nizam Sagar: Manjeera river (TS)
- Kaleshwaram dam (Godavari, TS)
- Ichampally dam (TS)
- Polavaram Project (A.P.)

* TS → Telangana
Q1. Consider the following statements with reference to State Legislative Councils.

1. Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

2. Such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q2. Consider the following statements with reference to India Innovation Index 2019.

1. The aim of the index is to create a holistic tool which can be used by policymakers across the country to identify the challenges to be addressed and strengths to be built on when designing the economic growth policies for their regions.

2. It is released by NITI Aayog with Institute for Competitiveness as the knowledge partner.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding NIKSHAY portal.

1. It is an online portal which captures the data of malnourishment among children in India.

2. It was developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the C40.

1. C40 is a network of the world’s megacities committed to addressing climate change.

2. No Indian cities are a part of the C40.

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
Q5. Consider the following statements with reference to Godavari river.

1. It originates in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar and empties in Bay of Bengal.
2. The river drains five states only.
3. Manjeera is the right bank tributary of the Godavari.
4. Sri Ram Sagar Project is at the confluence of Pranahita with Godavari.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) All the statements
(b) All statements are incorrect but 3
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3.

Practice Question – Prelims
Answers

1. Option (a) – 1 only
2. Option (b) – Both 1 and 2
3. Option (b) – 2 only
4. Option (a) – 1 only
5. Option (b) – All statements are incorrect but 3