Britain faces daunting task of a vote in Parliament to get the agreement approved.

PM Johnson now faces the daunting task of a vote in Parliament to get the agreement approved.

New deal

We’ve got a great new deal that takes back control — now Parliament should get Brexit done so we can move on to other priorities like the cost of living, the NHS, violent crime and our environment.

- Under the deal, the whole of the U.K. will leave the EU, but Northern Ireland will stay in the EU’s single market for goods.
- The U.K. can impose tariffs on goods entering Northern Ireland from third countries as long as they are not at risk of entering the EU single market.
- For the goods that are at risk of entering the single market from third countries via Northern Ireland, EU tariffs will be applied.
- Practically, there will be a customs border between Great Britain and the island of Ireland, with goods being checked at Northern Irish ports.

WHAT’S NEXT?

- EU endorsed the deal on Thursday.
- Now the deal will go to Parliament.
- With the Conservatives’ ally Democratic Unionist Party as

Legislative Council abolished in J&K

70-year institution comes to an end.

Panels formed to resolve water row with Kerala

Chennai

The Tamil Nadu government on Thursday constituted two panels to address issues relating to the Parambikulam Aliyar Project and the Pandiayar-Punnampuzha Project. The constitution of the panels was one of the agreements reached.

Panels formed to resolve water row with Kerala

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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

PEERZADA ASHFAQ
SRINAGAR

Once dominating the news for setting debates and settling sticky discourses for 70 years, the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Council, the upper house of the Assembly, was abolished on Thursday as per Section 57 of the J&K Reorganisation Bill, 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 1957.

“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-Srinagar accord of 1975,” 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.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

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-I : Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.

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.
* 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 Jand 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
Karnataka is most innovative State: NITI Aayog

Tamil Nadu was placed second in the rankings

Special Correspondent

Karnataka has been ranked as the most innovative State in the NITI Aayog’s India Innovation Index 2019, released on Thursday.

Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana, Haryana, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh follow in the rankings of the top major States, in that order.

“The study examines the innovation ecosystem of Indian States and Union Territories,” NITI Aayog said in a press release. “The aim is to create a holistic tool which can be used by policymakers across the country to identify the challenges to be addressed and strategies to build on when designing the economic growth policies for their regions.”

Three categories

The states have been bifurcated into three categories: major States, north-east, and hill States, and Union Territories/ city States/small States.

The India Innovation Index 2019 ranking is based on the average of the scores on two dimensions – Enablers and Performance.

“The Enablers are the factors that underpin innovative capacities, grouped in five pillars (i) Human Capital (ii) Investment (iii) Knowledge Workers (iv) Business Environment, and (v) Safety and Legal Environment,” the NITI Aayog said.

“The Performance dimension captures benefits that a nation derives from the intangibles, divided in two pillars (vi) Knowledge Output and (vii) Knowledge Diffusion.

While Karnataka’s top rank is largely on account of its top ranking in the Performance dimension, it ranked third in the Enablers dimension. Maharashtra topped the Enabler dimension.

The index also pointed to a geographic divide in the country when it comes to innovation.

“The index shows that the innovation ecosystem of the country is strong in south and western parts of India,” the NITI Aayog said. “In fact, three of the top five major States are from southern India. Delhi and Haryana seem to be an exception in this rule and seem to be doing well on the Index. Thus, there seems to be a west-south and north-east divide across the country.”

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
* Calculated as the average of scores of 2 dimensions (33 indicators)

Enablers
- Human Capital
- Investment
- Knowledge Workers
- Business 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 almost 50,000 over the past year, says WHO report

The tuberculosis incidence rate in India has decreased by almost 50,000 patients over the past year, according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) 2020 Global Tuberculosis Report. The report notes that in 2019, India had 273,600 TB patients, which is 4.7% of the global total.

Tuberculosis
* Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
* Preventable and curable
* Multidrug resistant TB → to isoniazid & rifampicin
* Extensively drug resistant TB

Global Tuberculosis Report - 2019
* Released by WHO → Annually since 1997
* Comprehensive and up to date assessment of TB
* Progress: global, regional and country level
* 2019: data by 202 countries and territories

⇒ 2018: UN General Assembly on TB
⇒ Sustainable Development Goal 3.3 - Eliminate TB by 2030
WHO - End TB programme

- Reduce TB deaths
- Cut new cases
- 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 → 2018: 26.5 lakh
  Reported: 21.5 lakh cases
  Gap: more than 5 lakh

TB Incidence rate
2017: 199/1 lakh
2018: 194/1 lakh

Rifampicin resistance → increased
- 32% in 2017 to 46% in 2018

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

India TB Report: 2019
- 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 integral to the planning of Indian cities and towns, despite the risks it poses.

G. ANANTAKRISHNAN

Cities, which generate over 80% of the world’s GDP, be the driving force for mitigation of climate change as national governments fail to provide leadership. At a recent summit of mayors held in Copenhagen under the C40 Cities Initiative, Al Gore, the former U.S. Vice President and climate campaigner, said cities really have no choice, since too many national governments have come under the influence of special interests, and are no longer willing to lead.

The mayors at the summit were keen, because their cities represent an estimated 70% of global carbon dioxide emissions. They also realize that nearly 60% of urban areas are at high risk from extreme climate events such as storms, because they are situated along coasts. These cities are home to millions, many of them poor and ill-equipped to handle floods, many also endure cycles of drought and heat waves.

Indubitably, urbanization will remain a strong trend this century. Adultly, about 70 million people will be drawn to cities and towns for the next three decades, according to the special report on global warming of IPCC issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change last year. This means mayors of cities worldwide, and state governments in India, must prepare for difficult times with action plans for urban centres.

An opportunity for India

This is a greenfield opportunity for policymakers, since much of the infrastructure in India remains to be built, unlike cities in the developed world. All planning must therefore be climate-centric. In Copenhagen, mayors from Toronto and Berlin spoke about expensive plans to retrofit buildings for energy efficiency and shift their transport infrastructure to greener options. Montreal is moving city logistics to electric vehicles, keeping large trucks confined to centralised terminals. India does not have to repeat the cycle and can leapfrog the era of dirty fuels.

Venezia’s Mayor Virginia Raggi has an aggressive plan to ban diesel emissions, encourage sustainable shared mobility including biking and walking, and pursue a green new deal. China’s Hangzhou already has the largest public bicycle-sharing system and is moving to a smart bus service. Hong Kong is ready to harvest super typhoons in new drainage tunnels that will reuse rainwater and grow biodiversity. Singapore will put a price on carbon. Neste Norway, a healthcare company, wants to partner with mayors on its Cities Changing Diabetes programme to “bend the curve” on the public health challenge through better facilities for biking, walking and urban mobility.

India’s fast-expanding cities and towns need such far-sighted measures. But today, climate change is not integral to their planning, despite the risk to residents and economic assets. It will take innovation, technology and financing to adapt to drought, floods and heat islands.

At the C40 summit, Kochi’s bagged an award for green mobility, and Delhi’s Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal informed the delegates that the national capital was cutting emissions by inducting 1,000 electric buses, planting trees on a massive scale, and eliminating the use of hazardous industrial chemicals. Delhi is also setting up a task force for clean air. These must be the priorities for all cities. Determined policies can restore the power of the commons: through inclusive and green urban spaces, sustainable mobility, protected water sources and a reduction of waste—all of which will sharply reduce carbon emissions in a growing economy.

Moving to a new trajectory

It is almost four years since India signed the Paris Agreement, a period during which the Environment Ministry should have helped states come up with city-level action plans, since the country lacks empowered mayors. In 2020, the Paris framework will enter its active phase of implementation, and fast-growing countries will be expected to demonstrate their efforts at greening their economies. This is an opportunity, and not a threat. India’s urbanisation should move to a trajectory of low emissions, reflected in urban governance that incentivises eco-friendly design. It should be friendly to people, and rely on the right technologies, materials and energy systems.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.

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, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India’s interests.

PAPER-IV


- Disaster and disaster management.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.

Civilspedia Team - powered by Shankar IAS Academy
**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

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

**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 leap frog 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
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 inflows build up water level in the major reservoir

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NIZAMABAD

Just 0.5 ft short of the Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of 809.20 ft the Sri Ram Sagar reservoir is holding 83.583 tmc ft water, which is 7 tmc ft less than its full capacity of 90.20 tmc ft as on Thursday. The present inflow is 6,547 cusecs. This day last year the water position in the project was 45.200 tmc ft at 807.20 ft.

The reservoir which contained only 5 tmc ft, almost at dead storage level, in the beginning of the monsoon slowly but steadily received 82,369 tmc ft since June 1. At this stage now it is believed that one or two heavy rains in coming few days in its catchment area in the district or the upstream the river Godavari in Maharashtra will fill the reservoir to its FRL.

Farmers under the SRSP ayacut, meanwhile, are happy over the water position in the reservoir as it would ensure bumper harvests in the current kharif and also in the forthcoming yasangi (rabi). Water is likely to be released if need be at the flowering stage in the current kharif and for raising paddy seedlings and also transplantation and regular wetting in the entire rabi.

As of now, 883 cusecs is withdrawn from the project every day only for drinking water purposes in Jorutla, Jagtal, Namal, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Kamareddy and Armoor, according to official sources.

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.
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
Practice Question – Prelims

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

Practice Question – Prelims

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 build 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
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.