<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>News Articles</th>
<th>Page Number*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Centre sets the ball rolling for J&amp;K polls</td>
<td>C: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EC kicks off delimitation process</td>
<td>B: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Writing out a clean Bill on health (Editorial)</td>
<td>D: 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>‘Panchamirtham’ of Palani temple gets GI tag</td>
<td>T: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>Automobile sales drop 18.71% in July;</td>
<td>C: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>Auto sales fall 19% in July, worst in 19 years</td>
<td>B: 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
<td>D: 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; T – Thiruvananthapuram
Centre sets the ball rolling for J&K polls

Election Commission - 1st meeting on delimitation exercise in UT of J&K

⇒ Erstwhile State of J&K
⇒ UT of J&K (With Leg Assembly)
⇒ UT of Ladakh (Without Leg Assembly)

Before Reorganisation

111
87 24 (Pak)
83 4 (Ladakh)
83 + 4 = 87
(83 + 24) = 107

Section 60 of J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019

114
90 24
83 + 7 = 90
**J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019**

- Section 14(3) - Total no. of seats in Legislative Assembly of UT of J&K - by direct election - 107

- Section 60 - 107 → 114, delimitation may be determined by Election Commission

- Section 15 - Lt. Governor - to nominate two members - to give representation to women - if they are not adequately represented

- Section 62(2) - the readjustment of the constituencies - under Section 60 - Shall be carried out by the Delimitation Commission, constituted under Delimitation Act, 2002

- Section 14(6) - reservation for the Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes

**Refugees in J&K**

- to be given voting rights for Legislative Assembly elections
- Most of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes
- Settled in camps in Jammu region

**Section 60(2)(c) of the J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019**

- Reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes be located where, 
  
  \[
  \frac{\text{Their population}}{\text{Total Population}} \rightarrow \text{Largest}
  \]

- Expected earliest possible time for assembly elections of UT of J&K → March 2020
EC kicks off delimitation process

2011 Census to form basis for redrawing constituencies with seven extra seats

The population story

Close to 50% of Jamshedpur’s population lives in the Kanke division. Length shows the population of each district as per the 2011 Census

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.

- Parliament and State legislatures—structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.

⇒ Ex officio member of Delimitation Commission
⇒ “Increasing number of seats - a political decision of the Parliament”
⇒ For delimiting exercise
⇒ To have a kind of equality among the voters
⇒ Article says

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population of J&amp;K</th>
<th>114</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average no. of voters per Assembly Constituency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⇒ Not clear:
- 114 or 90
- Total Population includes population in POK or not?

⇒ boundary of constituencies to be compatible with admin units, as much as possible
⇒ to be based on 2011 census till 2026
⇒ Section 14(7) of J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019

⇒ Part V of J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019
⇒ Delimitation of constituencies
⇒ Delimitation Commission - constituted under Section 3 of the Delimitation Act, 2002
Practice Question – Prelims
Q. Consider the following statements with respect to the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.
1. It abolishes the legislative council that was in the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. It provides for increasing the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, from 107 to 114.
3. The Act provides for the nomination of two members to the Legislative Assembly to give representation to the Anglo-Indian Community, if the Lieutenant Governor feels that they are not adequately represented in the Legislative Assembly.
Which of the above-mentioned statements is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims
Q. Consider the following statements.
1. India comprises of 29 states and 7 union territories.
2. Four of the Union Territories are with legislative assembly.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Writing out a clean Bill on health

Medical education needs continuous reforms, the National Medical Commission Bill could be the first step towards this.

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-III

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

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

* National Medical Commission Act - 2019
  - passed in both LS & RS (NMC Act - 2019)

* Important concerns raised and their analysis:
  1. NEET and NEXT proposed - Section 14 &
     - Single NEET exam - admission to undergraduate medical education - all medical institutions
     - Avoids multiple counselling processes
     - NEXT - entrance test to PG level
     - License for medical graduates - practice
     - disparities in skill sets
     - One Nation One Exam - medical education

2. Section 31 - community health providers
  - 2011 Census - 70% population in rural India
  - Ratio of doctors in urban: rural = 3.8 : 1
  - Act - address the gap - community health providers - primary and preventive care
  - Successful in China, Thailand, U.K.
  - In practice - Chhattisgarh, Assam
  - No legislation of quacks - 'qualify certain criteria
3. **Section 10 (1)(i) - Capping of fees**
   - NMC - determine fees and other charges
     - 50% of the seats - private medical institutions + deemed to be universities
   - Removes discretion of private medical colleges - benefit poor and meritorious students
   - Private medical college - huge investment - incentives for investors
   - Rating of medical colleges - students to take informed decisions

4. **↓ elected representatives, ↑ nominated representatives**
   - Existing electoral process - flawed, not the best
   - Act - mix of elected and nominated members
   - Members from State Medical Councils and Universities

5. **Overriding powers given to Centre**
   - Public emergencies - citizens expect - govt to address issues
   - Govt - able to direct NMC - comply with policies
   - Principle of Natural Justice

---

** Critics - fails to highlight advantages of the Act**

- **Section 37 - Diplomate of National Board - recognize** medical qualification - by statutory and other bodies in India
- **Section 50 - Medical pluralism**
  Interface - homeopathy, Indian system of medicines, modern system of medicines
- **↑ no. of doctors, ↑ quality and skills, ↓ corruption**

---

- **Section 16 - Autonomous bodies**
  Avoid - conflict of interest and rent-seeking opportunities
- **Section 34 - Imprisonment and fine for quacks**

** NMC Act - Culmination of efforts by successive governments**
- Just a beginning
Practice Question – Mains
GS - II

Q. The health sector in India needs continuous reforms to provide effective healthcare services. In this context, analyze the concerns associated with the National Medical Commission Act, 2019.

News:
* Palani Panchamirtham granted GI Tag
  « First time → Temple ‘prasadam’ from TN

Palani Panchamirtham:
* Combination of five natural substances
  * Banana
  * Jaggery
  * Cow ghee
  * Honey
  * Cardamom
* It is a ‘abhishega prasadam’
  « Offered to presiding deity of Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani Swamy Temple, Palani Hills
Geographical area → Palani Town, Dindigul Dt, T.N
Served in a semi-solid state ; sweet in taste
Unique Features:
→ Natural method of preparation - No added preservatives or artificial ingredients
→ Not subjected to any chemical process
→ Not even single drop of water is added
→ Heated at a particular temperature
  ↓ fresh and consumable for long time
→ Unique and aromatic flavour

Method of production - automated
↓ increasing demand & maintaining hygiene
↓ Under guidance by CFTRI, Mysuru

GI Tag:
→ Originating from a particular region
→ TRIPS Agreement → “Indications which identify a good or product as originating in the territory of a country..... given quality, reputation & other characteristic of good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.”

Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act of 1999
↓ Governing GIs of goods in country
  → protect the interests of producers of such goods
↓ To exclude unauthorised persons from misusing GI & protect consumers from deception
↓ To promote goods bearing Indian GI in the export market

GI - An indication
↓ Originates from a definite geographical territory

Used to identify agricultural, natural or manufactured goods (produced, processed or prepared)
↓ Special quality / reputation / other characteristics
↓ Handicrafts / industry / foodstuff also

Benefit of GI registration
* Confers legal protection
* Prevents unauthorised use of registered GIs
* Provides legal protection to Indian GI - boost exports
* Promotes economic prosperity

Validity - 10 years
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements, with reference to ‘Geographical Indications’.

1. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act was enacted in the year 1999.
2. The Geographical Indications Registry is located at Chennai.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only  

b) 2 only  

c) Both 1 and 2  

d) Neither 1 nor 2
1: Rationalization of GST for automobile sector

Now \downarrow \rightarrow \downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow in final price demand

18-28 % in GST final price demand

2: Increase the liquidity in the economy

NBFC \rightarrow \downarrow lending by \rightarrow \downarrow money with people

Crisis \rightarrow NBFCs \rightarrow with people

↑ money with people demand

↑ liquidity with people demand

3: Import duty to discourage import of auto components from China

Import \rightarrow Adverse effect on
from China \rightarrow Indian manufacturers

↓ Tariff on imports

4: Focus on Make in India - incentives

5: BS6 norms by April 1, 2020 - ↑ in price of vehicle - Stimulus from govt needed
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements.

1. India comprises of 29 states and 7 union territories.
2. Four of the Union Territories are with legislative assembly.

Which of 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

Q. Consider the following statements with respect to the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

1. It abolishes the legislative council that was in the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. It provides for increasing the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, from 107 to 114.

3. The Act provides for the nomination of two members to the Legislative Assembly to give representation to the Anglo-Indian Community, if the Lieutenant Governor feels that they are not adequately represented in the Legislative Assembly.

Which of the above-mentioned statements is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements, with reference to ‘Geographical Indications’.

1. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act was enacted in the year 1999.

2. The Geographical Indications Registry is located at Chennai.

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 – Mains
GS - II

Q. The health sector in India needs continuous reforms to provide effective healthcare services. In this context analyze the concerns associated with the National Medical Commission Act, 2019.