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<td>₹170 cr. provided to ineligible persons under govt. scheme</td>
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<td>Policy decision on Rythu Bandhu assistance to Podu farmers soon</td>
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<td>Hyderabad Karnataka gets a new name</td>
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<td>Practice cum Revision - MCQs</td>
<td>@end of the video</td>
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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; T – Thiruvananthapuram
'370 cr. provided to ineligible persons under govt. scheme'

Fake beneficiaries included govt. employees, pensioners

Policy decision on Rythu Bandhu assistance to Podu farmers soon

Central assistance to farmers an eyewash, says Agriculture Minister

Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA)

1. Assistance for Cultivation
   - Rs. 5000/- per farm family per season
   - For small and marginal farmers
   - For agricultural inputs for cultivation

2. Assistance for Livelihood
   - Rs. 12,500 to landless agricultural household
   - For agricultural allied activities
   - Landless Agricultural Household
     - HH that doesn't own any land and is engaged for more than 6 months in agricultural activities

3. Assistance for Vulnerable Agricultural Household
   - Vulnerability - Old Age - Disability or Disease, other Vulnerabilities
   - Rs. 10,000 per family per year

4. Life Insurance for Cultivators and Landless Agricultural Labourers
   - Life Insurance Cover - Rs. 2 Lakhs
   - Personal Accident Cover - Rs. 2 Lakhs

5. Interest free crop loan
   - Interest free crop loans upto Rs. 50,000

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Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)
- 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-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.
- 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.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.

- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
⇒ Rythu Bandhu Scheme:
- Agriculture Investment Support Scheme
- For Agricultural crops and horticultural crops
- Rs. 5000/- per acre per farmer per season

⇒ Podu Cultivation:
- Shifting cultivation practised in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Hyderabad
Karnataka gets a new name
STAFF REPORTER
KALASI RAGI
After completing the official procedure for renaming Hyderabad Karnataka region comprising six north-eastern districts of the State – Bidar, Kalaburagi,

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks)
- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.
- Indian Polity and Governance—Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development—Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination
PAPER-II
General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.
- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.
- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present—significant events, personalities, issues.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.

PAPER-V
General Studies-IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude
- Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions: dimensions of ethics; ethics - in private and public relationships. Human Values - lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
- Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.
### News:
- Official Proclamation → Renaming of Hyderabad-Karnataka region as 'Kalyana Karnataka'.
  - Long pending demand → new age development.
- Reason for changing name:
  - For erasing memories
  - Atrocities of Razakars
  - Oppression by Nizam of Hyderabad
  - To promote Sharana culture.

### Hyderabad - Karnataka Liberation Day
- 17th Sep
- In 1948, region merged with Union of India.

### Background:
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel negotiated with princely states → to join Indian Union.
  - 562/565 → Signed 'Instrument of Accession'.
  - 3 states did not join:
    - Junagadh
    - Hyderabad
    - J & K

### Hyderabad (Princely State)
- Largest of the princely states
- Surrounded by Indian territory
- Ruler → Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan
  - Ruler demanded independent status
  - Nov 1947 → "Standstill agreement"
- Nizam prolonged negotiations
  - Building military strength
- Ittihad Ul Muslimin Communal Organisation
  - Militant
  - Paramilitary wing → Razakars

### Hyderabad Accession
- Powerful Satyagraha
  - To force Nizam to join Indian Union
- Razakars → attacked people
  - State authorities → repressed people
- "Police Action" by Central government on 13th Sep 1948
  - Nizam surrendered
  - 17th Sep 1948 → Hyderabad Accession
Reason for name:

* Tribute to 12th century social reformers
  - Social justice
  - equality &
  - Women’s emancipation

* Basaveshwara / Basavanna
  - Egalitarian views
  - Saintliness
  - Concern for enlightenment & welfare for all

People with some ideologies joined him

Established “Anubhava Mantapa”
(Spiritual Parliament)

- Sharanas, men, women took part in discussions
- Condemned categorization of society → castes, sub-castes, untouchability
- Wisdom for everyone → Vachana writings
- Established ‘Kalyana Rajya’
(Welfare State)

Denotes history of great humanists

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Researchers find 2 new plant species in Western Ghats

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-IV


- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.

News:

* Discovery of two new plant species in Shola forests, Western Ghats
  - Tylophora balakrishnani
  - Tylophora neglecta

↓

Asclepiadoideae subfamily

(Asclepiadaceae)

Milkweed

* Tylophora balakrishnani
  - discovered from Thollayarivam
  - Shola, Wayanad

* Tylophora neglecta
  - discovered from Thoovalmala hill, Kollam dist
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Biodiversity hotspot</strong></th>
<th><strong>India</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Coined by British Biologist Norman Myers, 1988</td>
<td>* Himalaya category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Biogeographic region characterised by:</td>
<td>* Indian Himalayan region</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Exceptional levels of plant endemism</td>
<td>* Indo-Burma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Serious levels of habitat loss</td>
<td>* North-East India except Assam and Andaman group of islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Two criteria:</td>
<td>* Sundaland</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Area should contain at least 1500 species of vascular plants - endemic species</td>
<td>* Nicobar group of islands</td>
</tr>
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<td>2. Area should have lost at least 70% of its primary native vegetation</td>
<td>* Western Ghats and Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>* 36 areas qualify as hotspots around world</td>
<td>* Entire Western Ghats</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Western Ghats:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mediates rainfall regime of Peninsular India</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>* Internationally recognised Conservation of Biological Diversity</td>
<td>* Intercepts monsoon storm systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Chain of mountains parallel to Western Coast</td>
<td>* Areas to west → greatest annual rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Area → 1,40,000 km²</td>
<td>* Annual rainfall decreases → eastern slopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length → 1,600 km</td>
<td>* High levels of biological diversity &amp; endemism</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Interrupted by Palghat gap)</td>
<td>* One of world’s eight ‘hottest hotspots’</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Highest Point → Anaimudi Peak (2695 m)</td>
<td>* Plant Species → 5000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>→ 35% endemic</td>
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<td></td>
<td>* Natural World Heritage Site</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>* 2012</td>
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<td>7 sub-clusters</td>
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Fire to fuel

India must brace for the impact of oil supply cuts after the drone attacks in Saudi Arabia

The immediate impact of last week's drone attacks on the Saudi Aramco-owned Khurais oilfield and Abqaiq oil-processing facility has been the suspension of more than half of Saudi Arabia's daily crude oil output, thereby affecting contribution to global supply. While the Saudis have restored a portion of the supply that was hit, the sudden disruption resulted in the highest spike (nearly 30%) in front crude prices in more than a decade before the U.S. President's statement that America would release some of its strategic reserves resulting in the price easing back to $66 per barrel (a 10% increase over the day). While the Houthi militia fighting Yemen's Saudi Arabia-backed government in a four-year-long civil war claimed responsibility for the attacks, the U.S. has suggested that Iran was responsible for them. After a significant statement that the U.S. was "locked and loaded" to respond to this alleged provocation from Iran, Mr. Trump suggested that he was still trying to increase the pressure to make a deal over their nuclear programme. Iran's response has been to dismiss the allegations accompanied by a refusal to talk on the U.S.'s terms. Yet, for all his bluster and erratic policy decisions, Mr. Trump has sought to avoid conflict or to engage in new military adventures – an opening Iran must seize and work to de-escalate through diplomacy. Meanwhile, the Saudis must build their inventory and leave it to the UN to broker peace.

Crude shock

Saudi Arabia has halted production of more than half of its crude exports after one of the world's largest oil processing facilities in Abqaiq was attacked on Saturday. The export freeze impacts 5% of the world's daily crude production, most of which is imported by Asian countries. This has led to a massive surge in oil prices and questions about supply shortages. A look at India's preparedness to deal with the crisis:

- Vignesh Raghunathram & Suraj Saran

10-year high

The graph shows the % change in India's crude oil prices over two consecutive days. On Monday, the crude oil price surged by 18.27% to reach $112.03 per barrel. On Wednesday, it surged by 18.27% to reach $115.20 per barrel.
Drone attack by Houthi rebels in Saudi oil fields
- disrupted oil production, global supply
  - increase in prices ~ 20% ↑ Brent crude oil price
- USA - to release its strategic reserves

- US - Iran: Should de-escalate tensions
- End Saudi led campaign in Yemen
- UN to play the role of peacemaker

1) US withdrawal from JCPOA / Iran Nuclear Deal
2) Reckless adventure of Saudi led coalition

Impact of these developments in India:
- Heavy dependence on crude oil imports
- Increase in Current Account Deficit
- Depreciation of Rupee
- Inflation

Government should be prepared
- Re-evaluate the excise duty on petroleum products
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Practice Question – Prelims</th>
<th>Q2. Biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region characterized both by exceptional levels of plant endemism and by serious levels of habitat loss. Consider the following statements with reference to the criteria to qualify for a biodiversity hotspot.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
2. Junagadh is the last princely state to join the Union of India. |
| Which among the above statements is/are correct? | Which among the above statements is/are incorrect? |
| a) 1 only | a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
| b) 2 only | b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
| c) Both 1 and 2 | b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
| d) Neither 1 nor 2 | d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
Q3. Consider the following statements with reference to Western Ghats.

1. It traverses the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
2. It is a Natural World Heritage site.
3. Anaimudi Peak is its highest point.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Mains

Q. Recent drone attacks in Saudi Arabia had disrupted the global supply of oil. It is said that this would mainly affect the oil importing nations such as India. Discuss the potential impacts on India and suggest solutions to minimize the impacts.

Practice Question – Prelims

18-09-2019 – Answers

1. a) 1 only
2. d) Neither 1 nor 2
3. b) 2 and 3

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