



**KERALA STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY**



Established under Centre for Continuing Education Kerala (CCEK)

August 16 to August 22, 2025

# WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE



**CLICK HERE**

[Monthly Current Affairs Magazine](#)

## CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025

The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2025, has recently stirred intense debate in the Indian Parliament. Amid uproar in the Lok Sabha, the Bill was referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee for detailed examination.

The Bill proposes changes to Article 75 of the Constitution, focusing on the disqualification of ministers detained for serious offences. This article explains the Bill's provisions, parliamentary response, and the role of the Joint Committee.



### Provisions of the 130th Amendment Bill

The Bill mandates that any minister arrested and detained for thirty consecutive days on charges of serious offences punishable by five years or more imprisonment shall lose their ministerial post.

The President will remove such a minister on the advice of the Chief Minister by the thirty-first day of detention. If the Chief Minister fails to advise removal, the minister will automatically cease to hold office. However, the Bill allows the minister to be reappointed after release from custody.

### Amendment to Article 75

Article 75 currently outlines the appointment and responsibilities of the Council of Ministers. This amendment adds a clause to ensure ministers detained for serious criminal allegations cannot hold office beyond thirty days. The Bill aims to uphold constitutional morality and good governance by preventing detained ministers from exercising power.

### Opposition Concerns

The Bill faced strong opposition in Parliament. Critics argue it violates the presumption of innocence by punishing ministers on arrest rather than conviction.

Opposition parties fear misuse of the Bill to target political rivals and destabilise state governments. Allegations were made that central investigative agencies could be used selectively against opposition leaders.

Leaders like Mamata Banerjee described the Bill as a threat to democracy and federalism, warning it could lead to authoritarian control. AIMIM's Asaduddin Owaisi criticised the Bill for undermining the separation of powers by making the executive act as judge and executioner.

### Joint Parliamentary Committee

The Bill was referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) comprising members from both Houses of Parliament. The JPC's task is to scrutinise the Bill in detail and submit a report before the next parliamentary session.

Such committees are temporary and dissolve after completing their mandate. While their recommendations carry persuasive weight, they are not binding on the government.

### Implications

The Bill's focus on removal based on arrest challenges established legal principles, including the presumption of innocence. It introduces a new threshold for ministerial accountability, potentially increasing political instability.

The provision for reappointment after release offers some flexibility but does not fully address concerns about misuse. The Bill marks ongoing tensions between governance reforms and protection of democratic rights.

## LIPULEKH PASS

India announced the resumption of border trade with China through the Lipulekh Pass in Uttarakhand. Nepal objected strongly, claiming the area as its territory. India rejected Nepal's objections citing historical evidence and long-standing trade practices since 1954.

The dispute involves the tri-junction region of Kalapani, Limpiyadhura, and Lipulekh, which Nepal includes in its official map and constitution. India insists the claims are baseless and invites Nepal for dialogue to resolve outstanding boundary issues.





## Historical Background

The India-Nepal border was defined by the 1816 Sugauli Treaty, which set the Kali River as the boundary. Nepal claims the river's source lies at Limpiyadhura, placing Kalapani and Lipulekh within its territory. India argues the river originates further downstream, making these areas part of Uttarakhand. Both countries rely on British-era maps to support their claims. The dispute has persisted since the 1960s without final resolution.

## Significance

Lipulekh Pass is a strategic mountain pass connecting India and China. It serves as a route for the annual Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage.

The road to the pass was upgraded by India in 2020 to improve accessibility for pilgrims and traders. This road enhances India's strategic presence near the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China. The pass also facilitates India-China border trade during summer months.

## Diplomatic Developments and Tensions

Nepal's objections intensified after India's road construction and the resumption of trade through Lipulekh. Nepal's government insists that these actions violate bilateral agreements to resolve disputes through dialogue.

India maintains that trade through Lipulekh has been ongoing for decades and that Nepal's claims lack historical basis. Diplomatic talks have been proposed but delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and political factors.

## India-China-Nepal Trijunction Dynamics

The tri-junction area holds strategic importance for India amid growing China influence in South Asia. India deployed border security forces in Kalapani after the 1962 war with China.

Nepal views this as encroachment. China remains officially neutral but supports India-China trade expansion through Lipulekh. The region's strategic value has increased due to geopolitical tensions and infrastructure development by India and China.

## Impact on India-Nepal Relations

The border dispute has strained India-Nepal relations. Nepal's perception of India's actions as unilateral has increased distrust. Political changes in Nepal, especially under Prime Minister K P Sharma Oli, have seen a tilt towards China.

India's perceived support for blockades in Nepal and border disagreements have further complicated ties. Despite open borders and people-to-people contact, diplomatic engagement remains cautious and sensitive.

## CHILD STUNTING

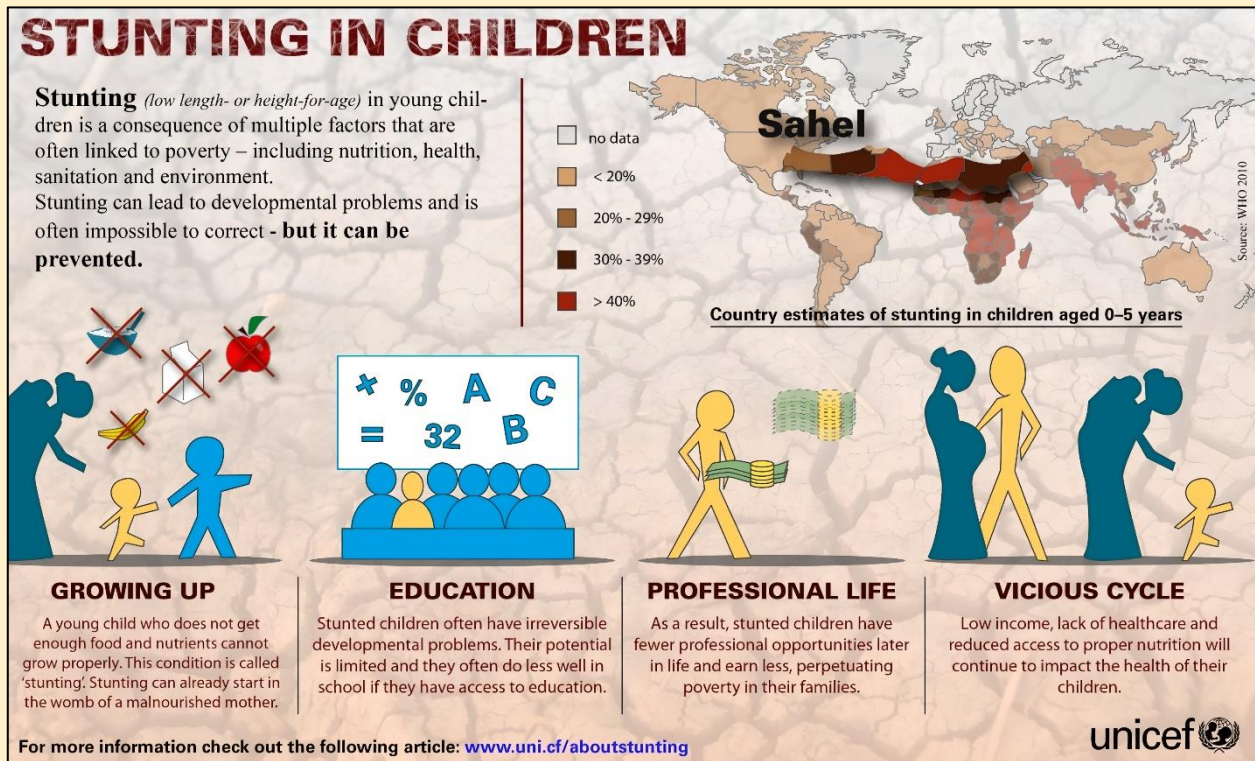
### Context :

- Stunting remains one of the most pressing public health and development challenges in India despite decades of interventions.
- According to **Poshan Tracker (June 2025)**, **37% of children under five** in India are stunted – only a **1% decline from 2016 (38.4%)**, showing minimal progress despite ambitious targets under *POSHAN Abhiyaan*.

### What is Child Stunting?

- Stunting is the impaired growth and development that children experience from poor nutrition, repeated infection, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation.

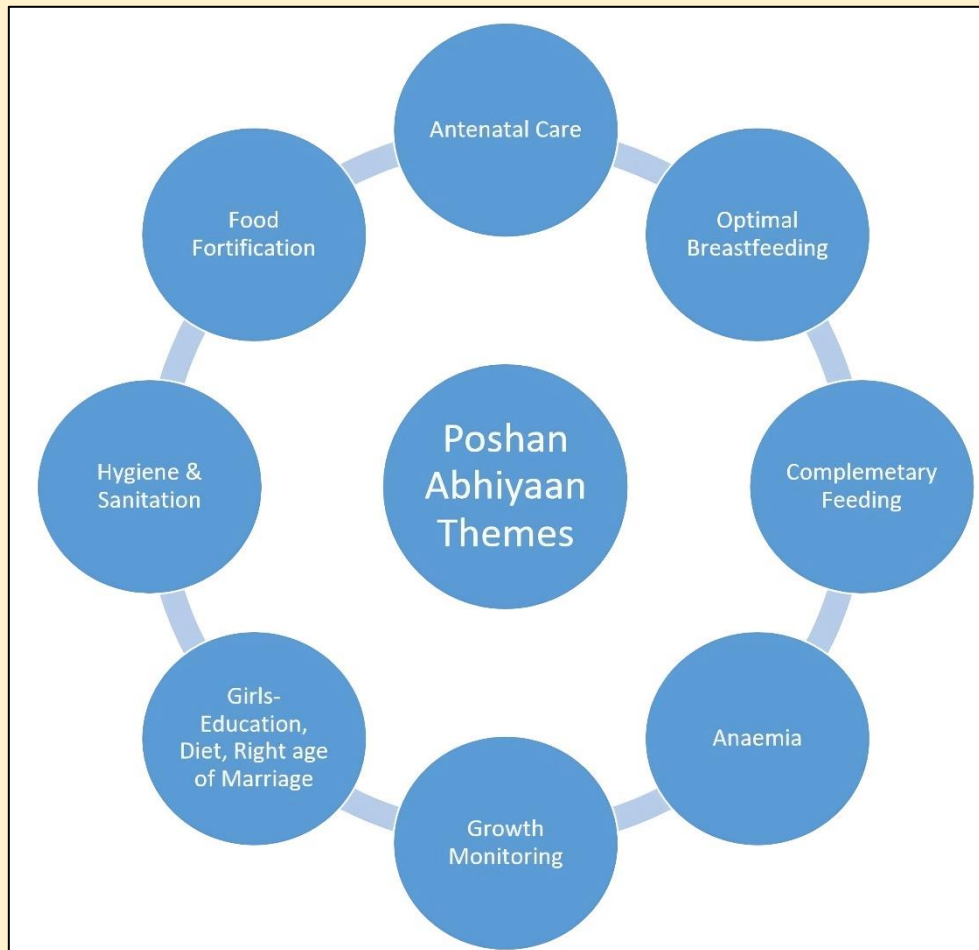
- Children are defined as stunted if their height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median.
- Stunting in children is primarily caused by a combination of poor nutrition, repeated infections, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation, particularly during the critical first 1,000 days of life.
- Stunting in early life — particularly in the first 1000 days from conception until the age of two — impaired growth has adverse functional consequences on the child.
- It may lead to poor cognition and educational performance, low adult wages, lost productivity and, when accompanied by excessive weight gain later in childhood, an increased risk of nutrition-related chronic diseases in adult life.



In 2018, when POSHAN Abhiyaan was launched, the government had set a target to reduce stunting among children in India by at least 2% points each year.

### About POSHAN Abhiyaan

- Envisions a “**Suposhit Bharat**” (**Nourished India**) by reducing malnutrition and improving nutritional outcomes for women and children.
- Acts as a **platform for 18 Ministries/Departments** to work together. Ensures that nutrition-related schemes across health, sanitation, women empowerment, and food security sectors converge effectively.
- Prioritises interventions during the **critical window from conception to two years of age**.
- Aims to **reduce stunting, anaemia, and low birth weight**.
- Target: *reduce stunting by 2 percentage points per year* and achieve **25% stunting by 2022 (Mission 25 by 2022)**.
- Introduced the **Poshan Tracker (ICT-based monitoring system)** to track nutrition indicators in real time.
- Aims to improve accountability, transparency, and evidence-based planning.
- Encourages a **people’s movement for nutrition** involving communities, local bodies, and civil society.



## Data

- In 2016 38.4% of children under five in India were stunted (NFHS-4 baseline).
- As per POSHAN Abhiyaan target, stunting was to decline by 2 percentage points per year, reaching 26.4% by 2022.
- Despite ambitious targets, progress has been slower than expected (stunting reduced marginally from 38.4% in 2016 to 37% in 2025).
- Reflects systemic issues like poverty, lack of women's education, sanitation gaps, and uneven Anganwadi capacity.

## Factors Behind Persistent Stunting

### Maternal Health & Early Pregnancy

- Teenage pregnancies remain a major contributor, with 7% of women aged 15-19 having begun childbearing (NFHS-5, 2019-21).
- Adolescent mothers are physically not prepared for healthy pregnancies, leading to low-birth-weight babies who are more vulnerable to growth failures.
- Early motherhood also reduces the ability of young women to care for infants adequately, creating an intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

### Maternal Education

- Education of mothers has a direct impact on child nutrition.
- Data shows that 46% of children born to uneducated mothers are stunted, compared to only 26% among children of mothers with 12+ years of schooling.
- Educated mothers are more likely to access antenatal care, adopt balanced nutrition, and delay early pregnancies, leading to healthier children.



### Anaemia & Maternal Nutrition

- 57% of women (15–49 years) and 67% of children under five are anaemic (NFHS-5).
- Poor maternal health results in inadequate foetal growth, which manifests as low-birth-weight babies.
- Inadequate intake of micronutrients, especially iron and folic acid, further deepens the malnutrition crisis.

### Infant Feeding Practices

- Only 64% of babies under 6 months are exclusively breastfed in India.
- High rate of C-section deliveries (22% in 2021) disrupts early breastfeeding, depriving infants of colostrum – the nutrient-rich first milk crucial for immunity.
- Further salaried women in formal jobs often have maternity leave benefits, women in the informal sector (domestic workers, daily wage earners) often resume work within weeks, cutting short breastfeeding and proper child care.

### Quality of Diet

- Merely 11% of children under 2 years receive a minimum acceptable diet
- Most poor households consume carbohydrate-heavy meals (rice, wheat) with low protein and micronutrient intake.
- Some states have introduced eggs in Anganwadi meals, but coverage is uneven, and dietary diversity remains poor.

### Sanitation & Water

- Despite progress under Swachh Bharat Mission, 19% of households still practice open defecation (2019–21).
- Contaminated water and poor sanitation cause repeated diarrhoea and gut infections, reducing the body's ability to absorb nutrients.
- A vicious cycle emerges as malnourished children fall ill more often, illness further reduces food absorption, and this worsens malnutrition.

### Way Forward

- Strengthen Maternal & Adolescent Health by providing universal access to adolescent health programmes.
- Delay age of marriage and pregnancy.
- Expand iron-folic acid and micronutrient supplementation.
- Ensure universal secondary education for girls.
- Promote schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao with focus on nutrition and reproductive health.
- Enforce maternity benefits for informal sector workers.
- Promote early breastfeeding and diversify ICDS/Anganwadi meals with protein-rich foods (milk, eggs, pulses).
- Strengthen Swachh Bharat Mission beyond toilet construction.
- Ensure piped drinking water through Jal Jeevan Mission.
- Encourage decentralised nutrition planning.
- Strengthen Anganwadi worker training and community-based nutrition education.

Stunting in India is not just a health issue but a reflection of **deep-rooted social, economic, and governance challenges**.

While *POSHAN Abhiyaan* was ambitious, progress has been sluggish due to structural bottlenecks.

To break the **cycle of intergenerational deprivation**, India needs a holistic approach integrating maternal health, education, sanitation, poverty alleviation, and dietary diversification. Without addressing these systemic issues, the vision of a **malnutrition-free India** will remain elusive.

## ALASKA SUMMIT 2025

The August 2025 Alaska Summit between United States President Donald Trump and Russian President Vladimir Putin marked moment in global diplomacy.

However, its impact on India's foreign policy and bilateral ties with the US and Russia remains complex and uncertain. India's strategic interests faced challenges as the summit failed to produce clear outcomes beneficial to New Delhi.



### Alaska Summit Overview

The Trump-Putin meeting showed warmth but no major policy shifts. India hoped the summit would ease US pressure over its ties with Russia. Expectations included rollback of US secondary sanctions on India's Russian oil imports and resumption of stalled India-US trade talks.

These hopes were dashed as US maintained a tough stance, with Trump's senior advisor, Peter Navarro, affirming punitive tariffs aimed at India.

### US Sanctions and Trade Tensions

The US imposed 25% secondary sanctions on India for buying Russian oil. Reciprocal tariffs also remain in place, affecting India's exports.

The sanctions appear more about geopolitical signalling than consistent policy, given US trade with Russia and China's larger Russian oil imports. India's refusal to credit Trump for mediating India-Pakistan ceasefire further strained ties.



### India's Diplomatic Challenges

India's reliance on personal diplomacy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi showed limitations. Despite multiple high-profile meetings with US and Chinese leaders, India could not prevent tensions or policy setbacks.

The summit brought into light the need to prioritise substantive agreements over ceremonial diplomacy.

### Strategic Autonomy and Global South Support

India's principle of adhering only to UN-mandated sanctions faced tests. Compliance with US demands on Iranian and Venezuelan oil earlier may have encouraged further pressure on Russian oil imports.

Resisting such pressure has won India support among Global South countries and affirmed its strategic autonomy, though it risks economic costs.

### Future Diplomatic Directions

India's upcoming engagements include visits to Japan, China, the US, and South Africa, and hosting the Quad Summit.

These offer opportunities to diversify partnerships and reduce dependence on any single power. A more assertive stance is needed to counteract US tariffs and sanctions that harm India's economy and sovereignty.

## NOMINATION POWERS OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (LG)

The Union Home Ministry told the J&K and Ladakh High Court that the Lieutenant Governor (LG) of J&K can nominate five members to the Legislative Assembly without consulting the Council of Ministers

### Constitutional Provisions

- Indian Constitution allows nominated members in both Parliament and State legislatures (e.g., Anglo-Indian members, Rajya Sabha's 12 nominees).
- In States with Legislative Councils, Governors nominate one-sixth members on advice of State government.

**MHA says J&K LG can name 5 members to assembly without Govt's nod.**



गृह मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS

सत्यमेव जयते



The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has submitted to the Jammu and Kashmir High Court that the powers granted to the Union Territory's Lt Governor (L-T) to nominate five members to the legislative assembly were necessary for inclusivity and adequate representation of all communities.




JK

Latest Info.

## Union Territories

- **UT Assemblies** (Delhi, Puducherry, J&K) follow Acts of Parliament:
  - **Delhi Assembly** – No nominated MLAs.
  - **Puducherry** – Up to 3 nominated MLAs by the Central Government (Government of UT Act, 1963).
  - **J&K Assembly** – LG may nominate 2 women, 2 migrants, and 1 displaced person from PoK.

## Judicial View

- **Madras High Court (2018)** upheld Centre's power to nominate Puducherry MLAs.
- **Supreme Court (2023, Delhi Services case)** emphasized the "triple chain of accountability":
  - Civil servants → Ministers → Legislature → People.
  - LG is bound by advice of Council of Ministers in all legislative matters (except Delhi services).

## Concerns & Suggestions

- Nomination of MLAs should not be arbitrary – needs clear procedure and should flow from elected governments, not just LG/Centre.
- Otherwise, risks arise:
  - Converting majority into minority in Assemblies.
  - Undermining democratic accountability.

## Learning Corner:

### National Capital Territory of Delhi

- **Constitutional Provision:** Article 239AA (added by 69th Amendment, 1991)
- **Legislature:** Unicameral Legislative Assembly
- **Council of Ministers:** Headed by Chief Minister
- **Powers:**
  - Can legislate on State List and Concurrent List subjects except Police, Public Order, and Land.
  - Lieutenant Governor (LG) acts as the representative of the President/Union Government.
  - LG can reserve certain bills for the President's consideration.
- **Union Government Role:** Retains control over critical subjects (Police, Public Order, Land) and overall administrative oversight through the LG.

### Puducherry

- **Constitutional Provision:** Article 239A (added by 14th Amendment, 1962)
- **Legislature:** Unicameral Legislative Assembly
- **Council of Ministers:** Headed by Chief Minister
- **Powers:**
  - Can legislate on State List and Concurrent List subjects.
  - Lieutenant Governor has discretionary powers and can act independently of the Council of Ministers in certain cases.
- **Union Government Role:** Maintains administrative control through the LG and can override decisions in specific matters.

### Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly

#### Type and Composition

- **Type:** Unicameral Legislative Assembly
- **Total Seats:** 90 members
  - Elected: 87 members through direct elections from territorial constituencies
  - Nominated: Up to five members by the Lieutenant Governor, if required

## Term

- **Duration:** 5 years, unless dissolved earlier by the **Lieutenant Governor**

## Leadership

- **Speaker:** Presides over the Assembly, responsible for maintaining order and conducting proceedings
- **Deputy Speaker:** Assists the Speaker and presides in their absence
- **Chief Minister & Council of Ministers:** Executive authority responsible for governance; answers to the Assembly

## Powers and Functions

- **Legislative:** Can make laws on subjects in the State List and Concurrent List, except matters reserved for the Union Government
- **Financial:** Approves budget and expenditure; no money bill can be passed without LG's recommendation
- **Oversight:** Monitors the executive through question hour, debates, and motions of no-confidence

## Role of Union Government

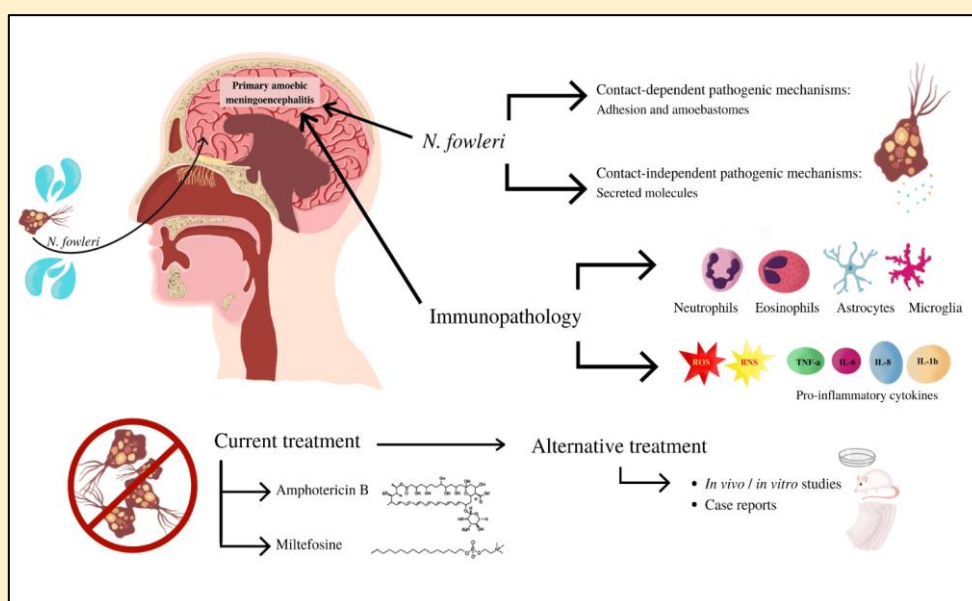
- **Lieutenant Governor (LG):** Acts as the representative of the President; can reserve bills for President's consideration
- **Union Oversight:** Union Government retains authority on critical subjects like Public Order, Police, and Land

## PRIMARY AMOEBIC MENINGOENCEPHALITIS (PAM)

**A brain-eating amoeba, has caused the death of a child and infected two others in Kerala's Kozhikode**

The infection, called primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM), is extremely rare but nearly always fatal, with a global fatality rate of about 97%.

The amoeba thrives in warm freshwater such as ponds, lakes, and rivers, and infects people through the nose while swimming – not through drinking water. Symptoms appear within 1–18 days and include headache, fever, nausea, vomiting, altered mental state, and can progress to coma.



There is no proven effective treatment, though drug combinations are attempted and survival is rare. Kerala has reported rising cases, possibly due to unclean water sources and environmental changes, with most infections occurring in children and young people using poorly maintained swimming areas.



## Naegleria fowleri: The “Brain-Eating Amoeba”

- **Nature & Habitat:**  
Naegleria fowleri is a free-living, thermophilic (heat-loving) amoeba found in warm freshwater bodies such as lakes, hot springs, rivers, and poorly maintained swimming pools.
- **Disease Caused:**  
It causes Primary Amoebic Meningoencephalitis (PAM), a rare but almost always fatal brain infection.
- **Mode of Transmission:**  
Infection occurs when contaminated water enters the body through the nose (not by drinking water). The amoeba travels via the olfactory nerve to the brain, destroying brain tissue.
- **Symptoms:**  
Initial – headache, fever, nausea, stiff neck;  
Advanced – confusion, seizures, hallucinations, coma. Death usually occurs within 1–2 weeks.
- **Geographic Presence:**  
Mostly reported in the USA, South Asia, and other warm climates. Cases are often linked to recreational water exposure in hot weather.
- **Treatment & Challenges:**  
No universally effective cure. Drugs like Amphotericin B, miltefosine, and azithromycin have been used in combination therapy with limited success. Early diagnosis is critical but very difficult.
- **Public Health Importance:**  
Extremely rare, but high fatality rate (>97%) makes it a serious health concern. Preventive measures include avoiding water entry into the nose during swimming in warm freshwater.

## PM-DAKSH (PRADHAN MANTRI DAKSHTA AUR KUSHALTA SAMPANN HITGRAHI)

Aims to provide skill training, upskilling, and entrepreneurship support to marginalized groups like SCs, OBCs, EBCs, DNTs, sanitation workers, waste pickers, artisans, persons with disabilities, and their dependents



### PM-DAKSH YOJANA

Empowering the marginalised section



**Features:**

- ✓ Free of cost training
- ✓ Stipend of **Rs. 1,000-1,500** per month per trainee
- ✓ Wage compensation of **Rs. 3,000** per trainee
- ✓ **Certification** to be provided
- ✓ Provision of placements of trained candidates

**Key Features:**

- **Training Types:** Short-term/long-term training, reskilling, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), and entrepreneurial development.
- **Curriculum:** Based on NSQF standards, covering trades like tailoring, food processing, carpentry, digital literacy, and financial literacy.
- **Artisan Support:** Upskilling of traditional artisans with modern techniques and designs.
- **Training Institutes:** Empanelled centres with biometric attendance, placement tie-ups, and strict monitoring.
- **Placement Benchmark:** At least 70% of trainees must be employed or self-employed.
- **Online Access:** Registration and course selection via PM-DAKSH portal and app.

**Impact:**

- Over 1.8 lakh individuals trained so far, with significant employment/self-employment outcomes.
- Helps in socio-economic empowerment of disadvantaged communities through wage employment and entrepreneurship.

**Learning Corner:****Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)**

- **Launched:** 2015 under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).
- Provides short-term training (3–6 months) aligned with NSQF.
- Focus: industry-relevant skills, certification, placement.
- Training through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**

- **Target group:** Rural poor youth (15–35 years).
- Part of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- Focus: wage employment through skill training with placement linkages.

**National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)**

- Incentivizes industries to engage apprentices.
- Government shares 25% of prescribed stipend (up to ₹1,500 per month) with employers.
- Encourages “earn while you learn” model.

**Skill India Mission**

- Umbrella mission launched in 2015 to train over 40 crore youth by 2022.
- Brings multiple schemes like PMKVY, NAPS, NSDC initiatives under one framework.

**Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)**

- Community-based skill development programme.
- Focuses on non-literate, neo-literate, school dropouts, and women in rural areas.
- Provides life-enrichment and vocational skills at minimal cost.

**National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) Initiatives**

- PPP model to promote sector skill councils (SSCs).
- Supports private training providers, vocational training, digital skilling.

**SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion)**

- World Bank-supported project.
- Focus: institutional reforms, quality improvement, and skilling convergence.
- Strengthens State Skill Missions & District Skill Committees.

### STRIVE (Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement)

- World Bank-assisted scheme.
- Strengthens Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), promotes industry-institute partnerships.

### Other Targeted Programs

- **UDAAN:** For youth of Jammu & Kashmir (special employment-linked skill scheme).
- **Nai Manzil:** For minority youth (bridging education + skill training).
- **Seekho aur Kamao:** Skill development for minority youth with placement assistance.
- **Vocationalization of School Education:** Integrating skills into school curriculum under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and NEP 2020.

## SALTWATER CROCODILE

The saltwater crocodile population in Bengal's Sundarban Biosphere Reserve has increased significantly compared to 2024, with the latest survey.

Estimating 220-242 individuals, including 125 adults, 88 juveniles, and 23 hatchlings. The encounter rate is one crocodile per 5.5 km of surveyed area.

This growth reflects effective conservation measures such as systematic surveys, GPS mapping, and the Bhagabatpur breeding facility established in 1976.



As apex predators, saltwater crocodiles play a crucial role in maintaining the ecological balance of India's coastal, mangrove, and riverine ecosystems.

### Saltwater Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*)

- **Distribution:** Found in India, Southeast Asia, Northern Australia; in India mainly in Sundarbans (West Bengal), Bhitarkanika (Odisha), Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- **Habitat:** Estuaries, tidal rivers, mangroves, coastal wetlands, and even open seas (excellent swimmers).
- **Ecological Role:** Apex predator, regulates prey populations, maintains food web stability in mangroves and estuarine ecosystems.



- **Conservation Status:**
  - *IUCN Red List*: Least Concern (but locally threatened).
  - *Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972*: Schedule I (highest protection).
  - *CITES*: Appendix I (trade prohibited).
- **Threats:** Habitat loss (shrinking mangroves), climate change, poaching, human-crocodile conflict.
- **Conservation Efforts:** Breeding programs (e.g., Bhagabatpur Crocodile Project, Odisha's Bhitarkanika Sanctuary), habitat protection, systematic surveys, GPS mapping.

### Sundarban Biosphere Reserve

- **Location:** Covers parts of West Bengal in the delta of the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers.
- **Area:** ~9,630 sq. km (includes core, buffer, and transition zones).
- **UNESCO Status:** Recognized as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (1989) **and** World Heritage Site (1987).
- **Unique Feature:** World's largest mangrove forest and the only mangrove habitat of the Royal Bengal Tiger.



- **Flora & Fauna:**
  - Mangrove species like Sundari (*Heritiera fomes*), gewa, keora.
  - Fauna includes Royal Bengal Tiger, saltwater crocodile, fishing cat, estuarine crocodiles, olive ridley turtles, spotted deer, Gangetic dolphins, horseshoe crabs.
- **Zonation:**
  - **Core Area:** Sundarban National Park (tiger reserve & critical habitat).
  - **Buffer Zone:** Sajnekhali Wildlife Sanctuary and adjoining forests.
- **Ecological Role:** Protects inland areas from cyclones and tidal surges, acts as a carbon sink, and supports coastal biodiversity.
- **Threats:** Rising sea levels, climate change, frequent cyclones, human encroachment, and salinity intrusion.
- **Conservation Initiatives:** Project Tiger, crocodile breeding at Bhagabatpur, mangrove afforestation, community-based eco-development.

## IKSHAK

### The Indian Navy received Ikshak, the third of four Survey Vessel (Large) (SVL) ships

Ikshak is the 102nd ship designed by the Navy's Warship Design Bureau. Its keel was laid on 6 August 2021, launched on 26 November 2022, and underwent harbour and sea trials before delivery.

#### Key Highlights

- **Purpose:** Coastal and deep-water hydrographic surveys; oceanographic and geophysical data collection for defence and civil applications
- **Specifications:** 3,400-ton displacement, 110 meters long, speed over 18 knots; equipped with advanced hydrographic equipment including data acquisition systems, autonomous underwater vehicle, DGPS, and digital side-scan sonar
- **Indigenous Content:** Over 80% by cost
- **First SVL with Women's Accommodation:** Accommodates women officers and sailors
- **Significance:** Enhances India's survey capabilities, supports Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative.



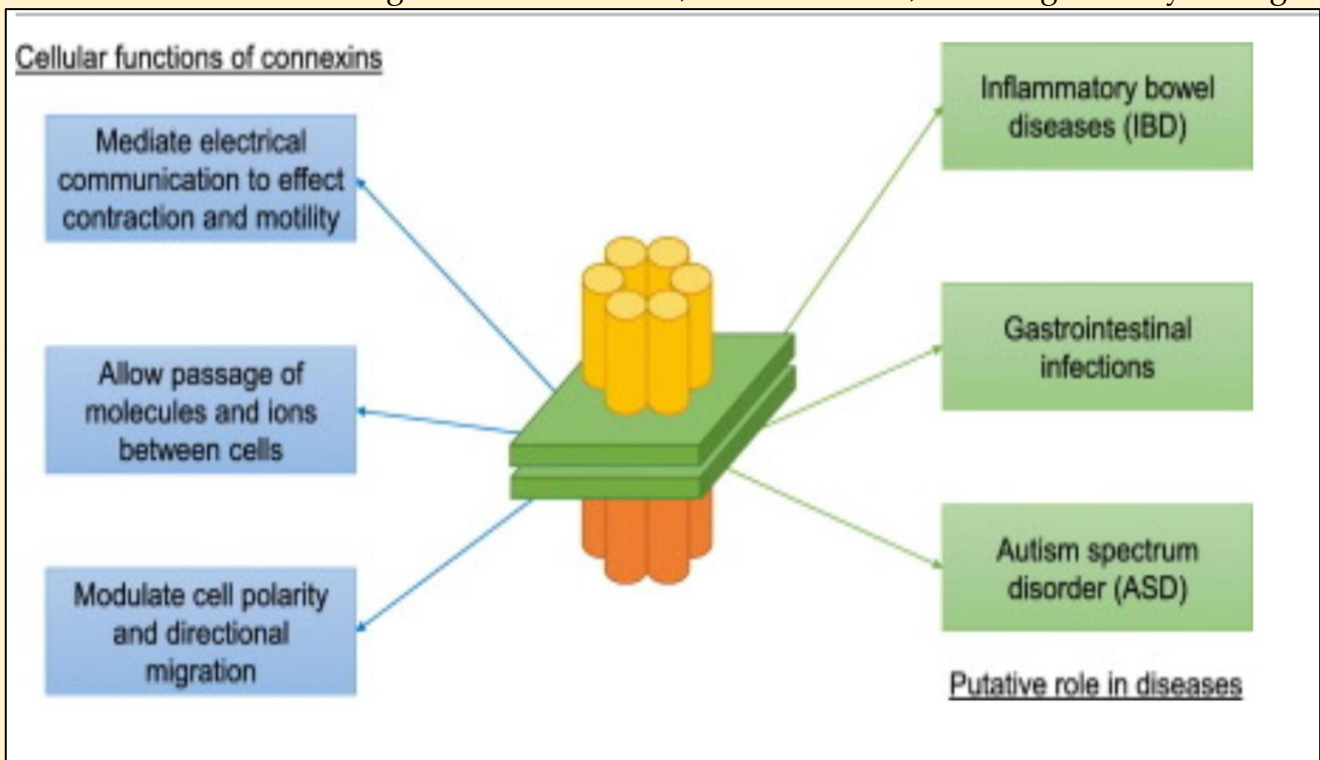
### Survey Vessel (Large) (SVL) Ships

- **Definition & Purpose:**  
SVL ships are naval vessels designed for hydrographic surveys, oceanographic research, and geophysical data collection. They support both defence operations and civil applications such as charting, seabed mapping, and port development.
- **Builders & Design:**
  - Built indigenously by Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE), Kolkata.
  - Designed by the Indian Navy's Warship Design Bureau.
  - High indigenous content (over 80% by cost).
- **Specifications (Typical for SVL Ships like Ikshak):**
  - Displacement: ~3,400 tons
  - Length: ~110 meters
  - Speed: Over 18 knots
  - Equipped with advanced hydrographic equipment:
    - Data Acquisition and Processing System (DAPS)
    - Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV)
    - DGPS, multi-beam echo sounders, digital side-scan sonar

- **Operational Significance:**
  - Conduct coastal and deep-water hydrographic surveys.
  - Aid in oceanographic, geophysical, and cartographic research.
  - Enhance India's maritime domain awareness and naval operational capabilities.
- **Special Features:**
  - First SVL ships like Ikshak include accommodation for women officers and sailors, promoting inclusivity.
- **Fleet:**
  - Current SVL ships include INS Sandhayak, INS Nirdeshak, Ikshak, and one more under construction.

## CONNEXIN PROTEINS

- Researchers identified Connexin proteins (Cx37 and Cx40) as key to rapid blood flow coordination.
- These proteins form gap junctions that link artery walls, allowing electrical-like signals to travel faster than chemical messengers.
- In mice, these signals moved fuel-delivery instructions across vessels at nearly the speed of neurons firing.
- **Findings:**
  - Gap junction signalling enables arteries to widen quickly and in sync, ensuring timely delivery of blood to active brain regions.
  - Blocking connexins slowed the signal, proving their role in high-speed vascular coordination.
- **Significance:**
  - Helps explain how the brain prevents lapses in attention or function.
  - Offers insights for disease research—loss of gap junction function in aging or small vessel disease may impair brain blood flow.
  - Valuable for AI-guided brain models, stroke research, and drug delivery strategies.





## Connexin Proteins

- **Connexins** are a family of **membrane proteins** that form **gap junction channels** between adjacent cells.
- Each gap junction is made of **two hemichannels (connexons)**, and each connexon consists of **six connexin subunits**.
- These channels allow direct **intercellular communication** by permitting the passage of ions, metabolites, and signaling molecules.
- More than **20 types of connexins** are identified in humans (e.g., Connexin43, Connexin26).

## Functions

1. **Cell-cell communication:** Essential for coordination of cellular activities.
2. **Electrical coupling:** Maintains synchronized contraction in **cardiac and smooth muscle**.
3. **Developmental regulation:** Plays roles in embryonic growth, tissue differentiation.
4. **Metabolic cooperation:** Enables nutrient and signal sharing between cells.

## ARTICLES 200 (GOVERNOR'S ASSENT TO STATE BILLS)

The Supreme Court is hearing a Presidential Reference on whether timelines can be imposed on Governors/President for acting on State Bills

- **Centre's Argument:**
  - Governors are not mere post offices but constitutional actors with discretion, serving as a check on "*hasty legislation*" by States.
  - Articles 200 (Governor's assent to State Bills) and 201 (President's consideration of State Bills) deliberately do not prescribe timelines, reflecting conscious constitutional design.
  - Judicially imposing deadlines would amount to rewriting the Constitution.
  - The Supreme Court should not use Article 142 to create the concept of "deemed assent", as it would turn a constitutional prerogative into a judicial mandate.
- **Tamil Nadu's Argument:**
  - The April judgment rightly imposed deadlines, since Governors and the President cannot indefinitely delay Bills.
  - Governors are bound by the 'aid and advice' of the Council of Ministers, and prolonged inaction undermines democracy.
  - Tamil Nadu challenged Governor R.N. Ravi's delays in assenting to State Bills.
- **Key Issues at Stake:**
  - Balance between State legislatures' democratic mandate and the discretion of Governors/President.
  - Whether courts can prescribe time limits where the Constitution is silent.
  - Whether Article 142 allows the SC to introduce "deemed assent."

## Learning Corner:

### Constitutional Position

- The **Governor** is the constitutional head of the state, appointed by the President (Article 155).
- Acts as a link between the Union and the State, ensuring federal balance.

## **Powers & Functions of a Governor**

### **1. Executive Powers**

- Appoints the Chief Minister, other ministers, and the Advocate General.
- Appoints the State Election Commissioner, Chairman & members of State Public Service Commission (on President's advice).
- All executive actions of the State are taken in his/her name.
- Can recommend President's Rule under Article 356 if State Government fails.

### **2. Legislative Powers**

- Summons, prorogues, and dissolves the State Legislature.
- Addresses the first session after elections and at the start of each year.
- Gives assent to Bills (Article 200) – may assent, withhold, reserve for President, or return (once) for reconsideration.
- Nominates 1 member from the Anglo-Indian community (till 2020, now abolished by 104th Amendment).
- Nominates 1/6th of the members to the Legislative Council (if bicameral).

### **3. Financial Powers**

- Ensures the State Budget is laid before the legislature.
- No money bill can be introduced without the Governor's recommendation.
- Administers the Contingency Fund of the State.

### **4. Judicial Powers**

- Can grant pardons, reprieves, commutations, and remissions for offences against state laws (Article 161).
- Consulted in the appointment of judges of the State High Court.

### **5. Discretionary Powers**

- Reserving a Bill for the consideration of the President.
- Recommendation for President's Rule (Article 356).
- Deciding on appointment of CM in a hung assembly.
- When no party commands majority or when confidence of House is in doubt.

The Governor functions as a constitutional head, expected to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, but also wields certain discretionary powers to maintain constitutional order. This dual role often leads to debates on federalism and Centre-State relations.

## **SAMUDRAYAAN MISSION – INDIA'S DEEP OCEAN MISSION**

**Two Indian aquanauts – Cdr (Retd) Jatinder Pal Singh and R. Ramesh (scientists at NIOT) – undertook deep-sea dives in the Atlantic Ocean from the French vessel *Nautille*.**

- They reached depths of 5,002 metres and 4,025 metres, setting new records for Indian deep-sea missions.
- Earlier Indian submarine dives were limited to 500 metres, with the deepest being 670 metres.
- This marks a significant step in preparations for India's Samudrayaan Mission (2027), aimed at exploring deep-sea resources and technologies.
- The Indian flag was unfurled underwater alongside the French flag, symbolizing international collaboration.



## Samudrayaan Mission – India's Deep Ocean Mission

### Introduction

- Samudrayaan is India's first manned deep-ocean mission, launched under the Deep Ocean Mission (DOM) by the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- It aims to send aquanauts up to 6,000 metres into the ocean in a submersible vehicle named MATSYA 6000.

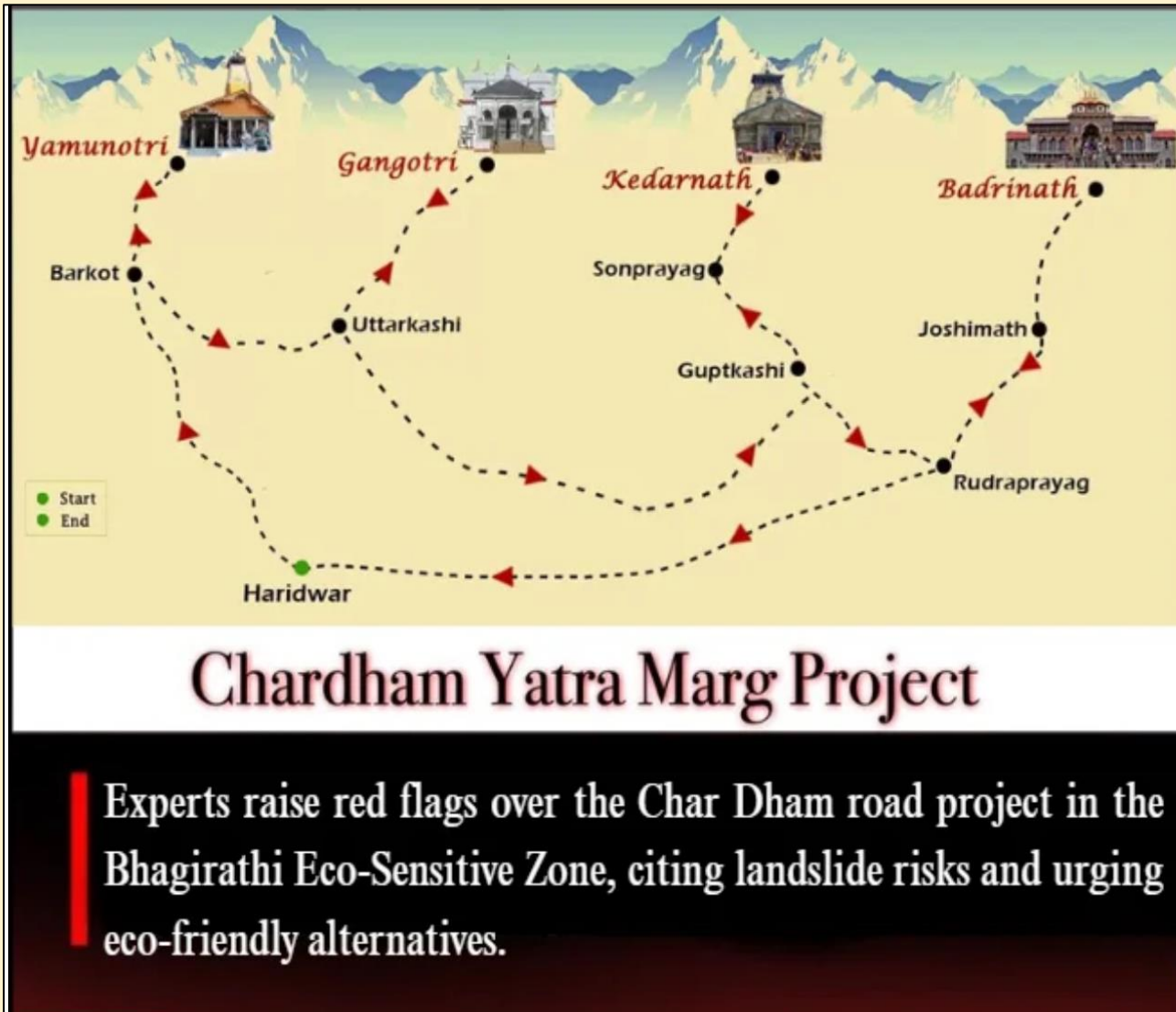
### Objectives

- Exploration of polymetallic nodules and mineral resources like nickel, cobalt, copper, and manganese in the Central Indian Ocean Basin.
- Development of deep-sea technologies: submersibles, mining systems, sensors, and underwater robotics.
- Understanding deep-sea biodiversity, ecosystems, and climate interactions.
- Strengthening India's role in the Blue Economy and energy security.



## BHAGIRATHI ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE (BESZ)

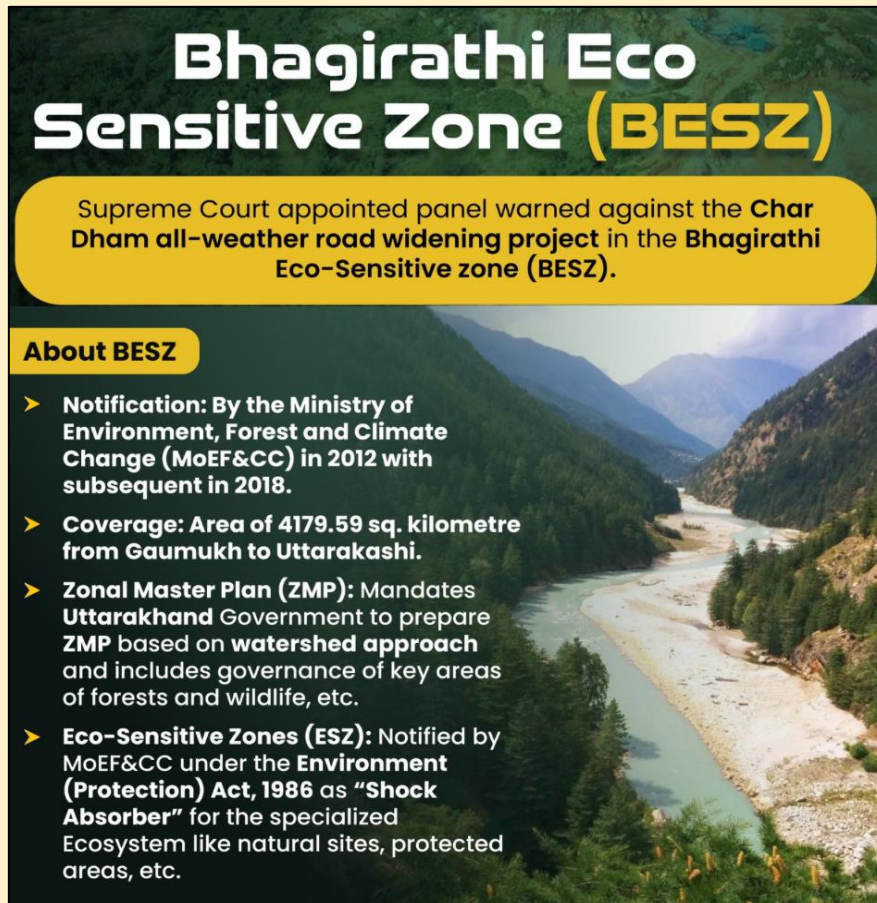
Recent concerns have emerged over the Char Dham all-weather road widening project in the Bhagirathi eco-sensitive zone (BESZ). Experts warn that the current plan could destabilise the fragile Himalayan terrain. Two members of a Supreme Court-appointed panel have brought into light risks based on their detailed surveys.



Their findings link recent floods and landslides to slope instability caused by construction activities. They have urged the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to reconsider the project design and enforce eco-sensitive protections strictly.

### Bhagirathi Eco-Sensitive Zone

- The Bhagirathi watershed was declared an Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) in 2012 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.
- This zone covers over 4,179 sq km from Gaumukh to Uttarkashi.
- The ESZ aims to protect the fragile Himalayan ecosystem from industrial pollution and uncontrolled development.
- It restricts hydropower projects above 2 MW, riverbed mining, and land use changes.
- The 2018 amendment eased some restrictions to allow infrastructure development with prior state approval and environmental studies.



## Bhagirathi Eco Sensitive Zone (BESZ)

Supreme Court appointed panel warned against the **Char Dham all-weather road widening project** in the **Bhagirathi Eco-Sensitive zone (BESZ)**.

**About BESZ**

- **Notification:** By the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in 2012 with subsequent in 2018.
- **Coverage:** Area of 4179.59 sq. kilometre from Gaumukh to Uttarakashi.
- **Zonal Master Plan (ZMP):** Mandates Uttarakhand Government to prepare ZMP based on **watershed approach** and includes governance of key areas of forests and wildlife, etc.
- **Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZ):** Notified by MoEF&CC under the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986** as “**Shock Absorber**” for the specialized Ecosystem like natural sites, protected areas, etc.

### Geological and Environmental Challenges

- The Himalayas are tectonically active, lying in seismic zone V. The Indian plate subducts beneath the Eurasian plate here, making the region prone to earthquakes and landslides.
- Road construction disrupts natural slopes, reactivating landslides by disturbing the “toe” or base of hills.
- The 2015 Kedarnath disaster brought into light these dangers.
- The Bhagirathi valley shows evidence of unstable slopes sinking 12mm to 22mm annually.
- Floods in August 2023 demonstrated the risks of glacier-fed streams bursting through weakened terrain.

### Char Dham Road Project Overview

- The Char Dham project aims to provide all-weather connectivity to four major pilgrimage sites – Yamunotri, Gangotri, Badrinath, and Kedarnath.
- It includes 53 projects covering 826 km with an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000 crore.
- The project focuses on improving road infrastructure in high-altitude, ecologically sensitive areas.

### Zonal Master Plan and Watershed Approach

The Bhagirathi ESZ notification mandates the preparation of a Zonal Master Plan (ZMP) by the Uttarakhand government.

The ZMP follows a watershed development approach based on participatory planning. It integrates forest and wildlife governance, watershed management, irrigation, energy, tourism, public health, sanitation, and road infrastructure.

The plan aims to balance ecological conservation with development needs. Approval of the ZMP is expected to guide sustainable development in the region.

## Expert Recommendations and Government Response

Experts have proposed an alternate road design to maintain slope stability while keeping roads operational. They urge full enforcement of the Bhagirathi ESZ notification and extension of eco-sensitive protections to higher Himalayan valleys.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been requested to reconsider the current plan to prevent potential disasters. The stability of the Himalayas depends on cautious development respecting ecological limits.

## ULCHI FREEDOM SHIELD

South Korea and the United States commenced their annual large-scale joint military exercise, Ulchi Freedom Shield. This 11-day drill involves 21,000 troops, including 18,000 South Koreans. It aims to enhance preparedness against threats from nuclear-armed North Korea.

The exercise comes amid heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula and ahead of a planned summit between South Korea's President Lee Jae Myung and US President Donald Trump.



## Purpose

Ulchi Freedom Shield is designed to improve joint operational readiness. It focuses on computer-simulated command post exercises and field training. The drills prepare forces to counter nuclear, missile, drone, and other unconventional attacks. The allies describe the exercise as defensive rather than offensive.

## North Korea's Response

North Korea strongly opposes the drills. It views them as rehearsals for invasion and a threat to its sovereignty. Pyongyang has vowed to respond to any provocation beyond the military boundary line.

North Korean officials link the exercises to increased military confrontation and continue weapons testing to advance their nuclear programme.



### Political and Diplomatic Context

The exercise occurs during a sensitive political phase. President Lee Jae Myung seeks to resume dialogue with North Korea despite Pyongyang's refusal.

The US-South Korea alliance faces pressure as President Trump considers troop reductions or increased financial contributions from Seoul. North Korea's growing ties with Russia add complexity to regional security dynamics.

### Operational Adjustments and Diplomatic Signals

Due to extreme heat and diplomatic considerations, about half of the field training exercises were postponed. South Korean officials indicate this may be a gesture to ease tensions and encourage dialogue.

However, North Korea remains firm in rejecting talks and warns of countermeasures. The US and South Korean militaries have increased vigilance and surveillance to monitor North Korean activities closely.

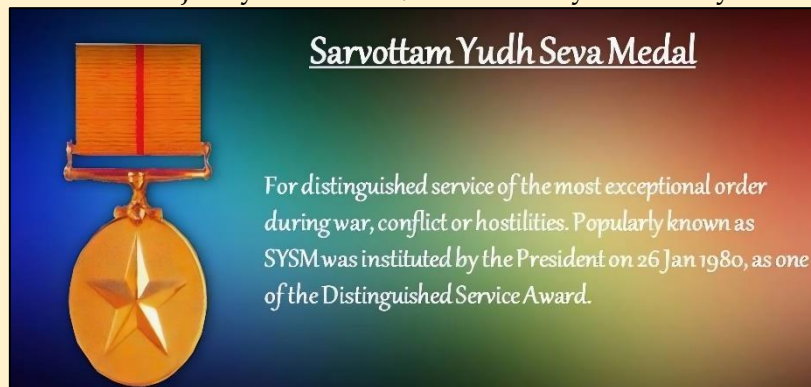
### Strategic Implications

The drills reinforce the US-South Korea military alliance. They demonstrate readiness to deter North Korean aggression. However, they also risk provoking Pyongyang, which may escalate military demonstrations. The exercise reflects broader geopolitical shifts, including US strategic focus on China and North Korea's alignment with Russia.

## SARVOTTAM YUDH SEVA MEDALS (SYSM)

The Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medals (SYSM) were awarded in 2025 to seven military leaders for their distinguished service during Operation Sindoor.

This operation was launched by the Indian Armed Forces in response to a terror attack in Pahalgam. The awards recognise exceptional leadership and operational success in wartime. This year, the Indian Air Force received the majority of medals, followed by the Army and Navy.



### Significance of the Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal

The Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal is India's highest wartime distinguished service honour. It is awarded for exceptional leadership during war, conflict, or hostilities.

The medal is equivalent in prestige to the Param Vishisht Seva Medal, which is awarded for peacetime service. Historically, it has been awarded only three times before, including during the Kargil War.

### Indian Air Force's Role and Recognition

- The Indian Air Force (IAF) received four of the seven medals. Key leaders included Air Marshal Narmdeshwar Tiwari, Air Marshal Nagesh Kapoor, Air Marshal Jeetendra Mishra, and Air Marshal A.K. Bharti.

- The IAF conducted precision strikes on terrorist camps and 11 Pakistani air bases, including Nur Khan and Rahim Yar Khan.
- The Integrated Air Command and Control System (IACCS) enabled real-time coordination. The IAF also defended against drone swarms targeting civilian and religious sites using Akash surface-to-air missiles and legacy defence systems.

### Historic Recognition

For the first time, a Navy officer was awarded the SYSM. Vice Admiral Sanjay Jasjit Singh (Retd) commanded the Western Naval Command during Operation Sindoor.

The Navy deployed its Carrier Battle Group with MiG-29K fighters, early-warning helicopters, and submarines in the Arabian Sea. The naval operations restricted Pakistani air movements and demonstrated India's strategic reach and maritime readiness.

### Outcome of Operation Sindoor

Operation Sindoor disrupted terrorist infrastructure across the border. It showcased joint operations among the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Pakistan initially rejected India's request for dialogue but later proposed cessation of hostilities. The operation tells India's capability to respond decisively to terror threats while maintaining operational coordination.

## GUGGA NAUMI

Gugga Naumi is a vibrant folk religious festival celebrated in northern India. The festival honours Gugga Pir, a folk deity believed to have the power to protect against snakebites. Celebrated annually in the Bhadrapad month, it marks the syncretic traditions of India, where people from different religions participate in shared cultural practices.

### Timing and Observance

Gugga Naumi falls on the ninth day of Krishna Paksha in the Bhadrapad month of the Hindu lunar calendar. It usually occurs after Raksha Bandhan and before Janmashtami.



The festival spans about nine days, beginning on Raksha Bandhan. The timing reflects its close association with the agricultural and seasonal cycles of northern India.

### **Geographical Spread and Significance**

The festival is predominantly observed in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh.

Gugga Naumi is especially popular in rural areas where folk traditions remain strong. The village of Gugga Medi in Hanumangarh district, Rajasthan, serves as a major pilgrimage centre. Here, devotees gather to perform rituals and attend fairs, reinforcing community bonds.

### **Deity and Symbolism**

Gugga Pir, also known as Guga Ji or Guggapir, was a Rajput prince from the Chauhan clan. He is depicted riding a blue horse and carrying blue and yellow flags.

Gugga is believed to possess divine powers to control poisonous snakes. Mothers pray to him for the health of their children, and barren women seek blessings for offspring. His worship reflects deep-rooted folk beliefs in protection, healing, and fertility.

### **Rituals and Celebrations**

The festival begins with pilgrimages to Gugga Medi. Snake charmers known as Garudas carry the Chahad (standard) of Gugga Pir during processions. Devotional songs called Pir Ke Sole are sung by Gugga Mandis. Fairs and prayers take place at Gugga shrines called Marhis scattered across villages. These rituals blend religious devotion with social festivities, strengthening community ties.

### **Syncretic and Cultural Aspects**

Gugga Naumi exemplifies India's syncretic culture. Both Hindus and Muslims worship Gugga Pir, calling him by different names but sharing faith in his powers. This shared reverence marks the fluid boundaries between institutional religion and popular folk practices. The festival encourages unity and cultural cohesion in diverse rural societies.

### **Social and Cultural Importance**

Beyond its religious significance, Gugga Naumi is a cultural event that preserves ancient customs. It reinforces social bonds and collective identity. The festival's focus on snake worship connects communities to nature and traditional knowledge. It also sustains oral traditions through songs and storytelling, maintaining the heritage of northern India's folk culture.

## **PAMPA RIVER**

The central government has initiated steps to include the Pampa River under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). This move aims to protect the river from pollution and degradation. The Union Ministry for Jal Shakti has requested the Kerala state government to submit a detailed report.

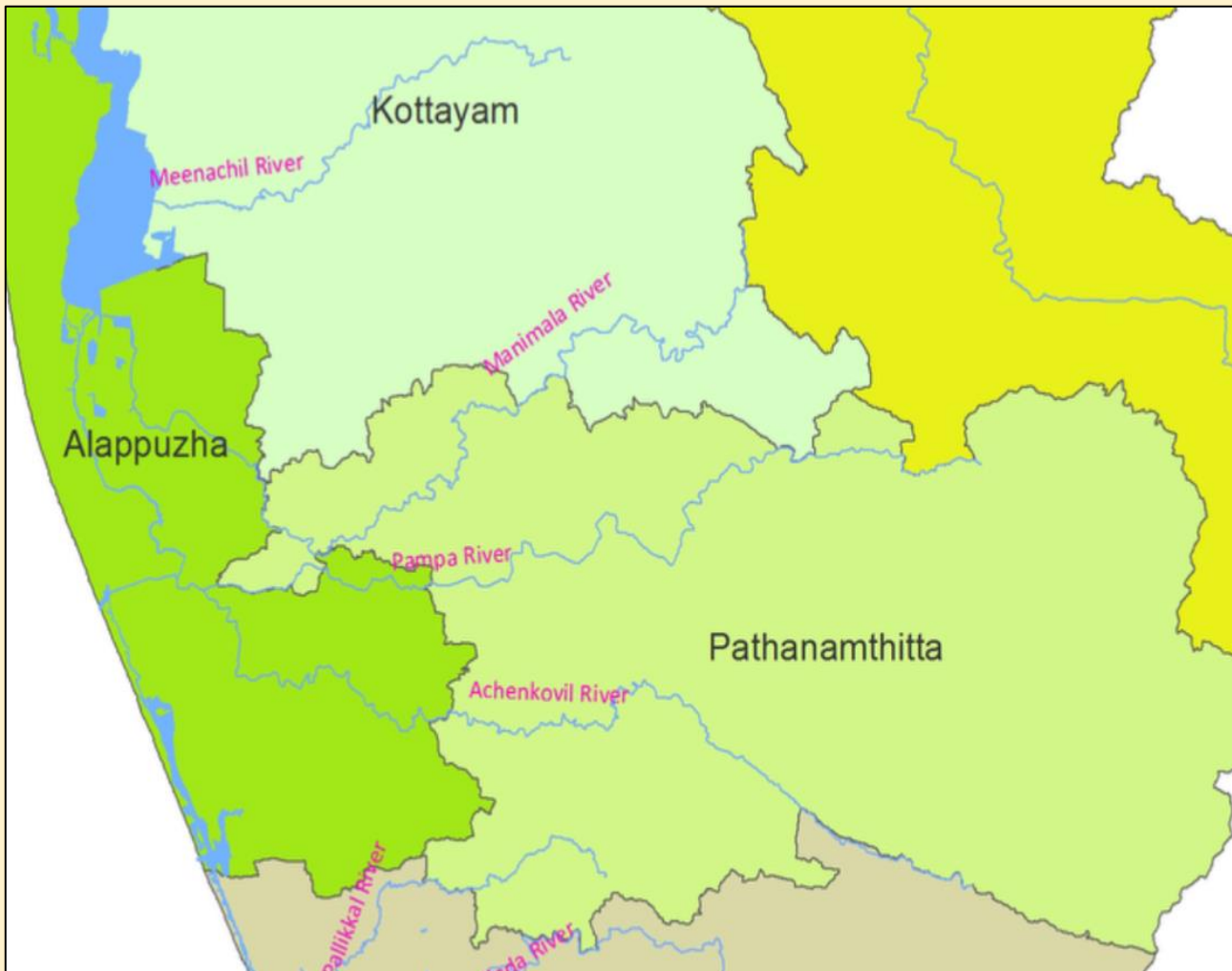
This report will support the preparation of a comprehensive conservation project for the river. The Pampa River holds environmental and religious significance, especially due to its association with the Sabarimala shrine and major religious gatherings.

### **Significance of the Pampa River**

The Pampa is the third-longest river in Kerala, flowing 176 kilometres. It originates from Pulachimalai Hill in the Western Ghats. The river passes through the districts of Pathanamthitta, Idukki, and Alappuzha.



It covers around 30 panchayats and the Chengannur municipality. Known as the 'Dakshina Bhageerathi' or the Ganga of Kerala, it is sacred to many. Devotees believe bathing in the Pampa equals bathing in the Ganga. The river is closely linked to the Sabarimala temple and festivals like the Maramon and Cherukolpuzha conventions.



### Current Environmental Challenges

The Pampa River faces high pollution levels. Waste dumping by local bodies is a major cause. Riverbank destruction is common, especially during the rainy season. Coastal erosion threatens the river's stability. The absence of retaining walls leads to frequent bank collapses. These environmental issues affect both ecology and the religious practices tied to the river.

### Government Initiatives for Conservation

Inclusion in the NRCP will bring multi-crore funding and technical support. The plan includes preventing wastewater discharge into the river. Waste removal and construction of water purification plants are key components.

Riverbank protection measures, such as building retaining walls, will be funded. The Ministry will provide technical assistance to state and local governments. Earlier, a proposed Pampa River Basin Authority was shelved, making NRCP inclusion crucial.

### Role of State and Local Bodies

The Kerala government must prepare and submit a detailed conservation report. Local self-government institutions will receive technical aid. Municipalities like Chengannur play a vital role in managing river-related issues.

The chairperson of Chengannur marks erosion as a major threat. Coordinated efforts between state and local bodies are essential for effective conservation.

**Ministry :** Ministry of Jal Shakti

### **National River Conservation Plan**

- National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is a **centrally funded scheme launched in 1995** aimed at **preventing the pollution of rivers**.
- Programs for river conservation are being implemented under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority).

### **Activities under NRCP:**

- Interception and Diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment.
- Sewage Treatment Plants for treating the diverted sewage.
- Low Cost Sanitation works to prevent open defecation on riverbanks.
- Electric Crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghats.
- River Front Development works such as improvement of bathing ghats.
- Public awareness and public participation.
- Human Resource Development (HRD), capacity building, training and research in the area of River Conservation.
- Other miscellaneous works depend upon location specific conditions including the interface with human population.

**CLICK HERE**

[Monthly Current Affairs Magazine](#)





# KERALA STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY

Established under Centre for Continuing Education Kerala (CCEK)

## NURTURING YOUNG MINDS TOWARDS TOMORROW'S CIVIL SERVICE

### COURSES

#### ➤ Prelims Cum Mains Regular Batch

Course Fee: ₹ 49,200 (₹ 40,000 + 18% GST ₹ 7,200 + Caution Deposit ₹ 2,000)

#### ➤ Prelims Cum Mains Weekend Batch

For the Working Professionals & students who are doing their UG/PG

◆ Course Fee: Ongoing Degree/PG students: ₹ 41,300 (₹ 35,000 + 18% GST ₹ 6,300)

◆ Course Fee: Working Professionals : ₹ 49,200 (₹ 40,000 + 18% GST ₹ 7,200 + Caution Deposit ₹ 2,000)

#### ➤ Civil Service Foundation Course

For Higher Secondary School Students

Course Fee: ₹ 5,900 (₹ 5,000 + GST ₹ 900)

#### ➤ Talent Development Course

For High School Students

Course Fee: ₹ 4720 (₹ 4,000 + 18% GST ₹ 720)

#### ➤ REHEARSE- Prelims Test Series

38 Test papers including 3 exclusive current affairs tests and 5 CSAT papers

#### ➤ RESILIENCE- Mains Test Series

17 Tests including compulsory papers

#### ➤ REKINDLE- PCM REPEATERS BATCH

Mentorship, Weekly Current Affairs classes, Bi Weekly CSAT classes, Prelims Test Series, Revision classes, Extensive Answer Writing class / Practices

#### ➤ REPHRASE- Mains Answer Writing Programme

This answer writing exercise will cover Essay, General Studies - I, General Studies - II, General Studies -III & General Studies -IV papers

**R** EHEARSE  
ESILIENCE  
EKINDLE  
EPHRASE

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Prelims & Mains test series with All Kerala rank list.
- Expert faculties.
- Library facility across the centres.
- Instalment facility for fee payment available to BPL category students.

### Optional Subjects

**Geography, History, Malayalam, Political Science & International Relations,  
Public Administration and Sociology**

Course Fees : Rs. 11,800/- (Fees Rs 10,000/- + GST Rs.1,800/-).

### KERALA STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY

Charachira, Kowdiar P.O. Thiruvananthapuram - 695003. Phone: 0471-2313065, 2311654,  
Email: directorccek@gmail.com, info.ccek@gmail.com Web : <https://kscca.org>

LOG ON



For more details contact:

**82810 98863**

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: 8281098864 || KOLLAM: 8281098867 || KONNI: 8281098872 || CHENGANNUR: 8281098871 || KOTTAYAM :  
8281098863 || ERNAKULAM: 8281098873 || IDUKKI : 8281098863 || THRISSUR: 8281098874 || PALAKKAD : 8281098869 || PONNANI :  
8281098868 || KOZHIKODE : 8281098870 || WAYANAD : 9496810543 || KALLIASSERY: 8281098875 || KASARAGOD : 8281098876